

had given his note to Park for 10,000 pounds. For thirteen months Schenck and the other stockholders received one and a half percent a month. At the time he made this agreement there had been no organization of a company, and at the time of its execution there was no suggestion whatever that he should have anything to do with the management of the company; afterwards, however, Park and Stewart thought that Schenck ought to be one of the managers or directors of the proposed company; Schenck dissented from this, but it was urged that they wanted somebody sojourning in London to protect their interests; this seemed to be a plausible reason, but he still objected, saying that he doubted the propriety of his having anything to do with the management while there in a representative capacity, unless he could be satisfied that there were precedents of the kind. If this should be done another condition would have to be complied with—he must know the names of all the directors, as he had thus far heard the name of only one person who had been asked or who had agreed to become a director. On the third of November the names of such persons were furnished him; he was not acquainted with any of them, but he learned that there were among them a member of Parliament and other gentlemen in high position. A precedent of a foreign minister holding office in a joint-stock company was found in the minister from Portugal, one of the oldest and most respected of the diplomatic corps, who was president of a tramway company in Lisbon, the stock of which was being put on the market. Schenck had nothing to do with the proposition of the prospectus of the Emma mine Co. Schenck said that when he went into the business he did not know there was such a person as Albert Grant, not being acquainted in stock or financial circles. Schenck attended only two meetings of the board—on the 28th and 30th of November, and as he resigned in December he never went near the board of directors or the company again. He took no part in the management except giving a proxy vote against Gardner's scheme. He related how he and a friend bought 500 shares in the open market, at 30 or 31 pounds a share, and arranged with Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. to carry that stock, putting up as a margin 2,000 pounds gained by the purchase and sale of previous shares. Eventually the shares were sold at 14 pounds per share.

In a subsequent part of his statement General Schenck said that he calculated his losses in such speculations at fifty or sixty thousand dollars. Of the 500 shares he originally obtained from Park he sold 200 shares to Mrs. Bates, receiving twenty pounds a share; he would have sold the remaining shares, but for the fact that he had been so much abused and criticized; this determined him to retain his shares, which he now held.

In explaining the settlement with Park, Schenck said he gave to him the 500 pounds he received from Mrs. Bates, and 1,594 pounds in addition, and there was a credit of 2,500 pounds on the note which he had given to Park, and which note had been returned to him. This amount Schenck did not understand till his final settlement with Park. It seems that Park had some arrangement with Grant for the payment of a commission to him on the shares; and that Grant gave Park a commission on all the shares held by Schenck, of which Park said Schenck ought to have the benefit, as it belonged to him. As to the payment of the remaining indebtedness to Park, the latter told him he need not trouble himself, and that he felt as safe without security as with it, as he knew it would be paid. Schenck then related how he paid the remainder of the amount due to Park in stocks, &c.

Schenck then alluded to other matters of less importance in connection with the Emma mine, and read a letter from Sir Roundell Palmer in reference to a lawsuit, disproving the statements against him as to Lyon, some of whose statements he characterized as clumsy lies. He did not know that he had ever seen him.

The committee adjourned till tomorrow, when Schenck will again appear.

The committee on expenditures in the War Department, to-day, examined Alex. T. Gray, a clerk in

the Attorney General's office. He testified that B. G. Daniels was desirous of obtaining a post tradership at Fort Stanton, and promised witness \$1,000 if he would get it for him. Gray went to Senator Carpenter and recommended Daniels' appointment, and it was procured but Daniels never paid him the \$1,000.

First Lt. Robert G. Carter, of the 4th cavalry, testified that General Reynolds sent to General McKenzie about 50,000 or 75,000 bushels of corn, bought from Adams and Wicks, contractors at San Antonio, but General McKenzie, who was commander of the post, refused to receive it, on the ground that it was not fit for issue and was too high in price. General Reynolds ordered him again to take it, when McKenzie again refused, and had an inspection of the grain, when it was found to be weevil eaten and musty, and therefore unfit for issue. After McKenzie's second protest Reynolds made a peremptory order, and the former was obliged to take the grain. McKenzie represented that Adams and Wicks were bad men, that they were monopolizing the contracts of the department, and that other contractors offered to furnish good corn for 15 or 20 cents a bushel less; the result was that Reynolds preferred charges to General Halleck against McKenzie for wilful and obstinate disobedience of orders, but he was never tried. The witness said the damaged corn lay around the post for a long time, and was finally wasted, because the horses would not eat it.

J. E. Barrow testified that he was appointed post trader at Fort Union, New Mexico, in 1868, through the influence of W. D. W. Barnard, brother-in-law of General J. C. Dent. After trying other parties he went to Barnard and promised to give him one-third of the profits of the post; Barnard wrote a long letter to General Grant, who was then general of the army, telling him of the proposition made, and detailing the conversation had between witness and Barnard; witness saw the letter. He enclosed the application for the appointment and got it direct from General Grant, through General Smith. Barnard, after enclosing witness' application to General Grant, wrote to Mrs. Grant, telling her of witness' proposition, and asking her influence. Witness says he read the letter, and that Barnard familiarly addressed her as Julia. Barnard is now a bank examiner at St. Louis.

J. D. Wooley, post trader at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wy., testified that he paid ex-Senator Thayer, of Nebraska, \$1,200 to go to Washington three or four times when attempts were made to remove witness, and he contributed \$400 to the republican campaign fund during the last presidential campaign.

Edward Welsh, post trader at Fort McPherson, testified that R. F. Bowers, wholesale grocer at Keokuk, Ia., and brother-in-law of General Belknap, is his partner; he did not believe that Bowers ever wrote to the Secretary of War about the place, he asked him to do so, but he refused. Witness subscribed \$300 for the last presidential campaign fund.

The full House committee on the judiciary held a meeting to-day, to receive the report of the sub-committee who had heard the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. Marsh and others in the Belknap case. The committee passed upon the articles of impeachment, and propose to present them in the House on Thursday, together with evidence in their support. It is the general view of the committee that this is sufficiently strong to convict him of corruption in office.

BOSTON, 28.—The Congressional sub-committee of the committee for investigation of the alleged navy yard frauds in this section, finished their labors last evening, and leave to-day for Washington; the committee accumulated a mass of documentary and other testimony.

The Post publishes an interview with General Kilpatrick, in which he denies that he left Washington to escape testifying before the investigating committee; he says he is ready to swear that General Butterfield offered him \$20,000 to assist him (Butterfield) in securing the New York collectorship, and that he can bring half a dozen witnesses who saw the offer in writing.

NEW YORK, 28.—The Evening Post states that the Treasury Department has, for several weeks, been making an investigation of

the charges preferred against Special Deputy Collector John R. Lydecker, for many years one of the best known officers of the custom service; it is charged that Lydecker permitted serious irregularities in order to show favoritism to his personal and political friends. It is understood that serious charges against several well known officers of the appraiser's department are also under investigation.

The destruction by the freshets in Worcester Co., Mass., is now set at \$500,000 instead of five million dollars.

The boiler at Sauerbier's extensive tool factory exploded to-day, entirely demolishing three brick buildings and destroying a large amount of property; one man was killed and six seriously injured.

This afternoon a heavy rain storm set in, with a high wind, which, at midnight, increased to a gale, accompanied by thunder and lightning. At Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia the storm was very violent. At the latter city the new depot of the passenger street railway company, occupying nearly a square of ground, at the corner of 12th Street and Susquehanna Avenue, was blown down; loss heavy. A Toronto dispatch reports that a severe snow storm prevails throughout Ontario.

MONTREAL, 28.—It is stated on good authority, that when Marsh first came to Montreal he became acquainted with an Ottawa gentleman, to whom he made a statement which is said to differ from anything hitherto made public; detectives are said to have passed through this city on Friday last, for Ottawa, to get at the facts, to be used in the impeachment trial.

SCRANTON, Pa., 28.—Forty miners left this city for the Black Hills yesterday; they were accompanied to the depot by a brass band and a crowd of about 2,000 men, women and children. The gold hunters were provided with arms, ammunition and mining implements, and were regularly officered.

WASHINGTON, 28.—Minister Schenck appeared before the committee on foreign affairs, to-day, bringing with him a satchel filled with papers, and gave a circumstantial account of his connection with the Emma mine.

After a few preliminary remarks, Schenck said that in October, 1871, he met, at the Edwards Hotel, London, ex-Senator Stewart and Mr. Park; it was at the table of Wm. M. Evans, of New York. He was not sure whether it was at the table or at a subsequent interview that Stewart said something about the purpose, and informed him that he and Park were interested in the property of the Emma mine, and were desirous of putting the stock on the English market, and they were then engaged in negotiations. In making this communication to him, either at the dinner table or afterwards, his attention was directed to what Stewart called Little Cottonwood Cañon, in Utah; he represented that when at the Land Office in Washington, just before he left the United States for London, calling there for the purpose of effecting the promotion of a clerk, the commissioner exhibited some rich silver ore found in Little Cottonwood Cañon. Reverting to his sojourn in London, and to his there having met Park for the first time, and after hearing of the object of the visit of Stewart and Park, and their conversation as to the value of the property, the suggestion was first made by Stewart to Schenck, that the latter ought to become interested in this valuable property, the finest yet brought out. Schenck answered that he had no means to invest, and if he had he would not go into the matter unless he could considerably add to his income by taking a considerable number of shares.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed the nomination of Jas. M. Coghlan, as Chief Justice of Utah.

ST. LOUIS, 28.—After a continuous rain all day yesterday, the heaviest snow storm of the season set in about 10 o'clock last night, and up to present writing, 11 a. m., some ten inches of snow has fallen; the streets are in a horribly slushy state, and street railroad and other travel is much impeded.

TOLEDO, Ohio, 28.—The worst snow storm of the season, with a furious north-westerly gale, commenced early this morning, and at one p. m. it still prevails without signs of abatement; six inches of snow have already fallen, and it is badly drifted. The thermometer is 33.

NEW YORK, 29.—During the

storm last night a frame building on the outskirts of Brooklyn, occupied by a colored family, was blown down, and the wife and little boy killed; the husband and another child were badly injured. A steamer and two barges were sunk in the Hudson river, while a landslide on the Hudson River railroad detained the fast mail train three hours. A Buffalo dispatch reports that a severe snow storm detained stock and freight trains from four to six hours.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 29.—The Secretary of the Navy denies the published statement that he transmitted money to the house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., in September, 1873; the money was transmitted to the paymaster general of the navy, then in London, to protect the credit of the navy in the event of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. stopping payment of the navy drafts, and was deposited in the Bank of England and with J. S. Morgan. No advances were made to Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. until the latter part of October, and after the House had shown its intention and ability to continue its regular payments of navy drafts, and after ample security had been given to protect the Government. The Secretary also says, the investigating committee can have all the telegrams, including the translation of the ciphers, on asking the department for them.

POTTSVILLE, 29.—The miners of the Sherandoah City colliery have joined the Kohinor and Turkey Run strikers.

COLUMBUS, O., 29.—The republican state convention, to-day, declared that the thanks of the people are due to President Grant for his services as a soldier and civilian, and recommended as an able and honest patriot R. B. Hayes to the national republican convention for nomination for President of the U. S., and the State delegates were instructed, and the district delegates requested to use their earnest efforts to secure his nomination. After three cheers for Hayes, the next President, and a short speech by ex-Governor Noyes, the convention adjourned.

MEMPHIS, 29.—Dr. H. S. Brawer, a member of the California senate, died here to-day, of aneurism of the heart.

The rise in the river is very slow, but it has almost reached the danger line, and the reports from above show that the present flood will exceed that of February, or last August, and, as all the tributaries below here are at flood tide, there is much uneasiness below here among planters.

HARRISBURG, 29.—At the State Republican Convention, to-day, the following was among the resolutions adopted—

"Resolved, That in recognition of the eminent services, both in the field and cabinet, of the rare executive ability and unswerving rectitude of Governor John F. Hartranft, the republicans of Pennsylvania, with just pride, present his name to the consideration of the republicans of the Union for nomination to the presidency of the U. S., in the full confidence that the great qualities which have rendered his administration of State affairs a model, even by the confession of his political foes, will insure as wise, as capable, as unflinching, as honest and as successful a conduct of the vast and varied interests of the nation; that the delegates from Pennsylvania, in the National Republican Convention, are hereby instructed to present Governor Hartranft's name to the convention as the choice of Pennsylvania, and to give him earnest, constant and united support, and to cast the vote of Pennsylvania as a unit, as the majority of the delegation shall direct."

David Aiken, Henry Hasly, Jno. M. Purviance, and Wm. Foster were elected alternate delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, 29.—The French steamer *Labrador*, on its way from this city to New York, dragged ashore near Fort Delaware last night, and had not got off at last accounts.

At seven o'clock this a. m., an arch, in the addition, being constructed at Memorial Hall, Centennial grounds, fell, and eight workmen were injured; one of them, John H. Kennedy, was seriously hurt; the building is not greatly damaged.

JACKSON, Miss., 29.—In consequence of the following letter which was read during the session of the House of Representatives, the House adopted a resolution, by a

vote of 78 ayes to 10 nays, instructing the manager of the Ames impeachment case to discontinue proceedings, and to withdraw the articles—

"Executive Mansion,
"Jackson, March 29, '76.
"Messrs. Durant and Pryor.
"Gents—In reply to your suggestion, I beg to say that, in consequence of the election of last November, I found myself confronted with a hostile Legislature, and embarrassed and baffled in my endeavors to carry out my plans for the welfare of my State and my party, I resolved therefore to resign my office as Governor of the State of Mississippi; but in the meanwhile articles of impeachment were instituted against me, and of course I could not and would not retire from my position under the reputation of any charge affecting my honor or integrity, and for the reason indicated I still desire to accept the burdens which are compensated by no public usefulness, and if the articles of impeachment presented against me were dismissed, I should feel at liberty to carry out my desire and purpose of resignation."

"I am very truly yours,
(Signed) "ADELBERT AMES."

At three o'clock the impeachment court assembled, and Mr. Featherstone presented the resolution and asked that the impeachment articles against Governor Ames be dismissed, which was done.

Mr. Durant, of Governor Ames' counsel, then read as follows—

"Ex. Office, Jackson,
March 29.

"To the people of the State of Mississippi.

"I hereby respectfully resign my office of Governor of the State of Mississippi.

(Signed) "ADELBERT AMES."

Col. J. M. Stone, president pro tem of the Senate, was installed as Governor at 5 p. m.

The resignation of the governor was a complete surprise to all, except to a few who agreed to this plan last night. The republicans are indignant.

WORCESTER, Mass., 29.—About 8 o'clock to-night, an alarm was given through the valley that the dam of the Lyndebrook reservoir, which supplies the city with water, was giving way. The work of clearing out dwelling houses and mills through the valley was at once begun and the excitement was great. The water was pouring in torrents through the stone gate house, and an entrance was forced to the gate house, but the waste gate could not be opened, it being clogged with stones and gravel, and the iron rods with which it is worked being bent. The reservoir covers 140 acres, and stores 670 million gallons of water.

2:50 a. m.—All the water has stopped running through the city pipes, and it is thought the dam has given way bodily; if such is the case there will be no communication, except on foot, with the city.

WASHINGTON, 29.—Gen. Schenck reappeared before the committee on foreign affairs to-day. Alluding to the writ served on him just previous to leaving London, he produced a note from the law firm stating that they had served it under the impression that he had resigned, apologizing for the mistake, and asking him to consider the proceedings abandoned. In answer to the remark that it had been said that he left England without taking leave of the Queen, Schenck explained that he came home on leave of absence, but not knowing his status, he did not know whether he would return to London. The usual note was sent to Lord Derby, stating that as he was leaving suddenly he was not able to pay his personal respects, and that he had left the legation in charge of Col. Hoffman. It was usual that the resignation of a Minister took effect on the appointment of his successor, and as his successor had not yet been appointed he supposed that he was still Minister, but on leave of absence. He left London for Washington for the sole purpose of appearing before the committee. Explaining the transaction between Schenck and Park on the shares and notes, Schenck said that Park insisted on allowing him a balance of over six thousand pounds, as the interest to which he was entitled on the purchase and sale of the stock. Schenck refused to receive all such credit, and insisted on paying or settling in some way, as

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