

means to influence legislation. **CAIRO, Ill., 9.**—The case of the two Crains, who have been on trial here for the last two weeks, charged with being accessories in the murder of Wm. Spence, at Crainville, Williams county, was given to the jury at four p.m. yesterday, and they returned this morning a verdict of guilty, and fixing the punishment of each at twenty years in the penitentiary.

ST. LOUIS, 9.—Acting under the advice of the court, given just before adjournment last night, the Government counsel in the Babcock trial, to-day, passed over the conspiracy in 1871, and 1872, and produced testimony to show the existence and operations of the whiskey ring from 1873 to 1875. No direct evidence was brought out against Gen. Babcock, the testimony being general in character, tending to show who were in the conspiracy, and the extent. Joseph M. Fitzroy was put on the stand at the opening of the morning session and kept there an hour and a half.

After Fitzroy, John F. Siedentopf, the foreman at Ulrich's distillery, was put on the stand.

LOUISVILLE, 9.—A convention of general R. R. ticket agents of America began its session here having been called together to adopt rates to be charged during the Centennial season. Nearly all the principal roads in America are represented, one hundred agents being in attendance. Nothing definite has been transacted, but it is thought a reduction of 25 per cent. from the regular rates will be made.

APRONAG, N. J., 9.—Two children, name Smith, and young man Barry, who attempted their rescue, were drowned here last evening.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 9.—The three Congregational churches in this city, invited to the Beecher advisory council, have declined.

CHICAGO, 9.—The *Times* Washington special says General Ord and Adjutant General Steele have been summoned before the special committee on the Texas border troubles. Steele, it will be remembered, was sent by Gov. Cook to the Rio Grande to examine the matter for local information. With the examination of these gentlemen the evidence before the committee will be all in.

The senate committee on public lands, has agreed to report favorably on Kelly's bill, providing for the sale of timber lands in California and Oregon and the Territories and a great system of internal improvements is to be attempted.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says the committee on the judiciary will resume the investigation of the Texas Pacific Railway case to-day. The information already filed with the committee consists wholly of statements which have already been printed, accusing agents of the Memphis and El Paso Railway company, under whose charter the Texas Pacific is partially organized, with having secured that charter by the wholesale bribery of members of Congress, newspaper men and others. A number of gentlemen interested in the present organization and in the old Memphis and El Paso company are now here, and will be examined by the committee.

WASHINGTON, 10.—The Speaker presented a memorial of citizens of Louisiana, praying for relief against certain political evils existing in that State. Referred.

WASHINGTON, 9.—Samuel Gushrie and Augustus H. Boyden were to-day appointed gaugers for the first district of California.

A postal treaty has been signed by the representatives of the U. S. and Japan, agreeing that the rate of letter postage shall be five cents between the two countries and two cents upon newspapers not exceeding two ounces. The arrangement will come into operation on the first of April next.

Congressman Wigginton, in his argument before the House railroad committee to-day, said a majority of the people of California of his district were opposed to granting further heavy subsidies to railroads, as their experience showed that the railway companies lost sight of the people's welfare. The voters of his district would prefer that the new transcontinental line be completed by the Texas Pacific company, if it will do this without additional aid from the government, but if it cannot they would prefer some other company to do the work even now, if in possession of unusual benefits. He said it is much better to allow a company to extend its operations upon subsidies already granted than

to endow a new company with means of oppressing the people and thereby create a second gigantic power, which would be only likely to continue with the first for the further perpetuation of monopoly. Wigginton informed the committee that he had been elected by a two-thirds vote upon this precise issue, and was therefore especially entitled to speak for a large constituency vitally interested in the subject matter of the pending bill. His speech was listened to with marked attention.

ST. LOUIS, 9.—There was nothing in Ulrich Fitzroy's or Siedentopf's testimony that has not been published several times and was repeated merely to show the existence of the conspiracy.

The consultation between the counsel in the Babcock case this afternoon resulted in an agreement that the deposition of President Grant be taken before Chief Justice Waite next Saturday afternoon, and the proceedings conducted like an examination in open court, both sides to be represented by counsel. Major L. Eaton will act for the government. Who will represent the defense has not yet transpired.

NEW YORK, 9.—The following is a corrected list of some heavy losers and their insurance in the great fire last night—Leshner, Whitman & Co., loss \$500,000, insurance \$450,000; Catlin, Brundet & Co., \$425,000, insurance \$395,000; Hornthal, Whitehead & Co., \$250,000, insurance \$175,000; Powers, Gaston & Co., \$160,000, insurance \$150,000; Geo. Shortridge & Co., \$150,000, insurance not stated. Loss on buildings 444 to 452 Broadway, owned by Mathews, \$350,000; Wm. Smith & Co., loss only \$25,000, insured. The total loss and insurance will not vary much from the estimates already given.

NEW YORK, 10.—The large fire on Tuesday night has created very much of a flutter among the insurance men. Some dozen or more meetings of representatives of the various companies were held yesterday, but no accurate lists of the losses were compiled. The property was of an extra hazardous class. No company has lost very heavily, or to a critical degree, and upon a proper adjustment all losses will be promptly paid.

A gentleman arrived in this city from Havana gives an account of the execution of seven persons which took place on the 28th ult., on a plantation in Cuba, called El Santa Crista. This plantation is owned by Francisco Gougaes Arago, and situated in Vuelta de Abajo, near Quibicon, in the jurisdiction of Bejuel. It seems that a female slave resisted the advances of the overseer of the plantation, who then told such stories about the woman that her owner ordered her to be severely whipped. When the punishment was about to be inflicted it was found that the woman would soon become a mother. Her fellow slaves thought that on account of this she might escape, but she was whipped in a terrible manner. During the whipping her child was born, and the husband and six other slaves then plotted to kill their master in revenge for the brutality practised upon the woman, but failing to find him at the appointed time they killed the overseer. Arago the owner, reported the killing of Mayoral as only the first step toward causing an insurrection among his slaves in favor of the insurgents, and that those engaged were conspirators. After trial by court martial, in which three were sentenced to be shot, another trial took place and seven were condemned to death. The sentence was soon executed on Arago's plantation. The mother of the husband of the woman was subjected to the bastinado, being compelled to stand first in the line of slaves paraded to witness the shooting.

CINCINNATI, 10.—Mrs. Flora L. Baldwin, the wife of a wealthy citizen of Carthage, O., committed suicide last night by poison. Cause supposed to be domestic unhappiness.

ST. LOUIS, 10.—In the Babcock trial to-day, Wm. J. Basset, ring gauger, and Everest, collector, testified.

NEW LONDON, Ct., 10.—The Bank of Commerce was robbed on Tuesday night. On Wednesday the bank officers were unable to open the vault. An expert accomplished it at night, when a loss of \$21,500 was discovered. This gave over twenty-four hours start of the officers.

The burglars had packed up in a tin box bills and all receivable se-

curities of the bank, amounting to \$500,000 or more, but left them on the floor of the vault, evidently in the hurry of departure. Entrance was gained through a side window, leading into the director's room. On the outside door of the safe was a combination dial lock, and on inner one another patent lock. The combination of each was entrusted to different officers of the bank. The paying teller who had the combination of the outside lock, was unable to operate it on Wednesday, and the services of experts were obtained. The experts succeeded, in opening it at six p.m., when the robbery was discovered. The bank contracted a week ago for a chronometer lock, which arrived to-day. The safe of this bank was considered more secure than that of any in the city. There is no clue to the robbers.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., 10.—Last night Charles McAllister and Patrick Munby were arrested near Mahoney City, for the double murder in September last of Thomas Sanger and Wm. Wren. The former was a mining boss and the latter a miner at Heaton's colliery.

WASHINGTON, 10.—The Senate committee on territories to-day continued the consideration of the bill to admit New Mexico as a State in the Union. Some details remain unperfected, but the expression of the members of the committee show that the bill will be reported favorably and unanimously.

FOREIGN

LONDON, 7.—Cardinal Manning writes to the *Times* to-day, stating that telegrams from Rome that he intends to proceed thither to promote the union of a portion of the English ritualistic clergy with the Roman Catholic Church, and that he had made proposals to the Vatican looking to that end, are both, from first to last, wholly devoid of truth. He proceeds as follows—

"No scheme whatsoever on the subject of ritualism has ever been conceived by me, none has been to my knowledge proposed or opposed or defended at Rome."

The *Times* publishes a letter from Seville this morning, which contains the following details of the recent elections in Spain for members of the new Cortes—

The frauds and intimidation practised by government in the conduct of elections have done more to destroy confidence and promote discord in the provinces than can possibly be estimated. Not only was wholesale bribery practised, but voting papers were forged by thousands. In one town in Andalusia, the liberals presented a protest, whereupon five or six persons were immediately imprisoned. Men of war were sent to seaports of known liberal proclivities, and carabinieri and armed police in other places hindered voters. In some districts voting licenses were only given to known partisans of the ministry.

The *Times* Berlin special says that Dr. Levysohn, the eminent Prussian journalist and Vienna correspondent of several German newspapers, notwithstanding the intercession of the German ambassador and despite Dr. Levysohn's well known moderation, has been expelled from Austria, charged with disseminating intelligence unfavorable to the realm. In a letter to Prince Auersperg, the Austrian prime minister, the Doctor charges the premier with ordering his expulsion merely to prove his indifference to the opinion of persons at Berlin, who have been endeavoring to keep Prince Auersperg in office. The reference being to an article in the semi-official *Provincial Correspondent* already sent by cable, in which apprehensions are stated to be felt of a serious estrangement between Germany and Austria.

The *Kelet Nepe*, a journal of Pesth, publishes the following—

"The sublime Porte, on account of its financial difficulties, recently requested Roumania to pay her customary tribute in advance. The Roumanian government has sent a note in reply declaring that the treaties stipulate that tribute is payable only in return for the obligation assumed by Turkey to defend Roumania from foreign invasion. The Porte has, however, shown itself incapable of quelling local insurrection. The Roumanian government is convinced that it can no longer rely on Turkey for protection, therefore the obligation to pay tribute is at an end. Roumania, moreover, complains that the Porte has concentrated troops

at Widin, and sent ships up the Danube under the false pretext that the threatening attitude of Serbia rendered such measures necessary. Roumania is consequently compelled to take measures to protect her frontiers. The note concludes with the declaration that Roumania, as an independent state, will resist every attempt to occupy her territory or march foreign troops through it.

LONDON, 8.—The following is the text of the Queen's speech—

"My Lords and Gentlemen—It is with much satisfaction that I again resort to the advice and assistance of my parliament. My relations with all foreign powers continue of a cordial character. The insurrectionary movement which during the last six months has been maintained in the Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and which the troops of the Sultan have up to the present time been unable to repress, has excited the attention and interest of the great European powers. I have considered it my duty not to stand aloof from the efforts now being made by allied and friendly governments to bring about a pacification of the disturbed districts, and I have accordingly, while respecting the independence of the Porte, joined in urging on the Sultan the expediency of adopting such measures of administration reform as may remove all reasonable causes of discontent on the part of his Christian subjects. The representations which I addressed to the Chinese Government as to the attack made in the course of last year on an expedition sent from Burma to the western provinces of China, have been received in a friendly spirit. The circumstances of that lamentable outrage are now the subject of an inquiry, in which I have thought it right to request that a member of my diplomatic service should take part. I await the result of this inquiry in the firm conviction that it will be so conducted as to lead to the discovery and punishment of the offenders. Papers on all the above subjects will be laid before you. The humane and enlightened policy consistently pursued by this country in putting an end to slavery with her own dependencies, and in suppressing the slave trade throughout the world, makes it important that the action of British national ships in the territorial waters of foreign States should be in harmony with these great principles. I have therefore given directions for the issue of a royal commission to inquire into all treaty engagements and other international obligations bearing upon this subject, and all instructions from time to time issued to my naval officers, with a view to ascertain whether any steps ought to be taken to secure for my ships and their commanders greater powers for the maintenance of personal liberty. A bill will be laid before you for punishing slave traders who are subjects of native Indian Princes. The affairs of my colonial empire the general prosperity of which has continued to advance, have received a large share of my attention. Papers of importance and interest will soon be in your hands, showing the proceedings with respect to the conference of South African colonies and States. Bills for regulating the ultimate tribunal of appeal for the United Kingdom and for the amendment of the merchant shipping laws will be immediately submitted to you. Your attention will be called to a measure for promoting economy and efficiency in the management of prisons, and at same time effecting relief of local burthens. Other important measures as the time of the session permits will be introduced to your notice, and I pray that your deliberations may, under the Divine blessing, result in the happiness and contentment of my people."

In the House of Commons, during the debate on the address, the Marquis of Hartington, the liberal leader, said in reference to the fugitive slave circular issued by the Admiralty, that although the country did not want its ships to be made asylums for the destitute, the discretion of their commanders should not be interfered with. He trusted the present circular would be suspended, pending the result of the inquiry to be made by the royal commission. Her Majesty's ministers had doubtless done their best to maintain the integrity of Turkey, nevertheless he thought the policy indicated by Palmerston had not been acted upon. The House, however, would await the production of papers before pronouncing any definite opinion. He urged the government to explain the plan of the Suez canal shares speedily. He thought it would have been better if the advice of Parliament had first been taken, and questioned the soundness of the purchase, commercially and politically. He requested that explanations be given of Cave's mission to Egypt.

Disraeli spoke in reply on the subject of the fugitive slave circular. He said it was the strong desire and intention of the government to discourage and abolish slavery wherever possible. He contended that the government had given an earnest of this desire by what they had already done in Africa. He admitted his responsibility for the first circular, though he never saw it. He did not defend it for a moment. Its recall had satisfied the country and he would not dwell upon it further. The second circular was, however, prepared by the Lord High Chancellor, and contained an accurate definition of the law. The circular was rendered necessary by the acts of English officers on foreign coasts, entailing legal actions and payment of compensation by government. He deprecated the suggestion that government should have issued instructions in secret. The royal commission should not only inquire into the present state of the law, but also see where it is advisable to alter and how the proposed alterations could be effected.

With reference to Herzegovina, Disraeli declared the government could not have acted otherwise than it did. A refusal to recommend the Porte to give a favorable construction to the Austrian proposals would have placed England in an undesirable state of isolation. If England had refused to agree to the note, the Sultan would necessarily at once have rejected it. Then England would have been in an unpleasant position, which would have followed, and further questions had arisen as to whether we should support the Sultan in resistance to the other powers. If England had proposed a conference, its only course would have probably been to adopt the very suggestions contained in the Austrian note. If the present proposals should not prove successful in settling the complication, England would be as free as to the future as she was before the Austrian note was written.

In the debate in the address in the House of Lords, the Earl of Derby, replying to a speech by Earl Granville, said—"We have every motive to insist on only what is strictly reasonable from China, but we cannot go back from what we have demanded. I sincerely hope China will not be guilty of any evasion to shield the guilty."

In regard to the insurrection in Herzegovina, Lord Derby admitted that apprehensions were probably not without cause that if the contest were not promptly suppressed, Serbia and Montenegro might join in it, and general confusion ensue, which would re-open the whole eastern question. A war of that kind would infallibly become a religious war between Mussulmen and Christians. Even if no actual conflict ensued, feelings of animosity would probably not be confined to Europe, but would cause us trouble in another part of the world. There were grave reasons for England's agreeing to the Austrian note, and he repeated some of these.

BERLIN, 9.—Count Von Arnim is expected on account of the illness of his son.

LONDON, 9.—In his speech in the House of Commons last night, Disraeli made the following important announcement—"Before we agreed to support the Austrian note, it had been intimated to us in an unmistakable manner that it was the Porte's desire, however much it objected to the vote, that England should not stand aloof."

Weston defeated Perkins, the English champion, in a walk for a £50 cup. The match was the greatest number of miles in twenty-four hours. Perkins made 65 miles in 15 hours and stopped.

LONDON, 9.—The story that a quantity of gunpowder had been discovered among the coals of a steamer at Antwerp is pronounced untrue.

PARIS, 9.—Pierre Sebastian Laurent, the author, is dead.

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