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**Grand Medal of Merit.**  
**VIENNA WORLD'S FAIR, 1873.**  
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**FOR COAL**  
**MONITOR**  
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The best Bituminous Coal Cooking Stove in the World  
This monitor has gained a reputation. No higher encomium can be  
bestowed upon a cooking stove than to say that every housewife who uses it speaks  
in praise and recommends it to her neighbors and friends, for economy, cleanliness,  
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**47,864 MONITORS NOW IN USE.**  
All our Stoves are kept for sale by Z. O. M. I. and all its  
Branch Stores; also by all the Co-operative Stores in the Terri-  
tory.

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**By Telegraph.**

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH.

**Last Night's Dispatches.**

**CONGRESSIONAL.**

**SENATE.**

WASHINGTON, 10.—The bill for  
the admission into the Union of  
New Mexico, as a State, was dis-  
cussed by Morrill, of Vt. Morrill,  
of Me., Hittcock, Moxey, Sar-  
gent, Wallace, Cockrell, Boggs and  
others.

Cookrell submitted an amend-  
ment providing that the governor's  
proclamation ordering an election for  
representatives to the constitu-  
tional convention shall be publish-  
ed in four newspapers in the terri-  
tory, at least sixty days prior to the  
date of election; agreed to.

The bill was then read the third  
time and passed.

The bill provides that a constitu-  
tion be framed by republicans in  
form, &c., and shall be subject to  
the people of the territory for  
ratification or rejection at an elec-  
tion to be held in November next;  
and if such constitution be ratified,  
the acting governor shall certify  
the same to the President of the U. S.,  
who shall thereupon issue his  
proclamation declaring the state  
admitted without any further ac-  
tion whatever on the part of Con-  
gress.

The years and days were deman-  
ded, and resulted in yes 35, nays 15.  
Those voting in the negative were  
Allison, Bayard, Eaton, Edmunds,  
Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, McAdams,  
McDonald, Morrill, of Vt., Gar-  
wood, Randolph, Morton, Steven-  
son, Salisbury, and Wallace.

The Chairman announced that  
the consideration of unobjection-  
able bills on the calendar would be re-  
sumed at the point where it was  
interrupted.

It was that of Wright, reducing the  
salary of the President of the U. S.  
to \$25,000 per annum, but before it  
was considered the Senate went in  
to executive session and soon ad-  
journed.

**HOUSE.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., 10.—Cox,  
of New York, at the request of his  
colleague, Hewitt, offered a resolu-  
tion reciting, from reports from the  
Secretary of the Treasury, that be-  
tween the 31st of January and the  
24th of February there was an in-  
crease of coin and bullion in the  
Treasury to the amount of over  
\$18,000,000, and that between the  
24th of February and the 29th of  
February there was a reduction of  
over \$20,000,000; that these great  
fluctuations within so short a time  
require an explanation, and in-  
structing the committee on ways  
and means to make such explana-  
tion, and also to ascertain whether  
the legal tender notes received for  
the redemption of national bank  
notes are kept as a special fund, or  
held in common with other money  
referred to the committee of ways  
and means.

The House then went into com-  
mittee of the whole, Cox, of N. Y.,  
in the chair, on the legislative and  
judicial appropriation bill, and was  
addressed by Phillips, of Kansas,  
on the general subject of finance.  
Hobkins and Williams also ad-  
dressed the House on the currency  
question. The committee rose  
without action, and Base, member  
of the committee on expenditures  
in the War Department, proceeded  
to make a personal appeal for re-  
ference to insinuations conveyed  
in two speeches of his colleague on  
the committee (Blackburn), that  
the republican members of that  
committee had taken no part in the  
Belknap investigation until the  
proof was all in, signed and sealed.  
He showed that the committee had  
given to the republican members  
of the committee until after the  
testimony of Marsh had been taken.  
He called attention to the fact  
that although the meeting at  
which Marsh testified was held on  
Tuesday, the regular time of meet-  
ing, it contained evidence that he  
had been before the committee on  
the previous day (Monday). He  
asked why the republican members  
of the committee had not been ad-  
vised of that Monday's meeting?  
He spoke of Tomlinson, whose mis-  
sion to Washington had been to fix  
up the matter, as having been a  
messenger between Marsh and the  
committee. It was after such sec-  
ret proceedings as those that the  
House had been dramatically told,  
not once only, but several times,  
that certain members of the  
committee had not crossed the  
threshold of the committee room  
until the proof was signed and  
sealed. If they had not, there  
was therefore the greater reason  
why they should have been not-  
ified of this special and important  
case.

The record of the committee  
showed that there had been only  
two meetings up to the time of this  
investigation. To reverse the mis-  
statement of Rev. Mr. Tomlinson  
the discharge of the witness Marsh, he  
(Base) dissented, distinctly and un-  
equivocally, to the statement of  
Blackburn, that the witness had  
been discharged with the knowl-  
edge of the entire committee: one  
of the republican members of the  
committee (meaning himself) had  
sincerely opposed the discharge  
of the witness, and had stated  
some reasons why, but the witness  
had been discharged at 11 o'clock  
of that same day. Objections had  
been made in the presence of the  
committee alone after 11 o'clock of  
that day when the resignation of  
Secretary Belknap had been taken  
to the committee, and the two sub-  
jects had been matter of discussion.

The reasons which he (Base) had  
stated against the discharge of  
Marsh were, that Marsh was the  
sole witness in the case, and that  
his testimony was uncorroborated;  
that if the Secretary of War had  
been a witness before the committee,  
and should contradict Marsh's tes-  
timony, it would be necessary to  
recall Marsh, and further, that the  
safety of the committee regarding  
its own reputation would not allow  
the discharge of the witness. When  
the discussion of these two ques-  
tions had been continued for some  
single question was put to the wit-  
ness by Blair, counsel for Belknap,  
whether he had been called in for  
that purpose, and thereupon, with-  
out any question having been  
asked of any member of the  
committee and on the sole request  
of the witness, he was discharged  
by the chairman. The witness  
then stated that he desired to  
leave for New York on the 9 o'clock  
train, as he expressed it,  
and the chairman offered to go with  
him and get his feet, and said that  
if he had not time to get them

fore the train left he would send  
them to him by mail. Marsh then  
inquired as to the contract between  
himself and Evans, and the chair-  
man stated that he would send it  
to him by mail in a few days.  
Witness then left the room and he  
(Base) had not seen him since.  
These were the facts of the case.  
This man Marsh had testified to  
the most grave and serious  
charges against a high officer of  
the government, and those  
charges had been sufficiently  
proved to justify the demand for his  
immediate impeachment, but the  
charges were wholly and utterly  
unsubstantiated. Evidence had  
been given by witness as to cer-  
tain certificates of deposit that were  
sent to the Secretary of War, and  
would it have been sufficient to  
justify the impeachment of the  
witness until the bank had been ap-  
plied to for corroborating evidence? As to  
Knott's proposition that the de-  
position of the witness would have been  
an assault, he (Base) regarded that  
as a preposterous absurdity. It had  
been proved by the evidence that  
on the other side that other  
people were responsible for the  
escape of the witness, and it had  
been proved that the witness had  
been detained, and that he had  
been brought, by a sub-  
poena, to the committee, and that  
a subpoena had lost its virtue  
at 11:30 o'clock on Thursday? The  
witness would have remained in  
custody until he had been immedi-  
ately released, and an officer  
sent in pursuit of him, and an offi-  
cer of the War Department had re-  
turned him to the custody of the House  
for incarceration.

The chairman of the commit-  
tee replied to Base, prefacing his  
remarks with a statement that he  
would not have said a word on the  
subject were it not for the recol-  
lection of his colleague, and that he  
had essentially and thoroughly  
from the recollection of every other  
member of the committee, and that  
his colleague stood in the attitude  
that one witness did against  
four.

He proceeded to read ex-  
cerpts from the statements of Dan-  
forth, Blackburn, and himself, and  
from the records of the committee  
in order to refute Base's statements,  
and he was interrupted by Danforth,  
who asserted that there was not the  
slightest discrepancy between his  
(Danforth's) and Base's statement.

Clymer said he would leave the  
House and come back to the com-  
mittee on the subject of the transac-  
tion as he had no more to say on  
the subject of the committee to be  
correct. He wished to state that if any  
member of the committee, when the  
witness Marsh had been taken into  
custody, had suggested that he  
should be retained, neither himself  
nor any other member of the com-  
mittee would have objected.

To state that he (Clymer) was responsible for  
the discharge of the witness more  
than any other member of the com-  
mittee was to state what was neither  
true nor fair.

Blackburn said he had no doubt  
the House was as sick of the per-  
sonal explanations growing out of  
this transaction as the country, and  
by enforcing the rules and the  
transaction itself. He had no doubt  
that the gentleman from N. Y. meant  
to tell the truth, and that he had  
done so, and that he had done so  
man's statements were not corrob-  
orated by either the committee or  
the records. Blackburn said he stood  
by the statement of the gentleman  
who had done all that an honorable  
man could do to shield, from criti-  
cism and censure, an innocent wit-  
ness. The gentleman from N. Y. was  
welcome to stand before the com-  
mittee, as he did now, striving to  
shield from punishment a guilty  
man (Applause on the republican  
side of the House.) Adjourned.

**EASTERN.**

Norfolk Before the Investigating  
Committee.

WASHINGTON, 10.—Charles Nor-  
dhoff, chief of the Herald bureau,  
appeared before the committee on  
the subject of the investigation of  
the late, to-day, in obedience to a  
summons. The chairman called  
his attention to two telegrams ap-  
pearing on the 7th and 8th, in  
which was a statement concerning  
the commission to investigate the  
so-called Kentucky Central Rail-  
road claims in connection with  
Belknap while Mr. and Mrs. Marsh  
were here, and statements affect-  
ing the chairman personally. Nord-  
hoff said that he had no objection  
to his being called to the committee  
in his dispatch, which said: "It is  
asserted," and said that he had no  
knowledge of himself, and he said  
that he would go to the committee  
and state the facts, and that he was  
the authority of Gen. H. V. Boynton,  
correspondent of the Cincinnati  
Gazette, that he went to the Gen-  
eral's office, and that he had been  
asked whether he was susceptible of  
proof; the General said, "Undoubtedly,"  
and that he would go to the com-  
mittee and give him the name of the  
witness. Representative  
Danforth, of the committee,  
said that he had been told by the  
General Boynton told him he would  
give the name of the witness, and  
this fact Danforth communicated  
to Clymer, who said he preferred  
to examine the witness first. A com-  
pensation was issued for General Boynton,  
and the committee took a re-  
cess.

Sergeant-at-arms Thompson ap-  
peared before the committee this  
p.m., and reported that he was un-  
able to serve the subpoena on Gen-  
eral Boynton, who had left the city  
this morning for Cincinnati.

Mr. Danforth said that General  
Boynton had been called to the com-  
mittee this p.m., that he was prepared  
to give the name of the witness at that  
time, as he expected to leave  
Washington to-day for Cincinnati.

Mr. Danforth did not  
recall the name of the witness, nor did he  
recall that General Boynton previously  
gave the name.

Clymer thought that General  
Boynton was left, not com-  
municating the name to the com-  
mittee before he left. The commit-  
tee directed a telegram to be sent to  
General Boynton, requiring his  
immediate return.

Mr. Bounaford, of Philadelphia,  
summoned as witness, was excused  
until next week, and the committee  
adjourned until Monday.

**REPUBLICAN LEADER.**  
The House committee on military  
affairs have decided to report  
and recommend for passage a bill  
to equalize the bounty of all U. S.  
soldiers and sailors who served

for any time in the late civil war.  
The measure agreed on by the com-  
mittee is substantially the same  
bill that passed the House and  
Senate last year, but has an  
amendment, that in the event of  
making all bounties equal to eight  
dollars per month for the whole  
term of service, taking into ac-  
count, however, all local payments  
of bounty.

**Constitutional Amendment Discussed.**

The Senate committee on priv-  
ileges and elections, to-day, dis-  
cussed Morton's proposition for a  
constitutional amendment to pro-  
vide that the President and Vice  
President shall be elected by the  
direct vote of the people; it was  
finally agreed that the amend-  
ment should be reported favorably,  
some of the members of the com-  
mittee, however, reserving their  
right to oppose it.

**Now they are Discovering Corrupt Democrats.**

Rumors have been privately  
circulated to the effect that evi-  
dence has been discovered of cor-  
ruption on the part of three  
democrats of national reputa-  
tion, and that proofs will soon be  
brought to light. The names of  
all their startling particulars. It is  
mysteriously whispered that the  
parties are George H. Pendleton,  
William H. Chandler and Samuel  
J. Randall. As to Pendleton, he  
will appear before the committee  
on expenditures in the war de-  
partment, on Wednesday next, next  
week, to answer a public statement  
concerning him in connection with  
the payment of money by the Sec-  
retary of War to the estate of the  
Bowler estate, of which Pen-  
dleton was trustee. This gentle-  
man has already denied that any  
improper influence was used by  
him to procure a settlement of the  
claims. The witness to be named  
by General Boynton will testify on  
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