[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

physical exhaustion from his continuous service on the committee as a reason why he should not address the House at any length. He spoke of the report as presenting a case of great shame and disgrace to all American citizens. As to the question of the impeachability of an officer who had resigned, he was not prepared to speak worthily, except to suggest that it could not be true that an officer, who was being investigated, and who had been found by evidence to be a criminal, could flee from justice. He alluded to what he called the unseemly acceptance of Secretary Belknap's resignation, and referred to the English cases of Warren Hastings and Lord Francis Bacon, both of whom had been impeached after they had ceased to hold the offices in which they committed crimes and misdemeanors.

Mr. Bass, Republican, of New York, another member of the committee, questioned the statement of the chairman (Mr. Clymer) as to this case having no parallel, and said that he would not have to leave his own borders in order to find not only a parallel for it, but he could find cases compared, with which this case was as white as the driven snow. He admitted that a mere statement of this case, as presented by the testimony, was sufficient to justify every member to vote for the resolution presented.

Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, inquired of Mr. Bass his opinion as to the impeachability of a resigned officer.

Mr. Bass replied that the English authorities seemed to maintain the jurisdiction of impeachment in such cases, but that in this country it was an unadjudicated question, and one that was not free from doubt: but his own best judgment was in favor of the right to impeach, and to let the question be adjudicated by the Senate.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, in reference to a casual remark of some member as to this being a political question, entirely disclaimed and repudiated such an idea. On the point of impeachability of a person not in office, he referred to the case of Mr. Whittmore, of South Carolina, in which the House had determined that a formal actual renunciation of an office terminated the office, and that any American citizen could lay down an office held by him without any acceptance of his resignation. Judge Story had laid down the doctrine that it could not be done in England, but there any citizen could be impeached, and, therefore, the English cases of Warren Hastings and Lord Bacon did not apply. In America no man could be impeached but a civil officer, and when he ceased to be a civil officer he ceased to be within the literal description of the constitution. In this country the only judgment that could be rendered in an impeachment case was removal from office and future disqualification from holding office, but by the statutes a person guilty of such offenses could be indicted, tried and sentenced by the criminal courts of the country. He protested against hot haste in this matter without having the testimony printed. He thought such haste unworthy this grave question, and if he stood alone he would still stand here to say so.

Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, another member of the committee, expressed his satisfaction that the report which had been read by his colleague (Clymer) showed to the world that nothing had been left undone by the committee to shield and shelter from dishonor any person except the one whom it was the duty of the committee to investigate and report upon. He could not consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts should make this a political or a partisan question. He would not consent that his side of the House should be placed in the position of prosecutors and the other side should take up the position of defenders. It was a question which addressed itself alike to every member of the House. He regarded the case as an unprecedented one in more respects than one. The action of the President in accepting Secretary Belknap's resignation, under the circumstances, was unprecedented, and this was the first instance in the history of the country where any man, claiming manhood and holding an exalted station, had sought to shelter himself from legitimate investigation by interposing the dishonor of a wife. [Sensation.] Passing to the question of the impeachability of Mr. Belknap, he suggested that that question, as Judge Story had intimated, might properly be left to the decision of the Senate. On such a state of facts, would the House, he asked, shrink from the performance of its duty because there might be the mist or shadow of a doubt on that point? The House could not do so. It would not be admissible. He quoted from the impeachment case of Lord Bacon, in which it was stated that when the Lord Chancellor had sought to save himself by the resignation of his office, the attempt was vain—the King did not and could not interpose. Was the House to be told that the man in power at the other end of the avenue was able to rob an American Congress of a right and power which the King of Great Britain could not take from Parliament? [Sensation and applause.] It used to be the theory that the King could do no wrong, but no man had ever been found bold enough in this country to say that the President could do no wrong. If the man who uttered the memorable sentence "Let no guilty man escape" held in his power to rob an American Congress of its rights to inflict punishment, or to pronounce censure on a publicly convicted criminal, where was the barrier to be found beneath whose shelter the liberties of the people could rest secure? [Applause.]

Mr. Hoar—Does the gentleman say that Congress has the power to punish any man in this country?

Mr. Blackburn—I will not submit to interruptions. I am the last man who would introduce one atom of politics into this discussion. It is not admissible here. The Republican members of the committee were as earnest and honest in the prosecution of the inquiry, and in the presentation of this report, as the majority of this House. We have seen no difference in the committee room. I appeal to the members of the House that there should be no difference manifested here. If fraud has been perpetrated; if criminality exists; if corruption has been proved; let the representatives of the people in this House so declare it, and send the issue to the court where it may finally be tried, and if we are unable to punish, where guilt is almost openly confessed, let the responsibility for that failure rest on other shoulders than ours.

Mr. Danforth, of Ohio, another member of the committee, expressed it as his judgment that the acceptance of Mr. Belknap's resignation in no manner changed the position of that officer to the country. He disagreed, however, with the statement of the chairman, Mr. Clymer, that the conduct of this officer was the legitimate outgrowth of the principles of the party in power, and he expressed the hope that there would not be a single vote on the Republican side of the House against the resolution.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, said that a few years ago there had gone from his State a young, well educated and gallant gentleman to fight the battles of his country. He had gone through the war, and the President had afterwards called him to a seat in his Cabinet, placing him at the head of that army of which he had been an humble, but somewhat distinguished member. This morning, for the first time, the delegation from Iowa had heard that that gentleman, who had been so much respected in his own State and so much honored by the nation, had been found guilty of receiving a compensation for some act of official duty, and that compensation had been continuous. The House would judge of the emotion with which the members from that State had listened to the reading of the evidence. He had never heard any thing read with greater interest than that report, and when at the close of the reading he had made an appeal to his friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. Clymer), not for himself alone, but for his colleagues whose pride and honor were so touched by the character of the report, for a moment's delay, that they might find whether there might not be in the evidence one extenuating circumstance, he had been met by the demand for the previous question. He did not desire to claim any exemption for Mr Belknap from all the penalties to which his acts entitled him, but found the most painful feature disclosed by the evidence to be the fact that not one word of it touched the office in question until the death which broke a heart had occurred. [Sensation.] Was he to be blamed that he and his colleagues wanted a night to ascertain the extent of that officer's guilt by reading the evidence in print? Was he to be blamed that when he found the most delicate relations in human life involved in this proceeding—a relation so delicate that he dared not allude to it in detail; if he asked an opportunity to consider whether there was anything to be said in extenuation of so high and so great a misdemeanor? But it was too late to go back to that now; he and his colleagues had been refused that opportunity, and now he only asked the attention of the House to the question whether the House did not need more time to ascertain whether this officer was impeachable. After quoting from Judge Story on this point, he argued that the powers of Congress were limited by the constitution, and that if Mr. Belknap be impeached the Senate could not execute the constitutional provision which declare that he shall be relieved from office. If he were liable to impeachment, let it be understood that they were all without exception for impeachment, but if the House was establishing a precedent which did not rest on the constitution, and which was dangerous for the future, he thought it right that the House should pause and consider, by a report from its Judiciary Committee, the question of its right to make this impeachment. If the House could impeach a man not in office, it might go back and impeach Jefferson Davis and John B. Floyd for conspiracy.

Mr. Robbins, of North Carolina, suggested that there was a great difference between a conviction on impeachment and a conviction on indictment. In the latter case the man might be pardoned by the executive, but in the former case it could not be. As to the suggestion of the impeachment of Jefferson Davis, he replied that it had been decided that a Senator could not be impeached, not being an officer of the United States.

The debate being closed, the House proceeded to vote on the resolutions. They were unanimously adopted. The Speaker appointed as the committee to notify the Senate of the action of the House, Messrs. Clymer, Robbins, Blackburn, Bass and Danforth, these members composing the Committee on the Expenditures of the War Department, making the report.

Thus ended the most bitterly painful scene that ever took place in this hall, the theatre of so many exciting events. The proceedings not being anticipated, nor the facts which led to them generally known, there was at first no very large attendance in the galleries. Mr. Wood was speaking on the Hawaiian treaty in committee of the whole, but on an intimation of what was about to take place, he left his speech unfinished and gave way for a motion that the committee rise.

Mr. Clymer, in making his preliminary remarks to the House, and in subsequently reading from the clerk's desk the testimony which told in such a plain and convincing manner the guilt of the man who had been so trusted and honored, was visibly affected, and had to exercise a strong mastery over his feelings to suppress the public display of his emotions. He was particularly affected when he came to read that portion of it which described the scene between the witness, Marsh, Mrs. Belknap and Mrs. Bowers, the sister of the then Mrs. Belknap, and now herself holding that name, in the nursery, where the pecuniary prospects of the innocent child were alluded to; and the other portion, which describes the efforts made by the wife to screen the husband! and the mental anguish of the witness, struggling between the desire to save his friend and the resolve not to do so at the expense of his own soul.

Mr. Clymer had to pause several times when he came to these passages, and his strong emotion won favor for him from all spectators. During the proceedings Mr. Kerr occupied the Speaker's chair, and beneath him, at the Clerk's desk, sat his predecessor, Mr. Blaine, evincing a painful interest in the story as told in the testimony of March. Many members, whose seats are in a remote part of the hall, took up positions in the area in front of the clerk's desk, and all the rest occupied their seats, paying the most marked attention to the reading.

Before the scene had closed the galleries had all become crowded, including the diplomatic gallery, where the Danish minister and his wife were among the spectators. There was a feeling of relief experienced by all when the vote was taken and the affair was brought to a close.

The committee appointed by the Speaker will to-morrow proceed to the Senate Chamber and communicate to that body the action of the House. The Judiciary Committee will also to-morrow draw up the articles of impeachment and report them to the House. When adopted by the House, that body will, headed by its Speaker and high officers, proceed to the Senate Chamber and demand the impeachment of Mr. Belknap. Then the Senate will (in parliamentary phrase) take order for the impeachment; that is, arrange the time and manner of conducting the trial, which will be prosecuted on the part of the House by its Judiciary Committee.

The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

Minister Schenck's Reputation to be Vindicated.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Minister Schenck telegraphs, denouncing the evidence before the Judiciary Committee as a tissue of infamous falsehoods; he says he has obtained leave of absence and will leave by next steamer to confront his calumniators and vindicate his reputation.

Unpleasant Developments Concerning the Secretary of War.

Specials hence report the Committee on Expenses in the War Department have the evidence of a Mr. Maushe, that he paid Mrs. Belknap $10,000 cash, and $6000 per year for three years for post traderships at Fort Sill and other army posts in the Southwest.

The specials state that Secretary Belknap appeared before the committee, made no defense, begged mercy at the hands of the committee and asked to be allowed to resign. To this not even the Republican members were inclined to listen.

A Consultation.

About ten o'clock this morning Secretaries Belknap, Bristow and Chandler and Senators Morton and Morrill called on the President. The subject discussed was the resignation of Secretary Belknap, and Chandler then proceeded to the War Department.

Belknap Resigns and a Successor Appointed Temporarily.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 2, 1876.

SIR—The resignation of the Secretary of War having been tendered and accepted this day, you are hereby directed to assume and perform the duties pertaining to the office of Secretary of War in addition to those of your own office until otherwise directed. Very truly yours,

U. S. GRANT.

To the Secretary of the Navy.

Luckey's New Place.

Levi Luckey, formerly private secretary to the President, has been appointed to the charge of the Indian division of the office of the Secretary of the Interior.

Nominations.

Charles S English, collector of customs, Georgetown, District of Columbia; Robert M. Wallace, United States marshal, South Carolina.

The Recall of General Meigs Desired.

It is stated the committee on accounts of the War Department will request the President to recall General Meigs.

Luckey's Successor.

U. S. Grant, Jr., succeeds Luckey as secretary to the President.

Democratic Caucus Adjourned.

The Democratic caucus, which had been fixed for to-night, has been adjourned until Saturday night.

The Evidence Against Belknap—He Even Wishes He Were Dead.

The evidence shows that Caleb P. Marsh made the bargain with the late wife of Secretary Belknap and paid the money to her. After her death the money went direct to the Secretary, the last payment being for the quarter ending December, 1875.

A rumor that Belknap had killed himself grew out of the reported colloquy between him and the President. The Secretary said he thought he would have killed himself. The President replid, "I wish you had."

The President's Statement.

The President, in conversation with friends to-night, stated emphatically that he was not aware of the enormity of the charges against Belknap at the time he tendered and the President accepted his resignation. From the hurried and incoherent manner of Belknap's communication to him, the President drew the conclusion that Mrs. Belknap and not her husband was the guilty party, and that the General assumed the responsibility and censure in order to shield his wife. Although he did not inform the President that he was actually guilty himself, he confessed he was not free from blame.

The President says it he had known the full measure of Belknap's guilt, he would not have yielded so readily to Belknap's appeal in accepting the resignation in the wild terms he did, but would have demanded that the official relations between them should immediately cease, and that Belknap should at once vacate his office, and take all the consequences of his official misconduct. The President had no suspicion, up to ten o'clock to day, that Belknap's official conduct was the subject of investigation, and nothing could have occasioned him more surprise than the communication made to him by Belknap himself at the time he presented his written resignation.

On the Stand.

The Senate Postoffice Committee heard George Jones, of the New York *Times*, in opposition to change in present newspaper postage as mailed from publication offices.

The Evidence Against Belknap.

Marsh was not a willing witness. He was brought here in custody.

The following is given as the origin of the Belknap investigation:

While in search of a house for his family in December, Hon. B. B. Lewis, of Alabama, was referred to G. A. Armes, a real estate agent in this city. During their search for a house, Mr. Armes in conversation stated to Mr. Lewis that he had formerly belonged to the army, but was dismissed through the enmity of Belknap; that if he had the assistance of a member of Congress, he would in sixty days develop facts that would compel Belknap to resign. Mr. Lewis tendered his assistence, and they subsequently had several interviews. Mr. Lewis sought the advice of Mr. Randolph, who advised that the facts be brought before Mr. Clymer, chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department. Messrs. Lewis and Armes saw Mr. Clymer and the latter gave a list of witnesses, including Marsh. Afterward Mr. Clymer thought Armes was acting in bad faith, as the Secretary said Armes had proposed if he was restored to the army and certain other conditions complied with, he would drop the matter. Mr. Lewis said if Armes was seeking only to levy blackmail, of course they could have nothing to do with it, but advised as Armes had furnished the names of witnesses, that they be called and examined, which was done.

FOREIGN.

A Cotton Stealing Case.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.—In the police court to-day Robert Mann, the younger, and William Hurst, composing the firm of William Peers & Sons, cotton brokers, were summoned to answer a charge preferred by Messrs. Leech, Harrison & Forwood, of having unlawfully conspired to acquire fifty bales of cotton, the property of the latter firm. The defendants are also charged with stealing the cotton and with obtaining it by false pretences. Neither of the defendants appeared at court, although service of the summons was proved, and neither has been seen since Tuesday last. The magistrate granted warrants for their apprehension.

Burning of the Leeds Amphitheatre.

LEEDS, March 2.—The amphitheatre here burned. Loss, $150,000.

Winslow Arraigned.

LONDON, March 2.—Winslow, the forger, was brought up in Bow Street Court to-day and remanded until to-morrow. It was stated that Mr. Wartner would appear for the defense, at the request of friends, but Winslow said he did not desire a solicitor; did not wish to contest the case at all; that he would be glad to waive everything, and would be only too happy to go home to morrow.

Dead.

Lady Augusta Stanley is dead.

Inundations.

The *Standard's* Berlin special dispatch reports that inundations in the Eastern provinces are increasing. Many persons have been drowned near Posen. The railway from Posen to Thorn is threatened with total destruction by the floods.

Schenck Coming Home.

Minister Schenck sails on the Abyssinia Saturday.

Failed.

Walter Coazer & Co., mahogany merchants, failed. Liabilities $500,000.

Carlos Goes Around Paris.

Don Carlos avoided entering Paris by using the circular railway skirting the city.

Gone to London.

VIENNA, March 2.—The Empress of Austria left for London to night.

The Fruits of the Victory.

MADRID, March 2.—The Alfonsists have taken thirty-three pieces of artillery and many thousands of rifles abandoned by the Carlists. Senor Caravas Del Castillo has gone to Pampeluna to confer with the King on questions raised by the overthrow of the Carlists. Debate on the andress in reply to the royal speech will begin in the Cortes on Monday. The report that Carass, the Carlist chieftain, had been assassinated, is not true. He and other leaders have entered France. General Quesada has ordered all persons belonging to lawless bands to be shot when captured.

The Sale of the Railways.

BERLIN, March 2.—The *Provincial Correspondence* confirms the report that the bill authorizing the sale of Prussian railways to the empire will be introduced in the Landtag during the present session.

Admitted in the Academy.

PARIS, March 2.—M. Lemoinue was received yesterday as a member of the French Academy.

The Seine Rising.

The Seine is still rising. It is expected that it will continue rising until Saturday. Some of the streets of Paris are already flooded.

Don Carlos' Debts.

It is stated that Don Carlos owes 5,000,000 francs in England. He has inherited 40,000,000 from the Duke of Modena. His friends state that he has gone to England in order to personally make terms with his creditors.

Contradicted.

The report of the death of M. Blanque, the scientist, is contradicted.

Chambord Explains Himself.

A letter written on behalf of the Compte de Chambord, published, denies the Prince authorized his adherents to vote for Bonapartist candidates.

The Duty of the Conservatives.

Le Moniteur, alluding to the proposition that the ministers who remain in the Cabinet should subscribe to M. Dufaure's programme, says the Conservatives would act wrongly if they should oppose the formation of a homogeneous cabinet, which, while responding to the legitimate aspirations of the Republicans, would restrain the wild and impatient pretentions of the Utopists, their rear guard. It is better that such demands as universal amnesty, separation of Church and State should be opposed on behalf of the government by M. Perrier or M. Simon, than by the Duc De Broglie or the Vicomte De Meaux.

The *Journal Des Debats*, controverting portions of M. Gambetta's speech on the elections, declares the result is not an anti-clerical, but a liberal and constitutional triumph, monarchial reaction.

The Insurgents.

A dispatch from Ragusa says the insurgent forces have moved on Banianian, Upper Herzegovina.

A Manifesto from the Insurgents.

RAGUSA, March 2.—The insurgents have issued a manifesto scouting all propositions of peace.

On a Mission to the Insurgents.

The governor of Dalmatia arrived here and proceeded to Cattaras on a double mission to the Herzegovina refugees and the Montenegro government.

Carlos Going to London.

BOLOGNE, March 2.—Don Carlos takes the steamer hence to Folkstone, thence to London.

Pacific Assurances.

BELGRADE, March 1.—It is anticipated that a ministerial order will soon be issued, annulling the order of the Minister of War calling out the militia reserves. The Russian diplomatic agent in Montenegro has been instructed to oppose the efforts of the war party and to support the Prince in resisting them. He notified the Prince that Russia will withdraw her protection if an attitude of provocation is assumed whereupon the Prince gave pacific assurances.

A Reuter.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 2.—The announcement of the incorporation of Khokand with Russia was premature.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Opposing the Repeal of the Resumption Act.

ALBANY, March 2.—The Senate adopted the Assembly resolutions requesting the New York delegation to oppose the repeal of the resumption act.

Explosion.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says a steam scow, engaged in removing the obstructions at Umatilla Rapids, Columbia river, blew up this morning. Some say the boilers burst, and others that a package of giant powder exploded. The boat was blown to pieces. One man was killed, two fatally injured, and twelve missing, who are supposed to have been blown into the river.

Laid Up Till Better Times.

PORT JERVIS, March 2.—Thirty-six engines have been taken off the working force of the eastern division of the Erie railway, to be laid up till some time in April. This is one of the results of the suspension in the coal fields.

Ex-Governor Letcher Paralyzed.

RICHMOND, March 2.—Ex Governor John Letcher was stricken with paralysis this morning. His condition is considered serious.

The Texas Pacific.

The resolutions favoring the Texas Pacific railroad, and instructing Virginia Congressmen to vote for the bill, were further discussed in the Senate to-day, Senator Daniel concluding his speech in opposition. Senator Quizenberry also spoke against the measure. No action.

Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Chief Signal Officer,
Washington, March 2, 1876, 4:30 P. M.

For the Gulf States, Tenhessee and the Ohio valley, rising, followed by falling barometer, winds veering to easterly, warmer, partly cloudy weather.

River and Marine News.

SOUTHWEST PASS, March 2, 6 P. M.—Barometer 30.46. Wind north, strong. Weather cloudy, hazy and cool. Arrived—American brig Flora Goodale, Goodale, master, forty-three days from Rio Janeiro. Sailed—Steamships Brasheir, Margaret and Knickerbocker, and bark Preciosa. The bark P. A. Munch, previously reported as arrived for orders, has sailed for Pensacola.

VICKSBURG, March 2.—Passed down—Future City at 3 P. M. Wednesday; James Foward 12 P. M. Wednesday. Arrived—City of Vicksburg, 7 P. M. to-day.

MEMPHIS, March 2.—River fallen twenty-one inches. Weather clear and cool. Departed—Thompson Dean for New Orleans, Parker for Cincinnati, Chester for St. Louis.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—River sixteen feet six inches, falling. Weather clear and cold.

PITTSBURG, March 2.—River seven feet nine inches and falling. Weather clear and cool.

LOUISVILLE, March 2.—River falling, with eight feet five inches in the canal. Weather cool and clear. Down—H. S. Turner, from Cincinnati to New Orleans.

EVANSVILLE, March 2.—River fifteen feet six inches and falling. Weather clear and cool.

CAIRO, March 2.—Arrived—Robert Mitchell, from Cincinnati, at midnight; Mary Houston, from New Orleans, at noon; Peyton and Governor Allen, from New Orleans, at 5 P. M. Departed—Mitchell, for New Orleans at 1 A. M.; Houston, for Cincinnati, at 1 P. M.; Peyton, for Louisville, at 5 P. M. River twenty-five feet seven inches and falling. Weather clear; mercury 34°.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—Arrived—Belle Shreveport, H. C. Yeager and City of Alton, from New Orleans. No departures. River risen four inches. Weather cloudy and cool.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Money easy, 2½. Gold 114⅝@114¾. Sterling strong, $4 86⅝. Government bonds active and strong; new fives 119. State bonds quiet and nominal.

Sub-treasury balances—Gold, $44,924,771; currency, $36,741,505.

The sub-treasurer paid out $531,000 on account of interest and $243,000 for bonds.

Customs receipts to day, $321,000.

Flour dull, prices a shade easier; superfine Western and State $4@4 50; Southern flour dull; common to fair extra, $4 90@5 75; good to choice $5 80@8 75. Wheat dull; limited business; $1 47. Corn a shade firmer; 62@62½c. Oats dull; 44½@45½@53c. Coffee—Rio quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet and steady. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady; demand fair. Tallow quiet; 9¼c. Rosin quiet. Turpentine firmer; 37c. Pork firmer; new $22 75@23. Lard firmer; prime steam 13.50@13.60½c. Whisky quiet; $1 10. Freights dull.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged; very little going. Wheat irregular; No 2 red winter $1 47; No. 3 do $1 33. Corn lower; No. 2 38½@38¾c. Oats dull; No. 2 33½c. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye dull, 65c. Pork active; closed at $22 75@23. Lard steady and firm; 12½@12¾c here; 12½c up country. Bulk meats buoyant; good demand for future delivery; shoulders 8¾@8⅞c; clear rib 11¾c; clear sides 12¼c. Bacon firm and advancing; shoulders 9¾@9⅞c; clear rib 12¾c; clear sides 13¼c. Whisky dull and unchanged. Hogs active; packing $7 65@8. Cattle steady and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; demand moderate; $1 15@1 25. Corn steady; demand fair; 44c. Oats dull; 35@41c. Barley dull and nominal. Rye dull; a shade lower.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 2 Chicago spring 98⅜c; No. 3 do 80c. Corn steady; 42⅜c. Oats 32c. Barley advanced; 53⅜c. Rye dull; 60@60½c. Pork $21 97½. Lard active. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 8⅜c, short rib middles 11¾c, short clear middles 12c. Whisky $1 06.

THIS WEEK ONLY.—Every purchaser of one dollar's worth or more of tea at the tea depot, No. 5 Camp street, will receive a handsome Chinese tea canister free of charge.

Gen. Crook's Expedition against the Sioux.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Cheyenne, February 24, says:

Operations against the hostile tribes of Sioux, in the northern part of Wyoming, have at length taken shape, and troops are now marching toward Fort Fetterman, one hundred and seventy miles north of Cheyenne, which is to be a base of supply. From this point the column will enter a territory which has not been traversed by troops since the return of those from the posts of Reno, Kearney and C. F. Smith, after the massacre of 1866, at which time this whole region north of the North Platte, extending to the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers, was abandoned to the Indians. It has since that time been held by them as unceded lands, to which they could safely retreat after marauding expeditions, without fear of being overtaken by the army. Reservations were set apart for all the Indians occupying this vast extent of country, at points on the Missouri river and the North Platte, but a large number have persistently refused to go to the agencies assigned to them, except for occasional visits, and have remained in a state of semi-warfare with the whole Northwestern frontier. It is to punish these Indians and force them to the reservations to which they belong that the present military operations are undertaken.

Notice was given to these tribes in December last, from the Department of the Interior, that they must go to their proper reservations; and furthermore, that all who did not comply by the last day of January would be considered as enemies, and a military force would be sent to punish them. To this demand they have paid no attention; on the contrary, they have made preparations for extensive plundering tours in every direction, threatening the frontier settlements of Nebraska and Wyoming, as well as the eastern portions of Montana.

The Indians at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies have thus far refrained from openly joining their more hostile friends as a mass; nevertheless, many of the young men at both places have gone north with this purpose, and it is not improbable that the force now going out under General Crook will encounter the very best fighting material in the Sioux nation. The Indians have shown unusual eagerness to procure arms and ammunition lately, and it has not been a difficult matter to accomplish this. The division of the responsibility of the government and management of the Indians, has resulted in the curious fact that one department has supplied them with material with which to carry on a vigorous contest with another. Their arms are, in many cases, of the latest patterns, and nearly all are breech-loaders.

The time has come, however, when the government is obliged to act decisively. The tide of emigration, which is pouring into the gold fields of the Black Hills, and which will soon turn westward into those of the Big Horn country, renders it necessary that the vexed Indian question shall be disposed of without delay. It is not economy to feed and fight these people. Once for all, then, the government decides that feeding is its policy, even if it is necessary to do a little fighting first; but feeding it must be, and feeding only.

It would be extremely difficult to give an accurate estimate of the number of Indians now off their reservations and roaming over the region which is to be traversed by the present expedition. Probably there are from 12,000 to 15,000 men, women and children, and of this number not more than 3000 warriors could probably be mustered. A force of this size could not long maintain an organization, but would be compelled to scatter for subsistence. Whether they will make an organized resistance, or adopt the policy of attacking trains and picking up detachments only, it is hard to tell. Pack mules will be the main reliance from Fort Fetterman, and they will be kept close to the cavalry. Indeed, whatever course the Indians adopt, they will find that they have to deal with a very wily antagonist, who understands their character about as well as they do themselves, and whom they will find it very difficult to confuse or frighten. Not only does it appear that the hostile Indians must go to their agencies and remain, but the government has also decided that it is more economical to feed these Indians on the Missouri. They are more accessible at Fort Sully, St. Pierre, and Rice, and the cost of transportation is much less to those points than to the agencies now occupied by Red Cloud and Spotted Tail. Hence, as soon as the Northern Indians are driven in, it is understood that these latter must also go to the Missouri. General Crook's plan is to do the fighting in detail, and not to give the Indians now on reservations an opportunity of joining those who are not, and thus combining their forces.

The troops at present detailed for these operations consist of five companies of the Second, and five companies of the Third United States Cavalry, under command of General Joseph J. Reynolds, colonel of the latter regiment. These troops have seen a great deal of service on this frontier, and are all accustomed to its hardships and dangers. Part of them were with Colonel Dodge last summer in the Black Hills, and others were engaged in scouting and escorting trains. The companies will not average more than fifty men each, making an effective force of less than 500 men. To this force will probably be added three or four companies of infantry, drawn from the garrisons of Forts Laramie and Fetterman, to be used mainly in protecting the trains. General Reynolds is an officer of experience and judgment. Before coming to this department he was in command of the Department of Texas. General Crook, accompanied by Lieutenant Bourke, aid-de-camp, goes with the expedition, and will direct its movements.

A special of the same date from Fort Leavenworth says:

Fort Pease, on the Yellowstone, has been abandoned by the garrison. According to the latest advices received from that point, Colonel Brisbin had arrived there with a small company of troops, and barely saved the garrison, which was in imminent danger of being massacred by the Sioux, who were gradually closing in on the fort. The Indians seemed to be greatly enraged on account of the escape of their prey. It is expected that Colonel Brisbin and his troops will have to fight their way back to Fort Elliott. It is evident that the Indians are well armed and capable of doing a great deal of damage.

How to Save.

The way to save is to begin with little matters, and to begin at once. No one ever made his way from poverty to riches who scorned economy in small things, and could not comprehend the value of a single cent. The poor man who would get ahead pecuniarily must learn that to save cent after cent—one at a time, if he can do no more—till he gets a hundred of them, and so has a dollar, is a wise and noble thing for him to do. Having thus actually saved his first dollar, he will have acquired with it a power of self-denial and a tenacity of purpose which will enable him to save one dollar after another until he gets a hundred; and then he can save on indefinitely and become independent in fortune. "But," says some one who has lived all his life without saving, "how am I to save. My habits are fixed. How can I learn to lay by something for old age?" You must do as to money matters what a certain ancient school of philosophers did as to morals. These old sages used, every night, to review their actions for the day, and see what they ought not to have done that they had done, and what they might have done better of the things which it had been necessary for them do do. So, too, must you every night review the actions of the day, and see what you have spent that you ought not to have spent, and how you might have got more economically what it was necessary for you to obtain. Any one who faithfully makes such a review of his expenditures will be apt to discover many opportunities for retrenchment and reform; and then, if he will, he can at once begin to save, and may acquire economical habits which will secure his future prosperity.

A Washington View.

A Washington special to the Chicago *Tribune*, February 22, says:

The present condition of political affairs in Louisiana is causing much solicitude both to Republican and Democratic politicians in Washington. A very strong sentiment seems to prevail among the conservative politicians of Louisiana in favor of the impeachment of Governor Kellogg, Lieutenant Governor Antoine and the President of the Senate. This sentiment is approved and encouraged by some of the conservative Louisiana politicians now in Washington, while the leading members of the Democratic party, including Speaker Kerr and the most influential Senators representing both Northern and Southern States, are of opinion that any extreme measures just at this time would result in great harm to the Democratic party at large. The Conservatives who favor the impeachment of Governor Kellogg assert that they do not propose to disregard in any way the Wheeler compromise. The leading Democrats in Washington are opposed to this impeachment movement because they fear that, however just the cause of the Conservatives may be, it will be impossible to convince Northern people that the Wheeler compromise has not been disregarded, and that Conservatives do not desire to obtain political control by revolution, if revolution is necessary to accomplish their purpose.

A Canadian wag has issued a series of military orders in imitation of the recent changes made by the Horse Guards in England. "The Dominion navy," he says, "consisting of two screws and a stone boat, will rendezvous at Fort Erie; Toronto will be defended by the city council under command of the mayor. If the Americans do invade, it will only be after due legal notice, and in the proportion of only three to one in infantry, a dead equality to be rigidly maintained for cavalry and artillery, which are to be on both sides horse for horse and gun for gun."

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, February 11, 1876.

A REWARD OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid by the State of Louisiana, on the certificate of the Attorney General of the State, for such evidence as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, on the third of September, 1875, murdered THOMAS KENNEDY, colored, in the parish of Ouachita, in this State.

A FURTHER REWARD OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid in like manner, by the State of Louisiana, for such evidence as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, on the eighth of December, 1875, murdered one BARNEY DOOGAN, white, in the same parish of Ouachita.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State this eleventh day of February, A. D. 1876, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth.

WM. P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State. fe13

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