

By Telegraph.

AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 6.—The fight in progress between the Iowa pool and the Chicago and Alton Railway over the California business has been discontinued and the rates on freight from New York to San Francisco were advanced yesterday.

CHICAGO, 6.—The crooked whiskey trial of Freisinger and Seaverns commenced.

ALBANY, 6.—Respite granted to Dolan for one week.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 6.—Election returns, Lippitt, Republican, 8,357; Howard, Prohibition Republican, 6,385; Beach, Democrat, 3,602.

NEW YORK, 6.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says the Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate proceeded this evening to the house of Belknap, to serve on him the process issued by order of the Senate as a court of impeachment. Belknap was up stairs, but when the Sergeant-at-arms was announced he did not keep that functionary waiting very long. He came into the drawing room with a brisk step and with a smile on his face, and extending his hand he said, "How do you do, Mr. French? I suppose I know the object of your warrant. Well, I am very glad to see you, take a seat."

French, before accepting this offer of hospitality, reached down into his overcoat pocket and produced the formidable looking document with which he was intrusted. He then read the document, Belknap standing by, listening attentively. When the reading was concluded Belknap said—"I will respond at the time designated." He again invited French to be seated. The ex-Secretary was disposed to be very communicative, and exhibited very striking evidences of rapid recuperation from the depression attending the first shock of his downfall. He conversed freely on the subject of the accusation against him, and whatever his inner thoughts may have been, outwardly evinced a determination to brave the matter through if possible. He remarked that now that he was on the defensive he was a target for all manner of attacks, but he had no fears of his ultimate vindication. So far only one side of this matter had been given, but soon the other side would be heard. He intimated the probability of his appearance in person before the Senate, but this will not be determined definitely until after a full conference with his counsel.

HARMONY, N. Y., 6.—Jacob Lang, a wealthy farmer, was murdered in his own house, here yesterday. No trace of the murderer.

TUSCARORA, Pa., 6.—Geo. House and sister were bound, gagged, and beaten so severely by burglars that the latter has died. House was robbed of some money and jewelry.

INDIANAPOLIS, 6.—A fire at Rochester, Ind., last night, destroyed Horter & Co's elevator, with 17,000 bushels of wheat, and the railroad depot building. Loss estimated at \$28,000 to \$30,000; insurance \$22,000.

Shortly before 1 o'clock this afternoon, a terrible explosion took place in the factory room of J. O. D. Lilley & Sons, varnish works, resulting in the loss by fire of one thousand dollars, besides burning J. O. D. Lilley, one of his helpers, a colored man named Granville, Carter, cousin of the last named, and Miss Mary Luster, who had just entered the building; the explosion occurred while Carter was adding turpentine to a boiling kettle of varnish, and was occasioned by an overgeneration of gas. The woman's clothing was set on fire, and before assistance arrived the lower portion of her body was literally roasted and the skin burned from her arms, shoulders and face. The injury of the others was not serious.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., 6.—At the national colored convention to-day, Pinchbeck made a speech which had strong flavor of independence. He said the colored people were beginning to think for themselves, and would never again vote the republican ticket in solid column as heretofore. The South could never prosper while party lines were race lines; he wanted no more color lines in politics, but a division of parties on other than race lines.

Senator C. S. Smith followed Pinchbeck, making a powerful speech in favor of a new departure.

He advised the blacks no longer to remain in the republican party, but to make terms with their white southern friends, and hereafter to vote for honest competent men, without reference to party. The speech made a profound impression, and was received with great applause by whites and blacks. There is a strong element in the convention in favor of this departure, and caucussing is very brisk.

SAN FRANCISCO, 6.—The Pacific mail steamer *City of Panama* was attached yesterday, at the instance of the Panama Railroad Company.

PHILADELPHIA, 7.—Wool dull, California fine and medium, 22 @ 25, coarse 14.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives has instructed the warden of the U. S. jail to furnish meals to Hallet Kilborne at a cost not exceeding one dollar daily.

The House committee on Indian affairs to-day unanimously instructed their chairman to notify Ralph Meeker that he must answer the questions propounded by Representative Page, or his testimony should be stricken from the record as trifling and frivolous. The question which witness refused to answer required him to state the name of the person whom he had referred to as saying Page's manner of cross-examining witness indicated that he (Page) belonged to an Indian ring, and also the name of the person whom he had quoted as saying that still another member of Congress was in the Indian ring.

The civil service committee, investigating charges against Purman to-day, examined B. A. Cowart. He testified that Fisador Blumenthal, collector of the Port of Cedar Keys, Fla., told him he paid Purman \$500 blood money for this appointment as collector. Rending and Pond testified to being present when the above conversation took place between Cowart. Blumenthal confirmed the statement of Cowart. George E. Fowler testified that Purman said to him, a few days after his election, that it had cost him over \$9,000 clear cash to get elected, and he was going to have some of this money back before he started for Washington. Purman said, "An old fellow," meaning Simpson, "at Monticello wants a naval cadetship for his son. If he expects me to get the place for his son the old chap has got to pay me for it." Ad-journed.

CHICAGO, 7.—A sensation was produced on the board of trade this morning, when it was discovered that Frank Camblas, a member of the board, had withdrawn his account from the bank, and had absconded, leaving about 550,000 to 600,000 bushels of wheat unprovided for. He has been a bull and bought largely during the recent rise, so that his loss on the whole amount is two to three cents per bushel. The decline which has occurred of late alarmed him, and it is supposed he has gone to California with what money he had. The members who lost by this transaction were obliged to throw a large amount of wheat on the market, which occasioned a rapid decline.

The facts about Robeson's mode of transacting Government business abroad came into the possession of the committee in a peculiar way, Beebe, the chairman, heard from a Wall Street banker that certain drafts made on Selegman Bros., London, and accepted by the Secretary of the Navy, were offered for sale in the New York market, and that nobody was anxious to buy, and some indignation was expressed that the Government credit was injured in the market. The arrangement with the Selegmans is that they pay the Government four per cent. on deposits, while the Government pays the Selegmans five per cent. on all drafts made on the firm. It is stated that the Selegmans have been in the habit of immediately putting time acceptances on the market, realizing therefrom ready money in addition to the interest. All the indications are that Robeson drew a long time draft, intending to pay it with the appropriation for the next fiscal year; this is a clear and intentional violation of law, and makes him liable to impeachment.

The committee on foreign affairs to-day, decided in recent session, to allow Schenck to summon witnesses from Utah to prove the actual value of the Emma mine at the time he went into the operations.

Ex-Gov. Olden, of New Jersey, died to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, 7.—A suit was

brought to day by the Panama Railroad Company, against the Pacific Mail Company to recover \$338,049, due for transportation across the Isthmus.

At the central criminal court to-day, Captain Ferdinand Cahn, of the steamer *Franconia*, which ran into and sank the steamer *Strathclyde*, was found guilty of manslaughter, sentence deferred to await the decision of the court of appeals on the question of jurisdiction.

BOSTON, 8.—The wife of Benjamin F. Butler died this morning, of cancer in the throat, in the Massachusetts General Hospital in this city, where she had been taken to have an operation performed. She was about 55 years old.

SAN FRANCISCO, 8.—U. S. detective Finnegas arrested here Charles B. Wilkinson, ex-collector of internal revenue of Missouri, for embezzlement.

ST. LOUIS, 8.—An order was received here, yesterday, from General Sherman to General Whipple, chief of his staff, to begin the removal of the army headquarters to Washington at once. Preparations commenced immediately, and last night a number of large cases of papers, books, &c. were shipped. The acting chief clerk will leave for Washington to-night, and a number of the clerical force to-morrow.

The U. S. circuit court, was densely packed this morning by spectators to hear Judge Dillen's decision in the McKee, Maguire and Avery cases. The court announced that in Maguire's case the counts in the indictment standing against the defendant, and to which he pleaded guilty, charging him with failing to report to his superior officer certain knowledge which he possessed, would be merged in one, the offense charged in each being the same, and the court passed sentence of a fine of \$5,000, the maximum penalty, six months imprisonment in the county jail being the minimum penalty.

A petition was put into circulation this afternoon, and signed by many leading citizens, and it is said by the counsel for the Government, asking President Grant to pardon Constantine Maguire, who was sentenced to-day, and a project is on foot to raise a subscription to pay his fine.

WASHINGTON, 8.—The bill carrying into effect the Hawaiian treaty is now considered certain to pass by a large majority, since strong speeches have been made by Garfield and others sustaining the treaty policy.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., 8.—The announcement of the arrest of Chas. B. Wilkinson, late a collector of this district, causes intense excitement in this city; although the announcement was a surprise to some, there were very many who believed that Wilkinson was in this country, and was looking for his arrest. It is confidently expected that Wilkinson will make a clean breast of it and throw much light upon the whiskey ring in the northwest.

WASHINGTON, 9.—Hallet Kilbourne, the recusant witness, will, to-morrow, through his counsel, apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Aaron Hardy is appointed postmaster at Moroni, Sanpete Co., Utah.

NEW YORK, 9.—The *Sunday Citizen* has a report that Wm. M. Tweed has bought a house in Havana and is living there.

A gang of tramps stormed a New Jersey Central Railroad train in Warren county, N. J., yesterday, and attempted to take possession of the engine; a desperate fight ensued, and the train hands being assisted by the officers thirteen tramps were finally made prisoners and lodged in jail; some of the officers were badly beaten.

SAN FRANCISCO, 9.—O'Leary, the Chicago pedestrian, about midnight, completed the feat of walking five hundred miles in one hundred and thirty-nine hours and thirty-two minutes. The four hundred and ninety-fifth mile was made in 8.58.

Goldsmith Maid trotted against Golden Gate yesterday, at the Bay District track, the latter to run a mile and five hundred and fifty yards; the Maid won in 2.19, beating Golden Gate in three seconds.

NEW YORK, 10.—The *Herald's* Washington special says that Grant is credited with exclaiming to-day—"I wish to heaven the 4th of March, 1877, was at hand," and then going on to philosophize over the fact that the appointment of his personal friends had been failures and betrayals, while political

party appointments had been great successes. The President is deeply grieved and mortified about the safe burglary developments. Whitely's testimony has staggered the best friends of Babcock, who are apprehensive of what will come next; it is rumored to-night that Babcock's arrest is not an improbability. His house is under surveillance to prevent his leaving the town.

WASHINGTON, 10.—Whitely's testimony of Saturday, connecting Babcock with the safe burglary business, in the face of his own testimony, on Harrington's trial, that he never knew anything about it, seems clearly to convict him of perjury either then or now.

Ex-Judge McKean, of Utah, was examined and testified that, in 1870, Lyon brought a suit in his court applying for an injunction restraining the Emma Mine Company from selling the mine. The witness pronounced, as utterly false, Lyon's statement that he endeavored to get McKean removed because the latter tried a suit in which he was personally interested; he never had an interest, directly or indirectly, in the Emma mine. He refused the injunction asked by Lyon. He never gave a decision in favor of Park. McKean stated that Hollister, the revenue collector of Utah, informed him that Lyon had intimated that a one-twelfth interest, valued at \$100,000, would be at the disposal of Judge McKean if he would grant the injunction. Both himself and Hollister regarded this with great indignation, but paid no other attention to it. McKean testified that Lyon's reputation in Utah was very bad; the witness would not believe him under oath. Witness had no knowledge of any attempt being made by Park or Stewart, or their associates, to influence him or any of the Judiciary.

In the House Luttrell, by request, introduced the bill to regulate the elections and the elective franchise in Utah.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 3.—It is reported that Earl Granville has sent Count Von Arnim an explicit assurance that, as far as he is concerned, there is no foundation for the statement inquired about by Sullivan in the House of Commons, March 30th, that the British Government had protested against the appointment of the Count as ambassador to England on account of his untruthfulness; his lordship said—"The late Government disclaim using any such language as that."

The budget, as submitted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, estimates the expenditures for the fiscal year ending March 31st 1877, at £78,044,000, and the revenue at £77,270,000; the Chancellor proposed an increase of a penny in the pound in the income tax, which he anticipates will give the Government a surplus of £365,000.

In the House of Lords, last night, the Earl of Shaftesbury offered his motion for an address to the Queen, praying her Majesty not to assume the title of Empress. He argued that the title was distasteful to the vast majority of the people, and made a point that after the recent argument of Disraeli the assumption of such a title would be an insult to the Czar. Earl Carnarvon opposed and Lord Selborne supported the motion; which, after a long debate, was rejected by a vote of 137 to 91. The royal title bill then passed through committee.

Cave's report shows that Egypt has suffered much from the dishonesty and wastefulness of officials. The Khedive's Government, with the intention of raising enough capital to pay the floating debt, made a law enabling land owners to commute the land tax on terms which entail a sacrifice of half the revenue from this source for all time, for the sake of obtaining eleven times the annual amount for a period of twelve years. The result was disastrous, as the amount raised only suffices to pay the interest on the floating debt. The Egyptian revenue, which now produces about \$53,445,350, will, after 1886, by the operation of the above law, lose annually the sum of \$12,250,000. The normal expenditure is about \$45,403,450, over half of which is devoted to the service of the debt. Every available portion of the revenue is pledged as security for loans. The present pressure arises from the Khedive's inability to meet the bonds of the floating debt, which are continually falling due, and are estimated to amount to at least \$91,215,450.