

THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

DAVID O. CALDER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Tuesday, March 7, 1876.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Attorney General Pierpont does not believe any information to Babcock's counsel as regards the programme of the counsel for the government.

Belknap has been named as minister of the United States to Great Britain, and the position has been offered to Mr. R. H. Dana.

Belknap's residence is guarded by police, in order to prevent any attempt at flight by the late Secretary of War.

Several extensive failures reported in the telegraph to-day.

The impeachment articles against Belknap are completed; they contain twenty counts, Marsh, the principal witness against him, has left the country.

Norman Ward, who has been experimenting with ordnance for the U. S. government, is said to be missing and his accounts are unsatisfactory.

The Italian parliament was opened yesterday by the King.

Col. Fred Grant is ordered to join his regiment on the Yellowstone.

The House for Aged People, a Catholic charitable institution in Brooklyn, N. Y., was destroyed by fire this morning; the inmates were burned to death.

Five hundred people, inhabitants of the West Mania Islands, south of Iceland, are said to be dying of starvation.

Evans, the author of Fort Hill, is dismissed by order of President Grant.

More revolution in Mexico.

The delegates elected by the Wyoming Republican Convention held at Evanston yesterday, were instructed to vote for Blaine, for the next President of the U. S.

Albert Grant, the one-time financier, is coming to Washington to testify in the Emma Miller investigation.

Winslow, the forger, is expected to leave for America on the 1st inst.

The bill for an appropriation to purchase the Suez Canal shares passed to its third reading in the House of Commons last night.

Great damage by floods in Hungary.

The Chief Justice of South Australia is dead.

For the result of the French elections on Sunday, see the columns.

The new wing of the London Hospital was opened to-day by Queen Victoria.

Last night a train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad fell through a bridge, sixty-three miles from Harper's Ferry, and was wrecked; for particulars see the multi-mere telegram of to-day's date.

SOME THINGS MUNICIPALLY PROHIBITED.

All the people of this City should take notice of the City Ordinance prohibiting the projecting of stovepipes through roofs or sides of buildings, with a penalty for non-compliance with the ordinance, to pay which would be dearer work than having chimneys built.

The stovepipe part of the ordinance applies to the entire city, and the municipal authorities intend to enforce it. Consequently attention should be paid to it by every citizen, that he may not be liable to be fined for violating the ordinance.

This ordinance has been passed for the prevention of fires, which of late have become more numerous than those caught to be occasion for in this city. It is to every citizen's advantage to have his house and other buildings as secure as is reasonably possible from all danger by fire, for though a good servant it is a very bad master.

One who, therefore, that for his own security and advantage, every citizen, of his own option, would take necessary precautions to prevent fire, but such is not the case, and a stringent law is necessary to prevent people from running stovepipes through wooden roofs and the sides of wooden buildings in the most reckless way.

As advertised, the time for the enforcement of this ordinance has been extended from the first to the twentieth day of this present month of March, in order to give people an opportunity to have the necessary chimneys built. They should take advantage of this clemency of the municipal authorities and comply with the requirements of the ordinance in time to save themselves trouble and further expense.

There is a city ordinance which provides that all fowl, such as turkeys, ducks, geese, and hens, found running at large at any time between the first day of March and the first day of April, shall be forfeited to and shall be killed by any person upon whose premises they may be found trespassing.

There is also an ordinance which says that no cattle, horses, mules, sheep, goats, or pigs, shall be allowed to run at large within the limits of this city, and all such animals may be taken up by any person and driven to the pound, the owners being liable to pay a fine not exceeding ten dollars for each animal.

There is further an ordinance which provides that any person burning weeds, rubbish, or combustibles of any kind within the limits of this city, except between the hours of sunset and sunset, and the burning of any material by a responsible person, and the fire not within fifty feet from any building, fence, stack, or other combustible material, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$100, and to pay all damages. This is an ordinance which is frequently violated.

By Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, 6.—Attorney General Pierpont, acknowledging the

C. P. R. Co. says that he is fully impressed that it is of the highest importance that all the facts should be made to appear in the depositions which are to be taken in this city, and he will see that they do. He asks Sargent to communicate any information he may receive as to the time or precise place they will be taken, and Sargent has telegraphed Van Dike for information.

In connection with Gen. Howard's telegram the War Department has sent to Congress a letter from the army staff officers at Portland, Me., stating that it is a possibility of military necessity for the proposed line of telegraph to Fort Canby, and that the proposed line of telegraph being allowed to swell the amount of the appropriation chargeable to the army.

U. S. Minister to Great Britain.

The President has sent to the Senate the name of Richard H. Dana, Jr., of New York, as his extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain, with the rank of minister.

Belknap's Residence Watched by Police, Sec. 362

Ex-Secretary Belknap remains in his own house, which he has not left since the tender of his resignation, and he is to all purposes a prisoner. The entrance, back and front, being guarded by policemen.

Messrs. Carpenter and Blair, counsel for Belknap, appeared at the Attorney General's office, and asked that the police be removed, as the Secretary had no intention of leaving the house.

To this the answer was made that as soon as an indictment was found, the Secretary would be removed, and he could then give bail, which would relieve him from the surveillance to which he is now subjected.

Should the grand jury meet with any embarrassments in obtaining the necessary evidence to frame an indictment, the arrest will be made without an indictment. Several personal friends have visited General Belknap to assist him of their sympathy in his troubles.

A telegram was sent from the White House, to a gentleman whose name has not been mentioned, outside the Cabinet, tendering the appointment of Secretary of War, acting in accordance with the rule of the President, no mention will be made of his intention regarding this appointment, until the party to whom it is tendered has indicated that he will accept the office.

Judge Black, to-day, appeared before the committee appointed to investigate the Washington real estate pool, and stated, as counsel for Hallist & Kilbourne, that he would, on Wednesday, present a brief questioning authorities to show that the committee had no right to call for the production of Kilbourne's books showing his general estate transactions.

This afternoon Judge Seal, of the police court, received a note from the Attorney General, in which Ex-Secretary Carpenter had informed him that Belknap would not be ready to appear in court to-day.

Belknap, then, asking that his case be allowed to stand, and that an arrangement was agreed to, and Belknap will remain in the custody of the officers, and will have his hearing to-morrow.

Senator Dorsey's bill amendatory of the Pacific R. R. laws asserts, in a preamble, that the Central Pacific R. R. Co., has improperly increased its capital stock, its interest-bearing securities, and its liabilities for or on account of branch roads, and that it is desired to prevent, or postpone for a long time any action on the part of the government in dissolving the rates which it is authorized to do by the 18th section of the law of July 1st, 1862, whenever its net earnings should exceed 10 per centum upon the actual cost of the road between Ogden and Sacramento. The bill therefore proposes to restrain the rate or rate of interest on the bonds of the company secured by a mortgage upon the line or the land granted by the U. S. to aid its construction.

Impeachment Articles Completed.

The committee on the Judiciary, this p. m., completed the Belknap articles of impeachment. They are twenty in number, specifically stating the various charges against him, and they are to be taken up by the Senate to-morrow.

The committee will, to-morrow, on making the reports, move its reference back to the committee on the Judiciary, and the articles may be taken to strengthen the case. Some days may elapse before the articles will be finally acted on by the House and presented.

The committee will not act in haste as they wish to present a case that can be maintained before the Senate. The charges against him are having violated Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

The President has nominated McFadden Patton appraiser of merchandise at Portland, Oregon.

Evans Dismissed—Babcock has not resigned—Reply from Pierpont.

The following telegram was sent to General Sherman to-day:

Adj. Gen. Sherman, Washington, D. C.

The President directs you to notify Evans, post-trader at Fort Sill, that his appointment is revoked; he will be permitted to remain and sell goods at Sill, and he will be allowed to run at large within the limits of this city, and all such animals may be taken up by any person and driven to the pound, the owners being liable to pay a fine not exceeding ten dollars for each animal.

There is further an ordinance which provides that any person burning weeds, rubbish, or combustibles of any kind within the limits of this city, except between the hours of sunset and sunset, and the burning of any material by a responsible person, and the fire not within fifty feet from any building, fence, stack, or other combustible material, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$100, and to pay all damages. This is an ordinance which is frequently violated.

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in which he said among other things that unless important ends were to be gained in other cases he would make no exception with any individual or party. The Attorney General says that the policy indicated in this order was not communicated to him in any circular letter to the district attorneys of these cities, but it was intended to be carried out alike in St. Louis, Chicago, and Milwaukee. Nothing occurred to lead the Attorney General or the Secretary of the Treasury, or the solicitor, so far as the Attorney General knew, to change this policy in any degree; but about the middle of January, and subsequently thereto, he received a number of private letters, and personal statements came to the President, and in a lesser degree to the Attorney General, that bargains were being made, with criminals whose testimony was being sought in the Babcock case, and that a large number of criminals were to be let off from any kind of punishment, and to be relieved of prosecution in a manner likely to bring scandal upon the administration of justice, and quite at variance with the policy expressed by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the Attorney General, and these statements were in a large measure affirmed to the President, and subsequently to the Attorney General by one of the oldest and most trusted supervisors in the service, who claims to speak from personal knowledge upon the subject, and especially in relation to criminals in Chicago. The President was, of course, greatly disturbed by these varied and repeated representations, so at variance with the policy before indicated, and he brought it to the attention of the Attorney General, and suggested that it would be well for the Attorney General to "let the District Attorney reveal the facts in this matter, and then to have a letter written and dispatched by the Attorney General, and it is the one copied in the official records of the department, with a note that the same was sent to the District Attorney at Chicago and St. Louis. In this letter the Attorney General said that he reposed in the officers' good faith, and that he was not prepared to judge of the propriety of anything that could, by any possibility, be construed as favoritism towards those who had defrauded the government, and he remarked: "It is the President's desire that to guilty men should escape." A few days later, the President, being still further pressed about the matter, sent for the Attorney General to learn whether he had taken any action. As the letter was purely official, and all such letters are strictly confidential and intended solely for the eye of the District Attorney, and for the sole purpose of advising them of the complete withdrawal of the government from the frauds of the revenue imagined that they were to reap advantage from the publication of the letter, and that they would be able to get away with the very false construction which they tried to force upon it, they had been or would be signed by the Attorney General. The Attorney General says that since the acquisition of General Babcock he had seen it stated in one of the western papers that the evidence bearing upon the guilt of Babcock was communicated to his counsel by the Attorney General. He wished to state, in the most emphatic manner, and without any possible reservation, that there is not the slightest truth in the statement. He never made a communication, either written or verbal, to either of General Babcock's counsel. As to Stors, who is the counsel specially mentioned, the Attorney General said that he had no recollection that he ever saw him in his life; he was certain he never wrote to him; he might have been in his office, but he did not know him, and he was not introduced to him at some one of the crowded receptions of the President's. This is possible. Very many persons are introduced to him at these receptions whose names are indistinctly heard, and therefore not remembered. He certainly never saw Stors at his house, or in the department, or at any other house or place where he ever conversed with him upon the subject of Babcock's trial or upon any other subject.

Babcock's Retirement from the White House—Ordered to Rejoin his Regiment—Schenck's Resignation.

Babcock's retirement from the White House is likely to be followed by his resignation from the army; it is asserted just now that he would leave the army, and that his resignation is likely to be accepted by the President.

Col. Fred Grant is ordered to rejoin his command in the Yellowstone country, notwithstanding his wife's present health made him anxious to remain east.

The acceptance of Schenck's resignation and the appointment of a successor is another result of the Babcock case. The President is evidently abandoning his obstinate sticking to friends indiscriminately.

The claim says that the cause of the rupture between the President and Babcock is the discovery that the latter is responsible for the failure of the Ferryman letter to the District Attorney relative to the whiskey prosecutions.

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Representatives Clymer, Black, and others, who are members of the committee on the Babcock trial, appeared this morning before the court and stated that they had been subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury. They denied the authority of the court, and stated that they were members of the committee on the Babcock trial, and that they were not bound to appear before the grand jury.

The grand jury, in the U. S. district court, has brought indictments against forty-five persons for the violation of the enforcement act of Congress, by intimidating and hindering persons from voting at the last State election.

Terrible Railway Accident.

Last night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, while the way freight train, with a passenger car, was crossing the bridge over the narrow passage on the Harper's Ferry and Valley Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the middle span gave way, and the engine, tender and train fell through, and were wrecked.

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