THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, MARCH 7 1876. VOL 36. NO 58

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: New York, cotton, 12⅛; Memphis, 12¼. New York, gold closed at 114⅛; Memphis, 113½

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1 a.m.

For the eastern gulf States, Tennessee and Ohio valley, areas of rain, southerly winds and falling barometer, followed by cooler southwest to northwest winds and rising barometer.

ANDERSONVILLE BLAINE hasn't even one word to say about Belknap. He is as dumb as an oyster.

GENERAL amnesty is the next great question in France, and it is likely to carry. Thiers favors it.

WE suggest it would be just the thing to place Jackson's bust in Market square. What says the council?

THE Chattanooga *Times* is reliably informed that East Tennessee is for Governor Porter's renomination, solid. Correct.

THE heaviest merchants and bankers of New York and Boston are signing petitions against the repeal of the bankrupt law.

THE New York *Sun* says there is no reason to doubt that Robeson is a much more greedy and more shameless public plunderer than Belknap has ever been.

THE committee which has exposed Belknap is on the warpath after the quartermaster's branch of the service. It is believed he is an old friend of the President.

GRANT pretended to be shocked by Belknap's confession, but what is he going to do with Captain Robinson's letter and the statement of the New York *Tribune* in 1872

THE Democrats are certain to carry New Hampshire as a result of the Belknap expose. The Republicans of that State freely admit it. They have given up the contest.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FRED. GRANT has been ordered to duty on the plains, by General Sheridan. "Too late, too late," Mr. President. That should have been done long since.

A CENTENNIAL MONUMENT to the memory of the defenders of Fort Moultrie is to be erected in White Point garden, Charleston, South Carolina. "Honor to the brave."

GENERAL R. P. NEELY has been appointed receiver of the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago railroad, by Governor Porter, preparatory, no doubt, to a sale of the road to M'Comb.

CAPTAIN FRANK HYBERGER, private secretary to Governor Senter during the latter's administration, has been appointed an internal revenue storekeeper for the first district of this State.

THE President has appointed his son, U. S. Grant, Jr., as private secretary, with a salary of three thousand five hundred dollars. Luckey and Bab. have both been dispensed with.

IT IS asserted in Georgia that Foster Blodgett received three thousand dollars for the secret history of Bullock's administration, which he promised to give the world through the Charleston *News and Courier*.

THE New York *Herald* suggests that the whole cabinet resign, and that in default Fish and Bristow—the only unsuspected members of it—owe it to themselves to insist upon a reformation of it by the President.

THE sidewalks of Memphis are in an execrable condition. The authorities should compel repairs, or repair them themselves at the expense of the property-owner. Loud and long complaints reach us every day.

LUCKEY, late private secretary, has been rewarded for his fidelity to Babcock with the gift of a most responsible position under old Blood-letting Chandler in the interior department. "Kissing goes by favors."

LAST year Russia disclaimed all intention of annexing the province of Khokand, but this year has found it conveniently necessary to take it in. England must look well to the empire of India. The Muscovite is "marching along."

A CALL for a Greenback convention has been issued by a committee of "New York Democrats who believe that their sentiments and interests upon the currency question were wholly misrepresented by the Democratic State conventions of 1875 and 1876."

IT has been suggested, and we think the suggestion a good one, that every housekeeper and householder should be compelled by the health officer to sweep the sidewalk in front of his or her house, and the gutter for three feet out. What says Dr. Erskine?

THE Charleston *News and Courier* indignantly denies that General Fitz Hugh Lee has any connection with the central Grant club, or is in any sense a Republican, or nearly or remotely an office-seeker through the Democratic party to which he belongs.

THE Hartford *Post* (Radical) says: "The trouble with Mr. Ames is that his course has not been such as to win the sympathy of those among whom he will expect to receive the honors of martyrdom." That's a pretty hard slap for Mississippi's impeached governor, coming, as it does, from the house of his friends.

TAKING the fact of the President's acceptance of Belknap's resignation, together with the fact that for three years General Grant has known of Belknap's offense, and yet has kept him in office and in power, "what," says the New York *Sun*, "must be the opinion of any sensible mind respecting Grant's real relation to the terrible case?"

HERE'S an appointment characteristic of Grant. Major Merrill, who mapped his tracks in Louisiana and South Carolina in blood, has been detailed as inspector of the war department exhibition at the Centennial show. How much of the blood-money which he obtained from the thieving legislature of South Carolina did Major Merrill pay to the secretary of war for his appointment?

THE Nashville *American* says that when Rev. S. M. Merrill shook the dust of Gallatin from his feet, he betook himself to Iowa, where he proclaimed himself a Congregationalist, and was subsequently called to the pastorate of a flourishing church at Ottumwa. But the Ottumwayans have "sacked" him, and he is lying around loose again. He out to hire out as an assistant to Beecher.

IN the case of the State of Tennessee and county of Sumner *vs.* the Western Union telegraph company, at Gallatin Friday, we learn from the Nashville *American*, Judge Guild decided that the company can be compelled to pay their ad valorem tax upon its property within the limits of the county, for State, and county, and municipal purposes, even though it may have paid a privilege tax to the State of Tennessee.

IT is stated that in one district in North Carolina the judge was recently threatened with a twenty thousand dollar slander suit by a young lady of Washington city, but the case was hushed up; another judge is accused of having received bribes for favors shown the railroad rings since 1870, and another was compelled to resign the ermine for misconduct in office. All these were elected under Radical bayonet rule.

GENERAL BABCOCK is no longer of the President's household, yet his friends have not forgotten him. They have set about raising a subscription to reimburse him for the expenses attending his late trial at St. Louis. The subscription paper in New York is headed by Mr. Seligman, who agrees to pay one thousand dollars, and among the other subscribers are District-Attorney Bliss, William A. Darling, Isaac H. Bailey, Clinton Wheeler, and Darling & Griswold. Adolph Borie, of Philadelphia, has subscribed five thousand dollars. "It's good to be honest and true."

THE New York *Herald* thinks it possible it may be essential to General Schenck to fight the matter out in Washington; but unless he stands his ground in England his future will be as clouded as that of the whilom Republican Presidential candidate, who stands condemned by French law to a felon's cell *in contumaciam* for his part in a similarly bottomless stock swindle. English law does not try a man in his absence; but the evasion of a trial will, in General Schenck's case, be as morally destructive of his character as the sentence of the French court on General Fremont.

JOSEPH S. HESTER, the scoundrel who created a reign of terror in Sumter county, Alabama, in the fall of 1874, admitted before the house committee on postoffice expenditures on Wednesday last that he was hired by the postoffice department to do that villainous work, and was paid for it out of postoffice funds twelve hundred dollars, more than the law allows in special cases. The postmaster-general, in allowing Hester to be paid, was guilty of a flagrant violation of section forty-seven of revised statutes at large. Here is a chance for the house to handle the Jewell of the cabinet.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL PIERREPONT has sent a letter to Hon. Scott Lord, chairman of the sub-committee of the committe on judiciary, in which he explains at length the *modus operandi* of the whisky prosecutions, saying in reply to the St. Louis *Times* charge that evidence bearing on the guilt of Babcock was communicated to his counsel by him, and "in most emphatic language "and without any possible reservation, "that there is not and never was the "slightest truth in the statement, that he "never made a communication, written "or verbal, to any one of General Bab-"cock's counsel upon the subject." Now let the *Times* speak.

IN THE senate after other business, Senator Maxey [Texas] submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, asking a statement of expenditures, etc., of the Indian bureau. A resolution was also agreed to looking after straw-bids and such business in the postoffice department. After the expiration of the morning hour, Senator Sherman took the floor on the resolution presented by the New York chamber of commerce. His speech was long and took strong ground against any repeal of the resumption act of 1872. When Senator Sherman had concluded his speech Senator Bogy addressed the senate on the bill authorizing the payment of duties on imports in legal-tender and national bank notes. In the house, besides many bills of a public and private nature, Mr. Randall introduced a bill, which was referred, providing that a witness shall not be liable to arrest at any time after he has been subpensed or after testifying, and that he shall never be molested on account of any matter disclosed by him in his testimony, and that it shall be a penal offense to intimidate or attempt to intimidate any witness by threatening him with prosecution. Mr. Morrison submitted a bill of the same tenor. Mr. Siemmons introduced a bill for the construction of a continuous line of railway from Norfolk through Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, and the Territories to the Pacific coast. A resolution was submitted authorizing the sifting of the recent sale-robbery trial and other matters pertaining to the courts about Washington, and the remainder of the session was consumed in the discussion of the Hawaiian treaty, upon which no result was reached.

Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail and Advertiser:* If you want a negro senator to get mad, and roll the whites of his eyes till they look like dogwood blossoms, and raise an odor that you can smell fifty yards on a dead level, just propose a bill to have honest and intelligent jurors in the counties of the Black Belt. You can then prepare to hold your nose.

Liverpool, March 4: Minister Schenck sailed for the United States to-day in the steamer Abyssinia.

Orders have been issued at Madrid that no Carlist officer who has left Spanish territory shall be permitted to return.

BELKNAP.

Dr. Terry's Statement—Orville Grant, the President's Brother, the Special and Trusted Partner of the Degraded Secretary.

How the Business was Managed—What Captains Armes and Robinson Have to Say—The Ex-Secretary Under Police Surveillance.

Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton and the Bowles Estate—A Too-Penetrating Document—More Important Testimony—In the House and Senate.

Grant's Surprise, and the Story as Published in February, 1872—What Gossips Have to Say About the Belknaps—Etc.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—The *Times* will to-morrow publish, on the authority of a gentleman who has been engaged in frontier trading for the past eighteen years, some interesting facts connected with that business. He states that Orville Grant, brother of the President, has been interested with Belknap in disposing of the trading-posts for money. Shortly after the appointment of Belknap as secretary of war he visited most of the posts on the frontier, and cancelled all licenses issued by Secretary Rawlins. Durfee & Peck, extensive government freighters and merchandisers on the frontier, held the principal sutlerships at this time, and were astonished at this unexpected charge. Peck investigated the matter, and found that Orville Grant had full authority from the secretary of war to dispose of all the trading-posts as he thought fit. Peck applied to Grant for authority to retain certain posts, where the firm had invested large sums of money in buildings and goods, and he would agree to it only on the terms of so much cash down and a certain share of the profits—practically the same arrangements that existed between Marsh and Evans & Co., at Fort Sill. Peck refused to comply with these terms, and others received the appointments. At Forts Buford and Peck A. C. Leighton was appointed sutler on terms proposed by Orville Grant, but the bonus required was so large that he lost money, and subsequently offered to sell to Durfee & Peck. The latter agreed to buy, but Leighton had first to obtain permission to sell from Grant. This Grant refused, and made easier terms with Leighton. The Fort Sully tradership was taken from Durfee & Peck and given to John T. Athey. Athey paid all the money he had to get the post, and was obliged to make terms with Durfee & Peck to run it. The latter firm leased from him and carried on the business for a year, when the profits accruing to Athey enabled him to run the business himself. Durfee & Peck had the tradership at Fort Sill, but it was given to Evans & Co. Durfee & Peck attempted to carry on business in opposition to Evans & Co., but the officers of the post were forbidden to give the soldiers orders on any firm but Evans & Co., and they were forced to abandon the post. O. Grant went so far in his opposition to Durfee & Peck, that he forbade those to whom he gave appointments, to purchase goods belonging to their firm. Grant also had arrangements with the interior department by which he controlled many of the Indian trading posts. These he disposed of in the same manner, to the highest bidder. Grant was in the habit of visiting the military posts and Indian trading stations every year to collect the money due him and his partner, Belknap, and for this purpose he had authority from Secretary Belknap to draw on any military posts for ambulances and teams, and such aid as he might require. His authority was generally recognized, and he was greatly feared all along the frontier. The authority for these statements is Dr. Terry, for many years past actively connected with the firm of Durfee & Peck, and who has spent much of his life on the frontier. He says the congressional committee will open a rich lead if they will investigate affairs at Fort Buford.

ARMES AND ROBINSON.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—In reference to the dispatch of March 4th, associating Captain Geo. A. Armes with Captain Geo. T. Robinson in criminal practices while officers of the United States army, Captain Armes says "although they belonged to the same regiment they were not friends or associates." It appears from official documents that Armes was tried and dismissed from the service on special charges preferred against him by two officers, against whom Armes had preferred charges, and on which they were tried within two months thereafter, found guilty and sentenced to be dismissed, cashiered and imprisoned in the penitentiary for three years and fined five hundred dollars each. The military committee of each house, on February 14th, in their report on the bill authorizing and directing the secretary of war to give Captain Armes an honorable discharge, say that there was nothing on record to justify the sentence by court-martial; that the charges were preferred through motives of jealousy and revenge, and the proceedings show that there was a determination on the part of the officers who investigated the proceedings to have Armes dismissed at any cost. [The bill to which allusion is above made became a law, under which he was honorably discharged with one year's extra pay.] A letter is on file in the war department written by Captain George Robinson, of Baltimore, to Secretary Belknap on the second of April, 1875, while the findings of the court-martial in his case and its recommendations of dismissal on account of his selling duplicated pay accounts, etc., were pending before that department. In his letter Robinson wrote that he had heard J. S. Evans & Co., post-traders at Fort Sill, assert that they had to pay out money for General Belknap's benefit, etc., and that he was at that time (April 2, 1875), preparing charges against them for malicious slander of the secretary of war. He continued: "I honestly believe that these slanders on your name and action are false, and I shall bring this firm to speedy justice, whether I am in or out of the service. I shall, if you desire, transmit all documents entire to you for your information, and for such action as you may see fit to take." His letter explains that these documents consisted of a memorandum he had made of things he had heard said by Evans and other members of the firm. The findings of the court were approved by the President, and Robinson was shortly afterward cashiered on the grounds therein stated.

TAKE AWAY THE "PEELERS."

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Ex-Secretary Belknap remains in his own house, which he has not left since tendering his resignation, and is to all purposes a prisoner. The entrances back and front are guarded by policemen. Messrs. Carpenter and Blair, counsel for General Belknap, appeared at the attorney-general's office to-day, and asked that the police be removed, as the secretary had no intention whatever of attempting a flight from Washington. To this answer was made that as soon as an indictment was found, the secretary would be arrested, and he could then give bail, which would relieve him from the surveillance to which he is now subjected. Should the grand jury meet with any embarrassment in obtaining the necessary evidence to frame an indictment upon, the arrest will be made without the indictment. Several personal friends have visited General Belknap, to assure him of their sympathy in his troubles.

THE BOWLES ESTATE CLAIM.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—It having been stated in this morning's news dispatches from Washington that the *Capitol* of yesterday contained the statement that money had been paid to Mr. Belknap to secure the payment of a claim of the Bowles estate, or the Kentucky Central railroad, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, executor of the Bowles estate and president of the Kentucky Central railroad, this afternoon sends a telegram to Hiester Clymer, chairman of the congressional committee, stating that from his connection with the estate and railroad referred to, he presumes he is the person alluded to. If such is the fact, he pronounces the story absolutely false in every respect, and requests the committee to investigate the case immediately, announcing that he is ready to start for Washington on the first train to be examined in regard to the matter.

NOT READY TO APPEAR IN COURT.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—This afternoon Judge Snell, of the police court, received a note from District-Attorney Wells, stating that Ex-Senator Carpenter informed him that Belknap would not be ready to appear in court to-day with his bail, and asking that his case be allowed to stand, and that this arrangement had been agreed to. Belknap will remain in the custody of the court officers and will have his hearing to-morrow.

CHOKING OFF OF A TOO-PENETRATING DOCUMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The following is a resolution which Representative Page unsuccessfully tried to obtain the floor to offer in the house to-day:

WHEREAS, This house has good reason to believe that provisions of sections 940 and 945 of the revised statutes has been violated, and that the evidence of a violation thereof is now in possession of the house committee on expenditures in the war department; therefore be it

Resolved, That said committee be and is hereby instructed to report to this house, at its earliest convenience, whether any or all parties believed to be guilty of a violation thereof are now in custody, or what steps have been taken by the committee to secure the detention or prevent the escape of any or all of said parties, either as witness or for the purpose of prosecution, or whether an official notice was given to the proper law officers of the government, and if so whether such notice was given in time to prevent the escape of such parties from the jurisdiction of the United States, and whether any of such parties have escaped, and whether there has been any negligence on the part of any one having knowledge of the facts.

SLAUGHTERING THE INNOCENTS.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The following telegram was sent to General Sheridan to-day:

WAR DEP'T, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 6, 1876.

Lieutenant-General Sheridan, Chicago:

The President directs you to notify Evans, the post-trader at Fort Sill, that his appointment is revoked. He will be permitted to sell goods at the prices fixed by the council of administration till the appointment of his successor. The President desires you to direct the court of administration to recommend to the secretary of war, through military channels, a suitable person for post-trader.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

THE SCHEME WORKS WELL.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—The *Republican* says, editorially, speaking of the report that the President has ordered the prosecution of Marsh, Tomlinson, and all others connected with the post-tradership bribery business, that "there are persons in St. Louis who three days ago were ready to give evidence against Belknap, but now refuse to do so for fear they will be prosecuted for buying traderships which the secretary sold."

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE AND SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Senator Edmunds, from the select committee to which was referred the resolution and message from the house of representatives in regard to the impeachment of W. W. Belknap, late secretary of war, reported a preamble and resolution declaring that the senate will take order in the premises according to its standing rule, and directing the secretary to notify the house of representatives. Agreed to.

In the house a message was received from the senate announcing that on the presentation of articles of impeachment against the late secretary of war, the senate would, according to its standing rules and orders, take proper order thereon, of which due notice would be given to the house.

THE VERY MAN WE WANT.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—A young man named J. A. Brown was arrested here Saturday night on advices from Washington to hold him as witness till called for by the committee on investigation of the war department. He was put in the calaboose under misrepresentation of the order from Washington, but was relessed yesterday, and will hold himself ready to answer any summons from the committee. It appears that Brown was clerk a few years ago for Evans & Smith, subsequently Evans & Co., at the Cheyenne agency, in the Indian Territory, and that he knows a good deal about the relations of Evans & Co. with Marsh and Belknap. He says Evans and Smith paid annually five thousand dollars for the Cheyenne agency, and Evans & Co. ten thousand dollars for the Fort Sill agency. He corroborated the statement of Doc. Terry, previously reported, regarding Orville Grant's connection with Belknap, and says that Evans and Smith obtained the Cheyenne agency from Grant; that Grant represented Belknap in the disposition of sutlerships, and when he could not get his price for them he would stock them with goods and run the business himself. He kept himself thoroughly posted regarding the business done at various points, and no trader could deceive him by misrepresentation. He always knew, therefore, the exact value of each post, and made sutlers come to his terms. Brown says he knows several persons who could give valuable information regarding post-traderships, and would willingly do so but for fear of being prosecuted themselves.

THE IMPEACHMENT POSTPONED.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The committee on judiciary, this afternoon, completed the Belknap articles of impeachment. They are twenty in number, specifically stating the various amounts of money received by him at different times from March. These articles are founded on the testimony of that witness, but as he has fled the country, the committee will, to-morrow, on making their report, move a reference back to the committee so that further testimony may be taken to strengthen the case. Some days may elapse before the articles shall be finally acted upon by the house and presented to the senate. The committee will not act in haste, as they wish to present a case that can be maintained before the senate. They charge Belknap with having violated section seventeen hundred and eighty-one of revised statutes, the penalty for which is imprisonment for not more than two years and a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars.

Grant Knew it Two Years Ago.

A Washington special to the Cincinnati *Commercial* reports an interview with Captain George T. Robinson, of Baltimore, an ex-army officer who, after giving the particulars of the Fort Sill scandal as he had learned them on the spot, said: More than a year ago I visited Washington and made charges against Belknap, employing as counsel John J. Key, of that city, and subsequently General Hinkle, also of Washington, which latter was largely instrumental in bringing the matter to an issue. These charges were presented to the military committee.

Question—What was the result?

Answer—The result was that I was cashiered.

Question—Did President Grant know of these charges against Belknap?

Answer—President Grant has known of these charges for years; he knew as much nearly two years ago as he knows to-day.

Question—When did you make an effort to renew the charges?

Answer—Some two months ago I renewed the charges, employing the same counsel. I was backed by all the officers of the fort, and furnished a list of witnesses for the committee, and aided as far as possible in collecting the evidence by which he was convicted.

Grant's Surprise.

New York Times.]

The first intimation President Grant had of the fall of the war minister was communicated to him about nine o'clock in the morning by General Belknap himself, who called at the Executive mansion and handed to the President his resignation. Secretary Chandler was present at the same time. The President manifested the greatest surprise at this unexpected action, but before he could ask for an explanation General Belknap made a statement of the situation, and urged the President to accept the resignation immediately. This the President did in the brief letter which was read in the house, and which now forms part of the record in the case. General Belknap, upon receiving the letter of acceptance, in company with Secretary Chandler, immediately left the White House, Senator Morton entering as they emerged. The President informed Senator Morton of the interview with Belknap, and expressed pain and surprise at the revelations. The subject appeared so painful to the President that Senator Morton at once diverted him from it by making known the business upon which he was called, and took his departure. The senator says he never saw the President so much disturbed as upon this occasion.

An Old Story.

From the New York Tribune, editorial page, 16th February, 1872.]

Another of the multifarious ways and means of fleecing people is brought to light in our Washington dispatches to-day. Indian traders are rapacious and dishonest enough, but the military traders who constructively sell goods at the military posts on the frontiers, and live in "brown-stone fronts" in New York city, are worse if that be possible. It seems that one of the beauties of the semi-military administration of affairs under which we live permits the appointment of purveyors, sutlers, or traders, with exclusive privileges at the military posts remote from settlements, and that these traders, whose monopoly is couple and amply intrenched, farm out their profitable appointments at rates which pay them very handsomely for the "influence" with which they secure the job from headquarters. It must be apparent that a New York concern which gets forty or fifty thousand dollars a year for letting out a trader's post at a frontier fort, makes that amount out of his political influence. The trader who buys the selling business of the firm makes enough to pay his bonus and his profits. Result: robbery of officers and soldiers. Will some humane and enlightened statesman, *not afraid of being called an adversary of the administration and the Republican party, see if this swindle cannot be broken up forthwith?*

From the New York Tribune, February 16, 1872, Washington Dispatches.]

WASHINGTON, February 15.—Army officers who are stationed at posts in the west complain of the extortions practiced by the post-traders, and of the gross abuses practiced under the law which authorizes their appointment. These traders are given the exclusive privilege of selling goods upon the military reservations to the officers, soldiers, emigrants and Indians. The privilege is so valuable that it is obtained by political or family influence at Washington by men who never go to the posts or engage in the business, but farm out the privilege to actual traders for sums amounting, in some cases, to ten thousand or twelve thousand dollars a year. The traders occupy relations to the army similar to those the sutlers held during the war, with this exception, that the sutlers were under the control of the post commanders, and the soldiers were protected against the rapacity by the power of a council of officers to fix a tariff of prices at which goods should be sold; whereas, the traders are appointed by the secretary of war, and, having no competition, and being under no control, charge any price they please. The sutlers were abolished at the close of the war, and the commissary department was required to furnish the necessary articles formerly kept by the sutlers, and to sell them to the soldiers at cost price. This law the commissaries found irksome, and they have always managed to evade it. Soon after it went into effect, the adjutant-general issued an order allowing any one to trade at a military post who should show fitness to the department commander. This was a good advantage for the troops, for it gave them the advantage of competition, but it did not suit the traders who have always sought exclusive privileges. It lasted until the summer of 1870, when, on the recommendation of the secretary of war, a section was put into the army bill authorizing the secretary to appoint one or more traders at each military post for the convenience of emigrants, freighters and other citizens. The section was plausibly worded, and passed without objection. Under it the secretary appoints but one trader at each post, and refuses to appoint more, so that this single trader, having a monopoly of the business, plunders the officers and men by charging them outrageous prices. There is no escape from his rapacity, because the officers have no control over him, as they had over the sutler. There is good authority for stating that traders' privileges are systematically farmed out by those who obtain them from the war department. The secretary is not charged with being cognizant of these practices, and probably has not been informed of them. One of the most outrageous cases of the kind is described in the following letter from an officer stationed at Fort Sill, Indian Territory:

"I have incidentally heard that you have a desire to know whether a bonus is required from the traders here for the privilege of trading, and have been urged to write you the facts in the case. As there seems to be no secret made of the matter, and as, in common with all others here, I feel it to be a great wrong, I think you will readily excuse the presumption which my writing, unasked by you, might indicate. I have read the contract between J. S. Evans, a Fort Sill trader, and C. P. or C. E. Marsh, of No. 1867 or 1869 Broadway, New York, office of Herter Brothers, whereby J. S. Evans is required to pay to said C. P. or C. E. Marsh the sum of twelve thousand dollars per year, quarterly, in advance, for the exclusive privilege of trading on this military reservation. I am correctly informed that said sum has been paid since, soon after the new law went into force, and is now paid, to include some time in February next. This is not an isolated case. I am informed by officers who are stationed at Camp Supply that Lee and Reynolds paid ten thousand dollars outright for the same exclusive privilege there. Other cases are talked of, but not corroborated to me; sufficient to state, the tax here amounts to near forty dollars per selling day, which must necessarily be paid almost entirely by the command, and you can readily see that prices of such goods as we are compelled to buy must be grievously augmented thereby. It not being a revenue for the government, and Mr. Marsh being an entire stranger to every one at the post, it is felt by every one informed of the facts to be, as I said before, a very great wrong."

Marsh, the nominal trader at Fort Sill, is understood to be a special friend of the secretary of war. This friendship, it appears, enables him to live at his ease at New York on an income of forty eight thousand a year, which is extorted from the soldiers and officers at the fort by the actual traders, to whom he "farms out" the privilege the secretary has given him. These traders, to make the enormous sum they pay to Marsh, in addition to a profit for themselves, must, of necessity, charge prices which are little less than robberry. The facts stated in the above letter are vouched for by another officer of high rank, whose name is withheld because it would be unjust to force upon him a quarrel with the war department. If any doubt is entertained of their truth, a proper inquiry will settle the doubt.

Gossip.

New York World.]

Mrs. Belknap is a devoted mother, and is untiring in her care of her pretty little Alice, cheerfully relinquishing any pleasure when the child needs her presence.

The report that the secretary had tried to throw the responsibility of his offense upon his wife excites much indignation among the ladies. A bevy of fair dames, on being told so to-night, threw up their hands and cried, "Oh! the wretch." In unison; while one, more sanguine than the rest, added, "I'd like to kill him."

On the Democratic side of the senate the most noticeable sentiment was one of sorrow at the disgrace which had fallen upon the nation. One of the most thoughtful opinions I have heard was given by Senator Bayard. "I don't so much wonder at it," said that senator; "I own my house in Delaware; I own my house here; I have no rent to pay; but I cannot afford to dress my wife as these cabinet ministers' wives are dressed. I cannot afford to give such magnificent entertainments, and they cannot do it out of their salaries." I question whether he has not struck the key-note of the trouble.

Hardly anyone to-night upheld the President in his acceptance of Belknap's resignation. Zach Chandler and Senator Logan are said to have strenuously advised it, but almost every other Republican deprecates it. The general sentiment was perhaps best voiced by Mr. Morrison, who remarked to-night: "I don't see how he (Grant) could have helped it, but it strikes me as exceedingly impolitic."

Much severe criticism is elicited by the fact that immediately upon receiving Belknap's resignation, and without being requested for it, Grant sent word to the investigating committee that Secretary Belknap's resignation had been received, and he had accepted it.

It is asserted positively by men who pretend to know that the Belknap earthquake is only the beginning, and that before the storm subsides it will strike every member of the cabinet, except Fish, Bristow and Jewell, and will strike other high officials besides. The Pierrepont resignation, as they are called, are in a member's hands ready to be presented when opportunity offers. They charge explicitly that by the express orders of the attorney-general certain witnesses whose testimony would have convicted Babcock were kept from the stand.

Mrs. Amanda Tomlinson Bowers was married two years ago, in December, to the secretary of war. She was heartily welcomed to the cabinet circle here, and has held a foremost place among the ladies who are acknowledged queens in society. She has been especially distinguished for her ready tact in receiving the strangers who each week throng the houses of the members of the cabinet. She always had an appropriate greeting ready for each comer.

Cincinnati Commercial.]

Caleb P. Marsh, the witness who took an interest in the Fort Sill business, at the suggestion of Mrs. Belknap, and divided with the family, was, until ten years ago, a prominent business man of this city, being of the firm of Tyler Davidson & Co. He retired from the hardware business, and has since resided in New York and Europe. He was acquainted, when in this city, with the Mrs. Belknap with whom he negotiated, and with her sister, then Mrs. Bower, the present Mrs. Belknap, whose first husband (Bower) was, at the time of his death, a member of the firm of E. G. Leonard & Co., of this city.

Chicago Times.]

To work more effectively upon Mrs. Blackburn, the wretched wife brought her baby to plead for her. It was one of the cold, stormy nights experienced in Washington. The ground was covered with an inch of slush, the snow melting as it fell. As she appeared at Mrs. Blackburn's it was almost impossible to recognize her. A plain cloak was thrown over her, and her babe was pressed in her arms. She had barely reached the inside door when she fell in a faint. Recovering, she fell upon Mrs. Blackburn's neck. She raved piteously to save her husband and child. She alone was guilty. They might hang or imprison her, but spare her babe and her husband. During the scene Mr. Blackburn came in, and the two women clung to him, his wife almost as much moved as the wretched wife and mother. Blackburn says he was never so moved in his life by an appeal, but he was powerless, if he had been willing, to shield Belknap. He told the unfortunate women, gently but firmly, that justice must be done, and that he was powerless.

Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Their home was among the most luxurious even in this center of luxury. Mrs. Belknap called about her the fairest and brightest of her sex, and sought to create a select social circle of her own, the *entree* to which should be the desideratum of the *haut ton*. She was to be the Lady Blessington of the reign of Ulysses, and her home should be the Holland House of the realm. Her feminine proteges were to be the centers of admiration, and nothing less than a millionaire or a count could aspire to pay them serious attention.

As soon as Mrs. Belknap realized that she was beyond the power of social influence or official prestige to save or shield her, she went home and gave herself up to paroxysms of grief and mortification. Her always open doors were closed, and the shutters of her parlor windows were let down. The Belknap mansion ceased to be a social center, and Mrs. Belknap was as dead to society as though she had been buried in Spring Grove.

Among the incidents of the Belknap earthquake is that it has brought old Tom Worthington out of his den to make one more thrust at Grant and Sherman before he dies. Old Tom says Belknap was promoted during the war and appointed to office since as a bribe to silence him in regard to facts concerning Shiloh, which Grant and Sherman falsified in their reports, and which they do not wish to have set right. He says that Sherman, in order to save himself from court-martial for neglect of duty, charged cowardice against two Iowa regiments, one of which Belknap commanded, and that both Grant and Sherman saved themselves by making scapegoats of these two regiments. Belknap acquiesced in this charge disgracing his own men in the consideration of promises of personal promotion.

ADDITIONAL RIVER REPORTS

VICKSBURG, March 6.—Down: Dean, 2 p.m. Up: James B. Williams, 12 m. Arrived: Genevieve, on time.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—Night—River 19 feet and stationary. Weather fair and warmer. Arrived: Andy Baum, Memphis.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—The weather is clear and pleasant, with the wind blowing stiff all day. Arrived: Lee, Vicksburg. No departures.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—Arrived: Capital City and Julia, Vicksburg; Polar Star, lower river. Departed: City of Chester, Memphis. River about stationary. Weather showery and warm, with a heavy rain to-night.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Davis Impeachment—All the Testimony in—Arguments to Come—Etc.

Special to the Appeal.]

JACKSON, MISS., March 6.—The testimony in the impeachment trial of Lieutenant-Governor Davis was concluded to-day. A. G. Packer, Ames's adjutant general, testified that the six hundred dollars was paid him to influence Ames to grant pardon to Barrentine. Ames refuted. Davis, during Ames's absence, issued the pardon, and he (Packer) authorized Davis to collect the money and Davis paid it over to him. On cross-examination Packer contradicted his testimony, given before the investigating committee, in several particulars. Arguments postponed until Thursday.

The senate passed over the governor's veto a bill making the office of superintendent of the penitentiary elective. A house committee was appointed to report a bill revising the insurance laws. A bill prohibiting the sale of seed-cotton, corn and wheat except upon regularly established markets, between sunset and sunrise the following morning, passed. The bill changing the boundary lines of Tate county became a law by limitation.

MARRIED.

MURRELL—ROOSA.—Thursday, March 2, 1876, at the residence of the bride's father, James S. Roosa, 187 Wellington street, by Dr. S. Landrum, Mr. ROBERT E. MURRELL and Miss ANNA J. ROOSA, both of this city. No cards.

TO DELINQUENTS.

OFFICE OF WATER COMPANY, MEMPHIS, March 1, 1876.

Delinquent Water Consumers are hereby notified that the water will positively be shut off from their premises if the bills are not paid on or before the 10th of March.

W. L. CAMERON,
Agent of Trustees.
mh5

Wonder of the Age.

A NEW and simple invention, that effectually prevents accidents with coal-oil or other lamps. Agents wanted. Apply at No. 44 Beale street. T. H. DAVIS, Agent.

NOTICE.

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 6, 1876.

UNDER instructions from the Board of Directors of the Home Insurance and Trust Company of Memphis, I will proceed to sell, on SATURDAY, March 18, 1876, to the highest bidder, for cash, Certificate No. 149 for twenty shares of the capital stock of said Company, and apply the proceeds of such sale to the payment of T. B. Dillard's note, to whom said Certificate was issued. Sale to take place at 11 o'clock a.m., at the southwest corner of Madison and Main streets, Memphis, Tenn.

mh7 R. F. BOLLING, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the style firm of A. Seessel & Son, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. Seessel will assume all liabilities of the late firm and collect all outstandings. A. SEESSEL.

Memphis, March 4, 1876 H. SEESSEL, JR.

Temple of Love, No. 1.

THE Lodge of Degrees meets on FRIDAY evening next, March 10th, at No. 260 Second street.

By order. JACKSON P. CREWS, T. S.
THOS. C. BOLTON, R. S. mh7

Uesq

Annual Conclave, Wednesday, March 8th, 7:30 p.m. mh7

MEMPHIS BOARD OF HEALTH

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 6, 1876.

THE office of the Board of Health has been located at **266 Second street, cor. Court.** Citizens are requested to report nuisances at this office, and assured that they will receive attention at the earliest possible moment.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office until March 20th, for removal of Garbage from the city. Specifications to be seen at the office of the Board.

Board reserves the right to reject all bids.

NOTICE.

Citizens are hereby notified that in compliance with section 50 of the Health Ordinance, they must discontinue the practice of sweeping trash, waste paper, rubbish, ashes, etc., into the gutters and streets. They must provide suitable receptacles for such refuse, keep them in the alleys or in the rear of their business houses, and remove the same at regular intervals.

Violators of this order will be brought before the Recorder.

By order of the Board of Health.
HEBER W. JONES, M. D.,
mh7 Secretary.

ONLY $2.50 PER YEAR

THE MAMMOTH Weekly Appeal

CONTAINS FORTY COLUMNS OF

Well-Digested Summary

OF THE

NEWS OF THE WEEK

AS WELL AS THE

LATEST NEWS OF THE DAY

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of the terms of a certain deed in trust, made to me on the 26th of September, 1871, by R. C. and H. L. Brinkley, which is of record in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in book 88, page 230, and at request of the holder of the debt therein secured (the said debt, interest and costs being due and unpaid), I will proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, at public sale, for cash, at the south west corner of Main and Madison streets, in Memphis, Tennessee, on

Thursday, April 6, 1876,

at 12 o'clock noon, the property described in said trust deed, as follows, to-wit: Being lot No. 345, as known upon the plan and map of the city of Memphis, beginning at the intersection of the east line of Second street with the south line of Jefferson street; running thence east with the south line of Jefferson street one hundred and forty-eight and one-half (148½) feet to a stake; thence south parallel with Second street seventy-four and one-quarter (74¼) feet to a stake; thence west parallel with Jefferson street one hundred and forty-eight and one-half (148½) feet to the east line of Second street; thence with said east line seventy-four and one-quarter (74¼) feet to the beginning corner.

All equity of redemption is barred by said trust deed, and the title is believed to be good, but I sell as trustee only.

mh7 W. Y. C. HUMES, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

UNDER and by virtue of a trust deed, executed to me on January 1, 1875, by Frantz L. Morat, and duly recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in book No. 139, page 385, and to which reference is here made, I will, on

Wednesday, 29th day of March, 1876,

between the hours of 11 o'clock a.m. and 12 o'clock m., in front of the courthouse at Memphis, Tennessee, sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described lot or parcel of land, lying in the county aforesaid, south of and near to the city aforesaid, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake seven hundred and twenty-five feet south of the intersection of the south line of Division street with the west line of Horn Lake road (est