

may have incurred will doubtless be paid.

The Brooklyn Eagle says the suit was virtually ended yesterday; the defense made formal overture to the prosecution for compromise and settlement, which the attorneys for Miss Proctor eventually decided to entertain, and last night it was agreed that at the opening of court this morning, Judge Fullerton should propose to have the case referred, to which Macey & Co. should agree after some argument; that ex-District Attorney Silliman should be elected referee, and that Miss Proctor should testify that Moulton's allegations as to her illicit intercourse with Beecher were false in every respect; that Moulton himself should make an affidavit that he, of his own knowledge, knows nothing against Miss Proctor's character, and that the libel he uttered was based wholly on hearsay; that he should apologize to her, and pay all the costs, over \$5,000, of both sides; that Miss Proctor should claim no pecuniary damages against Moulton, but would be satisfied with the vindication of her character, and that the referee should report according to these conditions, and thus end the suit. These terms were agreed to by all parties, and this afternoon the reference began.

Mr. Van Cott said their client had always asserted earnestly, that she would, even if large damages were awarded her, only receive enough for bare expenses; she seemed to abhor the idea of making money out of the case.

Judge Fullerton said his client had not actually libeled, but he had communicated, in self-defense, what had been told him. Counsel retired to fix the amount of the expense incurred, which was announced as \$4375. Miss Proctor and her friends then retired.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, 9.—The Protestant Episcopal Convention of the diocese of Iowa met here to-day, and elected the Rev. H. C. Potter, rector of Grace Church, New York, bishop of the diocese of Iowa on the second formal ballot, the vote standing, the clergy, for H. C. Potter 13, Dr. W. S. Huntington 10, Dr. E. N. Potter 1, layman H. C. Potter 25, Huntington 8, E. N. Potter 1; the vote was then made unanimous and a committee was appointed to notify Dr. Potter of his election.

OMAHA, 9.—King Kalakaua and party were met by General Ord and the mayor and city council a few miles out this afternoon, and were driven through the city; at four o'clock the party started east. A salute of twenty guns was fired from the battery.

BALTIMORE, 9.—The directors of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R., to-day, re-elected John W. Garrett president.

BRIDGEPORT, 9.—The Presbyterian church and chapel were burned this evening; loss \$60,000, insurance \$35,000.

WASHINGTON, 9.—The republican senatorial caucus adjourned without definite action on the Arkansas matter, the general opinion being against congressional interference; in regard to Louisiana several senators said it would appear that the government of other States had no more legal existence than Louisiana.

CHEYENNE, W. T., 9.—Information has been received here to-day of a raid of Ute Indians into the Snake River settlements in Carbon county, Wyoming. The Indians are known as Jack's band, from the White River agency, Colorado, but they have left their reservations to go on the war path. The citizens of Snake River valley are arming, and the purpose is to give the savages a warm reception.

JACKSON, Miss., 9.—Governor Ames issued a proclamation to-day, reciting the troubles between the whites and blacks in Vicksburg and vicinity, and commanding all riotous persons to disperse at once.

PHILADELPHIA, 9.—In the U. S. Circuit Court, to-day, application was made on behalf of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad living in New York, Minnesota, Missouri, Pennsylvania and Canada, for an injunction against the trustees and committee of the creditors of Jay Cooke & Co., to restrain them from making any payment of dividends or proceeding with the distribution of the estate.

The complaint made is that the railroad company is insolvent and has refused to present any claims against the estate, and that the bankrupts are liable to the extent of sixteen million dollars upon its bonds; the bondholders desire to come in for their share, and therefore

seek to enjoin the distribution until their claims are recognized.

VICKSBURG, 9.—The Board of Supervisors, to-day, accepted the resignation of Sheriff Crosby; an election for his successor will be ordered soon.

The recent robbery of the records furnishes evidence of forgery and embezzlement by Sheriff Peter Crosby, chancery clerk Wash. Davenport, and other negro officials, who are all under indictment except Crosby; the stolen records were found this evening in or under Davenport's house. Davenport is a fugitive.

The excitement is subsiding and business generally is resumed. Armed bodies of negroes are reported at various places outside the town, and some whites still guard the approaches to the city.

Governor Ames has issued a proclamation, calling an extra session of the legislature on Thursday, the 17th inst., to take action on the situation here.

ITHACA, N. Y., 9.—Ezra Cornell died this afternoon.

NEW YORK, 10.—The Times cites the fact that seven thousand mechanics and two thousand laborers abandoned the Trades' Union here during the last year, as an evidence of the declining power of such organizations.

A Havana letter of the 5th says, the British schooner towed into Santiago de Cuba on the 25th of November by a Spanish gunboat, proves to be the Eclipse, of Port Antonio. She was hired by a Spaniard to take him to Santiago de Cuba, and was properly despatched. The current carried her to leeward, and she lost her reckoning, and headed the wrong way. She was captured by the Spanish gunboat, but the British Consul protesting, the schooner and crew, after a lapse of three days, were set at liberty; the passengers remain prisoners.

The argument in the order, to show cause why a bill of particulars should not be granted in the Tilton-Beecher suit, came up to-day before Judge McCue in general term, in the court room in Brooklyn. The argument was had and the Court held the matter under advisement. Professor Harkness, of the United States Navy Observatory, sends the following telegram regarding the observations of the transit of Venus:

"Hobart Town, Tasmania, 9. Although the weather was bad, our observations at the time of the transit were particularly successful, we succeeded in taking 113.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., 10.—A farmer named Kleen was murdered and robbed on Monday night, on the turnpike at a point called The Notch, two miles from Scranton; his young son, who was driving a short distance ahead, was not molested.

CHICAGO, 10.—It is stated that a proposition is now under consideration by the authorities of the U. S. of a strip of territory on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, running back from the river to the mountains, by way of indemnity for the past and security for the future, and if the negotiations are successful it will, it is believed, enable the United States government to put an effectual stop to the raiding and marauding of the thieving bands of Mexicans that have committed such great depredations on the people of Texas. It is understood that both governments are quite favorably impressed with the proposition.

WASHINGTON, 10.—The President has appointed Benjamin Moran, of Penn., many years Secretary of Legation at London, minister resident in Portugal; Wickham Hoffman is appointed Secretary of Legation at London, Robt. R. Hill, of Ills., Secretary of Legation at Paris. These appointments, with a large number of others, made during recess, were sent to the Senate to-day.

The Democratic senators have agreed to vote solidly for Thurman as President pro tem, against Carpenter, who will be nominated by the Republicans. It is thought that Vice-President Wilson will be compelled again to vacate the chair. Senator Morton occupied his seat in the Senate to-day, looking much better than for several years. He was warmly congratulated by Senators on both sides of the chamber.

SAN FRANCISCO, 10.—Charles Davis killed himself to-day, by shooting through the head; the cause of suicide is unknown.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 7.—The injunction obtained by McKenly vs. the Erie Railway Co. has been dissolved.

HONG KONG, 7.—The Japanese troops retired from Formosa on the third inst.

CITY OF MEXICO, 7.—The amendments to the Constitution, making changes in Congress and creating a senate, having passed congress, have been solemnly promulgated as the law of the land with the usual ceremonies. Congress is now discussing a bill restricting the powers of the Roman Catholic Church. One clause provides for the complete separation of church and state, and another for the expulsion of the Sisters of Charity from the republic.

BERLIN, 7.—The Reichstag decided to ignore the refusal of the deputies of Alsace and Lorraine to serve on the committee on the budget and loan bills for those provinces.

LONDON, 8.—The operatives in a Dundee jute mill, to the number of 3,000, struck work in consequence of a reduction of wages.

The Times states that England, in her reply to Russia's invitation to attend the international law conference, to be re-opened at St. Petersburg, has declared her willingness to do so, but regrets that she is unable to anticipate any practical results from its deliberations.

PARIS, 8.—Rothschild's banking house has advanced thirty millions of reals to Spain.

PARIS, 7.—It is credibly reported that President McMahon has decided to form a new ministry at the end of January, which will give constitutional hearty support. It is intimated that the Duc de Broglie will become a member of the new cabinet, and that Gen. Cissey, minister of war, will resign when the bill on the military codes is passed. The idea of the partial renewal of the assembly by periodical elections is gaining ground among all parties.

The committee, appointed to inquire into the operations of the army in east France, during the late war, reported to the Assembly to-day. They condemn Garibaldi for quitting his command towards the close of the war without leave, and say that if he was a French General he should be tried by a court martial.

MADRID, 7.—The Bishop of Urgel announces that he has abandoned the Carlist cause, and he has advised Don Alphonso to do the same.

SANTANDER, 7.—Advices from a Carlist general at headquarters have been received. Gen. Dorregaray has returned there, and been appointed to the command of the army of the centre, and General Tristany in the north. It is expected that Serrano will order a general attack on the Carlists in Navarre.

LONDON, 9.—A special from Berlin to the Daily News, says the decision whether the trial of the Count Von Arnim should be conducted publicly rests with the judges; it is thought that while publicity will be nominally granted, the court will be cleared of spectators during the more important revelations of the witnesses.

The Emperor has appointed the Count Von Arnim of Boitzenburg, Governor of Silesia.

A heavy gale prevails on the coast, and already much damage is reported to property afloat and ashore. Nine vessels are ashore at Hartlepool, several at Leam; a large vessel from Quebec for Shields is totally wrecked, and fifteen of the crew drowned.

BERLIN, 9.—The court before which Von Arnim will be tried, will consist of Judge Reich, and presidents Giersch and Ovssovski.

OTTAWA, Ont., 9.—The custom house here was burned this morning, with all its papers and documents.

MONTREAL, 9.—One of the two buildings comprised in Pillow and Hearsley's rolling mills, in this city, was burned this morning; the loss will be heavy, but it is covered by insurance.

BERLIN, 9.—The trial of Count Von Arnim began to-day. The court room was densely crowded. There were fifty reporters from various nationalities present. Judge Reich announced that the court had designed that the proceedings should be public, except the reading of the documents relative to the ecclesiastical policy of the government, which include papers of the first class mentioned in the indictment. The prosecution read

the indictment. It accuses the Count of dereliction in his official duty, says that when prince Hohenlohe succeeded to the embassy at Paris he found, after a strict search, that a large number of documents were missing from the archives; these documents the indictment divides into three categories, first those to which Count Von Arnim confessed to having abstracted and afterwards restored; second those which the Count acknowledged having taken, but which, regarding as his private property, he refuses to restore; and third, those which he professes to have no knowledge of. The indictment proceeds to prove the official character of all the documents. It states that they were partly communications from the German foreign office to its representatives abroad, and partly reports of representatives to the foreign office. Each document, the original draft of which is in the possession of the foreign office, is numbered, and entered in the official register. If some of the documents contain additions of a personal, social or confidential nature, their official character is in no wise thereby altered. The autograph letters of Prince Bismarck are not in question. The Count Von Arnim kept three journals of correspondence sent and received, in accordance with the regulations of the service; but during the last month of his stay in Paris he secretly kept a journal with few entries. The indictment asserts that the documents which were not entered never reached the archives, and that the greater part of the missing documents were not entered. Then follows an enumeration of the documents of the first class and copies of the correspondence of the foreign office with Count Von Arnim, which resulted in their restoration. The indictment refutes the idea that the Count took these documents merely for the purpose of restoring them to the foreign office. The indictment also enumerates the documents of the second class, among which is a dispatch dated November 8, 1872, asking the Count to explain a conversation in which, according to the private report of General Manteuffel, the Count informed M. Saint-Vallier, at Nancy, that he regarded M. Thiers' government as untenable, because Gambetta, then the commune, then a military regime would follow, if France did not shortly adopt a monarchical form of government. Another dispatch, dated January 3d, '74, admonishes Arnim for neglecting to send his government a report on the pastoral letters of the French bishops directed against Germany. A dispatch, dated Dec. 30th, '72, follows, in which Bismarck points out that the report of Arnim upon the political situation in France was partly based on erroneous premises. This dispatch thoroughly discusses the question of what form of government for France would be most profitable for Germany. Other copies of dispatches follow in the enumerations of the indictment, all relating to various official reports from the Count Von Arnim. One dated March 4th, '74, in reference to the direct application made by the accused to the Emperor, complains that the Count forwarded to the Emperor an incorrect copy of a dispatch addressed him (Arnim), dated Jan. 21st, '74, and demanding that the Count show more pliability, and greater regard for the instructions of Bismarck, and to adopt a less independent initiative. The documents of the third class appended to the indictment comprise a memorandum of a conversation with General Fleury, a dispatch respecting the position of Count Odloff, Russian ambassador at Paris, towards Germany, and a memorandum of a conversation between Orloff and Thiers.

The indictment proceeds to analyze Arnim's motives. It says that on his arrest he alleged that the documents of the first and second class were abroad and offered to produce them if he was liberated. In consequence of the diplomatic relations of the Vienna press, Arnim was summoned by Imperial command to make a written declaration whether he was in any way connected with the publication of those revelations, also where he wrote and caused to be published a letter to Dr. Dollinger, which appears in the Augsburg Gazette. Arnim's reply, dated May 7th, '74, merely admitted that he wrote the letter. In answer to a further inquiry, he declared he was not, from any point of view, responsible for

the disclosures of the press and he was not aware who were their authors. The prosecution are opposed to the statements in the letter of Hanzer. The drafts of the published paper were found among the documents seized in the Count's residence; also, the original draught of an article upon the evacuation of France, in the Cologne Gazette, of March 26, 1872, alluding to matters of which Arnim alone was officially cognizant. These documents were especially useful to the accused, not for his defence, but for attacks upon the policy of the government.

The indictment concludes by charging Arnim with purposely making away with documents officially entrusted to him, and with illegally appropriating the same, both being offences defined by the penal code. The prosecution announced that they would call, as witnesses, Gen. Manteuffel, several diplomats, officials of the Berlin foreign office, and members of the German legation in Paris. No modification of the indictment in favor of the accused was effected by a surrender of the documents, which Herr Munkel handed the court previous to the second arrest of the accused.

When the reading of the indictment was concluded, the defense offered a protest against the jurisdiction of the court, which was overruled. The prisoner was then examined. He declared that he was not guilty and adhered to his former statements.

Counsel for the defense argued that the disciplinary powers of the foreign office over the accused had lapsed, because he was placed on the retired list. The Court ordered the regulations of the diplomatic service to be read. Witnesses were then examined, who testified that it was an ambassador's duty to hand over the archives of the legation to his successor.

PARIS, 8.—Daniel's printing house in Lille, the largest establishment of the kind in France, has been burned; loss \$300,000.

An anonymous letter, understood to have emanated from the Premier of Italy, Signor Minghetti, refuting Bishop Dupanloup's charges against the Italian government, is published in Paris and Florence. It denies that the Pope is a prisoner, and declares that the government of Victor Emanuel will faithfully maintain the Papal guarantees.

A scheme for a coalition of the Right and Left Centres of the Assembly is progressing. Much depends on the election of the President of the Left Centre at the caucus to-morrow. The coalitionists support M. Christopher, the anti-coalitionists M. Coonne. In the meantime efforts are making for a union of the extreme and moderate Right, in opposition to constitutional bills.

It is reported here that Don Carlos is negotiating with ex-Queen Isabella.

It is said that Serrano's plan for the suppression of the insurrection is to occupy the entire line of the Pyrenees' frontier, and taking the Carlists in the rear, drive them towards the army of General Moriones.

HENDAYE, 8.—Fighting has been going on at Oyarzum since 8 this morning; the firing has been heavy this afternoon.

LONDON, 8.—A far from harmonious meeting of the conservative members of Parliament was held last Saturday. The question discussed was on the succession to the Premiership, in case ill health obliges Disraeli to resign, and the result of the discussion showed that the Earl of Derby had a very slender majority, and that the Duke of Richmond or the Marquis of Salisbury would be the choice of the so-called reactionary wing of the conservative party. There was manifested considerable difference of opinion.

Sir John Karslake has become totally blind, caused by overwork; but there is hopes that it may prove only temporary.

ST. PETERSBURG, 8.—A violent storm here, last night, did great damage. The tide rose nine feet above high water mark, partially inundating the lower portions of the city, driving many poor families from their houses, over a thousand persons were sheltered by the police, and public kitchens were opened to feed the sufferers.