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Flour, Shipping and Whisky Stencils a specialty Key, Baggage and Hotel Checks, Dating, Bank and Official tamps, Notarial and Society Seals.

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^{Black} and Colored Gros Grains **SPRING 1876.**

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"Chency's American silks" combine most beau-tifully in costumes with all the soft wool fabrics now in vogue, and we heartily recommend them for their beauty and durability to the attention of our readers."—Scribner's Monthly, d & w lm 4p

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Situated south of the James Langworthy residence. Price, from One Hundred to Four Hundred Dollars. Terms of Sale—1/2 Cash and the balance in One. Two and Three years. Also 3 Lots on Fourteenth St., and 2 on Locust Streets. Inquire of

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No. 380 Main St., Dubuque, Iowa.

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Have you read The Am. Exc. & Col. Agen-cy's new book? if not send for it immediate-l; no married or single woman, no young girl, no mother that has the welfare of the children and husband at heart, no virtuous. & pure minded man or woman; no young man or maiten comcemplating Holy Matrimony, no student or Doctor of Divinity, no lawyer, no hook agent. no sudent or Doctor of Divinity, no lawyer, no book agent, no banker, no merchant or manufacturer can affort to be without this book a single day; Ministers of the Gospel and Holy man of every creed prase it from their pulpits daily; no wife, sister or brother should be without this book. Elderly men and women, and men out of employment will find in its strictly moral pages many facts that may save them years of misery and prace them in emp oyment, lead them to opulence, comfort, wealth and contentment of mind. Write for the book this day, this very hour, do not procrastinate. Sent to very hour, do not procrastinate. Sent to any one address, post-fice on receipt of six cents in stamps. Two copies 110, six copies 25c. Address The AM. EXC. & ('OL, Agency No 164 & 166 Rar dolph St, Chicago, Ill. Hide and Leather, Bank Building.

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Contents: Keller's American Hymn. Hali Columbia. Star Spangled Banner.

1776.

God Save the Queen. Rule Brittania. Rosst Beef of old England. Men of Harlech, | Welch] Star Spangled Banner.
Our Flag is there.
Red, White and Blue.
Yankee Doodlo.
To thee, O Country.
Columbia the Gem.
Watch on the Rhine.
Fatherland. [German.]
Wearing of the Green.
St. Patrick's Day.
Russian Natn'l Hymn.
Austrian
Paine in Oleth 75 Apr. Boorle '50 Apr. Partant poor Syrie.
Marseilles Hymn.
Garibaldi Hymn. Garphald Hymn.
King Oscar. [Swedish.]
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Bruce's Address.
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MUSIC appromiate to the year will be found "American Tune Book," (\$150) in Father Kemp's "Old Folks Concert Tunes" Tourjee's Centennial Collec-tion (40 ots) and, in Sheet Music, Martha Wash-

ngton Quadrilles, Centennial March, &c., &c. LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

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Successors to Lee & Walker, Philadelphia, VANITY FAIR, It is shaved from best Va. natural leaf, for Meerschaum and Cigarettes. Does not make the tongue sore.

Sample on receipt of
20 cents. Highest aware, Vienna 1873. Send for
Circular. WM. S. KIMBALL & CO.,
Peerless Tobacco Works. Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SPORTSMEN.

A trusty friend in weariness and trouble: a solid resource in Winter and rough weather, is a sweet pipe with Vanity Fair. Best dealers have it.

From Forest and Stream, N. Y We have received from Messrs. Kimball & Co., of Rochester, some choice specimens of their celebrated Vanity Fair tobacco in neat metal cases holding a pound each; and after most thorough trial do not hestate to concede to it all the good qualities which its manufacturers claim for it. It is a most superior article and a great for it—It is a most superior article and a great comfort to d scriminating smokers.

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A regularly educated and legally qualified physician, has been longer engaged in the special treatment of all Veneread, Bexual and Chronio Diseases than any other physician in St. Louis, as back files of city papers will show.

Syphilis, Gonorrhæa, Gleet, Striotures, Orchitis, Hernia or Rupture, all Urinary and Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections, of the throat, skin or bones, are treated with unparallel success, on latest scientific principles. His opinion of any case costs applied.

Spermatorrhæa, Sexual Debility and Spermatorrhæa, Sexual Debility and Impotency as the result of self-abuse, sexual excesses in naturer years, or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects: nervoueness, seminal veakness, debility, dimness of sight, defective memory, pimples on the face, phylical decay, aversion to society of famales, confusion of ideas, loss of sexual power, etc., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are permanently cured. From the great number of applicants, he is enabled to keep the charges low.

Ago with experience can be relied upon. It is self-evident that a Physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this frequently recommend persons to my care. Confidential consultation, personally or by letter free and invited. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent by express or mail everywhere. Curable cases guaranteed, when doubt exists it facility is accommendation.

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Explaining who may marry, who not, why. The Impediments to Marriage—Causes, Consequences, Cure. Physiological discoveries in the interesting function of Reproduction. About pimples on the face and blood impurities. Why our people are prematurely infirm. All that the doubtful or inquisitive wish to know. An illustrated 250 page book, containing much information for the Married er those contemplating marriage. Everybody should buy and keep where they can find it. Sent to any address, securely scaled. Sy mail or 50 cents. German edition, smaller. So couts. Discusses peculiar to women, 15 cents. Venerocal and Sexual diseases. If cents. Pamphlet free at office, or for 6 cents postage, Eand by mail for any of bis works, and judge for rourself.

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MRS. DR. KECK'S

Practice has been increasing so rapidly in Chicago, Rockford and other cities, that she has found it impossible to reach Dubuque at the time advertised. She will be at the Tremont House on March 1st, '76 to remain one week only, where she will be pleased to see her former patients, she will be pleased to see her former patients, and all others who may need her professional

My daughter, Jessie Williamson, has been par-My daughter, Jessel Wilmanson, has been par-tially deaf for 12 years, caused by scarlet fever. She has been under the treatment of Mrs Dr. Keek, and is improving rapidly. Any person de-sirous of further information relative to the vir-tues of Mrs. Dr. Keek's Catarrh Remedy, can call on me at my residence, No 12 Orleans street, Rock Island.

MRS. WILLIAMSON.

MRS. WILLIAMSON.

The Keck method has cured me of deafness For three years I had tried many prominen aurists without relief. Boots & Shoes, 704 9th ave., N. Y. WASHINGTON MATTERS.

Report on Accounts of the Freed men's Bureau.

Congressman Hayes Exonerated as to Salling a Cadetship.

Matters Dealt With by the Various Committees.

REPORT ON FREEDMEN'S BUREAU. WASHINGTON, D. C., Maich 24.-The annual report of Ajdt.-Gen. Vincent, in charge of the Division of Freedmen's Affairs, has reached the House. He reports the result of the final overharling of the books, papers, and accounts of the late Freedmen's Bureau. Sums aggregating \$46,000 were sent out by Bullock to dishursing officers and not paid out by them. Upon the return of all these sums Bullock did not cancel the vouchers in the Treasury already allowed him for the disbursements. The Secretary of War recommends a criminal suit against Bullock for attempting to settle his accounts by using retained vouchers for \$16,000, the original of which had already been credited with It was found that a large balance of deficits were maintained for several years, ranging from \$9,000 to \$800,000 a month. These were the sums reported on hand in designated depositaries or the Treasury, but not in fact there. Gen. Vincent expresses the opinion that these large sums were used for private purposes, and calls attention to the fact that, as soon as the transfer of the Bureau to the War Department stopped these irregularities, the troubles of the Freedmen's Bank began. The amount of the retained bounty fund to be accounted for is still \$131,000. The books and checks have been destroyed and the vouchers withdrawn from the Treasury to conceal this fraud, but it has been mainly discovered. In the Rest Home colony, in Louisiana, \$20,000 was put into the Freedmen's Bank by order of the late Commissioner in violation of orders, and left there when the order was issued transferring all the money of the Bureau to the War Department. Of the \$340,000 loaned plant ers, \$200,000 still remain due in South Carolina alone. Of the \$140,000 returned, much of it was diverted to another head of appropriation, and used for purposes not contemplated by Congress. In 120 complaint cases, Gen. Vincent reports false youchers filed in the Treasury amounting to \$22,500. The Second Auditor has written to Gen. Howard asking him to return this sum before suit begins to recover

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES. The committee on elections held a ses-

sion last evening on the LeMoyne-Farwell case, and heard the final arguments. The case hinges on the admittance of the pauper vote, and Farwell has shown by the laws of Illinois and a decision of the Supreme Court of the State on a similar pre-cedent that they were entirely illegal. The sub-committee having the matter directly in charge agreed to throw out the pauper vote, which will leave Farwell a majority, and it is quite certain that the main committee will coincide in their opinion. No decision was reached this evening, but a meeting will be held to-morrow, at which a

final vote will probably be taken. The committee reported to-day in the case of Bromberg vs. Haroldson, of Alabama, giving the seat to Haroldson, a Republican and a negro; also in the case ef Finley vs. Walls, of Florida, giving the seat to the contestant, a Democrat. A minority report was made in favor of Walls on the ground that the committee threw out too many Republican votes for justice.

HAYS EXONERATED. The sub-committees of the judiciary, to whom was referred the charges against the Hon. Charles Hayes, of Alabama, of selling a cadetship to West Point, have concluded their investigations and find nothing in the testimony to show that Mr. & Hays received a penny to make the appointment. The report of the committee will exonerate Mr. Hays from all responsibility.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate. WASHINGTON, March 24.-The Senate took up the Post Route bill. Mr. Hamiin said that the committee had

paid personal attention to all proposed routes, and had made personal inquiry from different members as to the necessity of all they had proposed. They had stricken out and inserted only such as they had carefully scrutinized, and perhaps upon this statement the Senate would not insist on having the bill read in full. A debate ensued, during the course of which Mr. Sargent said let the departments send their mail matter by a stroke of the pen. It will take no more time than to lick a stamp, and it costs no more to send mails in this manner than it does with a stamp on them. He believed this economy might be carried a little farther and the members of Congress and Senators might be put into communication with their constituents by the franking privilege. He believed it right that the members and Senators should be permitted to communicate with their constituents, and send them such information,

necessary. The bill was amended as to minor points and passed. The Senate resumed the consideration of the Senate bill to count the votes of President and Vice President. Mr. Burnside moved to reconsider the vote, whereby the bill was passed to the third reading, and then introduced an amendment providing for the emergency of two sets of returns from one State. Amendment rejected.

printed and otherwise, as they deemed

Mr. Bayard introduced an amendment providing that in case of disagreement in the contending votes that the House should decide which was legally elected.

After debate the question was taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Bayard, which lost-18 year to 35 nayes.

The question was taken on the passage of the bill and it passed—yeas 32, nays 26. Yeas-Messers. Allison, Dawes, Ingalls. Morrill, '(Maine), Anthony, Dorsey, Jones, (Nevada), Morton, Boutwell, Ferry, (Kentucky,) Oglesby, Burnside, Frelinghuysen, Logan, Paddock, Cameron, (Pennsylvania

Stamilton, McMillan, Patterson, Cameron, (Wisconsin,) Hamlin, Merrimon, Mitchell) Sherman, Speucer, Christiancy, Sargeant, Hitchcock, Thurman, Windomn, Wright. Total 32.

Naves-Messers. Sones, (Florida), Bay ard, Dennison, Kelley. Stevenson, Bogy, Eaton, McCreery, Wallace, Caperon, Edmunds, McDonald, White, Cockerell, English, Masey, Withers, Conkling, Goldthwaite, Randolph, Cooper, Stowe, Ranson, Dawes, Johnston, Saulsbury. To-

Mr. Thurman said he was at a loss to see what the Senators could see in this bill of a partsian nature, and moved a reconsid eration of the vote whereby the bill was passed in order to give one more chance to fix some bill to meet the question. When two sets of returns were sent in, he did hope in that chamber where debate was allowed, some measure could be perfected to meet the necessity of the case; if not, there was no hopes of getting it done at this Congress. The motion was entered.

The Senate took up the consular and diplomatic bill and made it the order of buusiness and then went into executive session. Soon after adjourned till Mon-

House.

Mr. Hurlburt argued against any reduction of the salaries of government offi-

cials. Mr. Kasson suggested that the matter of economy, the majority of the House want possibly go minority possibly not and the far enough. He proposed to see if there was not some ground on which careful and prudent men on both tides could combine in the consideration of this bill. Proceedig to discuss the reduction of salaries, he declared he would a thousand times rather strike down the compensation of Members of Congress to what it was prior to 1860, \$3,000, than to touch the poor pay of various employes of the government who are only receiving now the same as they received thirty years ago; that the proposed reduction in the State Depa.tment was not retrenchment, but disorganization.

At the close of Mr. Kasson's speech, the committee proceeded to consider the bill in detail. The item for the compensation of Senators, which is the first item in the bill having been read which fixes the salaries at \$4,000. Mr. Baker, of Indiana, moved tổ reduce it to \$3,000.

Mr. Foster moved to reduce it to \$2,700 and intimated that the Democratic majority, if it wanted to be corsistent, should vote for a reduction to \$2,700.

Mr. Randall asked why he had not proposed that amendment in committee instead of resisting a reduction of the salary 10 per cent. Mr. Randall said he wanted to show the country and the House the inconsistency, the duplicity, of the gentleman of Ohio in coming here and offering an amendment to reduce the salaries of members to \$2,700, while he resisted in the committee a reduction of \$500.

Mr. Foster—I have a good answer to that attack Mr. Randall—I have made no attack.

duplicity and inconsistency. Mr. Randall -There is inconsistency in your amendment, and you do not expect it to be adopted.

Mr. Foster-Try it and see.

Mr. Randall-The Committee on Appropriations has fixed the compensation of members where I think the people of the country will be satisfied.

Mr. Foster stated that he had offered the amendment in good faith, as he did eyerything. There was no demagoguery about him, and the gentleman well knew there was no consistency in this bill unless the salaries of members were reduced to \$2,700. Up to a year ago Mr. Randall had been an advocate of high salaries, and his marvelous conversion had taken place since that time. He gave him credit for an honest conversion, but he didn't want him or any other gentleman to strive to deter him (Foster) from the honest discharge of his duties by the charge of duplicity.

Mr. Baker, (Ind.), said he had pledged to his constituents to use his voice and vote in the direction of retrenchment, economy and reform, and he intended with all honesty and good faith to redeem that

pledge. Mr. Chittendon declared himself as earnestly and conscientiously in favor of every possible economy, because no man could foretell how the Government was to meet its expenses. He warmed members that if they reduced salaries of the Government officials below the point which would sustain them respectably, and did not reduce their ewn salaries to the same point, the would howl in judgcountry ment at their inconsistency. If the members came here to make money, then the compensation of \$7,500 would not be too much, but if they came to serve the country, then \$3,000 was enough to cover their expenses for the time they were required to spend here.

Hoar trusted that the House did not propose to present the pitiful spectacle that was present in the last Congress of wrangling about its pay. If there was anything in the political history of the country that he would give a good deal to have struck out, it was debates on that subject in the last two Congresses. He would vete against change in the salaries of members: Firt, because it was a thing which ought not to be stirred up for political purposes, and second, because he thought on the whole it was as near right as could be got at. entirely respected and honored position of the gentleman from Penn y.vania (Randall) when he said that he yielded his individu al judgment in the matter where he was personally concerned to the general dentiment of the people, and he sympatized with him very much, when, on being asked what he had done with the money, he replied: "It was none of the business of of the questioners." A very good answer.

Mr. Randall explained that the difficulty which the committee had met was that if other salaries were reduced and not the salaries of members they would be chargeable with inconsistency. He had great respect for the views of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Hoar), tory.

yet his argument would really go to show that no salary ought to be reduced. It seemed to him there was one safe, firm ground on which to stand - to apply the measure of reduction to all salaries. The House could not go through the reductions. proposed if it did not reduce the salaries of its own members.

Mr. Casswell characterized the bill as a compilation of inconsistency and insincer-

Mr. Blount defended the action of the committee on appropriations, and said that the committee had assented to all the proper and responsible propositions on the part of the departments. The bill made a reduction of at least \$5,000,000. He had heard predictions of the failure of the bill, but if there was any failure the Democratic side of the House would not be respon-

Mr. Hill moved to make the reduction of salaries commence the 4th of March, 1877, and agreed with Mr. Hoar that it was indecent in members of Congress to be squaboling over their own pay. His amendment would obviate that difficulty. Townsend had no hesitatnacy in

declaring himself opposed to the amendment of the gerteman from Ohio, (Foster,) as he was opposed to the proposition of the committee. He said the salary was not too much for any man who could not live out of his private fortune, or out of post-traderships, or out of railroad grants, and there was not enough of them to go round.

After further debate the question was taken on Foster's amendment to fix the pay at \$2,700, and it was rejected, there being but 24 votes in the affirmative. The amendment offered by Hill was also

rejected. Kelly moved to strike out the \$4,000 and insert \$5,000, and spoke in favor of

that motion. The question being on Mr. Foster's amendment, Mr. Foster asked Mr. Randall to allow a vote by the yeas and nays.

Mr. Randall said that in the early stage of the bill he was unwilling to depart from the usual rule. Mr. Foster-There is no rule against

Mr. Foster-Will you allow me to offe. an amendment? Mr. Randall—I am so instructed by the committee. (Laughter on the Republican

Mr. Randall-Well, the usual practicer

side) I will vote for it. After a long debate between Messrs. O'Brien and Holmes, the House adjourned till Monday.

FOREIGN.

The Eastern War-Cloud - European Grain Market.

THE EASTERN WAR CLOUD. BERLIN, March 24.—A special says that it is reported that 60,000 Chassepot rifles, w ich were captured from the French in the late war, have been purchased here for Servia. The Government of Bohemin has ordered the frontier to be watched in ordeo to prevent the conveyance of rifles tr Bervia through the Austrian territory. EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKET.

London, March 24.—The corn trade since the beginning of the week has rather gained strength, and values have slowly and steadily improved. The Provincial markets yesterday reported a shilling advance on wheat, but with fine weather the inquiry is becoming small again. The London market since Monday has received 27,310 quarters of maize, and 1,855 quarters of wheat. supplies of foreign grain for the next four weeks include 25,600 quarters of California wheat, 240,000 quarters of American 41,000 quarters of Galatz Corn—Trade on the conmaize, maize. tinent is firm and continues advancing at Paris and other markets. Wheat is quoted at 10 shillings and four pence and barley at seven shill. and seven pence-below December and average. Oats are exactly an average to-day. At Dark Lane business was slack, but prices were fully sustained at Monday's advance. Beans, peas and flour unchanged at the stock exchange. It is believed that more important home railway lines have been heartily over sold. Money is plentiful Owing to the Suez Canal payments. Discounts are weak at the ruling rate for the best paper. There is little doing in Consols and other government securities have been steady.

How the Mexican Government Raises Money. Austin, Tex., March 25.-A Brownsville

special to the News says: Yesterday after-

noon General Labarra gave the merchants and business men of Matamoras a peremptory order to meet him at his office at half past four. When they met he stated that the object of the meeting was to raise \$10\$,000, secured by 30 per cent. in Custom House bonds, saying it was a friendly offer, and if not accepted he would raise the money by force, and not scruple to use of his government in his hands, and would present were then called on to subscribe to the loan. When Senor Antonio Langoria was called, he sail he was unable to subscribe. He was immediately confined in artillery quarters, and is there yet. He can be released by subscribing \$10,000. Ten thousand dollars have been demanded from the house of Don Francisco Armedius, the manager of which is an American citizen and is in New Orleans at present. Some members of the firm are on this side. Last night \$30,000 were subscribed; today \$14,300. The sum thus raised falls \$57,000 short of what is needed, and Gen. Laborra says he will call for the balance in fifteen days or so. In addition to this forced loan the Mexican government has levied a tax of 1 per cent. upon capital, property, &c. American merchants have subscribed to the loan, but in view of the ulterior measures of Gen. Laborra they have applied to U.S. Consul Wilson for protection. Gen. Delso is near Matamoras with more than 1,000 men. It is supposed that he will attack soon. The above facts will aid materially to give him an easy vic-

CRIME.

A Gang of Bond Forgers Arrested in Pennsylvania.

Deathbed Confession of an Indiana Murderer.

An important arrest of bogus bond makers,

FORGERS ARRESTED. WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 24, 1876 .-

traced to Scranton, has been made by the Secret Service Department of the United States. Some time in the early part of last month information was sent to the Secret Service at Washington that there were a number of persons in Luzerne and Northampton counties, of this State, who were making plates from which bank and Treasury notes and also United States bonds could be made. Chief Washburne and Assistant Chief Benson at once took the the matter in hand and came to Scranton, where they learned that one W. H. Barr had gone to Iowa from there with a number of spurious bonds. Obtaining a description of him, an officer was put upon his trail, and, after following him up, succeeced in obtaining an introduction to him. The officer, who represented himself to Barr at first as an insurance agent, soon gained his confidence, and finally, after exchanging vows of confidence, Barr agreed to take the officer to Scranton, where he said his friends would furnish. him with all the necessary materials for bonds. On coming to Scranton the officer learned that a man named Charles H. Wintermute, of Portland, Northampton county, had purchased a right from George G. Winans, the owner of the process, for \$1,-000. An assistant was dispatched to Portland, and Wintermute was secured after having been caught in the act of selling a thousand dollar bond. Yesterday George G. Winans and W. H. Barr, an alleged confederates, were also arrested in Scranton, when the former gave bail in the sum of \$5,000, and the latter \$2,000. It is said that many are implicated in the scheme, and fresh developments are ex-

pected daily. Winans had always thought

he was secure, as he claimed to simply sell

the right of using his process, and did not

lend himself to any criminal purpose in

counterfeiting bonds or notes. Several

counterfeit bonds, together with the com-

position used in the process, have been

confiscated. The composition, which is of

a peculiar character, is spread upon the

face of a genuine bond, which hardens.

quickly and leaves a perfect impression.

The cast is then electrotyped and used for any number of perfect fac-similes. DEATH BED CONFESSION OF A MURDERER. Nashville, Ind., March 14.—Tom Barker, who was sentenced to, Penitentiary from this county for two years for grand larceny, but was afterward granted a new trial by the Supreme Court, and on a change of venue went to Madison county, which resulted in a commutation of his sentence. to thirty days in the County Jail, has made a confession on his death-bed of the murder of Mrs. Foulke over a year ago, at which time her husband, Amasa Foulke, was arrested for wife murder, tried, and sentenced to prison for life, but acquitted. upon the second trial. It seems that Barker was one of the number who attempted to rob Amasa Foulke on that eventful night, and Barker shot Mrs. Foulke to pre-

vent her giving the alarm, he fearing that she had recognized him. New Evidence Against Belknap. The Judiciary Committee are confident

that, without reference to any evidence

witnesses may now give, they have suffi-eient evidence against Belknap to impeach him. In the New York Tribune of February-, 1872, the corrupt bargain between Maish and Evans, the \$12,000 annual payment by Evans to Marsh, and the extortions practiced upon soldiers to enable Eyans to pay this sum to Marsh, were set forth in substantially the same form in in which they have since been proved to exist. Tat article was read by General Belknap at the time of its publication. He saw Marsh about it very soon afterwards, and asked him if the contract therein described in fact existed. Marsh replied that it did. This brings to Belknap full knowledge of the existence of the contract. Gen. Belknap, within a few days thereafter, it has been proved, wrote to Capt. Griercon, commanding at Fort Sill, asking him if the facts relative to extortion practiced there existed as charged in the Tribune article. In due course of mail, Capt. Grierson replied, making a full report upon the management of that tradership post, and confirming all the statements of the Tribune article, with fuller details. That report passed through the hands of Adjutant-General Townsend, and was by him referred to Gen. Belknap. Townsend has also testified of his own knowledge that Belknap read the Grierson report. . This brings the knowledge of the outrages committed upon soldiers officially to the knowledge of Belknap before the end of March. 1872. Knowing these facts, Belknap, to December, 1875, received quarterly paysevere means; he said he had the interests | ments from Marsh, for which he receipted. by indorsement of "O K" upon the exserve them at all hazards. The merchants press receipts, and was also in continuous correspondence with Marsh relative to the Fort Sill post, to remittances which were to be sent to him, and to investments to be made for him. This much the Committee declare themselves able to prove, and they feel confident that upon this evidence an

indictment of impeachment can be framed which will secure a verdict of guilty.

Early Settlers of Michigan. DETROIT, Mich., March 24.—The noted scientest, Professor W. D. Gunning, of Boston, aided by a party of amateurs, today, visited the ancient burial mounds at Spoonville, Ottawa county, Mich. Only two mounds were opened, from which were taken five skulls, large quantities of human bones, copper, hatchets and needles; also fine specimens of pottery. It is concluded that the race to which these relics belong inhabited this section

of Michigan not less than 2,000 years sgo. Sporting News.

San Francisco, March 24.—Golden Gatecontinues the favorite in the pools at 70. Ravenna 59, Hockhocking 58, Chance 26.