Sunbury American.

H. B. MASSER, E. WILVERT. } Editors.

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ANOTHER GREAT MAN HAS FALLEN THROUGH THE LUST FOR WEALTH.—Secretary Belknap, a cabinet officer, heretofore held in high esteem by the people generally, is to-day a self-confessed criminal. His crime is one deserving of the severest punishment, without regard to political affinities or personal friendship. He is charged with corruption and bribery. While he occupied high and honorable position in the government, he yielded to the influence of an extravagant wife, by which he brought disgrace upon himself and the government for a paltry sum. All this has been done to support a short season of social extravagance. It is the old story. He was dragged down by a woman. The good record of his sword, the faithful and meritorious service of his subordinate official life is all blotted out in one brief hour.

The fall of Belknap has created immense excitement over the whole country. And although the government does not lose a cent by his disgraceful conduct, he is looked upon as one who betrayed his trust to his government, and stands before the American people almost as great a criminal as Secretary Floyd, in James Buchanan's cabinet, at the outbreak of the rebellion who stripped Northern arsenals to replenish Southern depositories of arms and was indicted by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, as being privy to the abstraction of $870,000 in bonds from the Department of the Interior. When the investigating committee discovered the crime committed by Belknap they were unanimous in their report, and when resolutions favorable to impeachment were offered by Mr. Clymer, there was a unanimous vote in its favor, showing that every member of Congress, whether Democrat or Republican, looked upon it as a disgrace and deserving of severest punishment that the laws of the country can inflict upon a criminal.

The Press too is outspoken and unanimous. The judgment of one is the judgment of all. In fact, never in the history of this country has there been an instance where journalists were so united upon one subject. All regret that the government has been so unfortunate as to have one in the cabinet who proved dishonest and disgraced himself and sunk beneath the dignity of an American citizen. In fact no one who is a true American citizen, and loves his country and its government will attempt to vindicate such actions, or rejoice over a calamity of this kind. There is no one more indignant than the President himself at the part that his favorite officer played, and he stands firm upon the motto, 'Let no guilty man escape," and desires a speedy trial and punishment of the offender.

HARD ON THE DEMOCRACY—The New York *Tribune*, which, for several years past has been high authority in the interests of the Democracy, and is frequently quoted by them in its strictures on the Republicans, pays its compliments to the leaders of that party in Congress, in terms more forcible than complimentary. Why do not the Democratic Journals of this county give to their readers the views of so able an exponent of the principles and policy of their party? Speaking of the action of the leaders of the Democratic party in Congress, the *Tribune* says:—"Their management this Winter has been disgusting. They have shown no capacity for government, and until within a few days not even a capacity for investigating. They have no policy, no leaders, practically no organization. It has scarcely been a fort night since they were dodging around trying to escape the responsibility for the appointment of a shameless liar, who was so delighted with the assassination of Abraham Lincoln that he named his child for the assassin. It is a party without coherence, without leadership, without principles, discordant in policy, rent in twain on the money question, absolutely without unity on any subject save the desire to get into office. A thousand times within the past twenty-four hours, honest men as they met each other on the streets have said, "Oh, if the Democrats only had any sense or any honesty!"

SOME of the Democratic papers are already busy making political capital out of the Belknap case, by stating that it was a case "without parallel" in history. Taking up the remark made by Mr. Clymer when moving for impeachment. This looks as though these Democrats were possessed of short memories, or else they never heard of Floyd and Thompson, and Beverly Tucker, nor of the large forgery by an Italian Cabinet Minister within the week, who forged the very signature of the King himself. But, then, if collegiate graduates, like Mr. Clymer, never heard of Francis Bacon a Lord Chancellor who sold the decisions of the highest court of England; who knew nothing of Rome under Alexander VI., when bishoprics and cardinalates were sold; of France under Louis XIV., and I and under the Charleses, when the government was administered to suit the caprices of each successive mistress; and who has never heard of Napoleon III. and his rotten Empire, where generalships were sold, then we must expect Democratic editors to be loose and careless. In exciting times like these when the public mind is excited and inflamed, it becomes a civil duty that men should be cool and not add flame to the burning fuel by misrepresentations. There is enough disgrace upon the government without flying rumors directed at the honor of the country, or to say that the case has no parallel.—The greatest mind in England, while its possessor lived, was the foulest and the meanest, rendering the man who owned its powers the most miserable, by reason of his high crimes, that ever fell from a high estate. Bacon was the great ornament of his age and nation, and Hume, the historian, tells us that naught was wanting to render him the ornament of human nature but that strength of mind which might check his inordinate desire for preferment. His want of economy and indulgence in servants had involved him in necessitities, and in order to supply his prodigality he resorted to taking bribes. Here is the secret of the causes which had much to do with the downfall of the late Secretary of War. Love of show, desire for display, the allurement of dazzling social surroundings, were too much for the young soldier and his magnificent wife, and they fell an easy prey to the debauched creatures always on hand to profit by such weakness.

Dr. Caleb B. Marsh remains in Montreal where he is preparing a full statement for the press concerning the Belknap affair. Rumors are afloat in Montreal that Mr. Marsh contemplates going elsewhere to escape notice.

MR. BELKNAP AGAIN.—The following article taken from the Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Tuesday last, is correct and true, every word of it, and meets our sentiments precisely. The *Telegraph* says: "So far as the baser element of the Democratic party claim a political triumph for the national shame Belknap has brought on the American name, by twitting the Republicans with the fact that this thief was a cabinet officer under a Republican administration, they are safe from the danger of any successful defense. But when these ghouls go further and charge that the detected rascal is a Republican, we are forced to call a halt and plead the record. Belknap *is not now, and never has been a Republican.* His presence in the cabinet of a Republican President was one of those pieces of pig-headed obstinacy and political blunderings which has marked Grant's career ever since he chose his first cabinet officer. Dismissing every one of his past, and present, Cabinet, with the exception of Messrs. Fish and Chandler (who are fit men to aid in governing a country, because they know something about the matter), Grant has never yet chosen one man fit for the place he has flung to him. But we have now to do with Belknap, and only mention the others to indicate the strange anomaly of such a creature as the late Post Traders' partner appearing in the Cabinet at all. We have asserted above, and now repeat, that Belknap never was, and is not now, a Republican. He went into the war a Democrat. He come out the war a Democrat. Considering that this fact ought to weigh with Mr. Johnson, after that Presidential wonder had ratted to the Democracy, Belknap came to Washington and for weeks tried to obtain an appointment as a scond lieutenant in the regular army—and failed. He then concluded to try for a place in the civil service, and in his endeavors to procure endorsers to the then President he found himself unable to obtain any Republicans to recommend him. That, however, was not a serious drawback to a man applying to Andrew Johnson for an office, and so the application went in. In due time he was made a Collector of Internal Revenue in Iowa, and sunk at once into the contented obscurity of one of Johnsons' "bread and butter brigade." Here he vegetated when General Rawlins died. Then Grant took him by the hair, and to the astonishment of the whole country, put him at the head of the army Johnson had refused to make him a subaltern in! And as Belknap never did anything to indicate that he was a Republican before he became Secretary of War, so he has since carefully refrained from any act that could benefit the Republicans in any conceivable way, or indicate his sympathy for it or its principles. His social life, surroundings, preferences and connections, all point unerringly to his political status. He married a Kentuckian and a rebel. She dying, he mated with her sister; and had for the distinguished guest at his last wedding George H. Pendleton, a man guiltless of one word of loyalty before the war, during the war, or since the war. And the only act of important friendship done in his behalf, since his exposure, has been performed by Hiester Clymer, his class-mate and mess mate at Princeton college, who was inspired, doubtless, to this act of his friendship by political affinities as well as personal knowledge of his friend. Mr. Clymer is a very well-known bitter partisan hereabout; and it is incredible that he could have performed the service for Mr. Belknap he has performed, in sending out of the country the only witness competent to convict him before the Court of Impeachment, unless a partisan affinity had suggested the act. For the savageness of Clymer's political devotion is in inverse ratio to his kindness of heart. His old time friendship would not, and his partisan devotion would, induce him to shield Belknap—and we believe he has attempted to shield him because he knew him to be a Democrat! Thus Belknap's known attitude in politics before, during, and since the war; his success in obtaining an appointment from Johnson because he was a Democrat; the absence of one word or act, since Grant grabbed him and made him Secretary of War, to indicate that he has ceased to be a Democrat; and the aid, and attempted protection he has received at the hands of one of the bitterest, most malignant, Democrats on earth; all these go to prove that what we assert concerning Belknap's being anything but a Repuplican is true. We know our charge bears somewhat severely on Grant for appointing such a man. But the stolid indifference Grant has shown to the best interests of the Republican party—in a thousand ways—will render light whatever censure many be heaped on him for its betrayal. And even if he does not bear criticism with his usual fortitude the reason will be found rather in a remembrance of his political blunders, rather than in any consideration of the party that alone had the desire to honor him, that did honor him, and that now lies trampled down by his folly, obstinacy, self-sufficiency, and dull political plundering. *It is time for the Republican party to unload!*"

THE admission to the Centennial Exposition has been fixed at fifty cents, and every person applying to the gatekeepers for a ticket will be required to have his fifty cent note ready. This is done to keep the agents straight, as every fifty cent peice is dropped in the money box it will register itself. A banker will be near the entrance to furnish change to persons desiring it.

COL. J. W. FORNEY is invited by the State Legislature to deliver his lecture on his centennial experience to that body.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Washington dispatches say that Babcock's departure from the white house was enforced, and that he left in disgrace, it having been tolerably definitely ascertained that Attorney General Pierrepont's famous letter to District-Attorney Dyer was furnished to Emory Storrs by Babcock himself, who copied it from the copy sent to the President for his information.

The President has sent to the Senate the name of Richard H. Dana, Jr., of Massachusetts, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain, vice Robert C. Schenck, resigned.

The President has nominated Judge Taft, of Ohio, for secretary of war. He was formerly a Republican member of Congress from that state, and is a gentleman of standing and ability.

Many of the Democratic Congressmen are coming to the conclusion that there is no occasion for them to waste their time in efforts to effect a general agreement on the subject of the finances, as they are now no nearer a compromise than they were a month since. At the last caucus there was a small attendance, and an evident lack of interest in the proceedings. The Payne bill, was presented as the report of the majority of the committee appointed to draw up a plan, but there was no attempt to reach even a test vote.

A dispatch from La Crosse, Wisconsin, says that a serious flood is prevailing in that vicinity and doing great damage to railroad tracks, bridges, dams and other property.

Gen. Sheridan has ordered Col. Fred. Grant to report without delay in Chicago for service on the plains.

The Public Debt Statement for February shows a decrease of $3,272,733 during the month.

A fiendish murder was perpetrated in James City county, on the Peninsula of Virginia, last Saturday, the victim being Henry Jones, Esq., of York county. It appears that he had two gangs of laborers cutting wood for him, and it was his custom to pay them off every Saturday. He started with a considerable sum of money on his person to pay off one party of laborers, and, not returning, the other party became impatient and went in quest of him. Upon arriving at the place Mr. Jones' body was found lying on the ground partially covered with leaves. The head and arms had been chopped from the trunk, the fiends having robbed him of all the money he had about him. An alarm was at once given and a party organized, who succeeded in capturing seven of the eight criminals, and they are now safely lodged in jail awaiting trial.

And the Granger movement seems to be dying out. Iowa, which was for several years the Banner State in that organization lost seventy-five local granges last year.

Gen. Babcock has retired from duty at the White House. He has not acted in any official capacity as private secretary since his return from St. Louis beyond carrying one message to the Senate.

Telegraphic News.

Charitable Institution Destroyed at Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, N.Y. March 7.—Fire broke out at 4 o'clock this morning, a the corner of Bushwick avenue and Chestnut, on the outskirts of the city, in a large fourstory building known as the house of the aged of the little sisters of the poor. It originated in the south wing of the building, and before the inmates knew of its presence the flames had made considerable headway.

A panic ensued, and the age inmates rushed wildly about until exhausted or suffocated from smoke. The police rescued many in an insensible condition. There was one hundred and eighty-five old people in the institute, and as egress at southern part had been cut off many rushed to the roof screeming and crying. The firemen and police rescued all from the burning building but few who were suffocated and burned in the ruins.

LATER.

The loss of life by the burning of the Home for Aged Poor this morning proves to have been more diastrous than was first believed. The firemen have recovered seventeen dead bodies of men in the upper stories, who had been burned in their beds. It is said thirty persons are still missing, and it is feared other dead bodies are still in the ruins.

RESIGNATION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, WM. W. BELKNAP.

He is Charged with Selling Post Traderships and Receiving Bribes.

HIS IMPEACHMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Seeretary Belknap this morning tendered his resignation to the President, and it was promptly accepted. Mr. H. T. Crosby, chief clerk of the war department, who is by law made acting secretary of war during the absence of the secretary, is to-day acting in that capacity. There are no positive indications as to who will succeed Belknap but it is generally believed that General John C. New, of Indiana, present United States treasurer, will be tendered the position.

CAUSE OF THE RESIGNATION.

The resignation has been forced by developments brought out by an investigation instituted by the congressional committee on expenditures in the war department, which was developed by the fact that Belknap had, as secretary of war, given a contract to one Marsh, of New York city, for certain post traderships in the southwest, in consideration of which Marsh had paid the wife of the secretary $10,000 in cash and $6,000 per annum during the contract.

PROFOUND SENSATION.

The statements concerning the complicity of Gen. Belknap with the corrupt sale of post traderships, and his consequent resignation, causes the most profound sensation in all political circles here, and is the theme of universal conversation. The published statements only give one side of the story, which from all that can be learned up to the present does some injustice to Gen. Belknap. There are peculiar and delicate complication surrounding the affair, which can only be cleared up by a thorough investigation, and as the committee having charge of the matter have so far refused to hear statements of Gen. Belknap and his witnesses, a full explanation of the subject cannot be given at this time.

In the midst of great excitement, and with an unusual stillness in the House, Mr. Clymer rose and said: "I ask permission of the House to make a report from the Committee on Expenditures of the War Department of so grave importance that I am quite certain that when it is heard this House will agree that I am justified in asking that permission at this time." Permission was given, and Mr. Clymer taking his position at the Clerk's desk read the following report:

The committee discovered at the very threshold of its investigation such unquestioned evidence of the malfeasance of General Wm. 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 11 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 10:20 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 misdemeanor 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 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 about $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 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 seat, again rose and said, with great emotion: Mr. Speaker: I would not if I could, and I could not (in my present condition) if I would, add anything to the facts just reported to the House. Another occasion may be afforded me to do so. They are so plain that everywhere throughout this broad land, and throughout Christendom, wherever the English language is read or spoken, they will for long years constitute a record of official corruption and crimes such as there is no parallel for in our own history, or in that of any other country that I know of. If, in this hour, one sentiment of pity, one word of sympathy, could find utterance from me, it would be because I feel that the late Secretary of War is but the proper outgrowth, that the true exponent of the corruption, the extravagance, the misgovernment that have cursed the land for years past.

Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, another member of the committee, expressed his satisfaction that the report which had been read by his colleague [Mr. Clymer] showed to the world that nothing had been left undone by the committee to shield and shelter from dishonor every person except the one whom it was the duty of the committee to investigate and report upon. He would not consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts should make this a political or a position of prosecutors and the other side should take up the position of defenders. It was a question which addressed itself alike to every member of the House.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Mr. Robbins, of North Carolina, suggested that there was a great difference between a conviction on impeachment and a conviction on indictment. In the latter case the man might be pardoned by the Executive, but in the former case he could not be. As to the suggestion as to the impeachment of Jefferson Davis, he replied that it had been decided that Seanator could not be impeached, not being an officer of the United States. The debate being closed the House proceeded to vote on the resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted. The Speaker appointed as the committee to notify the Senate of the action of the House, Messrs. Clymer, Robbins, Blackburn, Bass, and Danforth, these members comprising the Committee on the Expenditures of the War Department making the report.

IMPEACHMENT OF BELKNAP.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1876.

At one o'clock a committee of the House of Representatives, composed of Messrs. Clymer, Robbins, Blackburn, Bass and Danforth, appeared at the bar of the Senate, and were announced by Sergeant-at Arms French. Upon being recognized by the President *pro tem.* of the Senate, Mr. Clymer said:

Mr. President: In obedience to the order of the House of Representatives we appear before you, and in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people of the United States of America we do impeach William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors while in that office, and we further inform the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit articles of impeachment against him and make good the same and in their name we demand that the Senate take an order for the appearance of said W. W. Belknap to answer.

Mr. Ferry, President *pro tem.* of the Senate said:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee: The Senate will take an order in the premises.

During the time occupied by the proceedings there was great interest manifested in the galleries, which were crowded. On the floor were a large number of persons entitled to the privilege thereof, and nearly every Senator was in his seat. Later on Mr. Edmonds called up the resolution from the House and it was read, together with the statement of the committee above mentioned. Mr. Edmunds then submitted the following:

Ordered, that the message of the House of Representatives relating to the impeachment of William W. Belknap be referred to a select committee, to consist of five Senators.

Mr. Edmunds said he submitted this order in accordance with the usual custom, though he did not see why the matter should not go to one of the regular committees of the Senate. As it was the custom to have a select committee he asked that the order be adopted. Mr. Saulsbury of Delaware, here stated that he was not familiar with the precedents, and inquired if the order submitted was in accordance with them, to which Mr. Edmunds replied in the affirmative. The order was then adopted and the Chair appointed the committee, as follows:

Edmunds, Rep., Vt.,	Thurman, D. O.
Conkling, R., N. Y.	Stevenson, D., Ky.
Frelinghuyson, R. NJ	

In the House at ten minutes past one the regular business was interrupted by the appearance at the bar of the committee appointed yesterday to notify the Senate of the action of the House in regard to the late Secretary. Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee, made the following report: In obedience to the order of the House, we proceeded to the bar of the Senate, and in the name of this House, and of America, we impeached, as we were directed to do, William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors while in office, and we demanded that the Senate shall take order to make him appear before that body to answer for the same, and announced that the House would soon present articles of impeachment and make them good, to which the response was made, "Order shall be taken." This closed the Belknap proceedings.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1876.

The Sub-Judiciary Committee of the House were in session all of yesterday in preparing the articles of impeachment and will have them ready to submit to the full committee to-morrow for presentation and adoption by the House. These articles, as they now stand, contain some thirty counts covering every conceivable phase of crime developed by the evidence. The adoption of the articles will be followed by their submission to the Senate and by the election of managers of the impeachment. The trial by the Senate is not expected to take effect before March, 13.

POSITION OF THE PRESIDENT.

The committee is determined to probe the subject to the bottom, and already has assurance that the half of Belknap's infamies have not yet been disclosed. A leading Democratic member of Congress whose word is unimpeachable, and who is exceedingly conservative by nature, declared last night that he had almost positive knowledge that Grant knew two years ago that Belknap was bartering post traderships. It is also asserted in Democratic circulars that the President passionately declared on Friday, with an oath, that Marsh ought to be hanged. The action of the President and Attorney-Generney-General, in relation to the witnesses in this case, gives color to the assertion, which, it is said, will be proved in due time, that the Babcock prosecution was broken down by precisely the same means, the charge being that the clause in the Attorney-General's letter to the effect that the district attorney was to prosecute alike all who should be found guilty, whether they gave testimony or not, was shown and explained in such a way to certain witnesses whose evidence would have convicted Babcock that their mouths were sealed. The same tactics will not work here, however, for a member of the House committee has already decided, in case it becomes necessary, to introduce a resolution in the House assuring all who may turn State's evidence that they will be protected.

BELKNAP'S COUNCIL.

Ex-Attorney General Jeremiah Black, ex-Senator Carpenter and Montgomery Blair have been retained as counsel for Belknap.

THE IMPEACHMENT ARTICLES.

The House Committee on Judiciary, in the preparation of the articles of impeachment against Gen. Belknap, late Secretary of War, have substantially agreed to the report. The details were submitted to a sub-committee to be put in form. The general charge is bribery, or connivance at bribery, and the articles of impeachment will contain thirty counts, showing thirty different offenses, so that it would appear that the commitee has not confined itself to the charge of Mr. Marsh, but has gone into other matters which they believe evidence of the late Secretary's guilt. The report of the committee will be unanimous.

BELKNAP'S ARREST.

Ex-Secretary Belknap was quietly arrested at his residence on G street, Sunday night about 8 o'clock, on an information sworn outagainst him by District Attorney Weils, and on a warrant issued by the judge of the police court. The arrest was made by Major Richards, superintendent of the police, armed with the warrent and fifteen police officers. He entered the premises and was met by a servant. He stated whom he wished to see, and presently Mr. Belknap came into the hall. The major read him the warrent and told him he would not disturb him for the night, but that he would call for him early in the morning. He told Mr. Belknap that it would be necessary to place police guards both in and outside of the house. The ex-secretary replied: "Do what you see fit, but I am not going to run away.," An officer was then stationed in the house, one in the yard and two in front of the house, with instructions to see that he did not escape. Soon after Major Richards left the ex-secretary sent a box of cigars and a bottle of whisky, with his compliments, to the officers. About nine o'clock Mr. Belknap sent for his attorneys. The first to arrrive was Judge Johnson, then came Montgomery Blair, and at twelve o'clock Matt Carpenter came. It is understood that the motive which prompted the arrest was that it was conveyed to District Attorney Wells that Mr. Belknap contemplated leaving the city on a small steam yacht owned by his late private secretary, which was lying below the Long bride.

On Saturday the sergeant-at-arms of the house served the order of arrest of the house of representatives, notifying Mr. Belknap to hold himself in readiness to answer the articles of impeachment which will be brought against him.

Correspondence.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

THE LAST IN THE BEECHER MATTER—THE BELKNAP DISGRACE—THE EPIDEMIC OF THE SEASON—POLITICAL—THE BUSINESS OF THE WEEK—THE HIPPODROME MEETINGS—THE LABOR MARKET—HOW THE RICH AMUSE THEMSELVES—LENT.

NEW YORK, March 7, 1873.

THE LAST IN THE BEECHER MATTER.

The last development in the Beecher scandal case is the statement of Bowen. Driven into a corner by the denials of Beecher of the truth of his assertions, Bowen has made a very explicit statement to the committee. He asserts solemnly that a lady confessed to him, long before the Tilton scandal was made public, that Beecher had committed adultery with her at various times and places, the lecture room of the church, or rather the study back of it, being the most familiar place. He offered to give names and dates to a select committee, under pledge of secrecy. He insisted upon the pledge of secrecy, because he did not wish that the lady's name should become public property. This Mr. Beecher declined, whereupon Bowen makes this statement. It is not to be supposed that Beecher and his friends will let this pass. They cannot. The statement is explicit and circumstancial, and it will have to be met, consequently Brooklyn is in a state of mind. There is hurrying to and fro, there is trouble on both sides. Will Bowen, if Beecher sues him, give the name of that lady? Will he face the music, or will he back down when the time comes that he is brought to the test? And will he be brought to the test at all? These are questions that time alone will solve. I predict that nothing will come of it. There are skeletons in too many closets in Brooklyn, and the dragging of one out from its concealment, exposes a great many others. The women of Brooklyn are, at this time, a great deal more anxious to know the name of that lady than they are to know whether he was guilty with Mrs. Tilton. The Tilton matter is a little stale, but this is fresh and biquant.

THE BELKNAP DISGRACE.

The Belknap scandal created a profound sensation, for the prosecuting witness is a prominent man here, and Mrs. Belknap is as well known in society here as she is in Washington. This is a clear case of feminine extravagance. The present Mrs. Belknap was the sister of the secretary's first wife. She was a Tomlinson, of Harrodsburg, Ky., and was a high flyer of the highest flying kind. She was wont to come to New York, and make the most extravagant purchases, for her principal ambition was to outshine every woman in Washington, whether native or foreign. And she did it. Her dresses were the most gorgeous, her equipages were the most costly, and she was surrounded with servants of the most expensive nature. It was given out in Washington that she did not depend on the secretary's salary—he had no means beyond that—but that she had inherited wealth, the income of which was sufficient to justify all this extravagance. At her home the story was that the secretary had made some lucky speculations before he went into the cabinet, which accounted for it all where the inheritance story would go down. All this time they were selling traderships, and spending the proceeds in this foolish way. There can be no doubt that the woman had the man completely under her thumb—that so infatuated was he with her that he would have stolen ten times the amount, had she desired it. The man was doubtless honest originally, but oh, how weak! The merchants of New York suffered severely by this exposure. It is rumored that Mrs. Belknap owes vast sums of money to the fashionable dry goods men and jewelers here, which, as the Belknaps have spent all their stealings, they will lose.

THE EPIDEMIC OF THE SEASON.

Malaria and ignorance of ventilation will soon make New York no fit place for white people to live in. If fever and ague, diphtheria, scarlet fever and small pox hold their own a very few years longer as they are doing now, the city will soon be as untenable as Staten Island, where rich people are deserting their villas, because the place is so deadly with agues. This month the fashionable epidemic is a malignant influenza, which visits humankind as it did horses two years ago. The doctors call it by no fancy name, only "plain cold," and the Madison Avenue prescription for its treatment is—neither belladonna, nor internal exhibition of "aconite, or any other high sounding drug, but equally plain catnip tea, made doubly strong, which is administered not more for the sake of breaking up the cold, by a good sweat, as for its valuable and recently discovered properties in quieting the nerves. Fancy a bowle of Lady Washington china breathing the soothing incense of balm tea, administered to an interesting invalid wrapped in an azure blanket, soft as velvet, and you have the elegance of influenza. But for real virtues, I prefer the old style, a cracked blue bowl, steeped in generations of teas, with a quart of deep brown liquid smoking hot, to be taken in three gulps.—Ugh! the stoutest told fled affrighted at the thought of a second dose. But talk of plain colds—the new variety successfully combines the horrors of neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, catarrh, fever and ague, and getting drunk and one crawls out of an attack feeling like a cabinet officer just investigated.

POLITICAL.

The local politicians of New York are making a stir for Conkling's nomination for the presidency, but it does not make much headway. There are many excellent men in the city who would be glad to see Conkling in the Presidential chair, and there a great many who would not. But there are a thousand or more political bummers, who would support anybody whose friends will "put up," and this class are unfortunately all for Conkling, he being the first New Yorker mentioned for the place. They are organizing "Conkling clubs," all over the city, and are making a great deal of noise, but I am happy to say that they all have a hungry look. They are not getting the rations they expected, nor will they. Senator Conkling is a gentle, and a pure man. He would of course like to be President—I wouldn't mind it myself—but he never did a dirty thing, and he never will. He will never pay bummers,—he will never support a body of mercenaries, nor will he use undue influence. The bummers who are shouting Conkling at this time are doing it at their own expense, and they are getting sick, the supplies don't come, and these fellows never do anything at their own charges—that is for any length of time. Consequently their zeal will very soon abate. The fact is New York isn't very anxious to have a candidate. There are two or three different factions in the city, and they are mortally afraid of each other. They would all rather have a new man rather than have one who has ever been mixed in city or state politics. The Democracy are hardly any better off. Tilden cannot get the undivided support of the party in the city, and for that matter no one can. So far as New York is concerned it will not make much of a show of influence in either convention. The liberals, what is left of them, are waiting for the highest bidder, but there are so few of them that no one considers them worth a bid.

THE BUSINESS OF THE WEEK.

The list of failures this week, foot up nearly one hundred, and they embrace almost all varieties of business. The smashed parties generally offer 25 cents on the dollar, that being the regular figure. So common have failures become, that they excite no more surprise. The oldest, strongest houses in the city are going, and no one knows to-day who is going to morrow. Rents are still sinking, and the nearer the first of May approaches, the more the landlords tremble. Their expensive stores on Broadway are being vacated, and applications for them are as rare as hen's teeth. I know of one store that four years ago was in demand at $18,000 per year, that is now being occupied at $6,000, and the tenants are giving it up for they can get a better one at $4,000. The truth is business men can hardly afford to pay any rent, for their is no profit whatever in business. The shrinkage in value is going on steadily, and no one can see the end. Relief must come from some source, or bankruptcy will be the rule, and solvency the exception. New York is very sick.

THE HIPPODROME MEETINGS.

Are still wonderfully filled, and it is as unfashionable not to go and hear Mr. Sankey sing as not to hear Titiens or Von Bulow, or any other light of the musical or dramatic world. The Hippodrome is still packed at mid-day and evening, and the religious movement is treated with the greatest respect by the papers. But a visit to the meetings convinces a candid person, that the reason of the great audiences drawn together is not Mr. Moody's earnestness, or Mr. Sankey's singing, of which he has grown as chary of late as a pet tenor in opera, but the number who take a serious interest in religion. There are thousands of genuinely good people in the city, who believe that religion out weighs all other interests, and are drawn to these meetings, hoping for good. The popularity of Moody and Sankey in Great Britain is easily understood; it was their Americanism attracted the crowd, just as anything distinctively American attracts English attention, like the jubilee singers, Artemas Ward and Mark Twain, and Brete Harte's stories, whose popularity abroad out runs that they have at home. One can imagine what a contrast Mr. Moody's curt utterly unconventionally manner, his homely illustrations, must have been to the formal English way of doing things, and it is no wonder he took the rather heavy Britons by storm. Here, he can never make the same impression on cultivated people that he did abroad. The big clergy of New York sit up in the preacher's pen at the meetings, and laugh over Mr. Moody's apt hits, in the way of illustration, as they would at excellent jokes, and the evangelists runs on about salvation, very much in the way a Chicago business man talks insurance, or railroads, with the same earnestness, but not a whit more feeling, or reverence. His whole manner, is that of a finished auctioneer, who is ready to knock down salvation to the highest bidder without reserve.

THE LABOR MARKET.

Carefully compiled tables show that almost one half of the skilled labor of the city is idle, and that wages for those in employment have been cut down nearly one half. The bricklayers, who two years ago were getting $4.50 a day, are glad to work now for $1.50, while laborers who were firm in their demand for $3.00 are glad to get work at any price. There is but very little building going on, and but very little repairing, and in regular manufacturing there is absolute stagnation. It is a curious thing that piano making is the only trade which keeps its hands all employed, and at old wages. Pianos are luxuries, and it would seem that this trade would be the first to fall off, but it is not so. That trade is just as brisk as ever. The charities are of course crowded with the hungry and naked, and the societies for supplying firing are taxed away beyond their capacity. If ever there was a time when spring was anxiously looked for, it is now. It is a blessing that the winter has been so mild. But the look-out for the summer is dreary enough. A visit to the principle architects showed that scarcely any building was contemplated for the ensuing season, and what the laborers are to do during the summer is a query. They can live on less than in the winter, but they must have something, and that something is very remote.

HOW THE RICH AMUSE THEMSELVES

While the poor are starving the rich are amusing themselves, as they always will. The last form of fashionable amusement is horseback parties. Companies assemble at comfortable riding-schools, ladies and gentlemen, and train their horses to go through the figures of dances, precisely as though they were in a ball-room. Think of the Virginia reel on horseback! Yet they do it, and they "tag," just as they used to when they were children, and there fathers were butchers and bakers. This latter game they play with their horses at full gallop, and so expert have riders become that very few accidents are reported. It beats skating.

LENT

is upon us, and the fashionable Christians have to change their base. They cannot show their fine feathers at the theatres, operas or parties, but they make it up at the churches. How devoutly they crowd the churches every morning, when they have new clothes, and how sweetly pious they look, when they glance around and see that they out dress all their neighbors, and then the meetings for charity, which are eminently proper. How they complacently go in a sweet, simple costume that cost $1000 in Paris, and give $10 to relieve the suffering poor at their doors! If there is anything utterly absurd, it is the observance of Lent by a fashionable New York Christian lady. They make the season of mortification the time for the wildest possible extravagance. They exchange the paid singers of the opera for the paid singers of the fashionable churches, and take revenge for the inferiority by piling more agony on their dress. Curious world this. And yet these people all expect to get to heaven by-and-by. PIETRO.

A Few Words to Feeble and Delicate Women.

By R. V. PIERCE, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo N. Y., Author of "The Peoples Common Sense Medical Adviser," etc., etc.

Knowing that you are subject to a great amount of suffering, that delicacy on your part has a strong tendency to prolong it, and the longer it is neglected the more you have to endure and the more difficult of cure your case becomes, I, as a physician, who am daily consulted by scores of your sex, desire to say to you, that I am constantly meeting with those who have been treated for their ailments for months without being benefited in the least, until they have become perfectly discouraged and have almost made up their mind never to take another dose of medicine, or to be tortured by any furter treatment. They had rather die and have their suffering ended than to live and suffer as they have. They say they are worn out by suffering, and are only made worse by treatment. Of any thing more discouraging, we certaly cannot conceive, and were there no more successful mode of treating such difficulties than that, the principles of which teach the reducing and depleting of the vital forces of the system, when the indications dictate a treatment directly the reverse of the one adopted for them, their case would be deplorable indeed. But, lady sufferer, there is a better and far more successful plan of treatment for you; one more in harmoney with the laws and requirements of your system. A Aharsh, irritating caustic treatment and strong medicines will neve cure you. If you would use rational means, such as common-sense should dictate to every intelligent lady, take such medicine as embody the very best invigorating tonics and nervines, compounded with special refeence to your delicate system. Such a happy combination you will find in my Favorite Prescription, which has received the highest praise from thousands of you sex. Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcly able to be on your feet or ascend a flight of stairs; that continual drain that is sapping from your system all pour former elasticity, and driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces that tenders your irritable and fretful,—may all be overcome and subdued by a proserving use of that marvelous remedy. Irregularties and obstructions to the proper working of your system are relieved by this mild and safe means, while periodical pains, the existence of which is a sure indication of serious disease that should not be neglected, readily yield to it, and if its ase be kept up for a reasonable length of time, the special cause of these pains is permanty removed.—Further light on these subjects may be obtained from "The People's Common Sense Medical Advisor," in which I have devoted a large space to the consideration of all forms of diseases peculiar to your sex.—This work will be sent (post paid) to any address on receipt of $1.50. My Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1876

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Sons.

Gentlemen:—Miss S. Burns, of 17th and Coates Streets, has long been a sufferer from a severe cough and hoarseness, which I considered chronic. She was treated by some of our most eminent physicians, but they were only able to afford her temporary relief. I prescribed DR. WISTAR'S BALSOM OF WITD CHERRY, the use of four bottles of which entirely cured her, as it is now four months since she took the last of it, during which time she has had no return of the complaint. For the good of suffering humanity Miss Burns has requested me to lay the case before the public. Yours truly.

T. D. MCGRATH, M. D., Druggist and Chemist.

S. E. cor. 7th and Wharton Streets.

50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

A MATTER OF POPULAR INTEREST.

We condense from the *Lehigh Register* the substance of a conversation about Oak Hall, in Philadelphia, "Wanamaker & Brown's" Largest Clothing House in America." A visitor and attendant are the speakers:

Visitor. "What corner is the Building on?"

Attendant. "South-East corner of *Sixth* and Market. Please note the SIXTH, for some strangers seeking Oak Hall, have been misled by designing persons."

V. "It is perfectly colossal! Do you know its dimensions?"

A. "12,000 square feet—66 on Market, and 190 old on Sixth, six stories high, has over three acres of flooring, and covers space once occupied by twenty-two different business places."

V. "Do you use steam-power?"

A. "A giant young engine furnishes power for the freight and passenger elevators, and the bodies seem for heating, and the other operations of the house."

V. "What order do you take with goods?"

A. "They are first opened and arranged in the basement, on long low counters, and taken thence on the freight elevator to the inspector's room on the third floor."

V. "Is inspecting the last operation?"

A. "No, sir, measuring. The goods are first measured in the piece, then inspected. The cloth passes over rollers in the face of a