NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

During 1875 Chicago handled $215,800,000 in farm products.

The Erie *Gazette* is to be disposed of at constable's sale.

The York *Republican* hoists the name of James G. Blaine for President.

The fashionable cure for consumption at South Bend, Indiana, is dog-fat.

Gen. Sheridan reports on the need of two more posts on the Yellowstone.

Scarcely anything now remains of "Island No. 10," in the Mississippi river.

A grain of coffee lodged in the windpipe of a little boy at Pottsville and killed him.

The Legislature of Maine has determined to sell all the Islands off the coast owned by the State.

The fire on Market street, Philadelphia on Saturday morning, destroyed property to the value of $500,000.

The coal companies operating in the Wyoming and Lackawanna regions will resume work on the 20th inst.

Mr. John Welsh, of the Centennial Commission, entirely approves of keeping the Exposition open on Sunday.

The wholesale trade of Minneapolis for 1875 is set down at $5,000,000. In groceries alone $2,500,000 was done.

The Prohibitionists of the Third District of Connecticut have nominated E. H. Palmer for Congress.

It is reported that Belknap has retained Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, and ex-Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, as counsel.

An English gentleman has offered £25,000 toward starting a special fund for Presbyterian Church extension in England.

The committee on finance of the Reading school board has been instructed to make temporary loans to pay the teachers' salaries.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* believes that Mr. Blaine could get 10,000 more votes in N. Y. State for President than could Mr. Conklin.

The Virginia Legislature has defied death, as it were, by re-electing, for six years more, Judge Garland, who is now 84 years old.

Supposably the fastest cigar maker in the country lives at Indianapolis, Indiana. He made 12,000 cigars in one month without any assistance.

An old negro in Clark township, Lincoln county, Mo., has two fox hounds that have, up to the present time this winter, caught 17 foxes and 18 coons.

Mrs. Jacob Neblock, of Beaver county, while getting over a fence, struck her head on a rail and fell insensible to the ground, where her dead body was found.

The *Prussian Correspondence* confirms the report that the bill authorizing the sale of the Prussian railways to the empire will be introduced in the Landtag during the present session.

An Indian grave recently excavated near Clyde, Ill., yielded, besides a lot of trinkets, a tomahawk and hatchet, 27 ounces of gold bullion and 63 ounces of silver.

The Hartford *Times* admits that the nomination of Mr. Henry C Robbinson for Governor by the Republicans of Connecticut is as good a selection as his party could make.

Amos Pearson, of Portsmouth, N. H., has a rose bush which for several years has refused to flower. But on Washington's Birthday it put out a gorgeous Centennial blossom.

The Slatington *News* wants the Lehigh Valley railroad shops located at that town. It estimates that 1,000 families would be brought to Slatington if the works were established there.

The death penalty has just been abolished in Maine, and in Kansas, where it was annulled some time ago, the Legislature have refused to restore it. They only "hang" the juries now.

The following advertisement lately appeared in an English newspaper: "A pianoforte to be sold, genuine Broadwood, by a lady about to leave England in a rosewood case on mahogany castors."

M. Mermillod has had an audience with the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli. It is positively asserted here that the Vatican is seeking for a means for settling the differences with Switzerland.

The Democratic State Committee of Ohio is to hold a meeting in Columbus on the 17th inst., and Democrats of the State generally are invited to be present and aid the committee with their counsel.

The Delaware, Lackrwanna an Western and Philadelphia and Reading railroad companies will both have an extensive representation of the anthracite industries on exhibition at the Centennial.

Two Philadelphia families, the Bucknells and Grozers, have made up the deficiency on the cost of the Baptist Publication Society's new building, in that city, amounting to $107,000. Each family pays half.

Several years ago the South Carolina legislature levied an annual tax of one-half mill in the so called kuklux counties of the state for the support of the widows and orphans of the victims of the kuklux raids, and except in Fairfield county the tax is still levied.

The president and treasurer of the Centennial board of finance have executed a bond for $500,000 for the safe keeping and disbursement of the appropriation of the general government. A long list of wealthy Philadelphians are sureties upon the bond.

A lunatic, whose feet had been frozen, was imprisoned in the Exter, N. H., station house a few days ago. In a moment of emotion he broke a window and with a piece of glass cut off his ten toes to relieve the pain. Help arrived just in time to save him from bleeding to death.

While hunting near Nashville, Illinois, the other day, a young man shot a wild turkey, and, observing it drop near some dark-colored object, made an investigation, which resulted in the discovery of a partially decayed pair of saddle-bags containing $36,000 in gold and bonds.

A recent census of India, prepared by the Government with great care, records two hundred and twenty-five thousand Protestant Christians. This is an increase of 61 per cent. during the past ten years, while the natural growth of the population has been but five per cent.

It has remained for a Minnesota lad to point out a new use for the telescope. A Winona boy, happening to be out with his glass the other night, pointed it at a man, who, mistaking it for a gun, ran for clear life, shouting for the police. The officers in blue marched to the rescue with cocked pistols.

The daughter of the late General John S. Tyler, of Boston, has presented to De Molay Commandery and Antique Master Mason's jewel of gold, which has been in possession of the family for several generations, and probably was made about the time of the Masonic revival at London tavern in 1717.

A paper by Sir Charles Dilke mentions that Paris has but 75,000 houses, when London has nearly ten times that number, while the latter city has 700,000 householders and an unknown number of "lodgers," against 800,000 occupiers of lodgements in Paris. The French capital has 24 "mayors."

The Ballard (Ky.) *News* has an item which will amuse our Academy of Natural Sciences. The *News* says. "Our old friend, C. C. Terrill, has always contended that persimmon trees come from grub worms. We do not know how this is, but a friend brought us a grub worm with a persimmon sprout growing out of its mouth. The sprout is 2½ inches long, and the grub worm, although in a perfect state of preservation, is dead, or apparently so."

In the Dominion House of Commons on Wednesday Mr. Irving moved a resolution declaring that moderate protection was necessary, and directing the Ministry to inform the British Government that Canada deemed "it necessary to revise some features of a former policy of imposing differential duties." The resolution was opposed by the Government, and lost by a large majority.

Postmaster-General Jewell sent this telegram to the Chirman of the Connecticut Republican Convention: "I congratulate the Convention upon the selection of Mr. Robinson and his colleagues upon the State ticket. Such nominations make it the duty of every Republican who is in favor of honest administration, honest money and high integrity in public affairs to take hold and make their election sure. Your action is a gratifying indication of the style of men which Connecticut desires to bring to the front."

Bradford Reporter.

EDITORS:
E. G. GOODRICH, S. W. ALVORD.

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, March 9, 1876.

TO THE REPUBLICAN STANDING COMMITTEE.

The members of the Republican Standing Committee of Bradford County are requested to meet in the Grand Jury Room, in Towanda, on TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1876, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of organization and choosing delegates to the State Convention. A full attendance is requested.

G. D. MONTANYE, Chairman.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Headquarters Republican State Committee, Harrisburg, Feb. 1, 1876.—In pursuance of a resolution of the Republican State Committee, adopted at a meeting held in Harrisburg this day, a Republican State Convention, to be composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative district to the number to which such district is entitled in the Legislature, is hereby called to meet in the city of Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, March 29th, 1876, for the purpose of Nominating an Electoral Ticket and of electing Senatorial and Representative delegates to represent the State in the Republican National Convention to be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the fourteenth day of June, 1876. By order of the Com.

HENRY M. HOYT, Chairman.
A. WILSON NORRIS, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The next Union Republican National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, will be held in the city of Cincinnati, on Wednesday, the 14th day of June, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, and will consist of delegates from each State equal to twice the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, and of two Delegates from each organized Territory and the District of Columbia.

In calling the convention for the election of delegates, the committees of the several States are recommended to invite all Republican electors, and all other voters, without regard to past political differences or previous party difficulties, who are opposed to reviving sectional issues, and desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the country by maintaining and enforcing all the constitutional rights of every citizen, including the full and free exercise of the right of suffrage without intimidation and without fraud; who are in favor of the continued prosecution and punishment of all official dishonesty, and of an economical administration of the Government by honest, faithful and capable officers, who are in favor of making such reforms in government as experience may from time to time suggest; who are opposed to impairing the credit of the nation by depreciating any of its obligations, and in favor of sustaining in every way the national faith and financial honor who hold that the common school system is the nursery of American liberty, and should be maintained absolutely free from sectarian control; who believe that for the promotion of these ends the direction of the Government should continue to be confided to those who adhere to the principles of 1776; support them as incorporated in the constitution and laws, and who are in favor of recognizing and strengthening the fundamental principle of national unity in this Centennial Anniversary of the Republic.

EDWIN D. MORGAN,
Chairman Republican National Committee.
WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Secretary.

LET NO GUILTY MAN ESCAPE.

The news sent over the wires from Washington last week, to the effect that the Secretary of War had been detected in gross malfeasance in office, was read with profound regret. Gen. Belknap had been remarkably free from suspicion, and apparently was one of the most popular of the Cabinet officers. The charges against the late Secretary, humiliating and disgraceful as they are, are admitted by the accused, and he must suffer the penalty of his wrong-doing. No one but the Secretary and his copartners in the crimes which he confesses will be affected by the disclosures. No attempt on the part of the Administration has been made to shield him, and indeed, his downfall was as much of a surprise to Gen. Grant as it could have been to any one. Neither is the Republican party responsible for the misdemeanor of such men. The disreputable practices of which Belknap is guilty are not peculiar to the prssent age. They have existed from the earliest times, and the pages of history, both sacred and secular, record similar transactions. Let the President and the Republican party adhere to the determination expressed by Gen. Grant at the beginning of the whisky-frauds investigation, "Let no guilty person escape," and the lessons inculcated by the disclosures now being made will result in purifying the moral and political atmosphere.

Let the investigations go on. If there be any more hollow trunks let the ax penetrate that we may see what is within. The sword of justice may be sharpened by partisan zeal, but so long as it destroys only the bad we need not trouble ourselves about the grindstone. The last year has been fruitful of catastrophies to the workers of evil. Swindling is ceasing to be profitable, and the business of peculators is no longer remunerative and safe. On every side they are being brought down. In New York political brigands still go to Europe, but elsewhere they are going to jail. All this is well. It is no injury to any vessel to be scraped clean of barnacles, and it is a relief to any party to be rid of its thieves.

DAWN OF BETTER DAYS.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* echoes these words of cheer from the wild western prairies in the following strain:

"The commercial and financial liquidations occurring every day and depressing the *morale* of the business community are, properly understood, the surest sign that the break of day is at hand. The cause of the panic of 1873 was that everybody had been overloaded with debt—the fabric of credit toppled over. Evidently business men could not again engage freely in trade until these debts are paid, adjusted, or compromised. This process has been going on for two years and a half and is certainly almost completed. The reason that so unusual a number of failures and bankruptcies are now announced is that those are at last giving up who maintained with most pertinacity and the fairest prospect of success the struggle to keep themselves afloat. Finding it hopeless they have at last determined to make a clean sweep and begin anew. The proposal to repeal the Bankrupt law—which was virtually repealed as to involuntary bankruptcies last year by the amendment making it necessary for three-fourths of the creditors to unite in the proceedings—will accelerate this liquidation of debts and increase greatly the number of voluntary bankruptcies. It will have the good effect of bringing to a speedy end this wearisome and discouraging process of wiping out indebtedness, and will hasten the day for new credit and renewed activity in trade."

COMMON SENSE AND MORAL HONESTY ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

All who write on this subject stray after unknown gods and ignore facts and draw on the imagination, piling up cobwebs and fog to such depth that all known facts are so deeply buried as to be utterly obscured. The general tendency is to croak and say no important thing can be done At the close of the war many said we never could pay full interest on the government debt, but the result has not only shown the folly of such men, but the debt has been reduced, and a five per cent. bond is selling for six per cent. above par in gold; that is, gold is now from $1.13 to $1.14, and five per cent. bonds from $1.19 to $1.20.

What are the facts in relation to the currency question? The legal-tender notes were put out as a war necessity, and carried the country over the most trying emergency that has ever existed in the history of this government, and all at the time doubted what the result would be and regretted the necessity; but the same class that insisted upon the inability of the government to pay at the close of the war were loud in their denunciatiations of the legal-tenders when issued, and those who favored them said they should be redeemed as soon as possible, without reference to rate of interest, and the government promised to do so,—and no one thought of such a thing as the government floating due-bills to an indefinite period, without provision for payment.

The government can sell a five per cent. bond for over par in gold, and should keep its promises and pay due-bills on demand when presented, which it can do at a less rate of interest than business transactions are required to pay. The rule is, when the currency question is mentioned, for a grave look and some wild, indefinite theory to be urged, or it is too deep to be understood. Let theory go wild among the cobwebs and riot in the fog while we see if it is so difficult, and if facts will not demonstrate what the result will be. We are told that it will ruin the business of the country by contraction if the legal-tender notes are paid. What is the fact as to fallacy No. 1? If the legal-tender note is paid in gold, the person receiving the gold at the present premium receives one-seventh more money than he had when he held the legal-tender note, and if you add one-seventh to the value of the circulating notes of the country you add over one hundred millions to the money of the country, and in fact to that extent it is inflation, not contraction it being true of bank-notes as well as legal-tenders, as the law compels them to redeem in legal-tender, and consequently in gold if they are equal. But, says fallacy No. 2 (purely theory), you cannot sell the government bonds. It is just as rational to say when the sun is blazing at full power at noonday that it is the moon that shines, for large amounts are sold daily at $1.19 to $1.21 in currency, when gold is $1.13 to $1.14.

Then as to the effect on the government, it is claimed that they lose the interest on all the circulation; and if that is so, it is no reason for the government making a monopoly of that business any more than of the iron and steel business, and in fact any and all business. That is not what Congress is for. It is to make laws to best protect and govern the people, not to monopolize any part of the business which belongs to the people equally, and without favor to any. But, in fact, this is not so. The banks, as shown by the report of the Comptroller of the Currency, pay 3½ per cent. on their capital for State and government tax, and the town and municipal taxes are more; but admitting they are the same, it would be 7 per cent., 2 per cent. more than 5 per cent. on the bonds, and the bank capital is one-fourth more than their circulation, which would be equal to 2 per cent. more, or 4 per cent. over interest on the bonds, if the bank furnish the circulation, of which the country gets the advantage, and the people are relieved to that extent.

One word as to the practical effect of redemption. If the government places it where it has the power to redeem all the notes that are offered, there is no sane man that thinks one-fourth of them will be offered in three years if provisions are made for supplying the mutilated, and it will be in the discretion of the officers of the government to redeem them as fast as convenient, or as directed by law, and the advantage to the country of early redemption are not to be mentioned in the space allowed in a newspaper.

The Democratic House recently passed a bill to restore to the pension rolls the names of rebels who had been stricken therefrom for disloyalty. The Senate refused to permit it to pass that body, and thus that Democratic snake was killed for the time. Let the Democrats have entire control of the government, and what halcyon days the ex-rebels would enjoy! Pensions, payment for property destroyed, compensation for slaves liberated, and similar appropriations, would enrich the late rebel South, and bankrupt the nation. Citizens of America, this is the feast to which Democratic success invites you!

The fact that a few Republican officials have betrayed their trusts does not prove that the principles of the party are not sound. The confederate majority in the present House will take advantage of the excitement over the War Department scandal, to further their designs upon the National Treasury.

THE BELKNAP BRIBERY.

DOWNFALL OF THE SECY OF WAR.

CAUSE OF THE CATASTROPHE.

Confessed Corruption of a Cabinet Minister—Shocking Details of the Crime.

Washington, March 2.—The developments of the facts in the case of Secretary Belknap, charged with corruption in his high office of Minister of War, created the most profound sensation here to-day.

Nothing like the intensity of feeling has been exhibited since President Johnson was impeached. Then there was a partisan acerbity enough to make the trial exciting; but in the case of the Secretary of War nothing but the most profound sorrow is expressed in every quarter. Of all men in the Cabinet General Belknap was the last to be suspected of prostituting his high office for gain.

President Grant was terribly shocked by the exposure of the crime of his favorite Cabinet Minister. In the kindness of his heart he accepted Belknap's resignation, and many members of Congress think he made a great mistake in this, as it may interfere with Belknap's impeachment.

The House special committee to investigate the expenditures of the War Department met twice this afternoon, when the Hon. Montgomery Blair and Mr. Marsh, of New York, were further examined. It was learned from them that Belknap was guilty of other misdemeanors than that charged at the first, namely, that Marsh had given Mrs. Belknap about $20,000 for the right to trade at Fort Sill and other army stations. The committee at once resolved unanimously to impeach General Belknap.

The President to-day appointed Secretary Robeson Acting Secretary of War.

It is the intention of the District Attorney to send Mr. Marsh before the grand jury, now in session, and have an indictment found against ex-Secretary Belknap.

The deceased wife of General Belknap, as well as his present wife, who is her sister, came from one of the first families of Kentucky, and for some years led fashionable society. When people wondered at the gorgeous display made by the present Mrs. Belknap in her dress and entertainments, they were told that the Secretary's wife had a fortune in her own right. Mrs. Belknap used to procure her elaborate toilets in Paris.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Washington, March 2.—Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Committee on Expenditures, read the following report to the House in the case of General Belknap, ex-Secretary of War:

"The committee discovered, at the very threshold of its investigation, such unquestioned evidence of the malfeasance of General William W. Belknap, then Secretary of War, that they found it their duty to lay the same before the House. They further report that this day, at eleven o'clock, a letter of the President of the United States was presented to the committee accepting the resignation of the Secretary of War, together with a copy of his letter of resignation, which (the President informed the committee) was accepted about twenty minutes after ten o'clock this morning.

"They therefore unanimously report and demand that the said William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, be dealt with according to the law of the land, and to that end submit herewith the testimony in the case taken, together with the several statements and exhibits thereto attached, and also a rescript of the proceedings of the committee had during the investigation of this subject, and submit the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

"*Resolved*, That the testimony in the case of William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, be referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to prepare and report, without unnecessary delay, suitable articles of impeachment of the said William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War.

"*Resolved*, That a committee of five members of the House be appointed, and instructed to proceed immediately to the bar of the Senate, and there impeach William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, in the name of the people of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors when in office, and to inform that body that formal articles of impeachment will in due time be presented; and to request the Senate to take such order in the premises as they may deem appropriate."

Mr. Clymer then proceeded to read the testimony of Caleb P. Marsh, taken yesterday before the committee, showing that he had paid Secretary Belknap $20,000 in consideration of his appointment as post-trader at Fort Sill, Indian Territory.

The reading was listened to with intense interest by the members of the House, and by a large audience in the galleries In the more pathetic portions of the narrative, Mr. Clymer was frequently forced by his feelings to pause until his voice recovered from its tremulousness and himself from his agitation.

At the close of the reading, and after the many members who had taken up positions near the clerk's desk, the better to hear the testimony and accompanying statements, had returned to their proper seats, Mr. Clymer, who had also gone to his own seat, again rose and addressed the House with great emotion.

At the conclusion he said: "I will discharge my duty best to myself and to this House by demanding the previous question on the adoption of the resolutions."

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, appealed to Mr. Clymer to give an opportunity for some suggestions to be made before asking the previous question on a matter of so grave importance.

Mr Clymer regretted that he could not oblige his friend (several Democratic members, "Yes!" "Yes!"), and for the reason that his colleagues on the committee desired to be heard after the previous question was seconded.

Mr. Kasson—Allow me to say that there will not be the slightest opposition to their being all heard.

Mr. Clymer—I decline to yield, and demand the previous question.

Mr. Kasson—Does the gentleman expect the House to-night, after five o'clock, and without this report being printed, to vote on these resolutions when even the impeachability of the officer at present is a point to be considered by the House?

Mr. Clymer—After the previous question has been ordered, I will yield half the hour to the members of the committee who are on the other side of the House.

After some further discussion, the previous question was seconded, and Mr. Clymer yielded the floor to his colleague on the committee, Mr. Robbins, of North Carolina.

STATEMENT OF C. P. MARSH BEFORE THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTE

In the summer of 1870 myself and wife spent some weeks at Long Branch, and on our return to New York Mrs. Belknap and Mrs. Bowers, by our invitation, came for a visit to our house. Mrs. Belknap was ill during this visit (some three or four weeks) and I suppose in cosequence of our kindness to her she felt under some obligations, for she asked one day, in the course of conversation, why I did not apply for a post or tradership on the frontier. I asked what they were, and was told that they were, many of them, very lucrative offices or posts in the gift of the secretary of war, and that if I wanted one she would ask the secretary for one for me. Upon my replying that I thought such offices belonged to disabled soldiers, and besides, that I was without political influence, she answered that politicians got such places, etc., etc. I do not remember saying that if I had a valuable post of that kind that I would remember her, but I do remember her saying something like this, "If I can prevail upon the secretary of war to award you a post you must be careful to say nothing to him about presents, for a man once offered him $10,000 for a tradership of this kind and he told him that if he did not leave the office he would kick him down stairs." Remembering as I do this story I presume the antecedent statement to be correct. Mrs. Belknap and Mrs. Bowers returned to Washington, and a few weeks thereafter Mrs. Belknap sent me word to come over and I did so. She then told me that the post tradership at Fort Sill was vacant, that it was a valuable post, as she understood, and that she had either asked for it for me or had prevailed upon the secretary of war to agree to give it to me. At all events, I called upon the secretary and as near as I can remember made application for this post on a regular printed form. The secretary said he would appoint me if I could bring proper recommendatory letters, and this I said I could do. Either Mrs. Belknap or the secretary told me that the present trader at the post, John S. Evans, was an applicant for reappointment, and that I had better see him, he being in the city, as it would not be fair to turn him out of office without some notice, as he would lose largely on his buildings, merchandise, etc., if the office was taken from him, and that it would be proper and just for me to make some arrangement with him for the purchase, if I wished to run the post myself. I saw Evans and found him alarmed at the prospect of losing his place. I remember that he said that a firm of western post traders, who claimed a good deal of influence with the secretary of war, had promised to have him appointed, but he found, on coming to Washington this firm to be entirely without influence. Mr. Evans first proposed a partnership, which I declined, and then a bonus of a certain portion of the profits if I would allow him to hold the position and continue the business. We finally agreed upon $15,00 per year. Mr. Evans and myself went on to New York together, where the contract was made and executed which is herewith submitted [Paper marked A.] During our trip over, however, Mr. Evans saw something in the *Army and Navy Journal* which led him to think that some of the troops were to be removed from the fort, and that he had offered too large a sum, and before the contract was drawn it was reduced by agreement to $12,000, the same being payable quarterly in advance. When the first remittance came to me, say probably in November, 1870, I sent one half thereof to Mrs Belknap, either I presume by certificate of deposit or bank notes by express. Being in Washington at a funeral some weeks after this, I had a conversation with Mrs. Bowers to the following puport, as far as I can now remember, but must say that just here my memory in exceedingly indistinct, and I judge in part, perhaps, from what followed as to the details of the conversation. I went upstairs in the nursery with Mrs. Bower to see the baby. I said to her this child will have money coming to it before a great while. She said yes. The mother gave the child to me and told me that the money coming from you she must take and keep for it. I said all right, and it seems to me I said that perhaps the father ought to be consulted. I say it seems so, and yet I can give no reason for it, for as far as I knew the father knew nothing of any money transactions between the mother and myself. I have a faint recollection of a remark of Mrs. Bower, that if I sent the money to the father that it belonged to her, and that she would get it any way. I certainly had some understanding then, or subsequently, with her or him, for when the next payment became due and was paid I sent one-half thereof to the secretary of war, and have continued sunstantially from that day forward to the present time to do the same. About, I should say, one and one half to two years after the commencement of these payments I reduced the amount to $6,000 per annum. The reason of this reduction was partly because of the combined complaints on the part of Mr. Evans and his partner, and partly, so far as I now remember, in consequence of an aritcle in the newspapers, about that time, reflecting on the injustice done to soldiers at this fort, caused by the exorbitant charges made necessary on the part of the trader by reason of the payment of this bonus.

To the best of my knowledge and belief the above is a true statement of all the facts in the case and as I can remember the occurrences of so many years ago.

The above statement covers the main allegations of Marsh. The balance of the testimony relates to the desperate efforts of the secretary and his wife to avoid the publication of the testimony in its true character before the investigating committe. The witness Marsh had at one time made preparations for leaving the country in order to avoid testifying but it was finally decided that this course would not save the secretary.

ORDER OF THE PROCEEDURE IN THE IMPEACHMENT.

Washington, March 2.—When the Senate receives notice from the House that the managers are appointed, the Secretary of the Senate will be directed to inform the House that the Senate is ready to receive the managers for the purpose of exhibiting the articles of impeachment. On the introduction of the managers the Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate will make proclamation and command all persons to keep silence while the articles are being exhibited. The presiding officer of the Senate will then the next day proceed to the consideration of the articles, each Senator being sworn to do impartial justice according to the constitution and the laws. The accused will then be notified to appear before the Senate and file his answer on a day named. On the day appointed the Senate suspends all legislative and executive business, and the person impeached is called to appear and answer The trial then proceeds from day to day until it is concluded. A separate vote is taken on each article of impeachment.

The present case, if it is proceeded with, will necessarily occupy several days, as certain formal details must be gone through with. Some have supposed that no more than a day will suffice, but this is erroneous. The accused has a right to a day, or several days if he asks it, to file his answer. When Andrew Johnson was impeached those who were so anxious to get him out thought it would all be over in a week, but it was months before the trial was finally ended. It was stated to-day in quarters supposed to know something of the intention of General Belknap, that he will not undertake any defense, but will plead guilty to the charges and specifications. In such event as this the trial would not consume more than a day, as the Senate could then immediately proceed to declare a sentence, which, as the offender has resigned, would simply be to pronounce a disqualification forever from holding any office of profit or trust under the United States.

SKETCH OF MRS. BELKNAP.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *World* furnishes the annexed sketch of Mrs Belknap, the wife of the disgraced late Secretary of War:

"This lady has been the object of general admiration since first she came to Washington six years ago to visit her sister, the former wife of General Belknap. Her handsome face and figure and witty conversational powers at once made her a central figure in any assemblage. She is tall, has a well-developed and rounded form and graceful carriage. Her features are regular, her complexion clear and fair, while her hair is black, and her eyes black and very bright. When first she came to Washington Mrs. Belknap was the widow of a Mr. Bowers, who had died some months before in Cincinnati. Her family name was Tomlinson, and she was a native of Harrodsburg, Ky. Her father, Dr. Tomlinson, was an eminent physician, and highly connected. He had a large family of sons and daughters. All of the latter were noted for their beauty, and were reigning belles of their native State.

The mother of Mrs. Henry Clews, of New York, was one of the sisters, and the second and present wife of General Belknap another. Mrs. Amanda Tomlinson Bowers was married two years ago in December to the Secretary of War. She was heartily welcomed to the cabinet circle here, and has held a foremost place among the ladies who are the acknowledged queens in society. She has been especially distinguished for her ready tact in receiving the strangers who each week throng the houses of the members of the cabinet. She always had an appropriate greeting ready for each comer. She has appeared to the greatest advantage this winter, and has gone much into society, as from her position she was compelled to do. She displayed great taste in dress, and wears the richest materials.

All shades and colors are becoming to Mrs. Belknap's style, and she indulged in Worth's most effective combinations. At the many entertainments she had attended this winter she has looked equally beautiful, whether attired in pale rose-colored silk, with long garlands of flower trimming, the low corsage and very short sleeves, as well as the ablier and train of ivory tinted silk trimmed with fringe and lace, or even her carriage costumes, one of black velvet and lace, another, of blue velvet trimmed with bands of pheasants' feathers. She has many other toilets of the richest materials. Mrs. Belknap is dainty from head to foot. Hats and boots match each costume. Her foot is the smallest in Washington. She wears number one and a half shoes, though she is five feet six inches in height. Slippers and boots of satin for these dainty feet come from Paris, and are always seen enough to be admired. The jewels Mrs. Belknap most frequently wears consist of a string of large pearls around her neck, with a beautiful pendant of diamonds. Her ear-rings are two solitaire drops for each ear.

An aigrette of diamonds is the only ornament she ever wears on her shapely head, amid the puffs of dark hair that are always arranged to suit the contour of the handsome face. Prior to her marriage with General Belknap she spent eighteen months in Europe, and brought her wedding trousseau with her on her return. Her marriage was solemnized at the residence of her brother in Harrodsburg, Ky. One child, a bright little girl, now one year of age, has blessed the union. General Belknap is very proud of his daughter. His children by his previous marriages were all sons. Mrs. Belknap is a devoted mother, and is untiring in her care of her pretty little Alice, cheerfully relinquishing any pleasure when the child needs her presence. This lady had made frequent visits to New York, and has been much feted wherever she stayed there. After her return from Europe two years and a half ago, she passed many weeks at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Her most recent visit was early in January, when she attended a grand ball at Delmonicos' (the Patriarch's ball), for which purpose she had gone to New York. She resided in Cincinnati prior to the death of her first husband, and for a time afterwards."

The discussion in the Belknap affair in the House discloses the fact that the Democratic majority are more anxious to manufacture political capital than to secure the punishment of the offender. The members of the committee refuse to go before the Grand Jury and testify against Belknap.

The appointment of Judge Taft, of Ohio, to succeed Belknap, gives general satisfaction.

The Home for the Aged was burned in New York on Tuesday. Twenty-five inmates perished.

The Standing Committee meets next Tuesday afternoon.

LETTERS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

A National Holiday at Alexandria—Shaking hands Over the Bloody Chasm—Another Back Pay Grab—The Currency Question with the Democracy.

Washington, March 2, 1876.

On the 22nd of the past month, the anniversary of Washington's birthday—the ancient town of Alexandria, Va., was made the scene of no little tumult and excitement. The fancy military organizations of Baltimore and other surrounding towns having selected this day and locality for a grand parade, as a matter of course, great numbers of our curiosity loving people were drawn together to witness the display. Congress overflowing with Centennial enthusiasm having made the 22nd a holiday; as a consequence business became pretty generally suspended, and in order to break the monotony of Washington life, very many found themselves perambulating the narrow streets of this dingy and dilapidated old town. On the western bank of the Potomoc and about six miles down the river from the Capital, is situated this old city, now noted for nothing in particular, excepting that its early history shows it to be one of the first of the old Colonial settlements. Its rise and progress as a city, however, does not seem to have proved a success. While the other towns which have sprung into existance around it have gradually increased in business and population, this ancient settlement has for years been evidently on the decline, with no prospect of recovery. Although quite a large amount of shipping may be still found anchored at its shores, presenting evidence that its trade and commercial interests are not altogether gone, yet, with its rotten wharves and its great empty ware-houses falling into ruin and decay, it presents anything but an inviting appearance for either business or pleasure.

It is said of the old Bourbons of France "that they learned nothing and forgot nothing;" and judging from the scenes and incidents that on this occasion were witnessed in the streets of this old worn out city, the same might be well applied to its residents. There was no mistaking the fact that the same deep rooted prejudices were dominant, which prevailed among them in the days when the crack of the slave driver's whip resounded on their streets, and their slave pens were crowded with human traffic. Although the auction block and the shackles have disappeared, yet there was manifestly existing the same old bitter hatred to the north and to northern principles. Shaking hands over the bloody chasm may be considered an elegant pastime, and a beautiful theme for Democratic stump orators to grow eloquent over, but if some of our northern people who occasionally vote the Democratic ticket, but still have a lingering love for the Union could be spectators to the disloyal feeling which on all occasions they so openly manifest, they would most certainly come to the conclusion that this shaking of hands business was altogether a one sided affair.

The parade which ostensibly was in commemoration of the birth of Washington, proved to have been arranged for another purpose altogether. The immortal George although a Virginian was nowhere. Throughout the entire performance of the day, there was no evidence of an existing loyality such as prompted and controlled the actions of the "Father of his Country." With the great mass of people who had gathered among these dingy ruins, nothing was to be seen but manifestations of a love for the lost Cause, and a love for the dead and live heroes of the rebellion. With all the profusion and display of bunting that everywhere met the eye of the spectator, there could be seen flying in the breeze but one single flag of the stars and stripes. But festooned with rebel colors, floating across the streets and suspended from the windows of the residences of many of the prominent citizens were the portraits and pictures of Jeff Davis, Lee, Stonewall Jackson and others, while the guerilla Chief Mosby as he rode with uncovered head through the streets, received the applause and homage of the admiring multitude. Expressions of rebel sentiments were boldly proclaimed, not alone by the long haired descendants of the F. F. V's as they boisterously staggered along the streets and from the numerous "sample rooms," and cellars, but on every hand were manifestations of the same old domineering and rebellious spirit which inaugurated the war. These are facts, plain, unvarnished facts, which it would be well for the loyal element of the Country to look to and heed. Lulled by a feeling of false security the people of the north have gradually allowed themselves to become negligent of their duty. They have gradually allowed themselves to become deceived regarding the Southern situation, but one of these days when it is perhaps too late, they will be awakened to the unwholesome fact that by their supineness and inactivity, they have sacrificed every principle which they struggled and fought for through the war.

The false protestations of peace and good will made by Confederate misleaders, supported by their co-partisans of the north, have lulled the public interest in the issues of the rebellion, but there is nothing more certain than that disloyality is slowly but surely undermining the structure established by loyality. while the builders are quietly slumbering in comfortable oblivion to the danger which surrounds them. If, as the recent demonstrations at Alexandria would indicate the old war issues are to be revived, and are to a certain extent to enter into the coming political contest, the Democracy can attribute the blame to no one but themselves. Such exhibitions of disloyalty as were here witnessed and are being almost daily exhibited in Congress by its Southern members, do not look much like cultivating a forgetfulness of the past, and promoting the era of good feeling which the "blather skite" orators of Democracy would have us believe is overflowing the entire South. Instead of seeking to restore peace, tales of southern warfare is their favorite pastime and the hope of power is the dream of their ambition.

There was no little excitement in the House on Monday of last week, when Mr. Hale of Maine called the Democrats to account for insisting that the pension bill for the soldiers of 1812 should apply as well to those who were disloyal during the rebellion, as to those who were loyal. Without fear or favor and in the plainest of terms he told them of their attempts to appropriate large sums annually for the payment of all sorts of southern claims and their determination to cripple the Government by the "paring down" system in appropriations for its support.

While the confederate majority is so busily parading before the pulic their plans of retrenchment, it seems they are at the same time busily urging another back pay grab. The bill to which Mr. Hale alluded was introduced into the House by Mr. Hunton of Va., and provides for the payment of five millions of dollars to ex-rebel soldiers who were pensioners before the war, and suspended for disloyalty. Five millions of dollars taken from the national treasury to pay men while they were rendering service in the cause of treason; five million dollars as a premium on disloyalty is a sum which we do not believe the loyalists will be willing to pay.

The restoration of the pensioners is a great magnanimity on the part of the Government, but to remunerate them for the time spent while they were fighting to destoy the Republic will doubtless be considered rather too much of a good thing. It may seem all right and proper in the eyes of the Confederates, but among the loyalists of the country there will doubtless be found some objection to this kind of legislation. As the session progresses the legislative policy of our Southern friends is being slowly and unmistakably developed. Under cover of the great cloud of dust which they are attempting to kick up about reform and retrenchment, they are earnestly endeavoring with the aid of their co-partisans of the north to fill their pockets with as much of Uncle Sam's Cash as possible. While they are favoring the discontinuance of all public improvements, the stoppage of all work in Navy yards, and on public buildings, and are grining with triumphant satisfaction over their work of reducing the meagre salary of the widows and orphans of the Union veterans now in the civil service, they are with long solemn faces endeavoring to smuggle through Congress the appropriation of millions of dollars for the payment of the Southern claims with which the hands of every Southern Congressman are filled.

Up to the present time over twenty five hundred bills have been placed on the Calendar of the House, over one half of which have come from the south, asking payment for some sort of damage claimed to have been sustained through the war. This is the kind of retrenchment which the south are seeking to accomplish. Place the management of our national affairs in the hands of this people, and with but little ceremony the coffers of the Treasury would be very speedily depleted and the Government very quickly brought to bankruptcy and ruin.

The caucus committee of the Democracy has lately been meeting regularly every day for the purpose of considering the currency question, but so far, nothing but a disposition to talk has been developed. Throughout the entire discussion of the question the fact is evident that there is no cohesion, nor fixedness of purpose existing among them—nothing that would give an idea as to what the committee was appointed for. Evidently on this question the Democracy do not stand anywhere. After all their several sessions, the committee has landed where they started—nowhere, and the financial policy of the party still remains undetermined. No matter what the committee shall report, the caucus will disagree; no matter what the caucus shall report, the House will disagree; and no matter what the House shall pass, the Senate will disagree; and the President is likely to veto any repeal of the resumption act. So the Democracy from the present outlook, is likely to be left shivering in the cold with all the beautiful financial propositions.

M.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

Philadelphia, March 7, 1876.

The most important event that has taken place in this city of a religious character since the departure of Moody and Sankey for New York, was the consecration of Rev. Dr. William B. Nicholson to the Episcopacy of the Reformed Episcopal church.

As the sermon was preached by Bishop Charles Edward Cheney, of Chicago, whose remarkable career has been before the American public for some years, a short sketch of this youthful Bishop may interest those of your readers who care for ecclesiastical affairs.

Bishop C