

WASHINGTON.

The Possibilities and Probabilities of the St. Louis Convention.

A Variety of Plans for the Campaign.

The Anticipated Deadlock on the Appropriation Bills.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SENATE.

Caucus Policy to Defeat Democratic Retrenchment.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1876.

THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION—VIEWS OF DEMOCRATS.

CRISIS ON THE CINCINNATI NOMINEE—THE CURRENCY QUESTION—HOW THE UNTERPRETIED.

HOPE TO WIN IN THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION IS NOW THE absorbing topic of conversation, even to those who have just returned from Cincinnati.

THE BELKAP IMPROVEMENT—DECISION OF THE COURT ON THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION—THE DEMURRER OF JUDGE BLACK.

THE SENATE SPEAKERS HEALTH.

THE GRANT-BRISTOW CORRESPONDENCE NOT FURNISHED TO THE PRESS—WHAT IT IS SAID TO CONTAIN.

THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. BRISTOW AND THE PRESIDENT, ON THE OCCASION OF MR. BRISTOW'S RESIGNATION, HAS NOT BEEN GIVEN TO THE PRESS FOR PUBLICATION.

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is to be vacated to-morrow by Secretary Bristow. The report had not been verified up to a late hour this evening. The appointment of General Hubert would be a concession to the Illinois interest represented by Senator Logan. Whatever the situation of the matter a good deal of consultation has taken place with reference to the appointment. Secretary Chandler was in close conference this evening with General Sherman at Senator Morton's hotel, and as soon as his message drove away, the report began to spread that Secretary Chandler was to be removed from the Interior Department and take the Treasury portfolio. Another report has it that the place was offered to Congressman Kasson, of Iowa, who declined it in favor of General Hubert.

THE NATURE OF SECRETARY BRISTOW'S RETIREMENT—A VERSION WHICH WILL GO UNTIL ANOTHER IS TOLD—THE SUCCESSORS. The nature of the retirement of Secretary Bristow from the Cabinet is the subject of a good deal of gossip. The friends of Mr. Bristow say that when his relations with the President were rendered unpleasant by the Babcock indictment and trial he offered to resign, but that the President suggested that his withdrawal at such a time would put both the President and Mr. Bristow in a false light before the country. The offer to resign was thereupon withdrawn but was renewed recently with the understanding that the resignation was to be accepted immediately after the Cincinnati nomination was made. This version is regarded by Mr. Bristow's opponents as very good until another is told, but they will not, as yet, make public their version. Meantime many persons think the President has not made up his mind how to appoint in Secretary Bristow's place. Others again believe that his present preference is General Hubert, and they are inclined to think that the President, having had an intimation given him that he is the man wanted, is considering whether to accept or decline.

THE BELKAP IMPROVEMENT—DECISION OF THE COURT ON THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION—THE DEMURRER OF JUDGE BLACK. The Senate spoke nearly the whole afternoon in executive session, discussing the proposition for a postponement of the Belknap impeachment trial until next November. The decision reached however was to proceed with the trial, beginning on July 4, and to adjourn on the 10th of July. Mr. Frelinghuysen, Mr. Christianity and Mr. Thurman were appointed a committee to revise the list of witnesses, and no witnesses will be paid who do not sum on. The demurrer of Judge Black was placed on file and admitted to the record of the trial.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1876.

SPEAKER KERR'S HEALTH.

Speaker Kerr has been slowly improving of late, but his physicians have not considered him well enough to leave town. Mrs. Kerr thinks he will be well enough in a day or two to go to the country for quiet and recuperation.

THE GRANT-BRISTOW CORRESPONDENCE NOT FURNISHED TO THE PRESS—WHAT IT IS SAID TO CONTAIN.

The correspondence between Mr. Bristow and the President, on the occasion of Mr. Bristow's resignation, has not been given to the press for publication. The formal reply of the President to the Secretary's letter of Saturday was written to-day. The correspondence, it is understood, is brief and contains the usual formal expressions of communications of like character. Mr. Bristow saying in his letter that he thereby tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 20th inst., and thanking the President for the honor of the appointment he had conferred upon him, and also stating his desire to give attention to his private affairs. The President accepts his resignation with expressions of a hope that in his retirement from public office the Secretary will find that rest which he could not have in his present position, and desiring that the personal relations between them shall remain in their present pleasant attitude.

THE PROPOSED NEW RAILWAY FROM WASHINGTON TO NEW YORK.

The Senate Committee on Railroads to-day heard arguments in favor of the passage of the bill recently introduced by Senator Gratin, providing for the construction of the "National Railway" from Washington to New York city, with sundry branches and ferries across the Delaware and Chesapeake bays.

THE PROMOTERS OF THE BILL TO-DAY WITHDREW THE PROPOSITION THAT THE GOVERNMENT SHALL SUBSIDIZE THE STOCK IN THE PROJECT, AND ASK ONLY A NATIONAL CHARTER AND RIGHTS OF WAY.

The Committee will hold a special meeting next Friday for further consideration and possible action.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The House Committee on Appropriations will to-morrow report the following appropriations:—

Sub-treasury and Post office building, Boston, \$130,000; Custom House and Post Office, Cincinnati, \$100,000; Custom House, Court House and Post Office, Evansville, Ind., \$100,000; Custom House and Post Office at Fall River, Mass., \$25,000; Custom House and Post Office at Hartford, Conn., \$100,000; Court House and Post Office at New Orleans, La., \$125,000; Post Office and Court House at Philadelphia, \$350,000; Custom House and Post Office at Raleigh, N. C., \$50,000; Appraisers' Building at San Francisco, \$50,000; Sub-treasury Building at San Francisco, \$27,000; Court House and Post Office at St. Louis, \$100,000; Custom House and Post Office at New York, \$250,000; Court House and Post Office at Parkersburg, Va., \$100,000; Court House and Post Office at St. Paul, Minn., \$100,000; repair and preservation of public buildings, \$100,000. Total, \$1,895,000.

THE ADMISSION OF NEW MEXICO.

A member of the House Committee on Territories says, with reference to a recently published despatch, that a large majority of the committee do not now, as has been stated, sustain the majority report in the Senate bill for the admission of New Mexico into the Union, at least one-half being in favor of the minority report, and that the bill, as heretofore reported and recommended, does not provide for an election in January next, but in June.

THE CALDWELL DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1876.

THE MATTER WHICH EXCITED MR. BLAINE'S RIGHTEOUS INDIGNATION—AN ARRANGEMENT FOR TOM SCOTT'S CURBODINATION—PROCTOR KNOTT'S ACTION JUSTIFIED—THE RAILWAY KING'S LITTLE GAME—LETTER FROM CALDWELL TO BLAINE.

The following telegrams were forwarded to-day before the Committee on the Judiciary by Mr. Hicks, the cable clerk of the New York Western Union Telegraph office:—

[Telegram 1.]

TO JOSHUA CALDWELL, No. 115 Cannon street, London, E. C. England.

See Scott's testimony, papers 16th. Telegraph Scott, Philadelphia, as you truthfully can, the strongest endorsement of his statement. L. F. ROBINSON.

[Telegram 2.]

JUNE 19, 1876.

JOHN CALDWELL, Tunbridge Wells, England.

Don't permit newspaper men and others to interview you.

[Telegram 3.]

JUNE 7, 1876.

JOHN CALDWELL, Tunbridge Wells, London.

It is safe, authorize me to deny you paid \$1000.

SICKLES.

St. James Hotel, care Mr. Decker.

[Telegram 4.]

Received at Western Union Building, Broadway and

DeVey street, May 31, 1876.

Received at Western Union Building, Broadway and

DeVey street, London, London.

Thanks for your cable confirming all my statements.

SCOTT.

[Telegram 5.]

Received at Western Union Building, Broadway and

DeVey street, May 31, 1876.

Despatch received. Cable this immediately to

Chairman House Judiciary Committee, Washington.

Have you read Scott's evidence about our bond transaction in New York newspapers, and fully corroborate

it. I never gave Blaine any Little Rock bonds, directly or indirectly. Answered to three European railroads, and cannot leave without great pecuniary loss, or would gladly voluntarily come home and testify. Can make affidavit to that effect and man if

desired. Not signed—Philadelphia.

[Telegram 6.]

Received at Western Union Building, Broadway and

DeVey street, May 31, 1876.

Received Western Union Building, Cable CXXXV.

WASHINGTON, May 26,

JOHN CALDWELL, 115 Cannon street, London, E. C. England.

See Scott's testimony papers 16th. Telegraph Scott, Philadelphia, as you truthfully can, the strongest endorsement of his statement. L. F. ROBINSON.

The above telegrams have dates, times of receipt,

sending, &c., as usual in such cases, which Mr. Hicks explained, showing their genuineness.

The following is the despatch, already published, which was received by Mr. D. B. Sickles, and shown by him to Congressman Proctor Knott when present in Washington the morning of the 10th inst.:

LONDON, June 9, 1876.

SICKLES, 112 Wall street, New York.

Cabled committee June 1 full explanation.

CALDWELL.

The above was received by the Direct Cable Company in reply to Sickles' message of June 7, above quoted.

The testimony of Charles A. Hicks, cable clerk of the Western Union Telegraph office, was mainly in explanation of the operator's marks on the above despatches produced by him. The only important point in it was that the word "Favro" was the registered address of Josiah Caldwell in London. He knew it from the fact that the office was so notified by an office despatch from the other side. He could not give the date of that notification, but he thought it was somewhere about the 24th of May last.

CALDWELL'S LETTER TO BLAINE.

Mr. Blaine received by mail this morning a letter from Josiah Caldwell, of which the following is a true copy. It authenticates the cablegram received by the Judiciary Committee:—

No 115 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E. C. June 5, 1876.

Hon. J. C. BLAINE:

Dear Sir—I read in the New York papers of the 10th inst. Colonel Scott's evidence before the Congressional committee, and I at once called him as follows:—

THOMAS A. SCOTT, Philadelphia.

Your statement that you were a member of the committee on the Fort Smith Railway bonds which you purchased of me is perfectly correct. I can more fully substantiate it if necessary.

I have also called the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee as follows:—

I have just read in the New York papers Scott's evidence about our bond transaction in New York newspapers, and fully corroborate it. I never gave Blaine any Little Rock bonds, directly or indirectly. Answered to three European railroads, and cannot leave without great pecuniary loss, or would gladly voluntarily come home and testify. Can make affidavit to that effect and man if desired.

I am sorry that I am not able to go personally before the committee and give my testimony, but I presume that Colonel Scott's evidence will be sufficient to prove that you had nothing to do with the transaction in question. I would be glad to furnish you with an affidavit from me to prove the facts as stated to the committee. I shall be glad to forward it under oath. The charges are so void of foundation that I have no fear of their doing you any injury. I trust you and hope that your prosecutors will be able to show as clear a record as yours in connection with the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway.

JOSHUA CALDWELL.

SOLICITOR WILSON'S RESIGNATION.

LITTLE ROCK, Ky., June 19, 1876.

Bluford Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury, will make known his resignation in a few days. Mr. Wilson left Little Rock on Saturday last, and before going stated positively that he would immediately tender his resignation.

THE GERMAN COMMISSION.

NO TRUTH IN THE ALLEGED EVIL PRACTICES REPORTED BY CABLES—INDIGNATION OF THE GERMAN MINISTER.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1876.

Baron Schlozer, the German Minister, was thrown into a high state of indignation by a despatch announcing that the Berlin correspondent of the London Daily News based some charges of corrupt practices against the German Commissioners to the Centennial, upon a complaint made by Baron Schlozer, to the German government, immediately upon reading the despatch in the papers he telegraphed to Director General Goshorn that was

in the statement, and gave me the out of whole cloth. He assured the HERALD representative that the German Commissioners were men of the very highest character, and declared that it would be impossible for any man to be guilty of corrupt practices who were honored by his government with such high trusts.

A WOMAN'S REVENGE.

THE FURY OF A PHILADELPHIA COURTNEER—HOW SHE MADE THE SON OF A RESPECTABLE AND WEALTHY CITIZEN A BURLGAR AND A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE—A STARTLING STORY OF CRIME.

ROXBVILLE, Pa., June 19, 1876.

During the past year several daring robberies have been committed in this village and vicinity by masked burglars, but no positive clue to the perpetrators of the crime was ever obtained until the early part of the present month, when it appears to be proved that the leader in the robberies was the son of a wealthy citizen in this place, a gentleman who is himself the heaviest loser by a robbery which he himself committed in May, 1875.

The gentleman in question is named J. J. Monroe, a blacksmith, who lived in this month of May, of a \$5,000 worth of a deceased relative. On the night of the 25th of May three men effected an entrance into his house, and by threats on his life he gave up his money. The robbers were all masked, and only one of them spoke, and his voice was not recognized by Monroe.

Late in the fall the office of Webber & Co's large tannery was broken into, and the watchman, before he could give any alarm, was gagged and bound. There was in the safe about \$30,000, the main portion of which was being designed for payment in a large purchase of bark land the company had made.

Charles Webber, son of the principal of the tannery firm, was head bookkeeper at the time of the robbery, and gave the watchman a key to the safe, and suggested the most ingenious theories as to the robbery, and attempted to lead the police to the office. He has been several times arrested, but for evidence after the office had given it up.

In February last the house of an old German named Belman, a mile out of the village, was visited by five masked men. Belman lived alone, and was known to have considerable money somewhere. He had hoarded his earnings for more than fifty years. The robbers bound the old man in a chair, but all their threats to take his life failed to force him to reveal the whereabouts of his treasure. They held his feet to the fire, scorched his flesh with burning whips of straw, but all to no purpose. They then poured kerosene on Belman and built a fire under his chair, when his courage failed him, and he told the robbers the whereabouts of his treasure. They made