

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 16.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says that Mr. Robb, who, as United States commissioner, spent two years on the Rio Grande border, taking testimony in regard to the losses by Mexican raids, and who claims to be better acquainted with the exact character of these incursions than the army officers can possibly be, has arrived in Washington for the purpose of testifying before Schlotter's Mexican border committee. He says he has heard three plans suggested for putting a stop to these outrages; the first is that proposed by General Sheridan, who says if the government will give him 10,000 men, with full power to act at his discretion, he would take charge of the border and stop the incursions. He would give the Mexican government thirty days to perfect measures for the prevention of any further raids, and if any occurred after that time he would cross into Mexico and punish the thieves on their own soil. He also proposes ultimately to establish a new boundary between the United States and Mexico, annexing to the United States that portion of Mexico north of a line extending from a point near the Sierra Madre mountain to El Paso, including about 500,000 square miles of country, very rich in mineral. The second plan is to raise three regiments of Texas cavalry at the expense of the United States, and to place them under the command of a U. S. officer. Mr. Robb doubts if this plan would be effective, and thinks it would cost at least three millions before the raids were stopped. His own plan is to make an immediate demand on Mexico for the payment of all the loss sustained by citizens of the U. S., on account of those raids, amounting to about \$11,000,000. Of course Mexico could not pay this sum, and on its failure to do so, he would demand the immediate abrogation of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and the forming of a new treaty which would contemplate the annexation of the same strip of territory which it is proposed to acquire by General Sherman's plan.

Pierre M. Irving, known to the public chiefly as the biographer and in some sense the literary executor of his uncle, Washington Irving, is dead, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

NEW ORLEANS, 26.—"To the Hon. Speaker and members of the House of Representatives—

"The special committee appointed by the House to investigate the conduct of W. P. Kellogg, and to ascertain whether he has committed such high crimes and misdemeanors in office while discharging the duties of governor as to demand his impeachment, respectfully report that they find, in investigation, that the said Kellogg, while acting as governor of the State, has committed many violations in his official capacity and in the exercise of the functions of governor, of the constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana. They submit the following preamble and resolution for the consideration of the House, and recommend their adoption" (here follows a statement of acts done from October, 1874, to January, 1875, in regard to the diversion of State funds, the substance of which was contained in the report of the Aldridge committee, heretofore telegraphed.) The report concludes as follows—

"And Whereas, many of the democratic and conservative members of this house feel bound to carry out in good faith the terms of the adjustment known as the Wheeler compromise, not to disturb said Wm. P. Kellogg for official misconduct occurring anterior to the 14th of April, 1875;

"Whereas, your committee find on investigation that said Wm. P. Kellogg, in disregard of the high duties imposed upon him by the constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana, while discharging and exercising the functions of said office as governor, and in violation of said laws of the State of Louisiana, and his official oath as governor to support and maintain the same as acting governor of the State of Louisiana, has since and subsequent to the 14th day of April, 1875, been guilty of many and divers high crimes and misdemeanors in office against the laws and constitution of the State of Louisiana; therefore,

"Be it resolved, by the House of

Representatives in the State of La., in general assembly convened, that a committee of two members of this House be appointed by the speaker to go to the Senate and at the bar thereof, in the name of the House of Representatives of the State of La., impeach Wm. P. Kellogg of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, committed since April 14th, 1875, acquaint the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him and that we now demand that the Senate should issue an order for the appearance of the said W. P. Kellogg to answer to said impeachment."

The republicans claim that the report of the majority of the committee was only got before the House by gross violation of parliamentary rules. Several motions had been made to suspend the rules by a two-thirds vote to take the report, but had been defeated on a call of yeas and nays. Considerably more than one-third of the members present were opposed to the taking of the report. It is asserted that the speaker then muttered something in an inaudible voice, and declared that unanimous consent had been granted to take up this report. A number of republican members at once rose to object, but the speaker ruled that their objections came too late. The minority of the committee offered a report, setting forth that no investigation whatever had been entered upon by the committee and that they had demanded that the governor should be heard and had been refused, and that the whole proceeding in their judgment was revolutionary and an attempt to subvert government. Filibustering here commenced by the republicans, and by agreement the whole subject was postponed until 10 o'clock on Monday, to which time the House adjourned. The conservatives confidently assert that the House will adopt the report on Monday.

WASHINGTON, 27.—The following postal changes have been made—

Postmasters appointed—Chas. Pinney, Hillsdale, Iron Co., Utah; Thomas S. Farnes, Rockville, Kane County, Utah.

Postoffice established—Rush Lake, Tooele Co., Utah, Joseph Brighton, p. m.

Speaker Kerr left Washington for New York, yesterday, to consult his physician; he will return tomorrow morning.

General Babcock, in conversation with his friends, says that he has no present intention to resign his position of private secretary to the President, nor at all, and he does not consider it necessary to renew his request for an army court of inquiry to vindicate him from charges which have already been disposed of after a full and fair trial by a civil tribunal.

A meeting of the committee endeavoring to secure the mediation of the U. S. government in procuring the release of Captain Condon, an American citizen, now confined in an English prison for complicity in the late Fenian movement, was held this afternoon. An address to President Grant on the case was read, and the report of the progress made in securing the admission of senators and congressmen to the movement was adopted. It was decided to hold a mass meeting in the Cooper Institute on the 17th of March, and to enlist public sympathy on behalf of Condon, and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. A resolution was adopted, asking the co-operation of all Irishmen in the movement.

VICKSBURG, 27.—The steamer *Mary Belle*, owned by J. Frank Hicks, and Alf. Grissall was burned to the water's edge this afternoon; the origin of the fire is unknown. The boat, and a cargo of 6,000 or 6,000 bales of cotton, many thousands sacks of seed and sundries, and the baggage of all the passengers, numbering about two hundred in the cabin, are a total loss. No lives were lost and none were injured. The *Mary Belle* was the largest steamer on the Mississippi, and was valued at about \$90,000.

St. Louis, 27.—A feud has existed for some time between J. N. Hawkins of the Carleton, Mo., *Journal*, and A. S. Kerolf, of the *Democrat*, which culminated on Friday last in Kerolf shooting Hawkins four times, once in the face, twice in the breast and once in the bowels, inflicting wounds from which he cannot recover.

NEW ORLEANS, 27.—The city papers, to-day, published the me-

morial mentioned in yesterday's despatches, expressing unqualified disapproval of the attempt on the part of the House of Representatives to impeach at this time Governor Kellogg; the memorial was signed by sixty prominent commercial houses and individuals, who the *Bulletin* says represent more than ten millions of the capital of the city.

NEW YORK, 28.—Manager Andoe, of Gilmore's celebrated orchestra, starts to-day for California, to complete arrangements for a series of grand concerts, beginning in San Francisco about the middle of April. Emma Thursby, soprano, Sobst, baritone, Levy and Arbuckle, cornetists, will assist.

The women hereabouts are going among the employers to have them pay their workmen on Mondays instead of Saturdays, in order thus to lessen Saturday night and Sunday drunkenness.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says that the Secretary of the Treasury will send to the House to-day a statement which will doubtless startle the country and the financial world. Some weeks ago a resolution was introduced calling upon the Treasury department for an exact statement of the amount of available gold in the Treasury vaults. The last month's debt statement shows that the amount of coin on hand was \$73,601,000. The statement, which will be sent to the House, will show the amazing fact that the entire amount of available gold in the Treasury is only \$13,832,000. This enormous discrepancy is accounted for by the fact that under the head of coin on hand in the debt statement is included the sinking fund, the silver coin and the bullion for the redemption of the fractional currency, the unpaid interest on coupons, coin certificates, etc. These figures are likely to make a sensation in Congress and Wall street, and will constitute an important text in the impending financial discussion, and the inflationists will undoubtedly be elated at the scanty stock of hoarded gold for specie resumption.

St. Louis, 28.—A terrible wind storm, amounting almost to a tornado, struck the northern part of St. Charles, Mo., Friday afternoon, and, passing down Main and 2nd streets, demolished or badly injured twenty or more buildings. Among those most seriously damaged are Kramer's warehouse, which was wrecked, and his flouring mill was greatly injured. The court house was unroofed, and the front blown down. The county jail was unroofed, and the walls were blown down, and the iron cells exposed. The concert hall, and St. Charles Saving Bank, the gas works, and Pyper's agricultural warehouse were totally destroyed. The First National Bank will have to be pulled down; the county clerk's office, the California house, the *Democrat*, *News* and *Zeitung* newspaper offices, the German Methodist Church, and the Odd Fellows' buildings, were badly injured. James Gosney, an employee at the Gas Works, and a little son were killed, and three or four other sons more or less hurt. The storm went in the direction of Portage, Des Moines, and is said to have destroyed several farm houses and injured a number of persons. The storm lasted less than five minutes. The damage at St. Charles is estimated at \$300,000, but this is probably exaggerated.

CINCINNATI, 28.—It is estimated, upon reliable data, that the loss by the burning of the steamer *Mary Belle*, at Vicksburg yesterday, will reach over half a million dollars. She had a large number of passengers, with valuable baggage. She was believed to be the largest steamer ever constructed for navigation on the Mississippi or any other river, the extreme length of hull being 325 feet, breadth fifty-six feet. In her construction seasoned oak was used, and she had a battery of eight steel boilers. She cost over \$125,000. The insurance on the cargo fell heavily on the Memphis and New Orleans underwriters. There is no insurance on the boat in Cincinnati.

The *Times* Louisville special says that a tornado, at Princeton, Ind., last night, blew down ten houses; as far as heard from one lady and one boy were seriously injured.

WASHINGTON, 28.—General Babcock and Levi P. Luckey, this morning, resumed their respective duties at the executive mansion.

The Supreme Court has decided upon as to lend the sanction of his distinguished name to a document

at Council Bluffs, and that the Omaha bridge is part of the road and must be operated in connection with the whole line.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., 28.—On Saturday a man named Sterling, East Whiteland, shot his wife and himself.

NEWARK, N. J., 28.—Nine persons, including several burglars waiting trial in the Court House, escaped to-day.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., 28.—The steamboat *Osceola*, Captain Bowman, from St. Francis river for Memphis, with three hundred bales of cotton, struck a snag at Peters landing, forty miles below here, at 11 last night, and sunk in eight feet of water; no lives lost.

Jos. M. Tomery, formerly U. S. Marshal of this district, arrived last night and was put in jail at the instance of Judge Milton Brown, of Jackson, Tenn., who charges Tomery with assaulting him with a club on the road last night, knocking him senseless, and robbing him of a large amount of bonds, which Tomery had paid him a short time before at Tomery's house.

LONDON, 28.—A dispatch from Berlin to the *Post* reports that Austria has ordered the Herzegovinian refugees in her territory to return home within a month, or be forcibly expelled.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* reports that a committee at Belgrade, headed by the Archbishop, had appealed to the population to be in readiness to receive the wounded in case of war; all able-bodied men called out by the order of the minister of war, of February 20th, will be mustered on the 2nd of March.

A Vienna dispatch reports that floods have destroyed seventy houses in Pesth.

A special, dated St. Jean de Lunze, at 2 p. m., states that Don Carlos has crossed the frontier, and has taken refuge in France.

BAYONNE, 28.—Don Carlos, with about 2,000 men, is now at Ravesvoux, very near the French border; it is believed that he will enter France to-day. The chief members of the Carlist provincial council have taken leave of him and have sought refuge on French territory.

Charles Marforix, Queen Isabella's minister for the colonies, who has been imprisoned some time at Cadiz, has been released.

THE OTHER FACTION'S VER-

SION.

The following card, in answer to the one from another portion of the Republican partisans of this city and county, republished in the *News* the other day, has been published in the ring organ. It will be interesting to our readers, and useful to posterity as a matter of record, with the former card, as telling the quarrelsome story of each of the two factions, in its own words—

THE OTHER SIDE.

To the Republican Voters of Utah:

The undersigned, members of the Republican party, having read the statement given to the public in the Salt Lake *Tribune*, signed by Geo. W. Emery, Governor of Utah, and others, and being unwilling to accept either the correctness of its statements, conclusions and insinuations, submit to the Republicans of Salt Lake county and the Territory of Utah the following reply:

How the distinguished gentleman whose name first appeared to that statement, could undertake to accurately state what occurred at the meeting of the County Convention of Salt Lake county, on the 22nd, when he was not present, we leave to him and his friends to explain. Other gentlemen not present in that meeting have assumed to do the same thing. We submit that when a witness undertakes to testify about a matter of which he has no personal knowledge, we know of no rule which gives any weight to such testimony. When it shall appear, as it will hereafter, in this statement, that the pretended facts are not only incorrectly stated, but in some particulars are grossly mis-stated, the value of such evidence can safely be left to a discriminating public.

The undersigned regret that the Governor of this Territory should so far suffer himself to be imposed upon as to lend the sanction of his distinguished name to a document

such as the one we refer to. We honor him for the faithfulness and firmness with which he has discharged the duties of his position, and nothing but a sense of duty to the Republican party and to ourselves, who are the objects of attack, could have induced us to utter a word of reply. To the balance of the signers, made up of good Republicans and Jack-Mormons, we shall make no further reference than to refute the allegations, misrepresentations and misstatements of their ill-timed, injudicious and needless publication.

We suggest first, that if the signers of the paper intended to "forestall falsehood and misrepresentation concerning the issue" as to what was done at the County Convention, it would have been in better taste to state the facts as they were, instead of distorting the truth, as we allege they have done.

The undersigned are not now and were not at the County Convention the enemies of Grant, or the friends or champions of either the *Tribune* or Judge McKean.

It was not known to us, nor is it believed by us, or any of us, that at the county convention or elsewhere there was any purpose or design to make any issue, direct or indirect, between General Grant and Judge McKean. Not one of the signers of this paper was even asked to vote for Judge McKean as a delegate to Cincinnati, not one of us ever proposed to censure President Grant for his removal, or had any thought of invoking, inviting or making such a puerile issue. And when any friend, or pretended friend, of General Grant in this Territory, in office or out of office, imputes such a purpose to us, he makes an imputation that is untrue, unfounded and gratuitous.

When, then, the signers of the card or statement undertake to justify the presentation of a purely personal issue to the county convention, and the outrage of breaking up its regular proceedings on such an issue, they cannot avoid the inevitable responsibility of having made a false and imaginary issue, by imputing designs to gentlemen who never, for a moment, entertained them, and then, on this false assumption, disorganize by all the efforts they could command, the regular and orderly course of its proceedings.

Neither has it attracted the attention of the undersigned that the *Tribune* of this city has "teemed with abuse of President Grant" since the removal of Judge McKean. If it had, we have never understood that the *Tribune* was a republican paper or pretended to be the organ of any other sentiment than that of "Liberalism" in Utah. That the republicans of Utah are to be held responsible for the course of that paper we have never understood, nor do we believe that the gentlemen who signed this card will, on reflection, themselves be willing to repeat the charge.

That the *Tribune* has criticised the removal of Judge McKean, and deplored its effect upon Utah politics, is true, and that in doing so it echoed the voice of nine-tenths of the non-Mormon people of the Territory is a fact that will not be controverted. But if that paper has ever imputed improper motives to President Grant or said anything against him in criticising that removal, that even his best friend might not indorse, without in the least affecting his friendship for his chief, it has escaped our attention. When the card-signers, under pretense of defending Grant, state that he has been daily an object of "abuse" through the *Tribune*, we say, as readers of that paper (which some of the signers referred to are not) and as friends of President Grant's administration, that we have not seen the "abuse," and we believe the allegation groundless. Some of the card-signers are McKean's known personal enemies, others of them are applicants for the position he held; that these gentlemen should seek to cover their personal designs by a thin disguise of defending the President, was to be expected; but that others of the signers should have consented to be made tools of by giving their sanction to a statement so utterly unfounded, is only explainable on the theory that they signed without knowing what they did.

The card proceeds to say: "It may not be out of place to observe that we are also friends of McKean, concede his ability and fidelity," etc.

And this card bears the signature of Geo. E. Whitney! We let such statements answer themselves.