National Republican.

VOL. XVI. WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1876. NO. 195.

CAPITAL TOPICS.

MARSHALL JEWELL RETIRES

HIS RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

MR. TYNER HIS SUCCESSOR

COMMISSIONER PRATT TO RESIGN

TO TAKE EFFECT THE 31ST INSTANT

DISSATISFIED WITH RECENT REMOVALS

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY

A LITTLE LIGHT ON THE SUBJECT

SOMETHING ABOUT DYER'S REMOVAL

THE NAVAL INVESTIGATION

New York and the Vice Presidency.

Since the organization of our Government there have been five Vice Presidents elected from the State of New York, viz: Aaron Burr, George Clinton, Daniel D. Tompkins, Martin Van Buren and Millard Fillmore. After the 4th of March, 1877, William A. Wheeler will be the sixth second officer of the Government from the Empire State.

Nominations.

The following nominations were sent by the President to the Senate to-day: James N. Tyner, of Indiana, (now Second Assistant,) Postmaster General, vice Marshall Jewell, resigned. James H. Hoffecker, jr., to be United States Attorney for Delaware, the nomination of George P. Fisher, of the District of Columbia, being withdrawn. Robert Ray, jr., to be postmaster at Monroe, Louisiana.

The Robeson Investigation.

Yesterday, at the request of Secretary Robeson, General Garfield, chairman, and Judge Hancock, of Texas, one of the Democratic members of the Appropriations Committee of the last House of Representatives, were called before the Naval Committee, and testified that the question of the use and exchange of the old iron on hand in the navy yards, and which had been obtained by breaking useless vessels for the purpose of supplying the necessary iron for the repairs of our serviceable iron-clads, was brought before their committee by Mr. Tyner, the Postmaster General, Mr. Robeson in the meantime having left the Department. He has authority to make such use was conceded, and the policy assented to by the committee, and that the appropriations for the Department were made and appropriated by the committee with the understanding that the material should be soon used.

Another Lie Nailed.

Attorney General Taft is incensed at the newspaper paragraphs to the effect that there is a disagreement between himself and the President with regard to the suits dismissed in Chicago and the dismissal of District Attorney Dyer at St. Louis. He says he himself made out the order for the dismissal of Mr. Dyer, and that so far from his being chagrined with regard to the dismissal of the suits against Ward and others in Chicago, they were dismissed before he came into office by Attorney General Pierrepont. Mr. Taft says that he has not the slightest cause for disagreement with the President, and especially with regard to these things alleged as cause of disagreement, for he fully concided with the President in his action in these matters, and is and has been in full accord with him in everything which has in sharpshooting, the interest having been excited in a most practical and systematic manner. Last year one of the companies contested for the laurels of sharpshooting with a crack New York company, and carried off the prize. If the War Department should be authorized to enlist volunteers for the Indian war, the best material for officers and men can be found in General McComb's brigade, many of the members being anxious to show their mettle as soldiers in the field.

With such men to organize a force of volunteers, the regular army, with whom they are on the most friendly terms, would find most efficient reinforcements. General McComb has established very fraternal relations between his militia forces and the regular troops stationed in the vicinity of San Francisco. Generals Sheridan and Crook have each been the recipients of enthusiastic receptions by the citizen soldiers of San Francisco, and have partaken of their hospitality as they passed through that city. It is encouraging to see these offers of aid now coming from the officers of well-organized and disciplined troops.

The Promotion of Lieut. Fred. Grant.

If we should believe the correspondent of the New York *Sun* and other Tilden papers the country would be impressed with a feeling that Lieut. Fred. Grant had been promoted over the heads of about fifty officers who rank him in the line of promotion. Upon consulting the army register, which is open to everybody's inspection, it may be seen that Fred. C. Grant is a second lieutenant, detailed on the staff of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, with the rank and pay of a lieutenant colonel. The General and Lieutenant General have a perfect right to select their staff from the regimental officers, and Gen. Sheridan selected Lieut. Grant the same as Gen. Sherman selected Capt. Audenried, of the 5th cavalry, and gave him rank and pay as a colonel; Capt. Bacon, of the 9th cavalry, with the rank and pay as colonel, and Capt. Tourtelotte, of the 7th cavalry, (Custer's regiment,) with rank and pay as colonel. Capt. Audenried has not been with his regiment for eleven years, but is still in the line of promotion as the other officers are.

Promotions among the officers in the army are in direct line in the same regiment until they go beyond the rank of captain. Then they may be selected from throughout the service to become field officers. At present the next in promotion to be lieutenant colonel is Major Nathan A. M. Dudley. The next in order of promotion to be major is Captain Caleb H. Carlton, of the 10th cavalry. Lieutenant Colonel Merritt was recently appointed colonel by the retirement of General Emory, and the next on the list for promotion to be colonel was General Custer. This puts Lieutenant Colonel Thomas C. Devin, of the 5th cavalry, at the head of list of promotions to be colonel. Second Lieutenant Fred. C. Grant, of the 4th cavalry, is the first on the list for promotion to be first lieutenant, in place of Robert G. Carter, retired for disability. All the rest of the second lieutenants are under Grant in rank. There are fifteen names in the line of promotion, with Grant at the head. There are fourteen second lieutenants who must die, resign or go out of service from some cause or other before Grant can be a captain, and then one hundred and twenty captains must be got rid of some how or other before he can be a major. If Grant had not been promoted as he has been it would have been a departure from every rule recognized in the army.

Miscellaneous.

The Comptroller of the Currency has called up on the national banks for a statement of their condition at the close of business on Friday, the 30th day of June, 1876.

The Blaine investigation was yesterday postponed till next autumn. The Democrats see no more political capital in that case.

THE SCHOOL BOARD.

Nominations of Teachers—Swinton's Geographies—Advanced Grammar School.

The regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of Public Schools was held at the Franklin school building last evening. Present: Trustees Curtis, (president,) Brooks, (secretary,) Brown, Brooke, Champlin, Detrick, Dyer, French, Hovey, Johnson, Lloyd, Mitchell, Packard, Ryder, Smith and Reyburn.

The secretary read a communication from Mary A. Mirick, in reference to her removal from the position of teacher of Male Intermediate school, No. 1, Third district, and asking for a hearing before a committee. Referred to the committee on teachers.

The resignation of R. H. Harkness as teacher of Male Intermediate, No. 1, First district, was received and accepted.

A REMOVAL IN THE COUNTY.

A communication from F. Lungenbeel was referred to the board by the Commissioners. The communication stated that the writer had learned that the committee on teachers of the county schools desired to remove him from his position as teacher in the county schools. The writer had conversed with other trustees, and they had expressed no dissatisfaction with his management of the school.

The charge was proposed in order to put in a friend of a trustee, who had never entered his (Lugenbeel's) school, and who knew nothing about its management. The trustee from his district refused to vote for him in the act, but contrary to precedent he was overruled.

The letter had several indorsements; one from Senator Christiancy, saying that it appeared that the trustees were consulting their own personal interests. Another indorsement stated that Lugenbeel was Senator Christiancy's brother-in-law. The communication was referred to the board, with the indorsement that the Commissioners had no knowledge of the facts mentioned.

The communication was temporarily laid over.

Trustee Packard presented the application of Wm. Trumbull Bradford, of Vermont, for the position of teacher.

THE CONTESTED TEACHERSHIPS.

Trustee Dyer, from the committee on teachers, reported progress. Two meetings of the committee had been held, one to give a hearing to those in the Fourth district and another to those in the Fourth district who desired a hearing. The hearings were not yet completed in either case, and the committee asked for further time. Granted.

NOMINATIONS FOR COUNTY SCHOOLS.

Trustee Packard, from the committee on teachers of the county schools, reported nominations as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee on teachers for the county schools, to whom was referred the investigation and report the nominations made by the sub-board of the Sixth district, would respectfully recommend that the following list be confirmed by the board. It has been deemed advisable by your committee to drop three white teachers in charge of colored schools, on the ground that everything being equal colored teachers should be given the preference in colored schools. When the county schools were first opened it was found necessary to employ white teachers for the greater portion of the colored schools, for the reason that competent colored teachers could not be procured. Among the colored youth who have been in school training during the past decade we are now enabled to secure some good first-class teachers, and when the fact is considered that colored teachers are practically debarred from teaching in the white schools, justice would seem to indicate that this preference should be given.

Three of our very worthy lady teachers, in charge of white schools, have declined reappointment. In one instance objection was made to a principal of a white school. The charges preferred are vague and of long standing, some of them dating as far back as 1869. As none of the charges are substantiated the teacher is recommended for reappointment.

(Signed by the committee.)

School 1, First district, C. A. Peck; school 2, First district, R. T. Rose, acting; school 3, Second district, John E. Chappell principal and Miss Cecilia Warfield assistant, acting; school 4, Second district, J. M. Shippen; school 5, Fifth district, W. Lloyd; school 6, Fifth district, to be supplied; school 7, Fifth district, Miss Julia E. York principal and Amanda J. Brown, Ellen Emery and Nietia N. Tuigie assistants; school 8, Fourth district, Jos. Vogdes principal and Isadore M. Smith, May T. Hobson and Annie J. Evans assistants; school 9, Fourth district, Jos. R. Keene principal and supervising principal of county school, and Wm. H. Valley (acting) and Indie A. Wineberger assistants; school 10, Fourth district, Robert Q. Mitchell; school 11, Fifth district, Agnes A. Fairley; school 12, Fifth district, John S. Nally; school 13, Sixth district, to be supplied; school 14, Sixth district, Joseph H. Voorhees principal and Annie M. Buggs assistant; school 15, Seventh district, Henry S. Petty principal and Miss Mary E. Hilzhone, Wm. C. A. L. K. White and Miss Rachel J. Stelle assistants; school 16, Seventh district, Mrs. Sarah A. Shirum; school 17, Seventh district, H. P. Montgomery (acting) principal and Francis E. Hall, Emma Patterson and Mrs. May T. Benjamin assistants; school 18, Seventh district, Peter L. Lesh.

Trustee Champlin, from the committee on supplies and accounts, submitted approved bills amounting to $2,179.17.

EXPENSES FOR ONE YEAR.

The committee also submitted a statement of the school expenses for the school year 1875-'76. The total expenses in the several districts were: For rent, $84,346.26; fuel, $16,607.76; supplies, $11,589.53; contingent, $20,388.94; permanent improvements, $8,281.50; teachers, $271,678.06; janitors, $18,053.19; total, $457,965.88. The item for fuel includes all the expenses of heating the schools.

The committee on property reported favorably upon the recommendation of the county sub-board, that additional school accommodations be provided for the race-course district. Adopted.

The committee also asked the approval of a requisition for furniture for the new school-house for colored children in South Washington. Approved.

SWINTON'S GEOGRAPHIES.

Trustee Detrick, from the committee on text-books, reported the following:

Resolved, That Swinton's geographies be, and the same are hereby adopted for use in the public schools of the District of Columbia from and after the commencement of the next ensuing school year, in place of the books in the same study now in use, provided that no additional expense shall be made necessary to parents or pupils in consequence of this change in text-books, and that pupils having the proper text-books heretofore in use shall not be required to purchase others.

Trustee Brown offered a minority report, dissenting from the majority, and objecting to the Swinton geographies.

Trustee Champlin, from the committee appointed to investigate the conduct of certain teachers and trustees of the colored schools, asked for further time. Granted.

Trustee Lloyd called attention to the omission of the name of May Moran in the confirmations of the Fourth district. His name was added to the list, and the name was inserted in the confirmations.

DRAWING TEACHERS.

Trustee Reyburn, from the committee on drawing, made the following nominations for drawing teachers, which were confirmed: Mrs. Susan E. Fuller and Annie E. Lipscomb.

Trustee Brown, from the committee, offered a resolution that whenever a sub-board failed to agree upon the nominations of teachers, the matter should be referred to the committee on teachers, together with the sub-board in the district, for settlement. Referred to the committee on rules.

Trustee Dyer called up the resolutions offered by the committee on teachers at the last meeting, recommending the establishment of an

ADVANCED GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Trustee Brown, who offered an amendment at the last meeting changing the name of the school to the High school, and qualifying all pupils of the District of Columbia for entrance who passed the required examination, altered the amendment to qualify only those in the white schools. A reference to the minutes showed that Trustee Brown's amendment was rejected at the last meeting.

Trustee Dyer moved the adoption of the original resolution.

Trustee Brown offered an amendment so as to include in the pupils qualified to enter the school the pupils of the highest grade in the white female schools of the Sixth district, there being no Grammar school in that district.

There was a general discussion upon the subject of the advanced school.

Trustee Mitchell offered an amendment to the amendment to strike out the word white.

Trustee Detrick said that the proposed school would correct the wrong condition which existed now in the Grammar schools. At present there were two grades in every Grammar school, and it was intended to take the higher grade out of every Grammar school and form one advance school.

Trustee Hovey spoke of the necessity of also establishing an advanced school for boys.

Trustee Reyburn thought that the plan would prolong the school course for one year, and that the advanced school would be a step between the Grammar school and Normal school, and would make the course one year longer for those fitting themselves for teachers.

The question was called on Trustee Mitchell's amendment, and it was rejected.

Yeas—Trustees Brooke, Detrick, Johnson, Mitchell and Ryder—5.

Nays—Trustees Brown, Brooke, Champlin, Curtis, Dyer, French, Hovey, Lloyd, Packard, Smith and Reyburn—11.

Trustee Brown's amendment was then rejected by a vote of 12 to 4.

The original resolution was then adopted.

Trustee Champlin called up the report of the committee on property submitted at the last regular meeting in reference to making needed changes in the janitor's quarters at the Lincoln and Wallach buildings. The report was referred back to the committee with instructions to confer with the District Commissioners with a view to remedy the defects.

Trustee Brooks offered a resolution that the committee on property be requested to prepare an estimate of all repairs needed during the present vacation, and that the sub-boards be requested to immediately make a statement of all repairs needed in their respective districts, the same to be submitted to the District Commissioners.

The resolution was temporarily laid over.

The communication from Mr. Lugenbeel was taken up, and referred to the committee on teachers of the county.

The report of the committee on teachers of the county, and the nominations for teachers in the county schools, was then taken up.

Trustee Packard explained that Mr. Lugenbeel's case happened to be one of those where the teacher was dropped in order to admit a colored teacher in a colored school.

Trustee Mitchell moved that the nomination of Mr. J. M. Shippen, who was named in the report for the school over which Mr. Lugenbell has presided, be referred to the committee on teachers.

The report of the committee on teachers was accepted, and all the nominations confirmed except that of J. M. Shippen, which was recommitted.

The report of the committee on text-books was then taken up, and, after a long discussion, action was deferred.

Trustee Brooks' resolution concerning a statement of estimates of repairs was called up and adopted.

Trustee Reyburn offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the District Commissioners to place in charge of the superintendents of the schools all archives and papers relating to the public schools. Adjourned.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

After the Garbage Contractors.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held last evening, Mr. John Marbury in the chair.

On recommendation of the health officer it was resolved that the bones accumulated and stored on the premises of E. G. Wheeler and J. H. Collins, on B, between Sixth and Seventh streets northwest, from which offensive odors and noxious gases arise, were nuisances injurious to health, and the health officer directed to abate the same by causing the discontinuance of the storing of bones on the said premises.

The following is a synopsis of the operations of the health office for the week ending July 8: Nuisances reported, 75; referred, 23; abated, 36; referred to Commissioners, 4, official notices issued, 6; citizens' complaints, 8; causes of death investigated, 7; pecuniary conditions investigated, 12; burials at public expense, 10; patients treated by physician to the poor, 173; cost of medicines furnished, $16.97; causes of zymotic diseases investigated, (typho-malarial fever,) 1. tons of garbage removed, 111; dead animals removed, 12; privies cleaned, 64. Inspections: 6,623; bunches of fish, 12,000 oysters, 23,175 clams, 9,000 crabs, 4 canvas-backs—275 bunches fish, 12 bushels oysters, 2,175 clams, 2,000 crabs, 273 pounds beef, 110 pounds veal, 32 pounds bacon, 27 pounds pork, 62 pound mutton, 6,4 cabbages, 174 dozen cucumbers, 340 dozen eggs, 300 cocoanuts and 103 bushels miscellaneous vegetables; animals inspected, 115; killed, 93; redeemed, 22; amount realized, $23.

THE GARBAGE CONTRACT.

Professor Langston, from the special committee to whom the matter of conferring with Messrs. H. F. Turner & Co., collectors of garbage, regarding the manner in which the work was being performed, reported that a full conference had taken place, and the committee learned that for convenience of the service the cities of Washington and Georgetown had been divided into three districts, and in these districts nine wagons are used—five double and four single. Eight casks or barrels are carried upon the single wagons. According to the regulations of the service, all garbage is to be collected and removed from the several districts three times per week during the months of June, July, August and September.

The committee is not, in the judgement of the committee, able to perform the labor required. At least four additional double wagons, with suitable horses and men, are needed at once, and three committees recommend that the contractors be required to put the same in the service. They refer to a letter of Turner & Co., stating that after July 1 they will commence operations daily, at 6 instead of 7 a. m. The committee find that the complaints in connection with this service are too numerous, and, under the circumstances, remarkable, and all of them are well founded. The committee recommend that the contractors be directed to inform Messrs. Turner & Co. that the garbage service must be so organized as to insure its efficiency beyond complaint. That four additional double teams and men must be put in service as directed by the health officer. That proper coverings, of sufficient number for all casks used in the service, must be supplied; that disinfectants must be freely used on garbage wagons and casks daily.

The report was adopted, and the board then adjourned.

ALEXANDRIA COUNTY REBUBLICANS.

Election of Delegates to the Leesburg Convention—Hon. James W. Marshall Their Choice for Congress.

Meetings of the Republicans of Alexandria county were held in their several magisterial districts on Monday evening. The meeting in Arlington district was called to order by Benjamin Austin, esq., chairman of the district committee, who stated the object of the meeting was to elect delegates to the Congressional convention, which mee is at Leesburg on the 12th, to nominate a Representative for Congress from the Eighth Congressional district. Mr. Austin was then nominated for chairman, but declined, and Hon. J. B. Syphax was elected chairman, and Mr. Stephen B. Wibert as secretary.

Mr. Austin offered the following

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTION,

which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the Republicans of the Eighth Congressional district have every reason to believe that if a good and reliable Republican is nominated from this district that he can be elected, therefore, profiting by the actions of the last Congressional convention, which failed to make a nomination for Congress, thereby securing the election of the champion investigator, Hon. Eppa Hunton, to Congress, we desire that a nomination of a good Republican be made by the convention; therefore be it

Resolved by the Republicans of Arlington magisterial district that we hereby express our preference for the Hon. James W. Marshall, and, if nominated, we will give him our (the Republican nominated) our undivided support.

The mover of the resolution stated that at the last Congressional convention the delegates from this district carried out the wish of the Republicans of this district and endeavored to make a nomination of a Republican in that convention, but were not allowed an opportunity of so doing. Had the Hon. James W. Marshall been once nominated, as desired by the Republicans of this district, he would have been in Congress today, instead of being First Assistant Postmaster General of the United States.

Messrs. Benjamin Austin, John B. Syphax, Stephen B. Wibirt and William C. Wibirt were nominated as delegates to the Leesburg convention. Mr. Austin declined on account of being unable to travel much with a broken leg, and Mr. S. B. Wibirt declined on account of business engagements. Messrs. J. B. Syphax and Wm. C. Wibirt were then unanimously elected.

A resolution was offered and unanimously adopted that a mass meetiug be called for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler, and Messrs. J. B. Syphax, Benj. Austin and Henry L. Holmes were appointed a committee on behalf of this district to make the necessary arrangements and to request the appointment of a similar committee from each of the other magisterial districts. The meeting then adjourned.

A BAD BEGINNING.

Reducing the Police Pay.

The District Commissioners have forwarded a communication to the Board of Police, stating that under the appropriation as proposed by Congress the United States will pay $150,000 and the District a like sum for the police department, including salaries and all other expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30 next. The board of police, which will leave the District to pay on account of salaries $125,570, or $10,464 per month. No more than this sum can be paid monthly by the District government for salaries; the residue, $244,430, will be reserved for the maintenance of police stations. They are notified to arrange accordingly. By this arrangement the pay of the policemen will be reduced $10.50 per month below the present rate of salary.

This communication was sent to notify the police board in order that they may adjust their books and accounts accordingly. The District Commissioners have done all they could to prevent the proposed allotment of police expenses by the House of Representatives, but without avail.

Auction Sales To-day.

By B. H. Warner:

At 4 o'clock, desirable property on Fifteenth street, between L and M northwest, inproved by two small frames on rear of lot.

At 5 o'clock, desirable unimproved property on the corner of Seventh-street road and Pomeroy street, in the county, Rhode Island avenue, Q, R and Sixth streets northwest.

At 5:30 o'clock, a very desirable improved piece of real estate, situated on Lincoln avenue northeast.

By Downman & Green:

At 5:30 o'clock, a two-story brick dwelling, with cellar, water, gas, &c., on the southeast corner of T and Fifteenth streets northwest.

By Thos. Dowling:

At 12 o'clock, at the corner of Tenth street and Louisiana avenue, one hay scale.

Equity Court—Judge Wylie.

Kinney vs. Wanstall. Judgment by default.

Stanley vs. Reintzel. Judgment by default.

Taylor vs. Lomax. O. C. Green substituted as trustee.

Ryneal, jr., vs. Turnburke. Account between Turnburke and Millard ordered to be stated.

Lee vs. Phillips. *Pro confesso* vs. G. W. Phillips.

Smith et al. vs. Pope et al. Sale of part of lot 3, in square No. 481, and appointing W. J. Miller and Job Barnard trustees.

National Capital Real Estate Association vs. Browne. Dissolution of injunction and sale ordered.

Freedman's Savings and Trust Company vs. Crawford. Account decreed and referred to J. J. Johnson, special auditor.

Freedman's Savings and Trust Company vs. Vandenburgh. Account decreed and referred to J. J. Johnson, special auditor.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL

FURTHER EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES

GEN. HAZEN AND MATT. CARPENTER

LIVELY CROSS-EXAMINATION

THE GENERAL SEVERELY HANDLED

SOME OF CALEB MARSH'S STATEMENTS

SENATE.

TUESDAY, July 11, 1876.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock, and opened as a

COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. CONKLING moved that the court adjourn until to-morrow. Rejected—yeas 17, nays 24.

Mr. THURMAN then moved a recess of half an hour; which was also rejected.

Caleb B. Marsh was recalled, and examined by Mr. Carpenter: The first talk with Secretary Belknap was in relation to the appointment of witness to the post tradership. There was never any agreement between witness and the Secretary that any consideration should be paid for the appointment of witness or of Evans or for the continuance of Evans. The kind treatment of Mrs. Belknap when sick at witness' house he always supposed led to the appointment being given to witness.

To Mr. McMAHON: Remembered returning a check to Evans when sent by him. Think more than one was returned. Did write a letter in connection with said return. Think the letter was sent to Fisher, but was not sure.

Mr. MITCHELL submitted the following question: Why did you send the one half of the money received from Fort Sill to W. W. Belknap?

Mr. Carpenter objected, on the ground that the direct examination of this witness by the prosecution had been concluded, and nothing not having a direct relation to the testimony brought out on cross examination could be admitted.

The objection was overruled.

A. I felt like doing it. It gave me pleasure to do so. I sent him the money as a present. It was always gratuitously. That was the only reason I had for doing it.

Senator EDMUNDS asked whether General Belknap knew in advance of a remittance how large the present was to be.

Witness replied he could not say, for he did not know.

Senator EDMUNDS: Q. Did you know yourself how large they would be? A. Certainly. I made up my mind in advance to send him one half of the money received from the post.

Senator LOGAN: Q. Have you ever said anything to any person, or has any person said anything to you, on the subject of sending money to General Belknap for the benefit of his wife? If so, who? A. I had a conversation with the present Mrs. Belknap on the night of the funeral.

Senator LOGAN. State what that conversation was.

Objected to by Mr. McMAHON, and objection sustained—18 to 23.

To Senator LOGAN: Had no other conversation, except as stated, with Mrs. Belknap.

By Senator DAWES: State as far as you know any knowledge that General Belknap had as to the amount of money sent him, or its source. A. I know nothing about General Belknap's knowledge.

By Senator MORTON: Did General Belknap, either by letter or personally, inquire of you why the money was sent? A. He did not.

By Senator CONKLING: Was your intention and act in sending the money in consequence of any communication with General Belknap? If so, state it. A. I have already.

By Senator LOGAN. Did you have any agreement with any person other than Gen Belknap in relation to sending the money to him?

Objected to as not in cross-examination, argued at considerable length by managers, counsel and Senators. Objection overruled, 25 to 21.

Witness stated that on the night of the funeral of the first Mrs. Belknap Mrs. Bowers took him into the nursery where the child was. Witness

SAW THE CHILD,

and said this child will have money by and by. She said yes; her mother gave it to me and said the money came from you was for her. Witness remarked that perhaps the father ought to be consulted about it, to which Mrs. Bowers replied that the child would have the money if it was sent to Gen. Belknap. Witness sometimes thought that he must have had a conversation with Gen. Belknap that night; certainly he must have had a conversation with him when the first remittance, and he had no recollection of any subsequent conversation; his recollections of that night were indistinct, except the dying request of the sister, which made an impression on his mind.

Senator DAWES. Did you or any other person ever explain to Secretary Belknap what the "S. W." meant in your letters notifying him of a remittance? A. Never.

Mr. McMAHON. When you sent the first letter stating you had a remittance from the South west, did he, by letter or otherwise, inquire whence it came? A. He did not.

Mr. HOWE. Was the money designed for his use or for the use of some other person? A. The money was sent him originally on account of the understanding on the night of the funeral. It may be presumed that the money was sent to the child. I continued to send after the death of the child, and presumed the money was for him.

Mr. HOWE. Why did you say to Mrs. Bowers that the child would have money after a time? A. Because I had previously sent money to the mother, and was continuing it to the child, as the mother's representative.

Mr. WRIGHT. You stated yesterday that you presumed General Belknap knew from whence the money came that you sent him. What led you to presume that he knew from whom the money was received? A. I presumed he knew because he had appointed Evans at my request, and we had had long talks about Evans. I had sent him several requests from Evans for favors about the post. There was a sort of general knowledge, arising from our mutual relations.

Senator LOGAN. In your conversation with Mrs. Bowers you spoke of an understanding with Mrs. Belknap. State what that understanding was.

Objected to by the defense and overruled.

Witness. I don't think I stated

THERE WAS AN UNDERSTANDING.

The money was sent to Mrs. Belknap. It was sent her without any understanding, as a present to her.

To Senator WHYTE: When the money was paid to Belknap personally nothing was said as to the source from whence it came.

To Senator MORTON: Did Secretary Belknap two times a year during the time the money was paid. No conversation was had in relation to the source from whence the money came

Mr. McMAHON. At the time the change was made from $12,000 to $6,000, state the conversation.

Objected to and overruled.

Mr. McMAHON. Did you ever talk with Mrs. Marsh, who had been subpoenaed as a witness, was able to be present, and he replied that she was sick and could not attend.

Mr. Carpenter said he would like the managers to state why that question was asked.

Mr. HOAR said it was simply to show the Senate why Mrs. Marsh was not called.

Senator WRIGHT. You just understood the money was for Secretary Belknap after the death of the child. From whom did you so understand? A. There was no understanding. I meant that it was to come from the same source.

W. S. Brinkenhoff, clerk in the Adjutant General's office, was called to identify the indorsement on the letter of Marsh of August 10, 1870, asking a leave of absence for ten days.

General Hazen was then recalled by Mr. McMAHON, who said he had requested to be permitted to make an explanation. He said that the telegram he found that the letter referred to in his testimony yesterday was written from Fort Buford, and not Fort Hays, consequently it must have been after, and not before, his testimony before the Military Committee; not the letter read yesterday, but the one referred to but not produced in relation to the evils of the post tradership.

Mr. Carpenter. Did you not say in your testimony before that committee that you had sent such a letter? A. I think I did.

Mr. Carpenter. And you now say you had not written such a letter when you swore you had? A. Not to him personally.

Witness was shown a printed copy of his letter, written from the City of Mexico, to Hon. Hiester Clymer, while chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, dated City of Mexico, March 29, 1876, and said he had written such a letter. The letter, which has been published heretofore, was then read by the witness.

Mr. Carpenter. You have felt some interest in this impeachment matter, have you not? A. I have felt some interest in it.

Mr. Carpenter. Have you not taken more interest in this than in any other impeachment or law suit in your life? A. Perhaps I have.

Mr. Carpenter. Was that any part of the duty of a colonel of a regiment?

Witness did not reply.

Mr. Carpenter. Who wrote the article in the New York *Tribune*? A. I suppose Mr. Smalley.

Q. And you gave him the information? A. I did.

Q. You state in this letter that the Secretary had done you grievous wrong. Yesterday you swore that he had never done you an injury, but had done you some favors. What did you mean by grievous wrong? A. I believed he had made me unpopular in the army.

Q. How did you unpopular in the army? A. I do not think I am.

Q. Then what made you suppose he had made you unpopular? A. I thought he had treated me unkindly.

Q. Did he ever treat you unkindly or ungentlemanly? If so, when? A. I cannot state definitely, but I believed he treated me unkindly.

Q. Are you you know that the Secretary said to the President? Did you hear it? A. I did not.

Q. Is it according to the discipline of the army to publish scandals on the President?

At this point Mr. McMAHON objected to the mode of examination, and said counsel had again fallen into the error that Gen. Hazen was on trial. The course of the counsel showed that the apologetic letters had failed to reach the spot.

Mr. Carpenter said this witness had used every means to get up this impeachment; and had come back to explain. He was doing all he could to arrest him. He had violated every obligation of an officer, and assailed the President, the Commander-in-Chief. What he had done was not in the line of duty, but in direct violation of it. He wanted to show that Secretary Belknap had never done him an injury, but, on the contrary, so many favors that Gen. Sherman would not let him do any more

Mr. McMAHON defended the witness, and said he had written an apologetic letter, such a one as only an inferior officer in the army could be forced to write to a superior. The Secretary of War knew that the witness was responsible for the statements, and never sought to learn the grounds for them. The action of the counsel and their treatment of him was but a reflex of the feelings of the Secretary towards him.

Argument between counsel and managers was continued at considerable length, and with some warmth and irregularity, when Mr. LOGAN objected, intimating that the practice of a police court was being introduced and the dignity of the Senate offended by the managers.

A sharp passage occurred between Mr. McMAHON and Mr. LOGAN; after which the witness was discharged.

Hon. HIESTER CLYMER was next called, and produced the manuscript copy of the testimony of Marsh taken by the House committee. He testified that after the testimony was taken and signed, Secretary Belknap came to the committee room, and it was read to him, and that he did not cross-examine the witness or

EXPRESS A DESIRE

to produce other witnesses.

Mr. McMAHON said the managers did not desire to offer this record as evidence, but wished it on the record for the purpose of showing the defendant's actions in connection with it.

After another lengthy argument, the court, by a vote of 24 to 18, voted to admit it.

Mr. McMAHON said the managers were willing to waive the reading, as Senators had printed copies of it.

Mr. Carpenter insisted on its being read, and would not allow the Clerk to read from a printed copy.

Mr. McMAHON suggested that as Mr. CLYMER'S handwriting was peculiar, the witness read the manuscript.

Mr. CLYMER then read the paper.

Mr. McMAHON said the managers were now through, with the exception of two witnesses, one of whom might, perhaps, suffice, viz: Evans and Fisher. If they could agree, he suggested that the defense, who had called Evans, go on, and when he arrives the prosecution would make their direct examination.

To this Mr. Carpenter objected, and insisted that the prosecution should close before the defense opened its case. He said the defense would have but a few witnesses, and would not occupy any time, although more might be called, merely to corroborate their testimony, but their examination would be brief. Evans, as they at present considered, was the most important one, and they desired to put him on the stand first.

A dispatch was then read, as follows:

ST. LOUIS, July 10, 1876.

Evans has left Sill and must be on route to Washington. Fearful freshets in the Territory. I will be in Washington Wednesday morning.

JOHN J. FISHER.

Mr. ANTHONY submitted the following question: Could the counsel not go on without Evans and examine him when he comes?

Mr. Carpenter. We desire to submit the evidence of Evans to the House intelligently, and desire to present Evans first.

Mr. HOWE. Will the counsel state what they expect to prove by Evans?

Mr. Carpenter. We will not. It would be an injustice to the defendant.

The court then, at 4.50 p. m., adjourned to 12 m. to-morrow, and the Senate resumed its legislative session.

Mr. THURMAN, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill to amend the bankrupt act, with the recommendation that the Senate concur in the House amendments, and not a committee of conference, which was agreed to, and the Chair appointed Messrs. EDMUNDS, THURMAN and WRIGHT as members of a conference committee.

Mr. EDMUNDS said Mr. THURMAN had had charge of the bill, and asked that he be excused or that his name be put at the end of the committee, and the two names were reversed, making Mr. THURMAN chairman.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the river and harbor bill with sundry amendments, which were ordered printed.

By Senator DAWES: State as far as you know any knowledge that General Belknap had as to the amount of money sent him, or its source. A. I know nothing about General Belknap's knowledge.

By Senator MORTON: Did General Belknap, either by letter or personally, inquire of you why the money was sent? A. He did not.

By Senator CONKLING: Was your intention and act in sending the money in consequence of any communication with General Belknap? If so, state it. A. I have already.

By Senator LOGAN. Did you have any agreement with any person other than Gen Belknap in relation to sending the money to him?

Objected to as not in cross-examination, argued at considerable length by managers, counsel and Senators. Objection overruled, 25 to 21.

Witness stated that on the night of the funeral of the first Mrs. Belknap Mrs. Bowers took him into the nursery where the child was. Witness

SAW THE CHILD,

and said this child will have money by and by. She said yes; her mother gave it to me and said the money came from you was for her. Witness remarked that perhaps the father ought to be consulted about it, to which Mrs. Bowers replied that the child would have the money if it was sent to Gen. Belknap. Witness sometimes thought that he must have had a conversation with Gen. Belknap that night; certainly he must have had a conversation with him when the first remittance, and he had no recollection of any subsequent conversation; his recollections of that night were indistinct, except the dying request of the sister, which made an impression on his mind.

Senator DAWES. Did you or any other person ever explain to Secretary Belknap what the "S. W." meant in your letters notifying him of a remittance? A. Never.

Mr. McMAHON. When you sent the first letter stating you had a remittance from the South west, did he, by letter or otherwise, inquire whence it came? A. He did not.

Mr. HOWE. Was the money designed for his use or for the use of some other person? A. The money was sent him originally on account of the understanding on the night of the funeral. It may be presumed that the money was sent to the child. I continued to send after the death of the child, and presumed the money was for him.

Mr. HOWE. Why did you say to Mrs. Bowers that the child would have money after a time? A. Because I had previously sent money to the mother, and was continuing it to the child, as the mother's representative.

Mr. WRIGHT. You stated yesterday that you presumed General Belknap knew from whence the money came that you sent him. What led you to presume that he knew from whom the money was received? A. I presumed he knew because he had appointed Evans at my request, and we had had long talks about Evans. I had sent him several requests from Evans for favors about the post. There was a sort of general knowledge, arising from our mutual relations.

Senator LOGAN. In your conversation with Mrs. Bowers you spoke of an understanding with Mrs. Belknap. State what that understanding was.

Objected to by the defense and overruled.

Witness. I don't think I stated

THERE WAS AN UNDERSTANDING.

The money was sent to Mrs. Belknap. It was sent her without any understanding, as a present to her.

To Senator WHYTE: When the money was paid to Belknap personally nothing was said as to the source from whence it came.

To Senator MORTON: Did Secretary Belknap two times a year during the time the money was paid. No conversation was had in relation to the source from whence the money came

Mr. McMAHON. At the time the change was made from $12,000 to $6,000, state the conversation.

Objected to and overruled.

Mr. McMAHON. Did you ever talk with Mrs. Marsh, who had been subpoenaed as a witness, was able to be present, and he replied that she was sick and could not attend.

Mr. Carpenter said he would like the managers to state why that question was asked.

Mr. HOAR said it was simply to show the Senate why Mrs. Marsh was not called.

Senator WRIGHT. You just understood the money was for Secretary Belknap after the death of the child. From whom did you so understand? A. There was no understanding. I meant that it was to come from the same source.

W. S. Brinkenhoff, clerk in the Adjutant General's office, was called to identify the indorsement on the letter of Marsh of August 10, 1870, asking a leave of absence for ten days.

General Hazen was then recalled by Mr. McMAHON, who said he had requested to be permitted to make an explanation. He said that the telegram he found that the letter referred to in his testimony yesterday was written from Fort Buford, and not Fort Hays, consequently it must have been after, and not before, his testimony before the Military Committee; not the letter read yesterday, but the one referred to but not produced in relation to the evils of the post tradership.

Mr. Carpenter. Did you not say in your testimony before that committee that you had sent such a letter? A. I think I did.

Mr. Carpenter. And you now say you had not written such a letter when you swore you had? A. Not to him personally.

Witness was shown a printed copy of his letter, written from the City of Mexico, to Hon. Hiester Clymer, while chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, dated City of Mexico, March 29, 1876, and said he had written such a letter. The letter, which has been published heretofore, was then read by the witness.

Mr. Carpenter. You have felt some interest in this impeachment matter, have you not? A. I have felt some interest in it.

Mr. Carpenter. Have you not taken more interest in this than in any other impeachment or law suit in your life? A. Perhaps I have.

Mr. Carpenter. Was that any part of the duty of a colonel of a regiment?

Witness did not reply.

Mr. Carpenter. Who wrote the article in the New York *Tribune*? A. I suppose Mr. Smalley.

Q. And you gave him the information? A. I did.

Q. You state in this let