

## By Telegraph.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

#### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 11.—Marsh was examined to-day. He testified he did not remember if that was prior to the time the ladies were at his house.

Q. Was there any corrupt agreement between you and Belknap in regard to your being appointed post-trader at Fort Sill?

The managers objected to the word corrupt, and the objection was sustained.

Q. Was there any agreement on your part to pay Belknap any money in consideration that he would appoint you post trader at Fort Sill?

A. There was not at any time.

Q. Was there any agreement between you and Belknap that you would pay him money or valuables in consideration of his continuing Evans as post trader?

A. Never.

The witness further testified that there was no agreement between him and Belknap to the effect that Belknap should be paid for appointing a post trader at Fort Sill.

Carpenter asked if the great inducement in making the appointment was not owing to the kindness extended to Mrs. Belknap?

Witness replied he thought this had a great deal to do with his making the appointment.

In response to a question put by one of the senators, he said the reason he gave half the money he received from Evans to Belknap was because it gave him great pleasure. He sent the money as a present, always gratuitously. Was not aware whether Belknap knew how large the presents were to be before he received them, but said he (Marsh) was fully cognizant of their values before sending them; had no conversation with any one on the subject of sending money to Belknap until the one he had with the present Mrs. Belknap on the night of the funeral of the first Mrs. Belknap.

A senator asked whether he had ever assigned a reason to Belknap for sending this money?

Marsh replied he had not. There had been no communication between him and Belknap, in consequence of which he sent this money to Mrs. Belknap.

Logan asked if there had been any arrangement with any other person than Belknap, whereby he sent money to Belknap, to which objection was made by the managers. This action gave rise to a lengthy discussion, Judge Blair arguing that it was proper to show that there was an arrangement with some other party to whom the money was sent, although Belknap was the proper custodian. The objection was finally overruled and the question answered by the witness; he said, "I had conversation with the present Mrs. Belknap on the night of the funeral. She asked me to go up stairs with her to look at the baby in the nursery. I said to her, as near as I can remember, 'This child will have money coming to it after a while.' She said, 'My sister gave the child to me and told me that money was coming from you to her, which I must take and keep for it.' I am not certain about the rest of the conversation; I have an indistinct impression about what was said, and said, 'All right, perhaps the father ought to be consulted,' and her reply was that if I sent the money to him she would get it any way without the child." Marsh continued, and said he had an indistinct recollection of the conversation with Belknap that night, but could not be certain about it.

McMahon asked when Marsh sent the remittance to Belknap, saying it was from S. W., if Belknap asked by letter or otherwise where it was from.

Carpenter objected, and an argument between McMahon and Carpenter followed.

Senator Conkling said, to save time, he would call for the reading of a similar question by Senator Morton, and answer thereto, from which it appears Belknap made no such inquiry.

Senator Wright asked on what he based his assumption yesterday, when he said he presumed Belknap knew from whom the money sent him came, and presumed he knew, because he had appointed Evans to this post at my request. Had no other business transactions with Gen. Belknap whatever, except

sending this money. It was a kind of general knowledge arising from their general relations.

Question by Logan.—From a conversation with the present Mrs. Belknap, you speak of an understanding with the former Mrs. Belknap, now deceased; please state that understanding.

Witness said he did not think he had stated that he had an understanding with Mrs. Belknap. He testified that the first money was sent to Mrs. Belknap deceased, and that it was sent without any arrangement with any person. When he paid Gen. Belknap money in person he did not have any conversation with him from whence the money came, or in any way regarding it. For the first two or three years witness saw Belknap two or three times a year, but had no recollection of the money having been referred to in any conversation between them.

Henry S. Binkerhoff, clerk in the Adjutant General's office, War Department, was sworn, and identified the letter from Marsh making application for the post tradership at Fort Sill, as having been on file in the Adjutant General's office. He identified the words on it, "file official," as in the handwriting of Gen. Belknap.

Gen. Hazen was recalled and desired to explain a portion of his testimony of yesterday. He said, after consideration, he had become satisfied this letter to Belknap, read yesterday, was not written before he (Hazen) was examined by the committee on military affairs of the House. Witness was cross-examined by Carpenter, and was shown the letter dated City of Mexico, March 15th, 1876, addressed to Hon. H. Clymer, Chairman of the House Committee on expenditures in the war department. He also called attention to the testimony given by him before the committee on military affairs in 1872, which speaks at length of the abuses in post-traderships.

In reply to the questions of Carpenter witness testified that he had some interest in this impeachment. He had been somewhat active in settling things going.

Hon. Heister Clymer was sworn, and testified that Caleb P. Marsh gave evidence before the committee of which he was chairman. Witness produced the original testimony of Marsh and Manager McMahon. He proposed to put it in evidence to show that the facts were brought out by this committee and that the Secretary of War was notified of the testimony, that he read it over and finally tendered his resignation on account of it.

#### WASHINGTON, 12.

On motion of Paddock the joint resolution authorizing the President to accept the services of volunteers to aid in suppressing the Sioux Indian hostilities was taken from the table and referred.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the articles of impeachment against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, 12.—J. J. Fisher was sworn. He corroborated Marsh's testimony as to the payments to Belknap. Had read the contract between Marsh and Evans, and the money had been paid in accordance with its terms. Belknap had never, to his knowledge, written to his firm on the subject of complaints from troops about excessive charges.

Heister Clymer was called and testified to the letters from Marsh previously mentioned.

General Pope was sworn for the defence and testified to Belknap's excellent character.

Commissary General McFeely also attested to the pure character of Belknap and his management of the War Department.

Carpenter submitted a letter from Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, dated Chicago, March 29th, 1872, stating that he had examined a circular on the subject of post traders, issued on the 25th of March, and thought very well of it. So far as the troops were concerned it was especially fair.

Adj. Gen. E. D. Townsend was recalled and testified that he forwarded a letter of Marsh's making application for the post tradership, and also a letter of Gen. Grierson, complaining of abuses at Fort Sill, to the Secretary of War through the ordinary course of business.

The examination of Col. Davis was commenced. He testified that so far as his knowledge went, the manner in which the War Department had been conducted by the late Secretary of War was good.

His character had been one of integrity and honesty.

H. T. Crosby, chief clerk of the War Department, was called, and testified that after the passage of the law of 1870 in regard to post-traders, the Secretary of War called upon all the department commanders to report the names of persons acting as post-traders, within the limits of their command. He testified that Evans was recommended by all the officers at Fort Sill. He understood that the order of March 25th was prepared by Gen. McDowell for the purpose of correcting abuses complained of in the New York Tribune.

C. C. Angur testified that as far as he had relations with Gen. Belknap his administration was regarded as a just and able one.

Ex-Gov. Ralph B. Low of Iowa, Senators Allison and Wright, Gen. Ruger, Gen. S. V. Bennett, Gen. A. A. Humphries, Gen. R. R. Marcy, Judge Advocate Gen. Dunn, Associate Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court, and Hon. John A. Kasson, all testified to the integrity and ability of Belknap.

#### WASHINGTON, 13.

notice that he would call up the river and harbor appropriation bill at the earliest opportunity.

Sherman presented a report of the conference committee on the silver bill, and asked that it be printed; so ordered.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President transmitting reports from General Sherman to Major General Terry in response to calling for information in regard to the troubles with the Sioux; ordered printed and laid on the table.

Sherman, from the committee on finance, reported adversely on the House bill authorizing the Secretary to make allowance for compensation to the collectors of internal revenue who went out of office previous to Feb. 8th, 1875, upon the final settlement of their accounts.

The amendments to the House bill prohibiting the sale of the reservation of the confederated Otee and Missouri bands of Indians in Kansas and Nebraska were non-concurred in and conference asked for.

Frelinghuysen reported that the conference committee on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill had disagreed, and a new conference, asked for by the House, was granted.

#### HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 10.—In connection with Banning's resolution, he submitted the following statement, showing the distribution of the United States troops. There are at present in the army 26,970 troops, located as follows: 4,216 belonging to detachments at West Point; 7,936 located in the Territories; 3,718 in Texas; 3,334 in other southern States; while in the field, operating against Indians, there are, under General Terry only 1,123, and under Gen. Crook only 1,790, making in all 2,913. The remaining 4,000 are located in northern cities and forts.

The Speaker *pro tem.* laid before the House a telegram from the Governor of Maine stating that Blaine having accepted the vacant senatorship from that State had resigned his seat as a member from this day.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Scales, appointing a commission to visit the Indian Territory and report the condition and management of the Indians.

By Steele, of Wyoming, authorizing the President to enlist recruits for the army to aid in suppressing the hostility of certain bands of Sioux Indians.

WASHINGTON, 12.—The House has passed a bill appropriating \$200,000 for the construction of two military posts or depots in the Sioux country, in accordance with the recommendation of Generals Sheridan, Terry, and Custer.

WASHINGTON, 13.—The following letter was sent yesterday to ex-Secretary Bristow by the President:

"Executive Mansion,  
"Washington, July 12, 1876.  
"Hon. B. H. Bristow:

"Dear Sir:—Through the press I learn that the committee of Congress, investigating the whiskey frauds, have summoned you as a witness, and that you, with great propriety, as I think, have declined to testify, claiming that what occurs in a cabinet or between a member of the cabinet and the

executive officially is a privilege, and that a committee of Congress has no right to demand an answer. I appreciate the position you had assumed on this question, but to relieve you from all obligation of secrecy on this subject, and desire not only that you may answer all questions asked relating to it, but wish that all the members of my cabinet, and ex-members of the cabinet since I have been President, may also be called upon to testify in regard to the matters. With great respect,

"Your obedient servant,  
"U. S. GRANT."

WASHINGTON, 12.—Harris, chairman of the committee on elections, reported a resolution on the Louisiana contested election case, declaring Darrell, the sitting member, entitled to the seat; adopted.

The bill providing for the sale of the Fort Kearney military reservation in Nebraska was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

The bill, reported by Page from the committee on Indian affairs, declaring the country north of the North Platte River and east of the Big Horn Mountains open to exploration and settlement, was taken up. The demand for the previous question not being sustained, Mason moved to recommit the bill; agreed to.

Hewitt, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported back the resolution declaring the action of Robert C. Schenck, while United States minister to England in becoming a director of the Emma Mine and his operations in connection with shares of said company and vendor thereof, as ill-advised, unfortunate and incompatible with the duties of his position; adopted.

The House went into committee of the whole on the bill for the protection of the Rio Grande frontier from cattle thieves and marauders from Mexico.

#### AMERICAN.

##### NEW YORK, 10.

Throughout New England to-day a large number of buildings were struck by lightning and destroyed and in some cases people were killed.

Yesterday lightning struck Geo. B. Star's mattress factory, in Manchester, and burned it, together with a quantity of cedar ware stored therein by the Manchester Cedar Works. Loss \$12,000; insured \$8,000.

At Philadelphia to-day a terrific wind and rain storm demolished several window sashes in front of the Main Building, and ripped off a portion of the roof of the Trans-Continental Hotel. The streets were deluged with water.

WASHINGTON, 10.—At a meeting of a number of Gen. Custer's old comrades in arms, held to-night, resolutions of respect to his memory and of his fallen soldiers, and in sympathy for their surviving relatives, were adopted. A movement to organize a Custer monument association was made.

PHILADELPHIA, 10.—During the forenoon the thermometer stood at 102 degrees in the shade. A great number of persons have been prostrated by the heat, and fifteen deaths from sunstroke are reported. Three wagons are regularly employed in removing to the hospitals those overcome on the streets.

NEW YORK, 11.—At the reception last night Dom Pedro said—

"Although sincere gratitude's voice is always silent, I will not hesitate to utter my thoughts to the American Geographical Society for the honor it confers on me, in the presence of men so prominent in geographical science, and such indefatigable explorers of a region where men, rivaling as it were with nature, feel that labor is the greatest glory and more solid base of happiness. On so solemn an occasion, however, it is my duty to express how, in my country, we prize the geographical studies which will bring to light its elements of wealth, and will secure for it (I speak as a Brazilian, but without partiality,) a future brilliant and useful to all nations, with which Brazil has always endeavored to maintain a cordial friendship. The American Geographical Society will allow me to send her a feeling adieu to all the people of the United States who welcomed me with so much kindness, and to explain to them, at the same time, how sorry I am that a motive, double regrettable, has not permitted my remaining longer among them, to see and examine as much as I desired, notwithstanding the means employed

by this great nation to overwhelm the time."

The emperor's address was received with much enthusiasm, as it was some time before Judge Day could introduce Dr. Isaac Hayes.

The Herald has the following additional details of Custer's fight: "He took the flying savages in flank, or doubling back on Reno. Rene crossed the Little Horn, charged down the valley about mile and a half, following was seemed to be flying Indians. They were on a dead run; but all at turned and charged on the advancing soldiers. Reno halted command and engaged the Indians. The fire was terrific, and reminding those present of that engagement of the Wilderness. Reno says never heard firing more terrible. In a moment his command completely surrounded with howling devils on every side, firing short range. Charley Reynolds, well-known scout, afterwards led, exclaimed—'We are gone! There is no hope for us!' But evidently of the same opinion, derided his men to mount, and being the way, they cut forward. Porter's attention was attracted a dying man belonging to Fremont company, who was shot through the heart. The cavalry was flying pursued on every hand by the Indians. Porter sprang to his horse and throwing his arms around neck, goaded it forward, passed and being passed by Indians their chase for scalps. They reached the ford with little loss. McIntosh mounted on a horse which been wounded, was overhauled pulled from his horse, and plugged with pistol shots. While lying the feet of his murderers, in state of confusion, three companies reached the ford, a narrow pass which both men and horses crammed and jammed, with Indians firing into them at short range from the front flank and rear. While in the river Lieut. Hodge was wounded and his horse killed. He received another shot just as reached the bank, and tumbled back into the river dead. The being passed, a wild scramble commenced to reach the bluff beyond but the side of the bluff was steep that the men were compelled to cling to the necks of the animals to prevent sliding from their backs. Col. Smith declares the incline was the steepest he ever saw cended by horse or mule. Then the Indians were yelling on every hand, and firing into the retreating forces at short range, they gained the summit, and just as reached it eight men were seen who fell from their horses. Lieut. Matthews at once set about building a barracks for an hospital, dead animals and dead men being used for this purpose, as were the stores from the pack mules. Those who fell in retreat placed under Porter's charge, the number rapidly increased. Dewolf was killed just as he reached the summit, and Porter was alone with no help, until he escaped from the Indians when with his assistance amputations were performed. fliers inform your correspondent when Custer came in sight of 1,800 lodges, a village of upwards of 7,000 inhabitants, he swung hat and said, 'Hurrah! Custer struck the biggest Indian village on the American continent.' Halting here only for coffee pushed forward at a rapid gallop, took five companies for his personal command. He gave Reno and left four in reserve under Lt. Col. Porter. Dr. Porter believes the same Custer charged with his full complement, only the massacre would have been more terrible. Instead of simply failing to accomplish any good result, so much as he deduced his forces as to have not seriously and permanently mar all hopes of the future success of the expedition. He had only deliberately, and without shadow of excuse, failed to obey his written orders, as given by General Terry's personal directions, but he had acted in active disobedience to the strict junctions of the department command. Instead of confining the line of march to the valley and water courses laid down in his written orders, he moved his command to the mouth of the Powder river, then across to Tongue river, and instead of following the latter stream down to its mouth there to unite with the main command, he, for some unaccountable and unexplained reason, switched off from his prescribed course,