CABLE NEWS

From All Parts of the Old World.

EMMA MINE MEMENTOES

Professor Silliman's Negations Elucidated by a London [illegible] Man.

STORM, DEATH AND RUIN.

Widespread Devastation by Hurricane and Floods.

SHIPWRECK AND STARVATION.

The Flesh of Dead Sailors Eaten by their Surviving Companions.

VICTORIA'S VISIT.

The French President and Mme. MacMahon on a Mission of Charity.

A BRITISH CONTRABAND.

King Alfonso's Coast Guardsmen Wanted from Gibraltar.

THE BLOW IN BELGIUM.

Latest from Germany, Italy, Malacca and Other Quarters.

ENGLAND.

THE EMMA MINE SCANDAL RECORD—PRESS REPLY TO PROFESSOR SILLIMAN'S NEGATIONS—QUEEN VICTORIA'S PREPARATIONS FOR HER VISIT TO GERMANY—SAD DETAILS OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE STORM—COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

LONDON, March 16, 1876.

The *Hour* of this morning, referring to Professor Silliman's negatory letters, says:—"We have made inquiry at the Emma mine office concerning this matter, and though Professor Silliman is correct in saying the records of the meetings of the Emma mine directors from March to May in 1872 make no allusion to the receipts of any such telegrams, he is wrong in stating that no such telegram was ever sent, for the original telegram is in the Emma Mine office, with the Emma Mine Company's stamp, showing its receipt at that office on the 5th of April, 1872, and the Cable Company's stamp, showing its receipt at Telegraph street on the 5th of April, 1872. The following is a copy of the

TELEGRAM.

"To the EMMA MINE, London:—

"Very great improvements since last report. On seventh floor drifted 120 feet, and tenth floor, 40 feet, and in one at bottom [of] winze 70 feet below old workings, drifted 40 feet, all in ore. Sample assays, $28 lead and $2,000 silver. Reserves discovered since last report over 8,000 tons. Everything connected with mine highly satisfactory. Mailed supplementary report. Canyon road still bad. Shall forward 100,000 tons first class ore forthwith. Have sixty-five tons bullion, worth $20,000. Propose selling here. Arranged all other matters here. Will report fully on return.

"WILLIAM SILLIMAN, per Hussey."

LETTERS.

Moreover, there is a letter from Professor Silliman confirming the subject of it, and letters from Hussey to the Secretary referring to it.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S VISIT TO GERMANY—PROGRAMME OF ROUTE.

The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Berlin despatch contains the following:—

"A private villa has been engaged for Queen Victoria at Baden-Baden during her sojourn there. She will travel *incognita*. It is stated she will assume the title of the Countess of Rosenau, after the late Prince Consort's favorite residence in Thuringia."

ROYAL HONORS.

It is not expected that she will stay at Baden-Baden longer than a week, after which, it is understood, she will proceed to Coburg and spend an equal time at the court of her brother-in-law, the reigning Duke. The Empress Augusta wishes to meet Queen Victoria at Coburg. The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany will also meet her there. The Emperor William proposes to visit her at Baden-Baden early in April.

NO OFFICIAL RECEPTION.

Queen Victoria has particularly requested that no official reception be extended to her anywhere on her journey.

DAY OF DEPARTURE.

The 28th day of March has been finally fixed as the day of departure from London.

FAILURE OF MANUFACTURERS.

Mark Fisher & Sons, woollen cloth manufacturers, of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, and Montreal, have failed.

Their liabilities are given at $230,000.

ON 'CHANGE.

One more failure is—two o'clock P. M.—announced at the Stock Exchange to-day. The amount of the liabilities has not transpired.

The market is flat and there is but little doing.

THE SWEEP OF THE STORM—DETAILS OF DESTRUCTION.

The weather is hardly settled yet, though it has greatly moderated. From all parts of the country come details of destruction by the gale.

IN THE METROPOLIS.

In London roofs, skylights and chimneys were blown about and telegraphs prostrated.

THE TELEGRAPHS.

The telegraph lines northward are still damaged, and despatches are more or less delayed.

IN THE SUBURBS AND ON THE RIVERS.

At Twickenham, a short distance up the Thames, a house was crushed by falling trees. Near Staithes a steamer was wrecked, and at Chatham the military school was partly destroyed.

INUNDATIONS.

The rivers Cherwell, Tone and others overflowed the country for miles about.

THE ROYAL TITLES BILL DEBATED IN PARLIAMENT—OPPOSITION TO AND DEFENCE OF THE TITLE OF EMPRESS.

LONDON, March 16—Night.

In the House of Commons to-night, when motion was made to go into committee on the Royal Titles bill, the Marquis of Hartington rose and moved in amendment that, while willing to consider a measure enabling the Queen to make an addition to her titles, the House considers it inexpedient to impair the dignity of the Crown by the assumption of the title of Empress.

The Marquis of Hartington supported his motion in a speech conciliatory in tone. He said he offered the amendment with reluctance. He admitted that it was impossible for the government to have foreseen the opposition which the measure had provoked. He challenged the government to show any good reason why the title of Empress was preferable to that of Queen. He repeated the argument that the bill was a slight to the other colonies.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Northcote, defended the title of Empress as accurately representing the relations of the Queen to India.

BITTER ARGUMENT.

The debate lasted seven hours, and was excited and acrimonious. Sir William Harcourt and Messrs. Forster and Duff opposed the bill, and Mr. Roebuck and Lord Elcho supported it.

THE OPPOSITION DEFEATED.

Finally, the Marquis of Hartington's amendment was rejected, and the motion for going into committee on the bill was adopted by a vote of 305 yeas to 200 nays.

THE OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

LONDON, March 16—Night.

In the House of Commons to night the Postmaster General, Lord John Manners, stated that it was the intention of the department after the present year to make arrangements for the conveyance of the mails to America similar to those adopted by the United States—viz., to make no contract, but send the mails by vessels whose efficiency is proved and pay according to weight.

SHIPWRECK AND DEATH.

LIVERPOOL, March 16, 1876.

The British ship Greta, Captain Macready, from San Francisco November 25, arrived here to-day. She brings a portion of the crew of the British ship Great Britain, Captain Chilcott, from Darien, Ga., January 22, for this port, which was abandoned at sea in a sinking condition.

Eleven of the crew of the Great Britain were drowned, and four died from exposure.

DEATHS BY STARVATION—A HORRIBLE REMEDY FOR THE APPEASEMENT OF HUNGER.

The Great Britain encountered terrible weather and became waterlogged.

On the 3d of March the Captain's two sons died of privation.

The Captain and thirteen men took to the boat and soon suffered terribly from hunger. Three of the men died and the survivors were forced to eat portions of the remains of their comrades to keep from starving.

RESCUED.

On the 11th of March they were rescued in the last stages of emaciation.

CAPSIZED AT SEA—THIRTEEN MEN DROWNED.

QUEENSTOWN, March, 16 1876.

The British ship Erimenides, Captain Beard, from Port Royal, S. C., February 17, for Greenock, capsized on the 12th of March.

The second mate and seven of the crew have arrived at this port.

The remainder of the crew and the Captain, thirteen in all, were drowned.

A UNITED STATES WAR VESSEL OBLIGED TO RUN TO SHELTER.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 16, 1876.

The United States steamer Franklin, which sailed on Tuesday for Cherbourg and Gibraltar, has been obliged to put into St. Helen's Roads, Isle of Wight, on account of the continuously unfavorable weather.

TURF SPORT AT BRISTOL—THE STEEPLECHASE RACE.

LONDON, March 16, 1876.

The Bristol steeplechase occurred to-day, and was won by Little Tom, beating the favorite and three others.

The following is the summary:—

Little Tom	1
Peter Simple	2
Dainty	3

The betting was 9 to 1 against Little Tom, 3 to 1 against Peter Simple and 7 to 1 against Dainty.

Five ran.

FRANCE.

EXTENSIVE INUNDATIONS IN THE SUBURBS OF PARIS—SEVERE SUFFERING—THE CHIEF OF STATE AND MME. MACMAHON DISTRIBUTE RELIEF—SAD NEWS FROM THE PROVINCES.

LONDON, March 16, 1876.

Paris advices say that Bercy, Neuilly, Courbevoie, Asnières, Billancourt, Point du Jour, Auteuil, Sèvres, St. Cloud, Suresnes and other suburbs of the city, were all more or less inundated.

THE PEOPLE SUFFERING.

The suffering caused by the floods is very great.

CHARITY.

Marshal and Mme. MacMahon have each visited separate quarters and distributed relief personally. Mme. MacMahon sent the Prefect of the Seine 5,000f for the relief of the sufferers, and public contributions are being made for the same object.

IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

All the large streams between Paris and the Eastern frontier of France are out of their banks, and the country for miles around is flooded.

In Normandy the gale uprooted trees, overturned vehicles and damaged houses.

On the Calvados coast masses of rock were blown off the cliffs.

THE SEINE STILL RISING.

The Seine has risen nearly ten feet higher than in 1872. In is thought, however, that the maximum is now reached.

THE LOIRE.

The River Loire has risen seventeen feet ten and a half inches.

Several manufactories on its banks are closed.

M. GAMBETTA'S CHOICE OF A LEGISLATIVE SEAT.

M. Gambetta has written a letter to the electors of Lille, Bordeaux and Marseilles announcing that he has elected to represent Paris in the Chamber of Deputies.

SPAIN.

AN ENGLISH CONTRABAND TRADER DECLARED A PRIZE TO THE NAVY—DEMAND FOR THE RELEASE OF SAILORS OF THE COAST GUARD.

MADRID, March 16, 1876.

The Custom House authorities at Algesiras have declared the English felucca San Francisco 2, the vessel recently captured by a Spanish revenue cutter, to be a lawful prize.

WANTED FROM THE "ROCK."

The Spanish government has demanded the release of the prize crew of the Guarda Costa who were taken to Gibraltar by the British schooner Amalia.

ITALY.

A UNIVERSITY OF THE CHURCH CLOSED BY THE CROWN.

ROME, March 16, 1876.

The Minister of Public Instruction has ordered the university styled the Vatican University to be closed, it being an illegal establishment.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT.

Signor Minghetti to-day presented the financial statement in the Chamber of Deputies. He said the deficit for 1875 was only $5,040,000, instead of $13,860,000, as was anticipated. The budget for 1876 shows a surplus of $1,800,000, and that for 1877 would show a surplus of $2,700,000.

GERMANY.

A TERRIFIC STORM FOLLOWED BY SEVERE LOSSES.

LONDON, March 16, 1876.

The telegraphic despatches reporting the consequences of the storm state that at Aix la Chapelle the St. Nicholas church was unroofed, the falling slates smashing the windows of all the adjacent houses.

Elsewhere in Germany the storm was terrific, and generally on the Continent the telegraph lines were damaged to an extent hitherto unparalleled.

BELGIUM.

A TERRIBLE HURRICANE CAUSES VERY EXTENSIVE RUIN.

LONDON, March 16, 1876.

The reports of the effects of the storm on the Continent show that in Belgium the hurricane was terrific. The barometer at Liège fell below the lowest reading on record.

In all the towns the parks were ravaged, roofs torn off and factory chimneys felled.

MALACCA.

AN ASSASSIN CHIEF CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH.

LONDON, March 16, 1876.

The Colonial Office has received a telegram from Singapore, stating that the chief Datu Sagor, who was present when Mr. Birch, the English Resident, was murdered, near Perak, has been captured.

CUBA.

THE SPANISH NAVAL CAPTURE OF THE YACHT OCTAVIA—LARGE CARGO OF WAR MUNITIONS AND ARMS.

HAVANA, March 16, 1876.

The yacht Octavia was captured off Culebre Island, near Porto Rico, by the Spanish gunboat Hernan Cortes, and was taken to Porto Rico.

WHAT WAS HER MISSION.

She is supposed to have some connection with Quesada, who left New York March 1.

HER CARGO.

Her cargo consisted of 242 boxes of powder, 48 boxes of cartridges, 12 boxes of shells, 1,000 rifles, 150 carbines and two pieces of artillery.

THE COMMAND.

It is not known whether the yacht had any people on board besides her officers and crew.

THE CAPTOR LUCKY.

The capture is remarkable, as the Cortes is a slow steamer, her boilers being in bad condition.

ECONOMIC REFORM IN THE ADMINISTRATION SERVICE.

The *Gaceta* will publish a decree reforming the administration service and reducing its expense. It is estimated that 270 or more civil employés will lose their places in Havana alone.

AN EXECUTIVE DECREE REGULATING THE FINANCES—POINTS OF THE FINANCIAL PLAN.

The Captain General has issued a decree regarding finances which is published by the *Gaceta*.

THE TREASURY PLAN.

It abolishes the fifteen and ten per cent taxes and the tax of $24 on slaves. In lieu thereof it imposes a direct taxation of $36,000,000 on the whole island, of which Havana is to pay $12,000,000. The entire expenses of the island are estimated at $82,000,000, gold, per annum, of which $46,000,000 is provided for by the receipts from customs and sources other than direct taxation.

This leaves a balance of $36,000,000 to be raised by additional taxation. In order to relieve the treasury of the island from the floating debt, recognized to January 1, 1876, the government will issue eight per cent bonds to the amount of $180,000,000. Whenever certificates of indebtedness are presented these bonds will be given therefor. The amount of bonds remaining after the payment of all debts is to be used to retire the notes of the Spanish Bank. The government will settle its accounts with the Spanish Bank at the earliest possible date. The government will retire $300,000 of these bonds semi-annually.

PLEASING TO THE PEOPLE.

The present decree places the receipts and expenditures of the island treasury before the people in an intelligible manner, and promises a mode of administering affairs much less costly than hitherto.

BRAZIL.

LATEST REPORT OF THE PRODUCE MARKET AND EXCHANGE.

RIO JANEIRO, March 16, 1876.

Coffee market animated; prices firm; good firsts, 5,800 a 5,950 reis per 10 kilos.

Exchange on London, 25.

SANTOS, March 16, 1876.

Coffee market quiet and unchanged; prices maintained; superior Santos, 5,500 a 5,650 reis per 10 kilos.

THE BABCOCK JURORS.

STATEMENTS OF TWO OF THE JURYMEN, ONE CONTRADICTORY OF THE OTHER—WHAT WAS DONE AFTER THE FIRST BALLOT.

ST. LOUIS, March 16, 1876.

Several days ago the Chicago and St. Louis papers published the statement of John M. Keithley, one of the Babcock jurors, to the effect that he was convinced of Babcock's guilt, as were several other jurors, and that they acquitted him because they regarded the Judge's instructions as a practical direction to bring in such a verdict. Keithley said, "I believe Babcock as guilty a man as ever lived." Another of the jurors, named Dean W. Tainter, has also made a statement in which he denies the truth of Keithley's story, and says:—"Now, after taking the ballot which declared the defendant not guilty, the silence was first broken by John M. Keithley, who arose from his seat and said:—

"Gentlemen, I have been a lifelong democrat, and during the war I was 'secesh;' but I come upon this jury resolved to do my solemn duty, without party bias, and I have done it. I believe the man innocent."

"I believe eleven men will testify that Mr. Keithley said just that."

CHICAGO WHISKEY FRAUDS.

AN EX-REVENUE COLLECTOR FLEES TO CANADA—REASONS FOR HIS FLIGHT—MORE INDICTMENTS.

CHICAGO, March 16, 1876.

Hoyt, the indicted ex-revenue collector who left for Canada, wrote an explanation yesterday to his counsel, Mr. Dexter, in which he says he took the step at the earnest solicitation of his friends, and because he knew that enough perjured testimony had been manufactured against him to make him a scapegoat for the crimes of others. He would return as soon as he became convinced that he could obtain a fair trial, for this banishment was worse to him than even an unjust trial and punishment.

The Grand Jury has returned indictments against Philip Wadsworth, ex-collector of internal revenue for this district; D. W. Munn, ex-supervisor of internal revenue, and E. T. Bridges, ex-revenue agent. The latter has gone to Canada.

RACING AT SACRAMENTO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 16.

Springbok and Foster will run a four mile race at Sacramento on April 22 for $5,000, half forfeit.

ROWING.

ENTRIES FOR THE INTERNATIONAL REGATTAS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1876.

The Fisherman's Rowing Association of Halifax, N. S., send word that their crew will go into training about the 1st of April, and that they expect to contest the four-oared, pair-oared and single scull races in the international regattas on the Schuylkill during the Centennial Exhibition. W. H. Daily, champion oarsman of California, is organizing a crew of four, and hopes to have single scull entries also in the international regattas.

A WIND STORM.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 16, 1876.

A heavy wind from the west has been blowing here all day. Telegraph wires were prostrated, the walls of the Iron Company's new building were blown down and a number of houses were unroofed.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, March 17—1 A. M.

Probabilities.

For New England, rain and snow, brisk and high easterly to southerly winds, falling barometer and rising temperature.

For the Middle States, light rain over the northern portions and clearing weather in the southern portions with southerly to westerly winds, slight changes in temperature, and low, followed by rising barometer.

For the lake region, rain and snow, with brisk and high variable winds, slight changes in temperature and decidedly low barometer during the day, followed by rising barometer, winds shifting to westerly and northwesterly, and clearing weather in the upper lake region and near Lake Erie.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri and the Ohio valleys, partly cloudy or clearing weather, northerly to westerly winds, rising barometer and stationary or a slight fall of temperature.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States and Tennessee clear or fair weather, southerly to westerly winds east of the Mississippi, rising barometer and a slight rise of temperature, and in the Southwest, easterly to southerly winds, rising temperature and rising, followed by falling barometer.

The Cumberland and Ohio rivers will rise rapidly. The Mississippi will continue to rise from Keokuk to Vicksburg.

Cautionary signals continue on the Atlantic Coast from Cape May to Eastport, and at Milwaukee and Grand Haven.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

1875.	1876.		1875.	1876.
3 A. M. 37	29	3:30 P. M. 47		33
6 A. M. 37	28	6 P. M. 45		35
9 A. M. 39	31	9 P. M. 41		36
12 M. 45	31	12 P. M. 42		35

Average temperature yesterday 32¼

Average temperature for corresponding date last year 41⅝

WASHINGTON.

The Question at Issue Between Mr. Clymer and the Herald.

TESTIMONY OF GENERAL KIDDOO.

Opposition of Republican Senators to Retrenchment and Reform.

THE ENCOURAGEMENT FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Progress of the Belknap Impeachment Proceedings.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1876.

THE INVESTIGATION OF MR. CLYMER—THE HERALD STATEMENT REGARDING THE KENTUCKY CENTRAL RAILROAD CLAIM AND THE CONVERSATION AT THE ARLINGTON HOTEL SUSTAINED—TESTIMONY OF GENERAL KIDDOO.

General Kiddoo appeared before the Clymer committee to-day and verified all the material statements made in a despatch to the HERALD last week, which were then so furiously denied, but which brought on at once the Pendleton investigation. The HERALD's despatch received such gross abuse and flat denial in the House, and was made the occasion of such a gross attack upon the character of Washington correspondents generally, that it is only just here to recite the following details:—

The despatch to the HERALD said explicitly that the statements it contained were reported to be susceptible of proof before a committee of the House. Mr. Clymer, in his reply in the House, said:—

I brand the whole article, so far as it relates to myself, as utterly, entirely and absolutely false.

Having done this, however, he proceeded to admit cautiously the substantial truth of that which related to him in these words:—

Again, it is alleged or seems to be alleged, that I was cognizant of some meeting in the Arlington Hotel, in this city, between Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Belknap and others. If there was such a meeting I certainly was not present. If matters were discussed there in reference to another crime I could only *and did only hear of it* by rumor, and, without any foundation in the world to go upon, save *that it was said that there was a record, some one told me, who was speaking about it*, in the War Department.

The part which related to Mr. Clymer was in these words:—

It is further asserted that when it became known here to some who were of the party that Mr. Clymer had determined to bring Mr. Belknap down, he was reminded, in pointed terms, if he was determined to do this he could not decline to bring Pendleton down too; that Mr. Clymer asserted that he had not sufficient data to reach Mr. Pendleton; that he was pressed with the rejoinder that Mrs. Marsh would testify to it; that the records of the department would throw some light on the case; that, however, he refused to go into the matter.

General Kiddoo's testimony to-day showed, as Mr. Clymer's admissions had already shown, that these reports were true.

The following are the salient points of General Kiddoo's testimony regarding the statements he made to Clymer in order to induce him to investigate Pendleton. General Kiddoo is a personal friend of Clymer and lives with him.

By Mr. Clymer—Kiddoo—In substance, so far as I can recollect, I said to Colonel Grafton just what I said to you, if you remember; we live in the same house and we had a private conversation about this thing frequently; I said that this matter, when thoroughly investigated—I am stating what I said in substance—would, perhaps, involve a prominent member of the other political party than the one to which Secretary Belknap belonged—namely, Mr. Pendleton; I stated to you that I thought his case should be investigated; I stated the same to Colonel Grafton; you remarked to me, in substance, that your committee had not sufficient data to go on to begin an investigation; I remember that I remarked that you had as much data, I thought, as you had when you first began to investigate Secretary Belknap; I stated, in general terms, that I thought there ought to be a clean breast made of the whole story from beginning to end, and I am under the impression that I stated—in fact, I am very certain about it—that if Mr. Pendleton's matter was not investigated in connection with this thing that the facts I had in my own knowledge, or, at least, the facts that I had heard of, I would give to the press.

Q. During that conversation do you remember my asking you where I could get some information? A. I do.

Q. Did I not ask you whether I could get it from the War Department? A. You said in substance that you would go to the War Department for it; you did not ask me where you could get it; I said, "Go to the Treasury Department and you will get it all."

Q. Did I intimate to you then any unwillingness to investigate? A. Not at all; you did not intimate any willingness.

Q. Was there anything in my manner or conduct with reference to this matter that would have led you to suppose that I was unwilling for any cause to investigate it? A. Mr. Clymer, I do not know how I can answer that squarely; I thought there was a strong partisan feeling in the whole matter; you said nothing, you manifested no unwillingnesss, but whether my suspicions or beliefs were well grounded or not I had the impression that you would rather the thing hadn't come out; I do not know——; you did not manifest it—you did not express it; it may be only my own impression.

Q. Did not I ask you where I could get the information? A. Yes.

Q. Didn't I say to you that I would get it? A. Yes, sir; a few days afterward you said to me that you had sent to the War Department about those matters; I think I can very truly say that you neither expressed nor manifested any indisposition to investigate.

By Mr. Danford—Witness—I think this conversation between Mr. Clymer and myself, to the best of my recollection, occurred on Thursday evening.

Q. What did you tell Mr. Clymer in relation to any conversation with Mr. and Mrs. Marsh in conversation with either of those parties? A. Well, it is very embarrassing to have to do it; this was a purely private matter; I shall do it, however, frankly; Mrs. Marsh and I conversed about this thing; she spoke of an interview that she had had with Mrs. Belknap, and she said in substance that she had said that this was not, perhaps, as serious a matter as some other matters connected with the Kentucky Railroad, in which she was supposed to, or did, get $70,000; I forget which phrase she used; Mrs. Belknap replied, "I did not get $70,000; that was all the road got; I stated those facts to Mr. Clymer.

Q. When did you state those facts to Mr. Clymer? A. I think on Thursday night; that is the very best of my recollection.

Q. When you told him of this conversation between these parties what did he say then in return to it? A. Mr. Clymer said that he did not have sufficient data from which to proceed against Mr. Pendleton, or words to that effect.

Q. That, then, was the first conversation you had with him in relation to this matter on Thursday evening? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that was after the articles had been presented? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And at that same time you spoke of giving these facts to the press? A. I said if it did not come out before this committee I would consider it my duty, or would be at liberty, or something of that kind, to give it to the press, and he said that he had not sufficient data, but would go to the deprtment, and afterward he told me that he had done so.

By Mr. Robbins—Q. What did Mrs. Marsh say? Tell us all about it. A. I stated that; I will state it over again if you desire.

Q. I did not understand precisely that portion of your statement in regard to the amount of money. Did I understand you to say that there had been money passed from Mr. Pendleton to the Belknaps? This is the part I want to get at. This is the merits of this thing. A. The impression that Mrs. Marsh left on my mind was this, that she had spoken to Mrs. Belknap about this Kentucky Railroad matter, and that Mrs. Belknap tacitly admitted that money had passed, though no particular amount, nor any square acknowledgment of the fact; that is all I know of it.

Mr. Robbins—Tacitly?

The witness—That is my own word, you understand.

Q. She did not state then that she had every received money, or did she so state? A. No, sir; not at all.

Q. Did Mrs. Marsh state that she had charged Mrs. Belknap with receiving money, and that Mrs. Belknap did not deny it? A. She did not state that she charged her with anything.

Q. But that she had mentioned it as a fact? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that Mrs. Belknap did not deny it? A. Yes, sir; that was just about the way it came to me.

Q. Did Mrs. Marsh in that statement to Mrs. Belknap indicate how large the sum was? A. She spoke of $70,000 and Mrs. Belknap replied that she did not get $70,000; that that was all that was paid to the railroad.

Q. That she did not get $70,000? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did Mrs. Marsh say that Mrs. Belknap distinctly implied by what she said that she did get some amount of money. A. Mrs. Marsh left me to draw my own inferences, and I will leave you to draw yours.

It is proper to say, what has been said before in these despatches, that Mr. Clymer did not travel in Europe with Mrs. Marsh and Mrs. Bowers. Mr. Gibson testified to-day that Mr. Clymer had asked him to examine the records in the War Department in regard to the Pendleton case, and that he was too busy and had not attended to it. If Mr. Clymer had asked the republican members of the committee or told any of the other members of the committee of the matter they would have doubtless attended to it. The whole matter so far as it regards Mr. Clymer is of little importance. Its importance is in the fact that the despatch brought out the Pendleton case, and in the further fact that the statements reported to you as "susceptible of proof before a committee of the House" have now been actually proved, with the single immaterial exception of the report that Mr. Clymer had travelled in Europe with Mrs. Marsh and Mrs. Bowers.

THE REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CAUCUS—OPPOSITION TO RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM ENCOURAGED BY THE RESULT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The caucus of republican Senators which met to-day discussed the change of the twenty-second joint rule and the preparation of some financial measure. The most important part of the discussion, however, related to a proposed policy of resistance by the republican majority in the Senate to the cutting down of the estimates by the democrats in the House. The result of the New Hampshire election was thought so encouraging that a majority of the Senators seem to think they are authorized to resist retrenchment and oppose the reforms and economies proposed by the democrats. They talk of making a stand on party grounds and as a party against the democratic measures which are matured in the other House. They do not want to cut down the patronage and mean to resist this to the utmost, believing, as some say, that the republican party will not, in any event, get the credit of economy and will be injured by every act of retrenchment which affects and lessens patronage.

The New Hampshire election naturally brings the fools to the top among the republicans here. They exult over the unlooked-for success. But it is hardly possible that this spirit will control sufficiently to hold the party together in the Senate in opposition to necessary reforms. At the same time it must be said that the Senate is not inclined kindly to reform, and is looking very closely after party interests. It is opposed, for instance, to the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, because Senators would in that case no longer confirm Indian agents, and it voted to make New Mexico a State the other day because it was supposed that this would give two new republican Senators.

MARSH'S EVIDENCE NOT NECESSARY FOR THE IMPEACHMENT OF BELKNAP—COMPLAINTS OF THE DEMOCRATS OVER THE LUKEWARMNESS OF THE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN THE PROSECUTION.

The committee which has in hand the impeachment and prosecution of Mr. Belknap, has secured evidence aside from that reported to the House by the Clymer Committee, which is abundantly sufficient to convict Mr. Belknap before the Senate. It will be shown by the Impeachment Committee that the late Secretary had evidence before him some years ago that the officers and soldiers at Fort Sill were charged extortionate prices, and that Evans, the trader at the post, when remonstrated with pleaded that he could not sell his goods cheaper because he had to pay $12,000 a year for his privilege to "one Marsh, in New York." It will be shown to the Senate that this matter was brought to the attention of Mr. Belknap, and that he paid no attention to it and neglected to either investigate the matter or to remove Evans.

The democrats are very anxious for Marsh's reappearance. They say very justly if he had not got out of reach the trial would have been over before now, but that his disappearance has caused delay, because it then became necessary to secure other evidence, especially for a conviction before a jury. They complain, too, that there is needless delay in the Senate about the passage of the Indemnity bill, and that, so far, they have got no help from the President or the Attorney General, though they maintain that these officers could hold out inducements, if they chose, sufficient to bring Marsh back. The inquiry into the origin of the despatch declaring that the Cabinet had ordered the prosecution of Mr. Marsh is not yet concluded.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1876.

THE WIARD GUN AND BOILER CONTRACTS—THE COST AND THE VALUE TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The Wiard gun and boiler contracts were the subject of investigation before Colonel Willis' sub-naval committee to-day. John H. Hayes and John Bassett were examined, and it was shown that Wiard had no patent for his boiler attachment for which the government has paid him $72,000; also that the projectiles and guns for which he claimed a patent were worthless and not invented by him. The amount paid for them by the government was not $32,000, as has been stated by the Navy Department, but $117,000. The total amount of loss to the government on these notorious contracts was $149,000.

GOVERNOR CAMPBELL'S DENIAL OF ANY CONNECTION WITH THE SALE OF POST TRADERSHIPS.

Governor Campbell, accused by the HERALD's correspondent in Dakota, asks space for the following reply:—

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1876.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In the HERALD of this morning appears a communication from your correspondent at Bismarck, D. T., accusing me of being concerned in the sale of post traderships. I do not know how others may think it advisable to meet such charges, but as I have nothing to fear from investigations I beg for sufficient space in your paper to denounce the story as utterly false so far as it relates to myself, and to say further that I desire and shall demand at once the most searching investigation. J. A. CAMPBELL.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1876.

THE CADETSHIP SALE—MR. HAYS RELIEVED OF THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE THREE THOUSAND-DOLLAR BRIBE—AN ASSUMING ATTORNEY.

A sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee has been for the last three days taking testimony in regard to the payment of $3,000 for a West Point cadetship, to which a young man named Guy R. Beardsly was appointed in March, 1875, by Representative Charles Hays, of Alabama. Professor Eli Charlier, who keeps a large private school in the neighborhood of Central Park, New York, detailed to the committee under the pressure of a very close examination the steps which he had taken in the interest of this pupil of his to procure his admission to West Point. He finally applied to an attorney on F street, in this city, named William Lilly, and this gentleman agreed to furnish the appointment for $3,000, with the condition that the boy should make a residence in the district in Alabama from which he was to be appointed. This was to be effected by a sojourn of sixty days in Tuscaloosa. The appointment was made, the $3,000 were paid to Lilly by Professor Charlier and the boy and his mother spent two months in Tuscaloosa. Lilly admitted all the main facts, but denied in the most positive manner that Mr. Hays had participated to the extent of a dollar in the fee which he had received. He had been on intimate terms with Mr. Hays, who had previously made two appointments to the academy, which had proved to be failures, and who was glad to have the chance of appointing a qualified boy. Mr. Lilly admitted having practised an innocent deception on Mr. Hays, by assuring him that the boy was a *bona fide* resident of Mr. Hays' district, which the latter was required to certify to. He had never told Mr. Hays of the fee which he had received or discussed the question of pay in the remotest manner.

The mother of the young man, Helen C. Beardslee, of Herkimer county, New York, was examined to-day and corroborated the statements generally of Messrs. Charlier and Lilly. Mr. Hays she had not seen until she then saw him in the committee room. She justified her purchase of an appointment on the ground that it was the simplest and most independent manner of getting it, and that it thus enabled her to avoid the "hugger muggery" of members of Congress who kept these appointments in their own hands.

There is a question of a note of Mr. Hays for $1,500 which has been in the hands of his friend Lilly for collection, and it is surmised that there may be some connection between it and the sale of the cadetship.

Young Beardslee is to be before the committee to-morrow.

THE RECUSANT WITNESS STILL IN JAIL.

Hallett Kilbourne, the recusant real estate pool witness, remains in jail. No movement has yet been made in view of his release under a writ of habeas corpus.

SICK REPORT OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

Representative Wilson, of West Virginia, shows no improvement this morning. His friends have very little hope that he can recover.

Representative Cox, of New York, is confined to his room, threatened with pneumonia.

Mr. Ketcham, of Pennsylvania, is better this morning.

Hon. Benjamin Wilson, of West Virginia, is reported somewhat better to-night. His condition is such as to give his friends some encouragement.

Hon. Fernando Wood, who has been ill for several days with an ulcerated sore throat, but having had his throat lanced, is now recovering.

MR. MORRISON'S TARIFF BILL TO BE CONSIDERED BY THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

The Committee of Ways and Means at their meeting to-day decided to take up Mr. Morrison's tariff bill for consideration. The motion was carried by a strict party vote, all the republican members of the committee opposing it, on the ground that the tariff question should not be agitated and reopened. Several democrats who voted to take up the bill stated that they did not intend thereby to pledge themselves to do anything more than allow it to be considered, and Mr. Wood was absent by reason of sickness, but sent word that if present he would oppose taking up the bill or in any other way reopening the tariff question at this time.

THE FORTY-SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLAR TREASURY ROBBERY—HALLECK FOUND GUILTY.

The jury in the case of B. B. Halleck, charged with being implicated in the $47,000 Treasury larceny, retired at half-past one o'clock this afternoon, and subsequently brought in a verdict of guilty.

GENERAL CUSTER BEFORE THE CLYMER COMMITTEE.

General G. A. Custer has been summoned to appear before Mr. Clymer's Investigating Committee.

DANA'S PIRACY.

A LETTER OF EXPLANATION FROM WILLIAM BEACH LAWRENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1876.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I have just seen to-day's HERALD, and refer you to the decree of the United States Circuit Court, Boston, September, 1869, which establishes my title to the copyright of the notes in my two editions of Wheaton, as well as convicts Mr. Dana both of literary piracy and of perjury in swearing falsely that he had not used them. I gave my services gratuitously to the Wheaton family, and expended several thousand dollars in the preparation of the notes for which Dana, in substituting his name for mine, was paid as a stipendiary editor. Moreover, I offer $25 for any copy of my edition of 1863, having given for the last purchased $50. Please publish this matter conspicuously.

WILLIAM BEACH LAWRENCE.

ARREST OF GENERAL W. R. COX.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 16, 1876.

General W. R. Cox, Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, was to-day arrested on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Cassidy at Wilmington, charged with conspiracy with four of the commissioners of Robeson county to deprive R. U. Normint of his seat in the late Constitutional Convention. He left this afternoon for Wilmington in charge of a deputy marshal

WINSLOW A BANKRUPT.

BOSTON, March 16, 1876.

The Rev. Ezra D. Winslow was to-day adjudged a bankrupt, and April 1 was appointed for a meeting of his creditors.

A FRAUDULENT CLAIM AGENT.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 16, 1876.

Henry C. Avery, convicted in the United States Court of presenting fraudulent claims against the government, was sentenced this morning by Judge Tripp to three years imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary at Nashville.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Secretary Zachariah Chandler arrived in the city yesterday morning, and after attending to some private business returned on the afternoon train to Washington. Jacob D. Cox, Receiver of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Viscount Vilain XIV., Secretary of the Belgian Legation at Washington, yesterday arrived at the Brevoort House. Mayor Charles E. Barnard, of Utica, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Colonel Thomas J. Treadwell, United States Army, is quartered at the St. Denis Hotel. William D. Bishop, President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, is residing at the New York Hotel. Major George W. McKee and Captain Lawrence S. Babbitt, of the Ordnance Department, United States Army, are at the Sturtevant House. Congressman Edwin R. Meade arrived at the Astor House last night from Washington. General William Sooy Smith, of Illinois, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. John V. Farwell, of Chicago, is among the late arrivals at the Windsor Hotel. Hon. Ronald L. Melville, of England, is sojourning at the Hotel Brunswick.

DON'T ANOINT THE CUTICLE, BUT USE