

BY TELEGRAPH. AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 1.—Mr. Louis J. Jennings, late editor of the New York Times, has sold out his interest of nine shares for \$100,000, the purchaser being Mr. George Jones, the publisher.

General Pillow publishes a letter here to-day, concerning himself and his bankruptcy, saying—"All my long and eventful life I have stood up with a stout heart and manfully combatted the trials and tried to meet the duties and responsibilities of life. Chiefest among these I have held the duties and responsibilities of patriotism. How I have met them the country knows. I trust I will be pardoned for saying that I loved the national government, to whose service I had devoted the prime of my life; that I would I had fallen in the service, and died while I was honored with its confidence and its commission. Standing as I now do, between its aggressive acts and displeasure and the neglect and ingratitude of the people I subsequently took up arms to defend, I am without hope for the future. To be homeless, with a family famished, with gaunt poverty staring me in the face, my advanced age presents a prospect so gloomy that my heart gives way, and the conclusion is forced upon me that I have lived too long."

The certificate of incorporation of the New York Express Company, filed with the county clerk yesterday, recites that the company is organized to print books, pamphlets and newspapers. Its capital is \$25,000, in 250 shares of \$100 each. The company is to be managed by Erastus Brooks, J. W. Brooks, Augustus Schell, Frederick Smith and Samuel Marsh are elected trustees. The company is to continue for fifty years from the 28th of January last.

The steamer *Faraday* successfully repaired the direct cable at noon to-day. The work of picking up both ends and making the splice occupied exactly one and a half hours. At 1.07 p.m. the tests were perfect.

A correspondent in San Domingo telegraphs that Gonzalez, having been twice defeated in battles, has fled from the city. He was tried by the legislature and acquitted. He resigns the presidency and will leave the country. The provisional government was re-established on the 23rd inst.

CHICAGO, 1.—The military committee of the House of Representatives, having requested Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan to supplement his testimony on military affairs, recently given before that committee, that officer has made the following additional suggestions. It will be seen that he has cut down the appropriation required by the bill introduced by Mr. Maginnis, from three to two hundred thousand dollars. In view of the immigration to the Black Hills, and the present military expedition, this communication of the Lieut. General has peculiar interest—

"Headquarters, Mil. Div., Missouri.

"Chicago, Ill., Feb. 23, 1876.

"The necessity for two military posts on the Yellowstone has been apparent to me for two years past, and I have recommended their establishment in my annual reports. So strongly have I been convinced of this necessity, that I have, without any expense to the government, made an examination of the Yellowstone river and selected the points at which they should be built. The Indian question in the Black Hills must now be settled by the establishment of the Indians on the Missouri river, and in the accomplishment of this purpose the two posts mentioned will have to be located, one at or near the mouth of Big Horn river; the other at or near the mouth of Tongue river. These posts can be supplied by steamboat up the Yellowstone, and can be constructed of material found in the vicinity of the points selected. I think I can have them built for \$100,000 each; in other words, I would try to build both for \$200,000, instead of the \$300,000 mentioned in the bill.

"The Black Hills country will probably be covered with towns and villages during the next five or six years. Its value will cause the extension of the Northern Pacific Railway on the south side of the Yellowstone, as far as the Gallatin valley, in Montana, and will also build

another railroad, from the North Platte station on the Union Pacific Railway to the Black Hills. I am of the belief that the largest deposits of gold are further west than where the miners are now working. The headwaters of Wind River are gold-bearing, the Owl Creek Mountains are gold-bearing, the Big Horn Valley is gold-bearing, Powder River is gold-bearing, also Clarke's Fork of the Yellowstone. Besides this, the Black Hills have abundance of good timber for the treeless country south of them and west of the Missouri river. The success of all these interests depends on the establishment of the two posts named.

"Military operations have now been commenced against hostile bands of Sioux, by request of the Interior Department, and I consider this appropriation so necessary that I especially request immediate action on it.

"P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieut. General."

HARTFORD, Ct., 29.—The republican State convention met at Allyn Hall, to-day, and organized. The ticket placed in nomination is as follows: Governor, Henry C. Robinson; Lt. Governor, Frederick J. Kingsland; Secretary of State, Francis A. Walker.

At the Republican Convention the following delegates at large were appointed to attend the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati—Joseph R. Hawley, Stephen W. Kellogg, Joseph Seiden and John T. Rockwell.

MONTREAL, 29.—The Redpath sugar refinery has suspended, and three hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

WASHINGTON, 1.—The Comptroller of the Currency states that the amount of legal tender notes deposited for the purpose of retiring the circulation during January, was \$2,629,900, and during February \$3,989,037; the amount of bonds withdrawn during January was \$3,636,200, and February \$5,754,572.

The total debt of the U. S. is \$2,220,215,845; total interest \$30,412,026; cash in the treasury, coin \$70,035,772; currency, \$9,529,464; special deposits held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, \$380,400,000; total in the treasury \$117,610,176; debt, less cash in the treasury, \$2,118,233,039; decrease of debt during February, \$3,272,733; decrease since June 30th 1875, \$13,728,419.

The public debt statement to-day shows a reduction during February of \$3,272,733; currency \$1,529,404; special deposit for legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit at \$809,500; coin \$70,035,772; including coin certificates \$32,915,000; outstanding legal tenders \$379,743,392.

It is understood that Minister Schenck will sail for America next Saturday, and will appear before the Emma mine investigating committee in person. The friends of Schenck now in this city say that they are in possession of a letter written by Lyon making a demand on ex-Senator Stewart for \$200,000, under a threat of publishing his (Lyon's) story; they also say that this story is impeached in every material assertion by every witness and document in the litigation now pending in England.

The bill for the protection of agriculture against injurious insects, as amended and reported by Frelinghuysen from the committee on agriculture to-day, provides for the appointment of one commissioner instead of three, who shall investigate and gather information relating to the Rocky Mountain locust, army worm, chinch bugs, Hessian fly, potato bug, and other destructive insects, in order to devise successful methods for their destruction; the results are to be reported to the commissioner of agriculture, and transmitted by him to Congress. The commission is to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The following telegram, dated San Francisco, early yesterday morning, was received by the Hon. George C. Gorham, secretary of the U. S. Senate yesterday afternoon—

"I desire to testify before the House committee on foreign relations in the Emma mine investigation. See the chairman of the committee and ascertain when it will be necessary for me to start. Would like a few days here before leaving."

(Signed)
"WILLIAM M. STEWART."

Gorham submitted this telegram

to the foreign affairs committee to-day, and asked permission for C. J. Hillyer to cross-examine Lyon in Stewart's behalf. The committee, in response, proposed that they should cite Lyon to appear, and confront Stewart when the latter arrives. Gorham assented to this proposition as being still more satisfactory, and it was accordingly agreed upon.

The witness referred to a telegram sent to London in 1871, that Senator Blair had introduced a resolution calling for the investigation of General Schenck's connection with the Emma mine. In conversation with Park the latter said he had fixed the matter with the General, whom he had induced to give him (Park) his note for the stock, and then write him a letter, saying that if his note for the stock was not sufficient security he would give a mortgage on his house and lot in Washington. Park said he had certified this statement to Stewart, and if Stewart could do the same thing it would dry up the resolution.

The committee caused to be read the correspondence between S. T. Pafford and General Schenck. In a letter dated July 9, 1873, Pafford wished General Schenck to give him certain information about the Emma mine, and he repeated the rumor that General Schenck did not, *bona fide*, pay for his shares. Whether this was true or not, a countryman of Schenck's, then in London said that 5,000 shares of Emma stock had been given to Schenck, and that Senator Stewart received 2,000 shares to become a director of the Emma Mine Co. Pafford wanted to know whether these things were true, and in conclusion he charged Park and Stewart, who were friends of Schenck, with having, with nefarious intent and fraudulent statements, obtained from him and other confiding shareholders large sums of money. He asked whether Schenck endorsed the acts of these men, and said that if an answer should not be given he would furnish a full statement to be published in the New York papers, and would also call the attention of President Grant and of Lord Granville to the question. To this letter General Schenck replied, July 10th, 1873, saying that he had responded to the previous letter because it was respectful in character, but when Pafford subsequently attacked him in the public prints, the publication being accompanied by innuendoes, he could take no notice of his strictures. He had no objection to give Pafford all the information in his possession if he would call upon him at 10 o'clock on the next Sunday, his engagements being such that he could state no other time for the interview.

The witness Lyon then stated that Pafford then had the interview with Schenck, who told Pafford that he did not know much of the witness except that he was an adventurer, and he asked Pafford whether his name and Stewart's were not better than that of Lyon's, as they occupied high and responsible positions, Pafford said to Schenck that there were many concurrent circumstances to induce persons to believe that money was given him to float the stock, and that a countryman of Schenck's had said that the latter's means were too inconsiderable to pay for the shares. Schenck informed Pafford that he had a patrimony from his father's estate, in the shape of a coal mine in Wisconsin, and on this he borrowed \$25,000 to pay for his stock, and the other \$25,000 he borrowed from Park, and had not yet paid him all back. Witness said to Pafford there were no coal mines in Wisconsin. Subsequently witness called on McCulloch, of the banking house of Jay Cook, McCulloch & Co., when McCulloch asked him to let up on Schenck and not be too severe on him; he said the general was very indignant when ever the name of the Emma mine was mentioned. Witness said in reply that he was not surprised at that, he could not forgive Schenck for calling him an adventurer. McCulloch informed him that Schenck had denied calling him an adventurer.

The committee authorizing Col. Gorham to inform Senator Stewart that they would hear him whenever he would report himself, about two weeks hence; and the committee further said that Lyon would be recalled at that time, so that Stewart could interrogate him. Lyon said this would be very agreeable to himself. He then resumed his testimony, repeating that Stewart had often informed him that

General Schenck's name had sold the Emma mine. This, the witness believed, from concurrent circumstances.

It appeared from replies to the questioning of the witness by members of the committee, that he compromised his interest in the mine for \$150,000, the original stipulated sum being \$500,000. There was great inducement to withhold from the public, for about a month, Schenck's resignation as director. Park very much regretted the resignation because the shares fell as low as fourteen pounds sterling. Owing to the Emma mining transaction American securities generally were much depressed. J. H. Puleston, of the banking house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., bitterly complained that their firm had been badly treated, having received only 25,000 pounds sterling for the use of their name in putting the Emma mine stock on the market.

The chairman laid before the committee the following telegram dated London, to-day, addressed to himself—

"The report of the proceedings as to General Schenck's connection with the Emma mine, published in to-day's London Times, says that Jas. E. Lyon testified that I told him I gave Senator Stewart 2,000 shares to become a director and to assist in getting Schenck's name on the board; this statement is absolutely untrue. I have never seen Lyon, nor had any communication with him in my life; I never gave Stewart any shares, either to become a director himself or to get Schenck to be a director, and I give Lyon's testimony the most unqualified contradiction. Albert Grant."

The above telegram having been shown to Lyon, he denied ever having made such a statement.

PHILADELPHIA, 1.—Among the passengers who arrived on the steamer *Indiana* was Bishop Lomenick, of Pittsburgh, from Rome where he has been since last autumn. He brings all the necessary documents for the revision of the Pittsburg diocese and the investiture of a new Bishop.

Newcomer, of the Bingham House, prosecuted by the Rev. Cook, colored, of Va., for a violation of the civil rights bill, was found guilty to-day.

BOSTON, 1.—There is a steady but moderate demand for domestic wool, sales being 45 @ 47½ for XXX, Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 47 @ 50 for medium and No. 1, and 50 @ 52½ for XXX, and picklock; Wis. and Mich. fleeces have been selling at 42 @ 46 for X and medium. California wool ranges from 14 @ 23 for fall and 20 @ 33 for spring. There is very little doing in combing and delaine fleeces, but small stocks are held with considerable firmness, as it is believed that everything in the combing line will be wanted later in the season. Super and X pulled wool has been selling at 35 @ 50, the latter, price for choice Eastern super.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1.—A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says that a steam scow, engaged in removing obstruction from Umatilla Rapids, Columbia River, blew up this morning. Some say the boiler burst, others that a package of giant powder exploded. The boat was blown to pieces; one man was killed, two fatally injured, and twelve are missing, supposed to have been blown into the river.

MONTREAL, 1.—The closing of Redpath's sugar refinery was not caused by financial difficulty but solely on account of the tariff.

NEW YORK, 1.—A London telegram says—"The London Times, this morning, has a dispatch from Washington, giving the gist of Lyon's testimony yesterday before the committee appointed to enquire into the Emma mine scandal. We have the best authority for stating that Minister Schenck will, tomorrow, publish a letter denouncing the evidence as false, and announcing his intention to sail for New York on the steamship *Abyssinia*, on Saturday next. It is understood that Minister Schenck has obtained leave of absence for the especial purpose of vindicating himself before the committee and the world. Minister Schenck, this morning, telegraphed his attorney to proceed to Washington immediately, to retain the services of Wm. M. Everts, and have Park and Stewart summoned to appear before the committee for examination."

BOSTON, 2.—The practice of evading the payment of taxes by wealthy citizens has become such an evil here that solicitors have pre-

pared a draft of an act to govern the question of domiciles, for the purpose of taxation, and the matter has been referred to the legislative committee on the judiciary, with a request that the act be passed.

NEW YORK, 2.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company, yesterday, it was estimated that the earnings would justify the payment of a dividend of 1½ per cent. for the quarter. Several directors were of the opinion that the dividend should be passed, while others thought the stockholders were entitled to whatever was earned.

A special from Washington says that Dr. Tomlinson, brother of Mrs. Belknap, was before the committee on the expenditures of the War Department, this morning, and denounced the statement that he acted as intermediary between Belknap and Marsh, as a false judgment. Belknap and Marsh are again before the committee. Nothing else is talked about in the capital, and the greatest excitement prevails.

A Washington dispatch says it is generally believed that Treasurer New will be tendered the office of Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, 2.—The report of Marsh, of N. Y., testified yesterday before the committee on expenditures in the war department, that he paid Mrs. Belknap \$10,000 for post tradership, and \$6,000 yearly since, and that she did not deny the truth of the charge, became generally known this a. m., causing much surprise and excitement in official and other circles. Inquiries were made in all quarters to ascertain the precise facts in the premises, which resulted in a general belief that the reported testimony was entitled to credence; and this belief was further strengthened by the fact that, at about 10 this a. m., Secretary Belknap had an interview with the President, in company with Secretaries Bristol and Chandler, and Senators Morton and Morrill, of Vt., the subject discussed involving the resignation of Secretary Belknap. The latter left the Executive Mansion with Secretary Chandler, and both went over to the War Department. It is thought that Belknap placed his resignation at the pleasure of the President.

Levi P. Luckey has resigned as Private Secretary to the President, as the latter desired to continue his son Ulysses in his office. Mr. Luckey has accepted a responsible position in the Interior Department.

A republican member of the committee on the expenditures of the War Department is authorized for stating that the President has accepted Belknap's resignation.

The committee on foreign affairs examined two witnesses to-day, and passed a resolution unanimously, not to report on Schenck's connection with the Emma mine scheme till he has had a full opportunity to be heard in person.

The report of the testimony implicating Secretary Belknap, in the matter of the sale of the office post-trader, at Ft. Sill, is the theme of comment everywhere in the city to-day. General Belknap has resigned. He handed a letter to the President tendering his resignation, and asking that it be accepted without delay. It is stated at the White House that the resignation was promptly accepted, but the exact language of the President's reply has not yet been obtained. Belknap has remained at his private residence to-day, not having visited the War Department. He says there are many complications to be explained to the committee, and that he has therefore requested to be allowed to make a statement before it. The discovery of this circumstance in General Belknap's administration of the War Department, occasioned the most intense surprise, and the cabinet officers and officials of all grades declare their absolute astonishment. Throughout the entire city to-day there has been talk regarding the subject of the impeachment of the ex-Secretary, for the offence of corruption, and opinions have been divided, even among the cabinet officers and others, as to whether a trial can be had after the offending official is out of office. The preponderance of opinion, however, is that it could be. The Attorney General said, in conversation upon the matter, that he was not prepared to give an opinion, for it had not been officially asked for. Several friends of Belknap called upon him to-day, but he had nothing to say excepting, as has been here mentioned, that he designed to make a state-