National Republican.

VOL. XVI — WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1876. — NO. 8

CAPITAL TOPICS.

PINCHBACK NOT TO BE SENATOR

Rejected by a Vote of 32 to 29

HE TAKES THE RESULT LIKE A MAN

GREAT INJUSTICE TO LOUISIANA

NOT COLOR, BUT LAW, WAS THE EXCUSE

THE WAR MINISTER BEFORE THE POLICE COURT

THE BONDS FIXED AT $25,000

W. W. RAPLEY THE ACCEPTED BONDSMAN

A SAD SCENE IN THE ANTE-ROOM

LOVERS OF THE RAG BABY IN COUNCIL

They Oppose the Pending Senate Bill

A Michigander Aids the Conscience Fund

The Pinchback Question Decided.

The defeat yesterday of the resolution admitting P. B. S. Pinchback to a seat in the Senate caused considerable comment around the city last night. It was understood a week ago that Mr. Paddock, of Nebraska, was against him, but not until Tuesday was it known that Mr. Merrill, of Maine, was opposed to his admission. When the vote was announced it was found that five Republican Senators who were opposed to him or not voting were from New England. Mr. Robertson, of South Carolina, sat stolidly in his seat, refusing to vote. The test showed 29 ayes and 32 noes. Had Mr. Morrill favored and Mr. Robertson voted for his admission he would have succeeded. Pinchback, who has been sick for several days, took it coolly, for he expected defeat since yesterday, and went home to bed, where he was confined all evening.

The Louisiana Legislature adjourned *sine die* last Thursday at 12 o'clock, having served their two terms, but the Senate was convened in executive session for ten days from that time. There is no power short of Governor Kellogg to call the Legislature together again, and the consequence is that the Governor will appoint a new man. There is no reason to believe that he will appoint Mr. Pinchback. The candidates were busily at work last night in New Orleans urging their applications for the succession, but Governor Kellogg has no doubt already determined upon the appointee.

Next November the election for State officers, Assembly and one third of the Senate will take place, of course. The doings of the United States Senate yesterday will cause a Democratic victory at the November election, for the rejection of a colored man regularly elected to the Senate will have a bad effect on the temper of the colored voters and be apt to lose a good many to the Republican party.

No matter who Governor Kellogg appoints, the appointment of a Senator from Louisiana by a Republican Governor will bring up the whole Louisiana question, involving the status of Governor Kellogg. Eustis, the Confederate applicant for a seat, and every issue that has been brought out in the consideration of the case, and Louisiana is apt to be represented by one Senator for a long time to come.

Senator Bruce, or some other friend of Mr. Pinchback's will to-day offer a resolution to pay him his salary for the time for which he was elected. It amounts to about $22,000.

The War Expenditures Investigation.

The House Committee on the Expenditures of the War Department were in session yesterday, having still a number of witnesses before them for examination. During the day they examined Messrs. Grafton, D. C. Forney, General Clark, ex-Congressman from Texas, and Geo. Cook. The three former were called to give some information in relation to appointments of post traderships, which were given them and then transferred to others. Gen. Clark explained several appointments that he had secured. Gen. Cook testified that he had got a post tradership through Gen. E. W. Rice, of Iowa, a friend of Gen. Belknap, and that he was to pay for the same $7,500 per year. Orville Grant, a brother of the President, asked the committee to excuse him from testifying until to-day, and as he was leaving the room he was served with several subpœnas to appear before other committees.

GENERAL BELKNAP IN THE POLICE COURT.

Another scene in the Belknap affair has come and gone. The ex-Secretary was at the Police Court yesterday, but his visit was so quiet and unheralded that he succeeded in evading the eye of the curious, and found Judge Snell occupied in the usual routine business. It had been previously agreed upon that 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon would be an acceptable time for all parties concerned to make the visit, and the hour being unusual for any gathering in that vicinity the collecting of a crowd was not to be apprehended. However, the information of the appointed time got upon the street, and, of course, became public property. To counter-manœuvre the anticipated assemblage at that time, it was decided to change the hour, which was done, and fixed at noon. About that time a Clarence carriage, drawn by two black horses and driven by a colored man in livery, pulled up at the carriage-step before the Police Court building.

The inmates alighted, proceeded within the house, and proved to be Major A. C. Richards, superintendent of the police force, General W. W. Belknap, ex-Secretary of War, and Hon. Matt. Carpenter, his counsel. Within the court room there was a respectable attendance of lawyers, witnesses and others interested in the cases of Bryant and Craig, charged with presenting fraudulent claims against the Government, which had been set for that hour, and was about being called. The party proceeded immediately into the court-room and took seats inside the railing.

MR. BELKNAP, ATTIRED IN FULL BLACK,

with his coat buttoned to his chin, bore a dejected look, spoke to his attorney only when addressed, and kept his eyes constantly on the floor. He displayed very little nervousness, and did not exhibit that terrible emaciated and haggard appearance that has been represented.

Judge Snell gave immediate attention to the hearing, which was opened by Mr. Carpenter, who said that in and concerning the complaint against the accused he appeared as counsel; that they desired to waive an examination, and were ready and prepared to give bail in the sum of $25,000, which he was informed was the amount fixed, for the appearance of his client when wanted in the Criminal Court.

Mr. A. A. Birney, for the Government, said that he was unaware that any amount had been specified by the Government.

Judge Snell remarked that if the counsel for the prosecution was content with the sum as fixed the bail would be accepted.

The bondsmen not being present, and the Court being desirous of proceeding with the case set for that hour

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY WELLS

suggested that Mr. Belknap be permitted to retire to another portion of the building, thus allowing the business of the court to proceed.

This proposition was consented to, and the ex-Secretary, Assistant District Attorney, Mr. Howard Prince, clerk of the court, Bailiff Revels and ex-Senator Carpenter proceeded to the private office of the judge, third story front, there to await the arrival of Mr. Daniel A. Connolly, who had consented to become bondsman. Gen. Belknap occupied a seat on the west side of the room, between the door and bookcase, and manifested more concern about himself than was exhibited in the court-room. At times he would lean over, resting his face in his hands, with his elbows on his knees, and then again throw his head back, place both hands across the eyes, and in this position appear totally oblivious to everything but the fashionings of mind and brain.

He entered into conversation with no one, and when the bailiff, noticing the idle manner, sought to divert his thoughts by inviting his attention to the volumes in the book-case, and inviting him to select any that he felt disposed to examine, he quietly and civilly declined the offer, and relapsed into silence. Once or twice he spoke to Mr. Carpenter as to the dilatoriness and delay of Mr. Connolly, but that cause was quickly explained. In changing the hour for the hearing, Mr. Connelly had not been notified, and knowing no difference was not on hand when most needed.

Considerable time was spent by the counsel for the Government and defense until 2 o'clock arrived, and the wanted bondsman failed to appear, although a number of messengers had been dispatched in search of him. Mr. Carpenter displayed considerable impatience at the delay, and after a short consultation with General Belknap, left the room, and in company with Col. Wm. A. Cook took a carriage, going in search of some one else to go on the bond.

During their absence the ex Secretary spent most of the time in pacing the room, communing with his own thoughts and awaiting the return of the counsel.

A few minutes after 3 o'clock Mr. Carpenter returned alone and exchanged words with Mr. Belknap in one corner of the room. It is not known of what import they were, but must have been very encouraging; for the General

LAUGHED, AND HEARTILY, TOO,

for the first time during his sojourn at the court-house. About 3:30 o'clock Col. Cook, accompanied by Mr. W. W. Rapley and Hon. Montgomery Blair, another of the ex-Secretary's counsel, entered the room, and the announcement was made that the former gentleman was ready to go bail for the ex Secretary. Montgomery Blair also expressed his willingness and readiness to go on the bond, but the Assistant District Attorney accepted Mr. Rapley as sufficient surety.

While the bond was being prepared a reminiscence of the past was reproduced, which speaks well for Mr. Rapley as a friend, and shows that he forgets not those in time of trouble who have befriended him and his.

Only a few years ago he was desirous of sending his son to the Military Academy at West Point, and anxious to secure him an appointment. He was not well acquainted with Mr. Belknap, then Secretary of War, but, nevertheless, determined to make the effort to secure the scholarship for his boy.

He succeeded, and was not only happy in the knowledge of his success, but also with the words of the Secretary, who said "I have appointed your boy to West Point and will stand by him in any little trouble he may happen to get in hereafter, except that of passing the examination, when he must help himself." That day the late Secretary was in trouble, bowed with grief and shame, and Mr. Rapley felt that he was only making a return for the good intentions that he had expressed by becoming his bondsman and helping him in his hour of need.

After the papers were properly filled out the entire party went into the court below, and before Judge Snell the bail was given and accepted. The ex Secretary and his counsel then re-entered the carriage and proceeded to the residence of the former to await further developments.

The Navy Investigation—A Strange Scene in the House.

The witness Wolfe, who was arrested for contempt of the authority of the House, in refusing to answer questions put to him by the Navy Investigation Committee, unbosomed himself yesterday, in view of the following letter, a copy of which was sent to the committee by Mr. Brown:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7 1876.

A. E. Wolfe, esq.:

SIR: We observe by the Congressional report that in your examination before the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives you refused to answer certain questions respecting our business affairs in connection with the Navy Department.

If this refusal is in any way occasioned by the supposition that your answering would be a breach of confidence toward us as to business matters of which you gained a knowledge while in our employ, we release you from any such supposed obligation, and not only authorize, but request you to answer the questions propounded to the fullest extent of your knowledge.

Very respectfully, S. P. BROWN & SON.

He told all he knew, but the committee was greatly disappointed in his testimony. He made a sort of intimation that a couple of clerks in the Navy Department were paid money for corrupt purposes. These clerks will be investigated, and if found guilty discharged. But the witness gave no conclusive testimony. During the whole time he was there he manifested signs of severe nervous agitation and headache. When the committee took him before the bar of the House to ask his discharge he half staggered to a chair and sat heavily down in it. There was great excitement in the House at the time, and his sympathetic nature yielded to the surroundings. He suddenly straightened out in a fit and was lifted to the floor, where he writhed seemingly in the most intense pain.

Speaker Kerr called upon any physician in the gallery to come and attend him, but Congressman Wallace, of Pennsylvania, who is a well-known physician, had him taken into the Clerk's room, where he laid in an excited state for a long time. Somebody came in and spoke of the impeachment articles, which almost started him off again, as though he thought the impeachment was some punishment intended for him. The trouble came from palpitation of the heart. He was discharged from custody.

How W. M. Robbins Was Censured.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

SIR: You and your readers have doubtless read years ago a little book called "Thinks I to Myself." It portrays the emotions of an innocent young man upon first witnessing the wiles and rascality of people. Well, I am an i. y. m. and have been contemplating the course of Wm. M. Robbins, of North Carolina, in Congress, with some wonder. Robbins sits in judgment on Belknap! I so distinctly remember the day when North Carolina Senators sat in judgment on Robbins. In your paper of yesterday you stated the circumstances of Robbins' disgrace so clearly that I need not occupy space with a repetition. I simply wish to relate an incident.

When Robbins was State Senator, in 1869, I was principal clerk of the House of Representatives. The Senator had never spoken to me till the morning after his conviction of the $20 bribe; the morning of the day when he was to receive his censure at the bar of the Senate. He was not censured literally at the bar, but by resolution.

On this morning, while I was in my office, at one end of what was called the Speaker's lobby, arranging my journal for reading, when the House should have been called to order, Mr. Robbins, with his tallow face, his dull, nickle eyes, and his cheap clothes, steped in and deliberately asked me if I had any liquor. The question did not shock me. I knew the Senator's love, and I knew that he knew my bad habits, &c., &c. Producing a bottle of Bourbon, I invited the Senator to be calm. He said: "I feel as if I could not stand up before the Senate to-day. I don't know what in the name of God to do."

Feeling emboldened by such confidential familiarity on the part of the honorable gentleman, I replied: "Why, darn it, Robbins, take this tumbler-full and tell them to go to ——."

And, in the language of the reticent witness in Cousin Sally Dillard, "that's all I know about the fight." J. H. B.

The Financial Problem.

The St. James hotel was last night the centre of great commotion on the part of the advocates of the greenback movement in the country, representatives of whom from various parts of the land there met a committee from Philadelphia, elected at a public meeting on the 2d of March, and composed of Messrs. Henry Carey Baird, Edward M. Davis, J. V. Fenn, A. K. Owen and Charles M. Dupuy, leading citizens of Philadelphia, who were deputed to appear before the House Committee of Ways and Means, particularly to oppose the passage in the House of the Senate bill providing for the issue of $500,000,000 4½ per cent. gold-bearing bonds, having thirty years to run, and with which to pay an equal amount of 5-20 6 per cent. bonds, not yet due.

The meeting at the St. James was composed of representative men of both the Democratic and Republican parties, and was not, therefore, partisan in character. The proceedings of the Philadelphia meeting having been widely made known through the press, the committee found letters and telegrams awaiting them here from the North and West, indorsing their action and urging them to use all feasible and just means to defeat the bill in question.

The following resolutions, among others, were unanimously adopted as the sense of the meeting:

Resolved, That we are opposed to the passage of the Senate bill for the issue of $500,000,000 of 4½ per cent. thirty-year gold bonds.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the unconditional repeal of the so-called resumption act of January 14, 1875.

Resolved, That we demand the substitution of legal-tender money for national bank notes, and that this legal-tender money be made a full legal tender, as well as interconvertible with United States bonds, bearing not over 3.65 per cent. in lawful money.

The Senate Funding Bill.

The Committee of Ways and Means has had a good deal of discussion on the Senate funding bill. The first question that came up was whether the Senate had, under the Constitution, a right to originate such a bill. It was decided that that question can be easily disposed of by making a new bill. Several gentlemen have appeared before the committee at their own option or by request. Among these was Mr. A. S. Hatch, of the firm of Fisk & Hatch, New York, who was in the city on his way to Richmond, and was called at two meetings by Mr. Wood to express himself fully in answer to questions they asked him. On Thursday a large delegation from Philadelphia will appear before the committee in opposition to the bill. Messrs. Morrison, chairman, Kelley and Burchard are opposed to the bill. Messrs. Hancock, Garfield and Chapin are absent, and will be for several days.

It is highly probable, in view of the evidence given before the committee, and in view of the evidence that is to come, that the committee will not report the bill as it stands, and that there is even doubt of its adoption at all. It is probable that the committee will either refuse to amend the present funding law, or report in favor of $300,000,000 4½ per cent. bonds, running twenty to thirty years, or repealing all authority for 4½ per cents, and authorizing, say, $500,000,000 4 per cents, running forty or fifty years, leaving the remainder of the 6 per cents to be funded hereafter, as circumstances shall make advisable, at a lower rate than 4 per cent., or in 4 per cents, having a shorter period to run. It is certain that the committee will not agree to the bill as the Senate passed it.

The Fur-Seal Contract.

The Committee of Ways and Means has had a pretty thorough investigation of the Alaska fur-seal contract, and about come to the conclusion that Secretary Boutwell made the best contract he could make under the circumstances. The committee will not advise a continuance of the contract. It is shown that the contractors have made a great deal of money, but they say they did it through the popularization of the fur seal for jackets, scarfs, cuffs, caps, &c., and that they are entitled to all they have made; that they have protected the Government interests there by being good to the natives and fostering the growth of the seal. The committee is satisfied so far, and have proved that some of the charges were for purposes of blackmail, some true, but none criminal. J. S. Moore, a special agent of the Treasury, who examined into the business last summer, testified yesterday favorably to the company.

The Post Office Investigation.

A. F. Ryan and several others were before the House Committee on Post Office yesterday, and examined at some length in regard to a number of bids for mail routes recently filed at the Post Office Department by a lad named Reynolds, for Kittle, it is claimed, the mail contractor prominent in the Hinds postal fraud case, recently before the Criminal Court of this District. According to the statement of Ryan he (Ryan) was one of the bondsmen on the bids, Kittle having secured him to do so. Afterwards in the latter part of last month he filed an affidavit before the Post Office Department, asking to be relieved as bondsman and gave the details of the affair and his connection therewith. Judge Tyner, the Second Assistant Postmaster General, was also before the committee in relation to the same matter.

The State Tax on Lands Granted to Railroads.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands held a meeting yesterday, and heard Mr. James H. Storrs, attorney for the Central Pacific railroad, in opposition to Senate bill 271, which provides that all lands heretofore granted in any act of Congress making a grant of lands to a corporation to aid in the construction of any railroad shall be subject to local taxation as the property of such corporation and its assignees, in the same manner as the lands of individual citizens of the States and Territories wherein situated. Mr. Storrs took the general ground that it would be bad policy for the Government to impose additional burdens on the railroads which are so largely indebted to it. The bill will be again considered at the next meeting of the committee.

No Stationery for Newspaper Men.

The newspaper men think of advertising for proposals to furnish the reporters' gallery with stationery. The House of Representatives has for the past million years or so always furnished pens, ink, paper and mucilage for the reporters' gallery, but this year the ex-Confederate members of the House boast that they intend to get even with the newspaper men by cutting off their supply of stationery. True, there is some yellow tissue paper in a back room, but it is not worth a cent to write on: and besides there are neither ink nor pens in the gallery. Every fellow takes his pen, ink and paper along with him now, and feels like using it for the benefit of the chairman of the Committee on Accounts.

The Real Estate Pool Investigation.

The House Committee on the District "real estate pool" held a session yesterday, when the question of requiring Mr. Hallet Kilbourn to respond to the subpœna *duces tecum* served upon him last week, ordering him to produce before the committee certain books and statements relating to the real estate pool, was further considered. The questions are: Has the committee the power to compel their production? and if so, is it admissable to do so? Judge Jere. Black filed with the committee an additional brief, taking a negative view in each case upon the adjournment of the House yesterday afternoon. This the committee will consider, and announce their decision at their meeting on Saturday next.

Confirmations.

The Senate in executive session yesterday confirmed the following nominations: Alfonso Taft, of Ohio, to be Secretary of War; James T. Mason, of Virginia, to be United States consul at Dresden; Samuel Hannah, collector of customs for the district of Willamette, Oregon; Thos. B. Catron, United States attorney for New Mexico; postmasters—Irving M. Thompson at Albion, N. Y.; N. D. Meacham at Berea, Ohio; N. K. Mackenzie at Wellsville, Ohio.

The Morrison Tariff Bill.

In view of the continued absence of Messrs. Garfield, Chapin and Hancock it is not probable that the Committee of Ways and Means will touch the Morrison tariff bill until some time after they shall return and get through with the consideration with the small affairs they have before the committee. It may almost be concluded that Mr. Morrison will not ask to have his bill called up until next Thursday week; that the committee will not then take it up, and that it will never see the light of day in any shape.

The Sewing Machine Patent Case.

The House Committee on Patents yesterday heard the opponents of the application of A. B. Wilson for permission to apply for an extension of his patent, known as the four-motion feed for sewing machines. Mr. Enoch Totten appeared and made an argument for the opponents, and Mr. W. C. Dodge replied. The case is now closed so far as argument is concerned.

Changes in the Quartermaster's Department.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are made: Capt. W. T. Howell, ordered to report to the commanding officer, department of the Platte, for assignment to duty at Ogden, Utah; Capt. E. D. Baker, ordered to report in person to the commanding general, department of Texas, for assignment to duty.

Casualties in the Army.

The following are officially announced: Major Washington I. Newton, United States army, (retired,) died February 6, 1876, at Philadelphia, Pa.; First Lieutenant Reade M. Washington, Ninth cavalry, dismissed February 25, 1876; First Lieutenant Patrick H. Breslin, Fourth infantry, died February 26, 1876, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. E. A. Fiske, for some time chief of the private claims division of the General Land Office, has resigned that position, and will soon leave Washington for Santa Fe, Mexico, to enter upon the practice of law.

A Michigan man who has recently experienced religion has forwarded to the Treasury a draft for $300 in atonement for sins committed in his days of worldliness, during which he took occasion to defraud the Government of that amount of its just rights.

Hon. Gideon Welles, ex-Secretary of the Navy, arrived in this city last night to testify before the Naval Committee. What this venerable gentleman can have to submit, in addition to any evidence already published on past matters that have undergone investigation, is a question.

The Treasury balances at the close of business yesterday were: Currency, $7,527,583; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $39,290,000; coin, $70,837,385: including coin certificates, $35,386,700; outstanding legal tenders, $370,943,392.

THE FINANCES.

Business Interests Opposing Inflation.

NEW YORK, March 8.—At an adjourned meeting of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade to-day the special committee on United States currency submitted a report declaring that the board was opposed to any measures looking to further inflation and consequent repudiation, and were earnestly in favor of a sound and honest currency, recommending early resumption of specie payments, as the first measure necessary to the restoration of confidence in our financial system, in the absence of which it was hopeless to look for a return of healthy activity in any of the varied interests of the country; that additional legislation was necessary on the part of Congress, providing and authorizing for the gradual withdrawal and cancellation of legal tender notes, as well as to secure the reserve of gold in the Treasury, and declaring that means for this purpose could be obtained by the issue of bonds for such additional amounts as may not be supplied by the surplus revenue of the Government, or by restoring the privilege of funding the legal-tender notes into interest-bearing bonds; that appearances indicated that the present time was favorable for the inauguration of a gradual retirement of legal-tender notes; that they could be withdrawn and canceled at the rate of two to three millions per month without detriment to the current business of the country, and that this process should be at once begun, and continued until, with the accumulation of sufficient coin in the Treasury, the notes are brought to par with gold.

The report of the committee was received and the recommendations adopted, and copies ordered to be printed and sent to members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

MEXICO.

The Rebellion Increasing.

GALVESTON, March 8.—A *News* special from Brownsville says Pena is in possession of Camargo, intrenched with a force which is estimated at five hundred men, and is being largely increased by sympathizers in that place. He has issued his *prestimo* for a forced loan for about $40,000, and now awaits the advance of the Government troops. Colonel Parrett reached Reynosa last night on his way to attack Pena, and will be joined by a force of five hundred cavalry from Monterey, which passed through Mier, twenty-five miles distant from Camargo, this morning. We will probably learn of an engagement between the contending forces soon.

The following is from Ringgold, dated the 7th, at 12 m.: Col. Parrett entered Camargo, and upon his approach Pena withdrew, going toward Reynosa, being outnumbered. Pena did not risk a fight. He is pursued by Parrett. About 2 p. m. two hundred cavalry from Monterey entered Camargo. Pena, it is said, obtained some twenty-five or thirty recruits in Camargo, and there are about fifty outside of the city in favor of him. It was said this evening that there are now nearly five hundred Federal troops in Camargo; also heard that five of the most wealthy and populous States in Mexico have pronounced in favor of Diaz. Pena's men are armed with six and twelve-shooter pistols. They have very few muskets or carbines.

THE SAFE BURGLARY.

Nettleship Says he has Made a Clean Breast of it.

NEW YORK, March 8.—To-day's *Herald* says last evening a *Herald* representative called upon ex-United States Detective Nettleship at Newark, in order to ascertain what truth there was in the report that he had made a full confession to the authorities in Washington of the details of what is known as the District safe burglary conspiracy. Nettleship stated in a most frank and unreserved manner that it was true that he had been summoned to Washington by District Attorney Wells; that he had obeyed the summons, and had made a clean breast of all he knew concerning the famous conspiracy. On arriving at Washington, and before he could reach the District Attorney's office, he was waylaid by certain prominent implicated parties, who made strenuous efforts to induce him not to obey Mr. Wells' summons, but having determined to relieve his mind, and at the same time serve the cause of truth, he was proof against the eloquence of his interceptors. For obvious reasons he could not, he said, now repeat names and details, but there was no doubt that the truth would prevail, and cause a sensation.

WIARD IN SAN FRANCISCO.

He Will Come to Washington When Wanted.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—Norman Wiard, now in this city, denies the statement intimating fraud in conducting the ordnance experiments. The amount of money he received from the Government for carrying out the experiments was $110,000, vouchers for which had all been satisfactorily audited. The total amount expended by him was about $228,000, the balance coming from his own pocket, for which he never had made, and never contemplated making, any claim on the Government. If he should receive any intimation that his presence was wanted he should get nearer Washington quicker than he should go further away.

Rochester Elections.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 8.—In the charter election yesterday the majority for C. R. Parsons, Republican, for mayor, is 2,302. Williams, the Democratic candidate for treasurer, has a majority of 2,116.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FILLIBUSTERING IN THE HOUSE

THE IMPEACHMENT BILL UNDER DISCUSSION

DEMOCRATS GAGGING THE DEBATE

A TRIO RISE FOR EXPLANATION

CLYMER, BLACKBURN AND ROBBINS THE MEN

WHEN SHALL WE THREE MEET AGAIN?

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1876.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wis., presented petitions signed by 16,000 citizens of the United States, residing in every State and Territory, setting forth the dangers of secret societies, and asking Congress to withdraw the charter of the Masonic Association of the District of Columbia, that members of secret societies be debarred from holding office, &c., &c. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Claims, submitted adverse reports on various private claims, and the reports were concurred in.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill for the relief of Chas. E. Olin.

Mr. COOPER, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported a resolution to pay Francis W. Sypher, late contestant from Alabama, the pay and mileage of a Senator from March 4, 1873, to May 28, 1874, and asked for its present consideration, but Mr. SARGENT objected, and it went over.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wis., from Committee on Claims, reported adversely on claim of Stephen G. Warner, of Baltimore, Maryland, for services rendered to the secret service agents.

Mr. WHYTE, from Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported adversely on bills to incorporate the Capitol Gas Company of the District of Columbia and to incorporate the Oxygen Gas Company of the District of Columbia, and they were indefinitely postponed. Mr. W. said the committee were influenced in their adverse decision because they were satisfied that neither of the bills were likely to result in procuring a better quality of gas than that now furnished in the District or at a less price.

Mr. ANTHONY submitted a concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to the rules, so as to provide for the printing on paper of both enrolled and engrossed bills, instead of written on parchment as at present, and made some interesting remarks in support of the same.

Mr. SARGENT said it would be impossible to enter into this system under the present method of doing business in the last three days of the session. If it was provided that the sixteenth and seventeenth joint rules should never be suspended, then it might be done. He alluded to the serious errors which had been made in the appropriation bills by reason of the hurry which attended their consideration in the last days of the session.

The resolution was then referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. WRIGHT submitted a concurrent resolution providing for a *sine die* adjournment of the two Houses on the 1st of May. He said that he had offered the resolution without consultation with any one, but it embodied his opinion. He knew that business was now in a backward condition, but he believed that it would be feasible to have business in such a condition that an adjournment could be effected at that time.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. EDMUNDS submitted a resolution that the proceedings and debates in the Senate shall be printed in the *Congressional Record* exactly as they are taken down, except such grammatical corrections as may be proper, and the copy shall be delivered in time for the *Congressional Record* next morning. He asked that it be referred to the Committee on Printing and asked for it their serious consideration.

The unfinished business being the Pinchback case, it came up, when Mr. WEST stated that, if agreeable to the Senate, he would like, in accordance with the notice which he had already given, to submit some remarks on the relations of the Pacific roads to the General Government.

Mr. ANTHONY hoped this courtesy would be extended to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. EDMUNDS said it was time to stop the shilly shallying in the Pinchback case. It ought to be disposed of without further delay.

Mr. HITCHCOCK said to-day had been set for the consideration of the bill for the admission of New Mexico, and he therefore moved to proceed with it.

Mr. EDMUNDS called the ayes and noes, when the motion was rejected—ayes, 21; noes, 39.

The resolution for the admission of Mr. Pinchback was then proceeded with.

Mr. WEST then took the floor, and said that probably, without intending to do so, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. MERRIMON] had misrepresented facts in stating that Mr. Pinchback's credentials had never been submitted to the Senate.

Mr. MERRIMON then asked that the references in the Pinchback case be read, which was done, when Mr. MERRIMON admitted that he had been misled in the matter, and satisfactorily explained why he was induced to make the statement.

Mr. WEST, resuming, said that all the presumptions were in favor of Pinchback's right to a seat in the Senate; that the election returns showed that the members of the Legislature which chose Pinchback were legally elected, and that Kellogg was elected Governor, and had been recognized as such, not only by the President and Congress, but by a Congressional committee sent to Louisiana to negotiate a compromise.

Mr. PADDOCK made a speech in opposition to the admission of Pinchback. To his mind he was called upon to take sides either with Pinchback or law. He should, consequently, vote against Pinchback and in favor of the law. Without entering into details he asserted that, in his belief and in that of the Republican Senators on this floor, the election of Pinchback was a fraud, which the Republican party could not afford to be responsible for, and that the Republicans would not be justified in retaliating for Democratic outrages in Louisiana by seating a man who was clearly not entitled.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., had not intended to say anything on this subject, but it was, perhaps, of too vital importance to let it go by without saying a word in explanation of the vote he should give. If it was not for the ability of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. MORTON] this case would have fallen long ago. As for him, (Mr. MORRILL,) he could not accept the action of the Legislature under which this claimant based his title. We all know that it was a fraud. He had no prejudice as to color, except in favor of the colored race. He would be glad that they should be represented here if he thought they were entitled to it, and he looked forward to the day when they would be represented here, and by those who would do honor to the country. But the Republican party was founded on the purity of elections, and it could not set such a precedent.

Mr. LOGAN said he should vote for this man, because he believed the current of authorities entitled him to the seat. He assailed the argument of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. PADDOCK] against the admission of Mr. Pinchback. He proceeded to argue theoretically the essence of the election of a State and the manner of arriving at a just opinion of it. He read freely from the Constitution in regard to the guaranteeing of a republican form of government to every State and the duty of the United States to see that this is carried out. Louisiana is not republican in form, and the United States had not carried out its obligations. He referred to the objections made against the character of one branch of the Louisiana State government—the Legislature. The Senate refused to adopt the bill reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which would have provided a government for the State of Louisiana. Under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, the President is required to acknowledge one of the pretending governments of Louisiana, and he has acknowledged Kellogg, and so have both branches of Congress. His certificate has been the password for every member admitted to it from Louisiana. He cited the resolution of the Senate, also, in recognizing the Kellogg government in Louisiana.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY, of Mich., interrupted Senator LOGAN to explain the character and spirit of the recognition of the Kellogg government by the United States Senate, to which

Mr. LOGAN replied that in the recognition there was no question of the recognition being *de facto* or *de jure*. He held that Senator CHRISTIANCY voted for the resolution without qualification and sustained the President, and, if the resolution was illegal, he voted for an illegal action on the part of the President. The Supreme Court of the United States decides that in questions concerning the States the State courts follow the course for the benefit of the States.

Two decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States had recognized the government of Louisiana as at present constituted. By the President, by the act of Congress, and by this body it had all the recognition to determine whether it has the power to recognize a *prima facie* case. He quoted the Robbins case, in Rhode Island, where the same question precisely arose as in this case, and was parallel to it. When you recognize the laws which a Legislature enacts you recognize it as a lawful body, which was done in the case of Louisiana. It seemed strange to him that the Republicans are such poor lawyers and

THE DEMOCRATS ARE SO GOOD.

He accorded wisdom to his two friends from Vermont, (Messrs. MORRILL and EDMUNDS,) and his friend from Nebraska, (Mr. PADDOCK.) He said that if the color of Mr. Pinchback had been different the case would have been different. If he had been a white man he would have been admitted.

This allusion, seemingly made to Senator PADDOCK, was resented by him mildly as not so.

Senator LOGAN then proceeded warmly to cite the case of Senator SPENCER, who was admitted when he presented his credentials. If he had been a black man it would not have been so. The law was applied when the Government considered white man and slave. We now read the law differently, when we come to construe it, though the manacles of the slave were stricken from him by the strong arm of the nation.

Senator EATON asked whether there was any objection to the admission of Senator BRUCE, from Mississippi.

Senator LOGAN replied that the case was different; there was only one Legislature in question.

Senator EDMUNDS asked why the credentials of McEnery and McMillan were referred to the Committee of Privileges and Elections.

Senator LOGAN replied tartly that it was because they were in a state of revolution.

We insist that a State cannot go out of this Union at the same time we refuse to allow a State to have representation. The two can not go together. You may call the Legislature or the government revolutionary, but that makes no difference. There must be some starting point; that is when its laws are enforced and its Governor is recognized by the political authority as being constitutional. If not, every act is void and every execution under it is a murder. Criminals have been executed and pardoned under the authority of Governor Kellogg and the Supreme Court of the United States has recognized it. Now, according to the theory advanced by Senators, this makes every thing chaos and the execution of the laws murder. When

THE NEXT PRESIDENT

is to be elected who will certify to the electors of Louisiana? Are you going to recognize the revolutionary McEnery? Are you going to allow the revolutionary government, which has been abandoned, to have its recognition now? He enlarged upon the dangers in the electoral college if the theory of Senators in this body is to obtain. The elections in Louisiana are held now under the very government of Kellogg, and yet it is refused to recognize it as a State. I may be elected President and I want to know what you are going to do with the electors if the ground is held as now contended. He proceeded to say that he believed the Democratic theory of government would destroy this Government.

Mr. HARVEY read an argument in favor of Mr. Pinchback's admission.

Mr. MORTON summed up the case. He said if there were any doubts in the case, he should follow the example always set by the Democrats, give the benefit of the doubt to his own party. But the right of this case was clear and unquestioned. He said one million of colored voters were watching the result of this case; they understood it better than Senators thought. As the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LOGAN] had said, if Mr. Pinchback had been a white man he would have been in his seat more than a year ago. The settlement of this question against Pinchback would have the most

FAR REACHING QUESTIONS.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the Senator from Indiana had now abandoned all points of law in this case, and appealed to political considerations for which the whole country knew he was pre-eminent.

He resented any imputation that he or his colleague [Mr. MORRILL] were influenced by the question of color, and he pointed to the fact that as early as 1840 the Whigs and Democrats of Vermont united in urging the abolition of slavery and the repeal of all discriminations against the colored people. He did not think the people of Vermont would be alarmed now by the votes of his colleague or himself. Mr. E then briefly maintained that the SPENCER and Robbins cases did not bear on this case, and that no precedent would be violated by the rejection of Pinchback.

A colloquial discussion on these points ensued between Messrs. EDMUNDS and MORTON.

Mr. ANTHONY stated his position and the reasons which actuated him in casting his vote for Mr. Pinchback. He believed that Pinchback and Kellogg represented the majority of the people of Louisiana. He alluded to the fact that he had voted to seat Mr. Stockton, of New Jersey; Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, and Mr. RANSOM, of North Carolina, all Democrats, because their credentials were in the same form as those of Mr. Pinchback.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. EDMUNDS, to insert the word "not," so that the resolution shall read:

Resolved, That P. B. S. Pinchback be not admitted as a Senator from Louisiana.

The vote was as follows:

YEAS.

Bayard,	Johnston,	Norwood,
Caperton,	Jones of Fla.,	Paddock,
Christiancy,	Kelly,	Randolph,
Cockrell,	Kernan,	Ransom,
Cooper,	Key,	Saulsbury,
Davis,	McCreery,	Stevenson,
Dennis,	McDonald,	Thurman,
Eaton,	Maxey,	Wallace,
Edmunds,	Merrimon,	Whyte,
English,	Morrill of Me.,	Withers—32.
Gordon,	Morrill of Vt.,	

NAYS.

Allison,	Frelinghuysen,	Mitchell,
Anthony,	Hamilton,	Morton,
Boutwell,	Hamlin,	Patterson,
Bruce,	Harvey,	Sargent,
Cameron of Pa.,	Hitchcock,	Sharon,
Conkling,	Howe,	Sherman,
Conover,	Ingalls,	Spencer,
Cragin,	Jones of Nev.,	West,
Dorsey,	Logan,	Windom—29.
Ferry,	McMillan,	

Mr. ROBERTSON declined to answer to his name.

Messrs. BOGY, BOOTH, WADLEIGH, GOLDTHWAITE and DAWES, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Messrs. ALCORN, OGLESBY, CLAYTON, CAMERON, of Wisconsin, and WRIGHT, who would have voted in the negative.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted by precisely the same vote.

Mr. HITCHCOCK called up the bill to provide for the admission of New Mexico.

The Senate then went into executive session, and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HOAR called attention to the fact that in the *Record* of to-day there was appended to the speech of Mr. LAMAR of yesterday a note which was not spoken in the debate. He did not wish to complain of the particular act, or of the subject matter, but desired to call attention to a growing evil in this respect. An influential paper had offered to publish the debates at a much less price than was now paid, but the argument was used that the House could not secure exact accuracy in its reports. If this feature was not retained there was no protection to the members.

After some discussion the subject was passed over.

The SPEAKER announced the following gentlemen as members of the special committee to inquire into the connection of the Attorney General's office with the St. Louis whisky trials, viz: Messrs. KNOTT, of Ky.; HARRIS, of Va.; GLOVER, of Mo.; COCHRAN, of Pa.; MCMAHON, of Ohio; MCCRARY, of Iowa, and PLAISTED, of Maine.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pa., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1877.

Mr. RANDALL said that the estimates for the items embraced in the bill were $20,773,306.70, and the appropriations for the same object last year were $18,734,000, while the present bill, if concurred in as reported, would appropriate a total sum of $12,799,888.70.

This showed a reduction from the

ESTIMATES OF EIGHT MILLIONS,

and from last year's appropriations of over six millions. He would add that the committee, in the consideration of this bill, had laid the foundation for a further reduction of more than five million dollars. So that, in fact, the labors of the committee on this bill had resulted in a practical reduction of over eleven millions. The committee with almost unanimity recommended the removal of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. This would effect a saving in the military bill of over a million, and he believed a further reduction in the army bill of three and-a-half millions. The committee had recommended the abolishment of fifty-three special agents in the customs service, believing them unnecessary. It had also been agreed that amendments might be offered for the removal of the Pension Bureau to the War Department, and for the payments of pensions direct from the Department at Washington; the latter would save half a million and the former enable a reduction of the clerical force three hundred.

He said he was authorized to say that there was no difference in the committee in reference to the general reduction, except here and there an individual difference, an isolated item. These differences, he did not think, would amount to $200,000. He asked that the bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole, and gave notice that on Friday he would call it up for general debate, with the intention of finishing general debate this week, and on Monday to commence the consideration of the bill in detail.

Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, said the chairman had correctly stated the amount of labor taken in preparing the bill and in relation to the zeal with which the minority had labored. In accordance with the policy of the Republican party of the four years past they had labored for all possible reduction and retrenchment. When they commenced their labor on the bill they believed the chairman wanted to make too great reductions; but after investigation he was satisfied the reductions recommended could be generally concurred in. He thought the amount of difference named by the chairman ($200,000) was too low. He estimated the difference might be a million and a half, being notable in the internal revenue service, and he thought the reductions proposed would naturally interfere with the collection of the revenues.

Mr. PURMAN, of Fla., rising to a privileged explanation, sent up to the clerk's desk and had read an extract from a newspaper charging that he had been guilty of

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION

in the matter of selling cadetships, selling Federal offices, &c. Mr. PURMAN said he courted and challenged the fullest investigation of these charges upon his integrity as a member. He knew well who was the author of the charges, and he was able to expose that man's character. He then proceeded to abuse Governor Stearns, of Florida, as a man utterly unfit for his position, and one who was not to be believed. He concluded by asking for a special committee to investigate the charges.

Speaker KERR deprecated the multiplication of select committees. He thought that its effect was to embarrass the business of the House. He thought a regular standing committee would be better.

Mr. WHITTHORNE, of Tenn., chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, said that during the progress of the investigation by that committee certain facts were developed incidentally which affect the official character of the member from Florida—so much in fact that his official character should be investigated, and the committee had taken some testimony on that subject already and would proceed with the investigation.

Mr. O'BRIEN, of Md., thought it would be manifestly improper to refer this matter to a committee that had investigated the case when Mr. PURMAN was not present.

Mr. PURMAN said he had been relieved of a load by the suggestion of the gentleman from Maryland. He felt that he was the peer of any man upon this floor, and the investigation should not have progressed in secret without due notice to him. He should have been advised of the charges against him.

Mr. WHITTHORNE explained again that the matter came out incidentally.

After further discussion, the subject was referred to the Committee on Civil Service Reform.

At this point

THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

appeared at the bar of the House, having in custody the recusant witness, A. B. Wolff, who was ordered under arrest last night. The witness was given a chair in the area in front of the Speaker's desk, and Mr. WHITTHORNE, the chairman of the committee, had just commenced to make a statement when Wolff was taken with a fit and fell from his chair to the floor. Physicians were at once summoned, and for ten minutes business was suspended, while the greatest excitement prevailed upon the floor and in the galleries, which were much crowded. The witness was subsequently removed to a side room, and

Mr. WHITTHORNE stated that the witness had appeared before the committee this morning and had answered the questions which he had refused to answer yesterday, and he therefore moved his discharge from custody, but that he be ordered to appear further before the committee.

The order of discharge was then made.

On motion of Mr. WHITTHORNE, a sub-committee of the Committee on Naval Affairs, consisting of Messrs. MILLS, BURLEIGH and JONES, of N. H., was authorized to investigate alleged frauds at the Kittery navy yard, and a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. MILLS, HARRIS and JONES, to investigate frauds at the Boston navy yard.

Mr. KNOTT, of Ky., from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted a report, which stated that in accordance with the orders of the House the committee had proceeded to

PREPARE ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT

against Wm. W. Belknap, ex-Secretary of War, for high crimes and misdemeanors, but since the reference of the matter the committee have been informed and believe that Caleb P. Marsh, the principal witness in the case, had gone beyond the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States; that his presence cannot, therefore, be secured; but that the committee believe that they can procure other evidence to convict the said Wm. W. Belknap, and they, therefore, offer a resolution directing that the order to the Judiciary Committee to prepare articles of impeachment against W. W. Belknap be recommitted to said committee, with directions to take further testimony, with power to sit during the sessions of the House, to send for persons and papers, and to report at any time.

The committee further report that, impressed with the importance of granting immunity to and protecting witnesses, they recommend the immediate passage of a bill entitled "A bill to protect witnesses," and also that a bill entitled "A bill in relation to witnesses" be printed, and brought up for future consideration.

The bill to protect witnesses provides that any one who shall be called to testify before a committee of Congress, or before the Senate when holding a court of impeachment, shall not be compelled to answer for his testimony in any court of public record on account of any act to which he may testify, but nothing shall be so construed as to relieve any one so testifying from liability for impeachment.

The bill in relation to witnesses provides that any one who shall willfully absent himself from his home when called upon to testify, and who shall fail or refuse to produce any books, records or papers before any committee of the House shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding three years, or by both, in the discretion of the court; but this punishment shall not relieve him of any punishment for contempt.

After the reading of the bill Mr. KNOTT, of Ky., referred to the testimony that was submitted to the House, on Thursday last, by the Committee on Expenditures of the War Department, and to the fact that the charges were mainly based upon the testimony of Caleb P. Marsh, who had since fled. In view of this fact, and in the absence of further testimony, the committee did not deem it advisable to prepare and present the articles of impeachment.

He would not now say anything of the probable motives that led to this escape of Marsh. He would not charge it upon the Attorney General or the District Attorney, but it seemed their course led to it. Mr. KNOTT then referred to Mr. BLAINE'S argument yesterday that Marsh could be brought back under the treaty of extradition, and argued that that could not be done, as bribery was not one of the causes of extradition. It was in the power of but one man in the United States to get Marsh back to Washington, and he could get him here in forty-eight hours. The plan by which this could be done must be known to the Attorney General. It is this—that if the President of the United States really desires the conviction and punishment of his late Secretary of War, whose enormous crimes have disgraced his administration and shocked the country, he can give assurance to Marsh of immunity from prosecution if he will come and tell the truth. In this way Marsh can be got here in forty-eight hours. The gentleman from Maine [Mr. BLAINE] said yesterday that no Cabinet meeting had been held before Marsh had left. Well, the gentleman ought to know better than he (Mr. KNOTT) did whether this was the fact or not, and yet the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN of Friday last (the conceded home organ of the President) contained a long account of a Cabinet meeting held the previous day.

Mr. KNOTT then proceeded to read

THE CABINET PROCEEDINGS,

as reported in THE REPUBLICAN, in which it was stated that the whole Belknap matter had been discussed, and that it was determined that all connected with the bribery should be prosecuted and punished if convicted.

Mr. BLAINE rose and asked leave to ask a question.

Mr. KNOTT said the gentleman really must excuse him. After what had occurred yesterday he could not yield. He would, to use an expression of the Beecher trial, be glad to "give the old man a chance," but he could not do so. He then continued to argue that this action of the President and Cabinet was notice to Marsh to leave, and was likewise notice to all the other witnesses to stay away. As the principal witness had escaped they could do nothing. But there were other witnesses that the committee could get, and, impressed as they were with the importance of purging the Administration, they asked the House to pass the first bill reported from the committee and then to recommit the whole matter for the examination of other witnesses. He apprehended that no one would desire to see the House place itself in the ridiculous position of preferring articles of impeachment when they had not the testimony to sustain them, especially when the committee expect to get other testimony.

Mr. LYNDE, of Wis., a member of the Judiciary Committee, said that

MARSH WAS THE MAIN WITNESS,

but there was other testimony which the committee wanted. He regretted that so much partisanship had been developed in this discussion. It had no business here at all, and no man need expect to ride into the Presidency upon any advantage he might hope to gain from this question or which the investigation might develop. Belknap was entitled to a fair trial, but he should neither be prosecuted nor defended on partisan grounds. Mr. L. then referred to the impeachments that had occurred in this country from 1796, when Senator Blount was impeached, down to that of Andrew Johnson, and showed that delay in the presentation of articles was not unusual. But he doubted the propriety in this case of attempting to convict Belknap on a single witness. Other testimony was wanted.

The resolution to recommit and to authorize the committee to send for persons and papers was adopted.

Mr. KNOTT then demanded the previous question on the bill for the protection of witnesses. Messrs. KASSON, HOAR, BLAINE and others appealed for an opportunity for discussion, but Mr. KNOTT, urged on by his Democratic friends, insisted upon his motion. The result was that the Republicans determined to filibuster, and in carrying out that purpose they refused to vote upon the previous question, and thus left the House without a quorum, which necessitated a call of the House.

After this course had been repeated twice, a compromise was finally effected, whereby it was agreed that Mr. KNOTT should yield half an hour to Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, a member of the committee, who was to divide his time with Mr. KASSON and Mr. BLAINE. The previous question was then seconded.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, referring to the intimation of Mr. KNOTT that the

WITNESS HAD BEEN FRIGHTENED AWAY

by the act of the Administration, said he had not expected that that charge would be renewed to-day, when it was known that Marsh had left on the mid-day train on Thursday.

Mr. RANDALL. How do you know that?

Mr. BLAINE. I will tell you how I know when I get the floor.

Mr. KASSON said that when the Cabinet met on Friday Marsh was fleeing to Canada, and the publication read by Mr. KNOTT was on Saturday, and not on Friday, and this should put an end to the miserable pretence that the President and his Cabinet had scared away the witness. The truth is the committee itself—he doubted not innocently—was responsible for the escape. Now that the witness is gone, the Judiciary Committee come in and say that they cannot prosecute the impeachment until they get other witnesses, and Mr. LAMAR said yesterday that there was not enough evidence upon which to convict. He (Mr. KASSON) believed that this officer should be impeached and should be presented in the courts, but the report of the Judiciary Committee shows the unseemly haste with which the impeachment was rushed through, and yet, not warned by that mistake, the proposition was made to push this important bill through with unseemly haste when it is believed to be defective.

Mr. BLAINE next took the floor, and said Mr. RANDALL wanted to know how he (Mr. BLAINE) knew that Marsh had left on the midday train on Thursday. He knew it because he had the curiosity to go to the Arlington house and ascertain that he left at 1:30 on that day, and if Marsh read at all the mythical charge that the Cabinet had ordered his prosecution he read it in a Montreal paper of that day. He was also authorized to say that the Cabinet had issued no instructions for the prosecution of Marsh. If any one says, therefore, that the Executive Department tried to frighten Marsh away he says that which has no foundation in fact. He reiterated what he said yesterday, that the simple failure of the committee to discharge Marsh would have kept him here. Very few men in the country would have the nerve to leave after the House had ordered them to stay, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLYMER] must accept the responsibility of a grave mistake in discharging this man.

It was asserted yesterday that the House should itself have ordered Marsh's retention. But what could the House do? When the report of the War Expenditures Committee was made to the House Marsh was seventy-five miles away from Washington, and not in this jurisdiction. He for one did not desire any dodging or evasion in this matter, and the Republicans would do all they could to get the witness Marsh. But all the bills of exemption that can be passed will not get him. He (Mr. BLAINE) was a Yankee by adoption, and he had a right to guess that Marsh would not come. It was asserted yesterday that the object of sending the case to the grand jury was to prevent the impeachment of the late Secretary. The dignity of the realm was said to have been assailed, and the dignity of the realm was vindicated, and now the Judiciary Committee comes in and says they cannot impeach, because they have not sufficient evidence.

The other side say they can't indict and they can't impeach. He confessed he was confused at this state of affairs. Let the other side give the whole case to this side of the House, said Mr. BLAINE, and we will impeach the late Secretary and indict him both. [Laughter.]

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, argued that it was the duty of the House to secure both impeachment and indictment. He believed that the two bills reported would have an excellent effect, for while the one would protect the witnesses, the other would punish those who willfully ran away.

Mr. KNOTT, of Ky., advocated the bill as giving immunity to witnesses who had to be summoned.

Mr. BLAINE, representing the other side, said that if the case was given to them they would both indict and impeach. The Republican party had had a chance to investigate this very fraud for five years, but they had not done so. He believed the pending bill was a necessity, and that Marsh would recognize its justice and return.

The bill was then passed by—yeas, 206; nays, 8—those voting in the negative being Messrs. BRADLEY, EAMES, KEHR, MACDOUGALL, PAGE, PLATT, WHITING and W. B. WILLIAMS.

On motion of Mr. KNOTT, the other bill in relation to witnesses was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

CLYMER'S DENIAL OF THE NEW YORK "HERALD" STORY.

Mr. CLYMER, of Pa., rising to a personal explanation, called attention to a dispatch in the New York *Herald* to-day, in which it was charged that he had traveled with Mr. and Mrs. Marsh in Europe, as also with Mr. George H. Pendleton, and that he then became conversant with the facts in regard to Gen. Belknap, and also making other charges in connection with the case. Mr. CLYMER gave an unqualified denial to the whole dispatch, and said he never met Mr. or Mrs. Marsh until last week, nor did he ever meet George H. Pendleton except on this side of the water. The article was therefore entirely and absolutely false, and the man who concocted it had done so with malice aforethought. No statement such as this could deter him from the prosecution of fraud wherever found. He would prosecute fraud if it should strike the dearest friend he had on earth, and if these newspaper men expect to intimidate him they had mistaken their man. He respected the "third estate," but whenever they attacked him he would defend himself.

ROBBINS RISES TO EXPLAIN.

Mr. ROBBINS, of N. C., said he, too, would not be deterred by any newspaper insinuations. He would steer his craft straight ahead, and not yield until he was blown out of water, and that would not be until he had helped to knock off the heads of a few more thieves.

YELLOW-FEVER BLACKBURN'S BROTHER DEFENDS HIMSELF.

Mr. BLACKBURN, of Ky., also announced that he was not to be deterred by newspaper attacks uttered by the ulcers and excrescences that attach themselves to newspapers. All that the committee asked was that hands should be kept off the witnesses of the committee. The committee would yet show up such a putrid carcass as would vomit the whole country.

Mr. MACDOUGALL. Oh, we heard all that yesterday.

Some further discussion then ensued in relation to the time when Marsh left, Mr. BLAINE contending that it was before the committee had reported on Thursday, while Mr. BLACKBURN asserted that the committee was not aware of the fact.

Mr. PHELPS, of Conn., was appointed a member of the committee on the St. Louis whisky trial, vice Mr. J. T. HARRIS, declined.

The House then, at 6 p. m., adjourned.

TURKEY.

Servia Not a Republic.

LONDON, March 8—The *Reuter's* telegrams from Vienna state that the special dispatch to the Venice *Tempo* yesterday stating that the republic had been proclaimed in Servia, the Obrenovitch dynasty deposed, and Prince Milan himself escorted to the frontier is entirely unfounded. Perfect order and tranquillity prevail throughout Servia. There have been no disturbances since the insignificant rising at Kragujewalz, during the communal elections, a few days ago. Even those were immediately suppressed.

PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION.

RAGUSA, March 8.—Ahmed Mukhtar, the Turkish commander, has left Trebinji with the whole garrison. He is marching to encounter the insurgents in the neighborhood of Gasko and Duga.

THE INSURGENTS DIMINISHING.

VIENNA, March 8.—The *New Free Press* reports that the numbers of the insurgents in the Turkish provinces are diminishing daily, and peace may be expected shortly.

THE REBELS VICTORIOUS.

LONDON, March 9.—The *Times* correspondent at Ragusa says a telegram from Cettinge states that the insurgents, under Peko and Socica, attacked the Turks last Monday at Muratovitza, while returning from Yoransko. The Turks were routed, and were pursued to Lipnik, losing about eight hundred men and horses, ammunition and cannon. The correspondent declares that the information comes from a reliable source.

SPAIN.

Carlists Welcomed Back.

MADRID, March 8.—The Congress has commenced the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

Senor Pidal, a member of the Moderado party, attacked the Government severely.

A royal decree permits the Carlists who fled from the country since the 1st day of February to return to Spain if they do so within fifty days. The leaders must first swear allegiance, but all Carlists who formerly held offices in Spain are excluded.

The newspapers announce that Gen. Molins has been ordered to request the French Government to expel all Spanish Republicans from France.

A San Sebastian telegram says the question of the Fueros greatly agitates the public mind in the North.

ABDUCTION.

A Noted Spaniard Missing.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Senor Josef Olgeado, an eminent Spanish gentleman, a resident for about twenty-five years in Havana, was abducted yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon, about 2:30, on the corner of Lafayette place and Fourth street. He had twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars deposited in a banking-house, which he drew out yesterday, intending to leave the city to-day. When in company with his nephew, at Broadway and Fourth street, a man placed his hand on his shoulder and showing a shield arrested him.

Neither of the Spaniards understood English, and the nephew being frightened ran away. On his return with assistance, the man had disappeared with his uncle, and neither could be found. The Spanish Consul was communicated with, and several jails were visited, but no trace of him could be found. It is thought he was abducted for his money, and not for political intrigues.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Report of President Orton—Good Showing.

NEW YORK, March 8.—President Orton, in his report to the Western Union directors, shows that April 1, 1874, there was a surplus on hand of $514,584.23. The net earnings from that date to December 31 last were $5,729,577.53; total, $6,245,161.76. Dividends, interest on bonds paid and accrued and the sinking fund, $5,659,016.67; balance, $586,145.09. To this balance should be added the proceeds of the sale of bonds issued in 1875, in excess of the amount required to redeem the bonds which matured November 1, 1875, making a total of $888,347.09.

CONSIDERATION OF DIVIDEND POSTPONED.

NEW YORK, March 8.—At a meeting of the Western Union Telegraph Company's directors to-day it was voted to postpone the consideration of a dividend until the next quarterly meeting.

THE BROOKLYN HOLOCAUST.

Terrible Ravages of the Fire Fiend.

NEW YORK, March 8.—A large crowd assembled this morning at the ruins of the Home for the Aged for the Little Sisters of the Poor, destroyed by fire yesterday. Sixteen hearses arrived in front of the Home, and an equal number of coffins were taken into the building, in which were placed the half-roasted bodies of the victims of the burning. As they were being conveyed to the hearses blood oozed through the cracks of the coffins, presenting a most sickening spectacle. All but three of the bodies were unrecognizable, and in one instance two bodies were coffined together. The burial took place at Holy Cross cemetery. An inquest will be held Monday.

CUBA.

Insurgents Becoming Discouraged.

HAVANA, March 8.—It is reported that the late serious engagement has disheartened the insurgents. Insurgent leader Betancourt and several of his adherents were killed at Cartagena on the 3d instant.

Verdict in the $6,000,000 Tweed Suit.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The jury in the $6,000,000 suit against Tweed found a verdict for the people for $4,719,940.35, principal; $1,817,177.03, interest from September, 1870; total, $6,537,117.38.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—P. J. Schenck, cashier of Iron Mountain Bank, committed suicide this morning with a pistol. His wife committed suicide in the same manner a few days ago.

CINCINNATI, March 8.—A memorial to the Ways and Means Committee of Congress, protesting against any change in present laws governing tax on whisky, was signed by all the distillers and rectifiers of this city to-day and forwarded to Washington.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Lyman K. Bass is quite ill at his residence.

Hon. Foster Blodgett has returned from New York, and is at the National.

Hon. Edwin R. Meade, who has been laid up for several days, is about again.

Hon. Gideon Welles and family, Hon. Wm. Faxton and Mrs. A. M. Ward are at Wormley's.

Hon. W. H. Wickham, mayor of New York, and P. H. Jones, esq., register of New York, are at the Arlington.

Hon. William D. Kelley had a very severe hemorrhage of the throat on Tuesday, but was at the House for a short time yesterday, feeling much better.

Charles L. Wilson and family, of Chicago; Dr. D. L. Huntington, U. S. N.; E. C. Mann, esq., of N. Y., and J. M. Smith and wife, of Boston, are stopping at the Ebbitt.

Senator J. B. Gordon, of Georgia, has the floor to-day at 12:30, when he will address the Senate on "Whisky Frauds." Those acquainted with his record will have no doubt of his ability to handle the subject creditably and illustrate it with experimental knowledge.

ELECTRICAL WHISPERS.

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST PENDLETON

A MATTER THAT MUST BE INVESTIGATED

DOUBLE MURDER IN THE WEST

A BALLET GIRL SHOT IN A WINE-ROOM

HEAVY FLOODS IN THE NORTH

The Bourbons of Louisiana Rampant

PENDLETON AND CLYMER.

A Branch of the Belknap Case Yet to be Investigated.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says: "Report here brings an ugly charge against the Democratic members of the committee which developed Mr. Belknap's crime, one which both sides of the House will, without doubt, investigate at once. It is asserted that the following is susceptible of proof before a committee of the House:

"That when Mr. and Mrs. Marsh reached Washington last week, and before the former appeared before the committee, there was a conference at the Arlington between Mrs. Belknap and Mrs. Marsh, several other persons being present, all being acquaintances and most of them knowing the facts which Mr. Clymer's committee was charged to inquire into: that at that interview Mrs. Marsh, in talking of various transactions of which she knew, alluded to statements in circulation in certain circles in regard to the so called Pendleton railroad claims relating to the Kentucky Central railroad; that Mrs. Belknap said that the stories were gross exaggerations; that while it had been believed among some of her friends that she received $70,000 from that claim, she had, in fact, obtained only about half that amount: that the friends of Mrs. Marsh assert that if she is ever brought before that committee she will undoubtedly testify to the main facts given above.

"The Republican members of this committee knew nothing of this branch of the subject until last Saturday night, and on Monday morning Mr. Danford caused a subpœna to be issued for Mrs. Marsh. But she having, it is supposed, had an intimation of what was to come, left for Canada.

"It is further asserted to be susceptible of proof before the House, that Mrs. Bowers, now Mrs. Belknap,

HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON,

Mr. Clymer and Mr. and Mrs. Marsh made some parts of the tour of Europe together, and that on this journey some, if not most of the party became gradually acquainted with the main facts thus far developed, and others of a similar character; 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 that 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 Departments would throw some light on the case; that, however, he refused to go into the matter, and Mr. and Mrs. Marsh were allowed to go off without an attempt being made to ascertain whether they could throw any light upon the Pendleton case.

"These are grave charges, but it is very positively asserted here that they are susceptible of proof if the House will summon the witnesses. It is a singular fact that there has been for some days past a noticeable disinclination among some Democrats to push investigations. It is not meant to charge that any considerable number of Democrats discourage investigations, but it is certain that some do. The record of Pendleton's settlement of

THE KENTUCKY CENTRAL RAILROAD CLAIM,

according to official papers, is this in brief: The road, after having been paid the usual military rates for service during the war, filed a claim for the difference between these rates and ninety per cent. of the usual rates to private persons. The amount of the claim so asserted was $148,553. Secretary Stanton referred it to Quartermaster General Meigs, who twice reported strongly against it, and Mr. Stanton refused to pay it.

"In the fall of 1870 Mr. Pendleton wrote Mr. Belknap asking another consideration of the case. It was again referred to General Meigs, who was recalled and restated the former action, and twice again reported adversely. It was then referred to General McKee Dunn, Assistant Judge Advocate General, who decided that Belknap had the right to reopen the case; that the claim was a good one, and that the Third Auditor should be asked to settle it. Mr. Belknap approved this in writing, and a requisition warrant was issued to Pendleton, and payment was rushed through the War and Treasury Departments in one day, the whole face of the claim being paid to Pendleton June 12, 1871."

Of course this matter will be brought at once before the House, but Mrs. Marsh's escape to Canada may embarrass the thorough investigation which will be required.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Annual Meeting of the Company.

BOSTON, March 8.—The annual meeting of the Union Pacific Railroad Company was held here this morning.

Mr. Gould offered a resolution that the contract between the company and the several parties who were or are beneficiaries or trustees on what is known as the Oakes Ames contract and J. W. Davis contract, and the assignments thereof, and who may execute the same, be assented to by the stockholders, and the treasurer is authorized to execute the same. Adopted.

Another resolution by Mr. Gould, approving the contract between the road and the stockholders of the Credit Mobilier of America, was adopted.

The treasurer was authorized to execute, in behalf of the company, the draft of a bill in equity against the Credit Mobilier of America, advised by counsel for the purpose of asserting the claims of the company against said Credit Mobilier, and enjoining the prosecution of a suit by the latter corporation against the Union Pacific railroad, now pending in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

THE NEW BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

BOSTON, March 8.—A board of directors was elected, as follows: Oliver Ames, Elisha Atkins, Sidney Dillon, G. Dexter, Benj. E. Bates, Oliver Ames, (second,) Jas. D. Smith, Chas. J. Osborne, Samuel M. Mills, Jay Gould, Ezra H. Baker, (to succeed his father, of the same name;) S. S. H. Clark, vice Geo. O. Scott; Jos. Richardson, John Sharp and G. M. Dodge. The following officers were chosen: President, Sidney Dillon; vice president, Elisha Atkins; treasurer and secretary, E. H. Rollins. Adjourned to June 1.

FORNEY'S LECTURE.

What He Saw in Europe.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—This evening Col. John W. Forney lectured at the Academy of Music on his Centennial experience in Europe before an immense audience, which greeted him warmly upon his appearance. Upon the stage were many of the most prominent citizens, including the mayor, judges of courts, officers of the Centennial commission, Col. Sanford and other commissioners and other distinguished persons. Col. Forney gave an entertaining account of the manner in which the people of Great Britain gradually warmed into sympathy with the Centennial undertaking until although they were the last to move they were most active in the work. He also narrated the preparations made by other foreign Governments, and closed with a tribute to the disinterested efforts of those who have borne the heat and burden of the work.

Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.—A committee of the Democratic-Conservative members of the House have issued an address to the people of the State in refutation of Governor Kellogg's answer to the articles of impeachment. The address covers five columns of newspaper.

WHISKY CASES.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.—The following indicted persons were arraigned to-day and pleaded not guilty: John McWhirtor, ex deputy collector of revenue, for bribery and conspiracy to defraud the Government, bailed $10,000; W. S. Jones, ex-gauger, charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government, bailed $5,000; W. M. Todd, ex-gauger, charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government, bailed $5,000. Gen. Brady, supervisor, left for the West to-day.

Strikers Inclined to Rioting.

BOSTON, March 8.—Owing to a reduction from 20 to 15 cents per ton the coal shovelers employed on the wharves of the Lowell Railroad Company, at Chelsea, refused to work and their places were supplied by other men. This noon about 400 strikers visited the wharves and for a time a riot was imminent. The police were called and the rioters dispersed. The men at work will be protected by the police. It is claimed that the men can make at reduced rates from five to six dollars per day.

Northern Floods.

CLAREMONT, N. H., March 8.—There is a heavy freshet in the Connecticut valley. The train from Concord to-night ran for half a mile through water a foot deep where the track was never before covered. Trouble is feared in the morning.

THE MOHAWK SWELLING.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 8.—There is a heavy freshet in the Mohawk river here. The Central railroad track is submerged at points between Fonda and Amsterdam.

Murder and Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—Mabel Hall, an English ballet girl at the Theatre Comique, was shot at 1 o'clock this morning in one of the refreshment rooms of the theatre by Edgar M. Moore, who then shot himself in the head. The girl was shot in the left temple and will probably die. Moore, at last accounts, was in a critical condition and is not expected to live. The cause of the shooting was unrequited love.