CUBA BY RAIL

From Havana to Villa Clara Through the Island.

AN ABOLITIONIST CUBAN PLANTER.

The Complaint of Two Exchequers Draining Cuba.

BARRACKS, BUT NO SCHOOLHOUSES.

Sunday Scenes Among the Slaves of the Antilles.

THE REGION OF HOSTILITIES.

Scattered Bands that Keep Up Spanish Garrisons.

ANOTHER YEAR OF THE REBELLION CERTAIN.

Our Special Commissioner Starts "at His Own Risk."

VILLA CLARA, Dec. 30, 1872. After waiting patiently at Havana four days for my credula, or permission to travel, I was informed by the Consul that the authorities would issue e until the 2d of January. Thinking that I had already been delayed a sufficient length of time by this humbug I expressed my opinion pretty freely on the matter and informed the Consul that, with permission or without, I would set out on the following morning unless the police arrested me. His advice was not to attempt to do so, but as I had made up my mind he vised my passport for this town, where I arrived yesterday without any trouble or interference from the Spanish officials. If they only continue to let me severely alone I shall get on all right. Travelling in this country is by no means the pleasant distraction it can be made in the United States or in Europe. The trains for the most part start at the most unreasonable hours, and as there is only one train each day between distant points the traveller is obliged to get up some time in the middle of the night in order not to lose the solitary chance he possesses of reaching his destination. It was with some feeling of regret that I quitted Havana, for in the few days passed in that city I had become intimate, or rather 166, with a good many of the editors, who are constantly threatening the United States with 800 years of war and desolation; but, however es they may be in print, in the intercourse of daily life they are charming and agreeable companions. It was, I confess, with

SOMETHING OF MISGIVING that for the first time I entered the precincts of the Diarlo de la Marina and the Voz de Cuba, the very strongholds of volunteer sentiment. Nor were my first impressions of one of these redoubtable bureaus at all favorable. There was something mysterious and gloomy in it that consorted badly with my preconceived ideas of what a newspaper office hould be. I am not sure that I did not start on meeting the familiar form of a type stand set up beneath the arched entrance, under the delusion that it was some instru-ment of torture for the punishment of any one who dared to express an opinion that Spanish rule in Cuba was not the most enlightened, liberal and paternal. Mounting the broad flight of stone steps, most irrepressible inclination to peer into the corners lest some enraged volunteer, mistaking me for the expected HERALD fillbuster, should bring my mission and my cares to an end with a sweep of his machete. All these impressions, however, vanished on reaching the editorial rooms. There reigned here an air of order and respectable antiquity strangely contrasting with the progressive and not over orderly appearance of some American after a good run of four hours, we stopped for their silent, grave-looking occupants appeared to beautiful flourish of pen. I was immediately introduced into the sanctum sanctorum, and made known to the famous

the ablest champion of the Spanish cause in Cuba. He received me with all the polished courtesy of the old school, to which he is proud to belong, and expressed himself favorable to the carrying out of my mission. He also promised to use his influence to prevent any obstacle being thrown in my way. In person Señor de Ariza is of medium size, with a well-formed head, which impresses one rather as penetrative than as broad or powerful in its character. Cautious in the expression of his opinions, he strikes one as diplomatic rather than candid, and his phraseology is polished rather than forcible or convincing.

the editor of the Voz de Cuba, on the contrary, is vehement and passionate in the expression of his convictions, and has more of the vivacity of the Frenchman than of the formality of the Spaniard. Neither approved of the excesses committed by the volunteers, or, as they charge, by a portion of each case expressed was characteristic of the man. There were others, too, not less interesting but not so prominent, whose semblanza I will one day try to sketch for the American public; but for th present they must remark in shadow.

LEAVING BATANA BY RAIL. At ten minutes to six A. M. a ferryboat, built on the American model, carried me to the east side of the harbor, landing the passengers quite close to a long, low brick structure, having outwardly the appearance of a church. At first I was inclined to think that one of these buildings had been turned to account, but my opinion became modified on entering. Most of the steamboat passengers were, in the phrase of the country, embarked on the railway. It would be difficult to find anywhere a more motley assemblage. In the five minutes that our passage across the harbor occupied I had ample opportunity to note the peculiar features of the scene. The dim lamps threw a faint and sickly light over the passengers, who were of many races and various colors. There were the planters and their slaves, the curious traveller and the business men, all forming a strange and weird picture under the flickering light of the oil lamps. For the most part the negroes and Chinese carried with them bundles, which, in all probability, contained all their

worldly goods. They appeared to be WRETCHED BRINGS, IGNORANT AND DEGRADED to the last degree. A few coolie servants pre-served by good fortune their appearance as rational beings; but those whom a sad fate had condemned to the labors of the field gave evidence in their per sons of the brutalizing influence of slavery in its worst forms. The colored men on board the little ferryboat were the first specimens of plantation slaves that I had seen, and the impression they made on my mind was certainly very unfavorable to the system-an impression that farther acquaintance with this sad subject has intensified. Before the starting of the train I was introduced to

A CUBAN GENTLEMAN on his way to his estate. He was a slave-owner, but he frankly admitted to me that the system was demoralizing and indefensible. He said that were it not for the suspicion and hatred he would draw upon himself he would at once free his slaves; but that as he could not do this he treated them unge for myself he pressed me to visit his estate. ising to explain to me its most intimate

the loss of a day and what I would see would be an exceptional state of affairs I declined the invitation for the present with thanks. As an indicat of the state of affairs in this island, I will only mention that before leaving me this gentleman impressed on my mind the danger that would come to him in case I should speak of him by name. "Already," said he, "I am

REGARDED WITH HOSTILITY by the other slave-owners because I do not treat my slaves as they do, and if it were known that I was prepared to go the length of abolition no means would be neglected to drive me from Cuba and deprive me of my property." Like the majority of intelligent Cubans, this gentleman looks for-ward to the time when Cuba shall form a part of the United States, and the present system of mili-tary despotism and terrorism be brought to an end. The impossibility of putting an end to the insurrection, combined with the threatening aspect of affairs in Spain, tend to increase the desire felt by the inteligent classes among the native population for annexa-tion with the great Republic. Nor are their aspirations in this direction altogether free from the promptings of self-interest. It is not alone that Spanish pride and intolerance have offended their nour propre, but they see a large part of their produce going to fill

THE RIVAL EXCHEQUERS OF SPAIN AND AMERICA in the shape of protective tarif, which would be avoided by entering the Union. The United States oses a heavy tariff on Cuban sugar, and in retaliation the Spanish government lays a heavy tax on American flour. Both taxes in the end are paid out of the pockets of the Cuban producer, while he derives no possible benefit except the presence of Spanish officials, and with these he is only too willing to dispense. As the present season is remarkably wet it is not likely that military operations can be carried on with any success against the insurgents, and during the Summer an attempt to undertake an active campaign

WOULD COST SPAIN HALF HER ARMY; so that we may confidently look to the contin-uance of the war in its present state for another year, unless circumstances arise in the meantime such as would give a new aspect to the struggle. Unfortunately my companion left me at an early stage of the journey, but during our short acquaintance he did much to enlighten me on the true state of Cuban feeling, as well as on the hopes and aspirations of his people.

As we moved slowly out of the plain but neat lit-

tle station the morning sun was smiling through the dark drifting clouds. On either side of the country groves of paim trees rose gracefully from the green cane fields, and here and there groups of bohios, with their thatch of palm leaf, lent picturesqueness and interest to the country. Their situations were generally happily chosen in glades and valleys, in small patches of cultivation, where the banana and a little corn seemed to be the almost exclusive articles grown. These were the homes of the natives, who, being of a philosophic turn of mind, think that it is

BETTER TO ENJOY LIFE THAN TO DIE RICH. Hence they prefer cockfighting to the labor of the fields, and so long as their immediate wants are supplied care little about how the world wags. Such a life may not be all that a political economist or a moralist would desire, but it is not without its compensations, at least for such as are fond of the cock pit. At all the railway stations we met groups of wretched looking negroes and Chinamen. At first I could not make out what they were about, as for the most part they seemed to have no definite business. The puzzle was, however, solved for me by a fellow passenger, who informed me that, it being Sunday, the negroes and coolies, or at least some of them, were permitted to come down to the station in the

HOPE OF EARNING A FEW CENTS

by carrying passengers' luggage, if a chance should offer. A more important feature, however, was furnished by the appearance of two soldiers, of the quardia civil, who passed through the train in search of suspicious persons. I did not appear to them as dangerous, so I was not interfered with; but one Cuban-looking youth, with a dark mustache, who had the misfortune to be reading, was at once challenged. A man who reads in Cuba is

BVIDENTLY A DANGEROUS PERSON. and authority keeps its eye upon him. In the present case, however, there was nothing in a book. His credula was all right and he was allowed to proceed; but I remarked no one went near that young man up to the time he quit the train, and not the slightest remark was openly made about the incident, though every one looked in an indescribable but perfectly passionless way at each other.

ARRIVED AT MATANZAS,

newspaper establishments. The heavy desks, and | thalf an hour for breakfast. Under the direction of a fellow passenger, who knew the road well, I no fit subject for ball practice, turned on his heel abandoned my luggage to a muchacho, upon and strode out in the same silent and terrible manme as if they might have belonged to a past age, when the laborious clerk wrote unceasingly with whom I kept my eye, as these gentry are said to be somewhat like the fabled leprechauns, once you lose sight of them they are gone for ever. In the neighborhood of the station we found a large fonda, or native hotel, where, passing through the court yard or patio, we found ourselves comfortably seated in a neat little room. It would have been impossible to get as good a breakfast at a European or an American station in the same space of time, and I felt something like gratitude to the enterprising proprietor as I rose with the consciousness that the meal was to be my only sup port until late in the evening. On quitting Matanzas the line of railway sweeps into the interior and for some time we passed through valleys of circular formation, bounded by low hills. As we advanced the hills were lost in elevation, and finally seemed to have been swallowed up in the ground. The fertility of the land had increased at every league, and the patches of forest were no longer met with in proximity to the railway. On either hand extended vast expanses of waving verdure, broken only by the graceful form of some lonely palm tree that seemed to nod its tufted head in response to the obsequious bowing of its graceful but weak com-panions of the cane field. It would be futile to attempt to paint with words to the eye of the imagination the beauty of color and form of the scenery which passed as in a panorama before me. In the midst of this beautiful country Bomba, the point of junction for the lines of Cardenas, Matanzas and Naragas, is situated. Here there was a delay of an hour, and I had time to observe the motley gathering that formed a fair representation of the popu

> NEGROES, COOLIES, SOLDIERS AND GUARDIA CIVIL make up the majority. It really appears to me very wonderful how Spain can afford to keep so many soldiers under arms. Wherever one turns a soldier looms in sight. As they are very expensive luxuries and not at all productive, no doubt the over-charged Spanish exchequer will eventually break down under the strain. I could not help thinking how much better it would be for the men as well as for Cuba, if these strong fellows, and the soldiers are the flower of the population, would turn their machetes to their peaceful use instead of hacking human beings to pieces. But it is idle to hope this so long as a dominant class for their own benefit can persuade the Spanish people that support of the slavemasters' power. Not that the Spanish people derive any benefit from their connection with the "Ever Faithful Isle," for even the boldest pretender will scarcely venture to advance

such a statement. To THE OFFICIAL CLASS,

however, Cuba has been, and still continues to be, a real El Dorado. Here the dissipated fortune of the needs noble is repaired, and the riches of the grasping adventurer are gathered. I am not now alluding to the fortunes made by the successful immigrants, by means more or less honest, but to that mysterious accumulation of wealth by officials with fixed salaries, very little in excess of their expenditure, which is not altogether unknown to the official class in our own country. As there is no public opinion, in the sense we use the phrase, in Spain, the protests against the abandonment of Cuba by the mother country proceed principally from this interested class, whose motives are very easily understood. From what I have already seen I think it would be much better for Spain to sell Cuba to the United States, with the consent of the population, than to continue an As it would have involved interminable struggle which will eventually end

in the separation of Cuba from Spain through the interference of third parties. As I have before stated, I have no faith in the power of the Cubans to free themselves. What specimens I have seen

WANTING IN THE STAMINA OF THE SPANISH SOLDIES. and though they may be brave enough, they do not appear to have the backbone of the old Spaniard. The true cause of the physical degeneration of the people is to be found in slavery, which, by degrad-ing labor, made it distasteful. So far as I have seen, there are no athletic sports patronized by the people, and as a result their bodies have lost the rude strength which only labor or manly exercises can retain among a people. The inhabitants of the country have not the robust constitutions that we find among the peasantry of other lands, but resemble more the weak and degenerate inhabitants of the towns. The most hardy and vigorous part of the population are

THE NEGROES. who, in spite of the overwork to which they are condemned, the brutal treatment they receive and the want of proper nourishment, are physically the This is especially the case with the free negroes, who, both in intelligence and physical strength, these people avoid the labor of the fields, and are to be found in the towns engaged in many kinds of trade, but principally as coachmen, postilions and servants. They exhibit the same fondness for dress and display that they are noted for in the States, and, so far as I can judge, seem to be peaceable and orderly members of the community.

From the moment we lest Bomba until we reached Alvarez, a little pueblo on the edge of an extensive forest, the only incident worthy of note was the passage through a new town which has been christened Colon, after the great discoverer of America. It is a neat and prosperous looking place, resembling so strongly an American town that I was at first inclined to think it was an American colony. Most of the houses are constructed of wood, with verandas in the American style, but many of the buildings are of stone. Two important structures in course of erection particularly attracted my attention, and on inquiry I found they were the Governor's house and the barracks. This showed me at once that it was only American in outward appearance, for had the spirit of our republican institutions penetrated the community they would have built

A SCHOOLHOUSE INSTRAD OF A BARRACES. It may be as well to remark here that since I have been in Cubs I have seen no traces of anything which could claim to be a public school, and the few claimants to the distinction of being schools at all that I have seen are simply places where children receive a very elementary education. Nothing is more noticeable to an American than the complete absence of books in the houses It is only in the very best houses that even a small collection of works can be found, and, except in very rare cases, these collections have not the slightest pretension to be considered a library. Anxious to get a glimpse into the mode of thought of the people, as seen in their songs, I endeavored to obtain a small volume of Cuban melodies, but, to my surprise, I was informed that

NO COLLECTION OF NATIONAL SONGS EXISTED.

There were a few published on sheets, but this was all. Soon after we left the promising town of Colon behind the character of the country began to change. The soil appeared less rich and less carefully cultivated. The fincas no longer extended to the horizon, and the clustering bohios, with their groves of banana and patches of corn, came once ore prominently into view. The country gradually became more wooded, and at Alvarez I found myself on the edge of a forest, and at the same

Up to this point the guardia civil had performed the duty of gendarmes and were in all cases neatly and tidily dressed in their holiday suits. They were in all cases armed with the machete, or sidearm, and I had become so used to their visits that I paid no more attention to them. The train had stopped a few minutes and I had satisfied mythat there was nothing to be seen, when suddenly my attention was attracted by the heavy trampling of one pair of feet and tremendous clanging of spurs, and ringing of sabre. My first impression was that the commandatore from the opera had broken loose and was practising his awful stride in a moment of forgetfulness. As the noise came closer I ventured to look around and just at my elbow was a soldier. with rifle carbine at the support, sabre at his side and cartouchière filled with cartridges, booted, spurred, mustached and, in fact, looking generally grim and ferocious. He spoke not a word, nor deigned to notice even with a glance the passengers, but arriving at the end of the car and finding ner in which he came in. I confess I felt relieved when that apparition of an old Ironsides was gone,

for he looked like a person that would SHOOT ON THE SLIGHTEST PROVOCATION. It required no ghost to tell me the signification of the sudden change in the equipment and man-ner of our soldier visitors. I had seen that sort of thing before, and was not astonished in the least when a communicative neighbor informed me, deprecatingly, that there were algunos partidos about. On consulting an excellent map of Cuba, published in 1869, I find that in that year this very point also marked the limit of the Cuban insurrection, and here we are after four years of war waged, as the Spaniards assure us, with success with an insurrection diminished in force, it is true, but extending over the exact ground that it did four years ago. This was the very information I proposed to gain in passing through the centre of the island. The Spaniards claim to have reduced the Cinco Villas to order, and, so far as holding pessession of the towns, they have done so, but to pretend that anything like the security which we look for in a civilized country in a state of peace exists is simply to deceive the world as to the real state of affairs. The insurrection never obtained control of this department, because the nature of the country is unfavorable to the only mode of war which they can successfully practise against the better armed and disciplined troops of Spain. The bands have, therefore, been exposed to more diffculties, and have not been able to assume the pro-portious reached in the Central Department, but

MAKE TRAVELLING UNSAFE, and to render it necessary for Spain to garrison every little point at all exposed to attack. However small the number of these partisans may be they render considerable service to the cause of the insurrection, by making it impossible for the Spanish troops to concentrate their whole strength in the Central and Oriental departments.

CUBAN DELIGHTS OF TRAVEL. We found the station at St. Domingo, where the line of railway on which we had travelled terminated, filled with a curious throng, who prevented the free movement of the passengers, who were engaged in frantic efforts to buy tickets and obtain possession of their luggage in order to reship it for Las Cruces. With a view to augmenting the confusion the officials refused to take the paper currency of the country, and such as were unprovided with plata were engaged making frantic appeals to the clerks to charge the differ ence and not cause the unfortunates to lose the train. In most cases, I believe, this was done, but not until the officials made the mere public

THEY OWED TO THE "CONDESCENSION" of their lords and masters-the railway clerks. The same farce was renewed at Las Cruces, where we were again obliged to have our baggage transferred, and, of course, had to pay the clerk a consideration for his goodness. I do not believe that the railway derives a revenue much in excess of the salary of the officials charged with this bureau, and to my mind the only reason for its existence is to force the passengers to submit to petty annoyances and vexation of spirit, all for the good of their souls or otherwise. At last when the shadows of evening were closing rapidly over the way we reached Esperanza, a village next to Villa Clara; but what it was like I could not perceive through the gloom that now surrounded us. It was

A NAME OF GOOD AUGURY. conferred, no doubt, by some unhappy swain who had been doomed to make this long and weari-

some journey. Night comes so rapidly in these climes that though we stand in the shadow of night the distant horizon is still lighted with the gorgeons hues of the setting sun. After a short run the train stopped with a shock, and my neigh-bor, starting up suddenly, said to me, "Ya estamos

THE HERALD'S CUBAN EXPEDITIONS.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, Jan. 13.] The NEW YORK HERALD recently sent a specia rrespondent to Cuba, who is now furnishing that paper very full and interesting accounts of the Cuban war and other matters pertaining to the internal affairs of the island. As much of the intelligence from Cubs is vague, unreliable and contradictory, these letters from a trustworthy Ameri can correspondent are likely to be read with spe-cial interest and to have much weight in shaping public sentiment touching Cuban affairs.

Cortes for the abolition of slavery in Cuba is a dead letter, and there is neither power, nor, perhaps, any disposition on the part of the Spanish authorities to enforce it. Like the old Southern slave-owners, the estate owners in Cuba are unwilling to manumit their slaves, but are using every possible effort to prevent the enforcement of the law. Efforts are now making to raise a large sum of money with which to buy up the Cortes and procure a repeal of the law, and an assessment is being made on the whole body of Cuban slaveholders for that purpose.

of the law, and an assessment is being made on the whole body of Guban slaveholders for that purpose.

Nothing approximating to a free press exists in Guba, and the censorship which, according to Mr. Henderson, is constantly exercised over it would be intolerable to a people with any free impulses about them. Not a line of any kind of news—even the most harmless local item—can be printed without the permission of the censor. Even business advertisements have to receive his approval before they can be published. Every telegram has also to be revised by him, and, as this distinguished functionary closes his office at five o'clock every afternoon, it may be readily imagined that the Cuban papers are not models in point of fresh news or independent comment.

As for the rebellion, which has now been going on nearly five years, Mr. Henderson is of opinion that it will be impossible for Spain ever to regain undisputed control of this island, though the slaveholders and aristocrats are all on her side. The rebels are not able to meet the Spanish forces in the field; but they do not propose this. They intend to maintain the present guerilla warfare till Spain becomes tired of losing men and money in hopeless conflict. The losses of the Spanish army from sickness are said to be frightful, and it is with the greatest difficulty that Spain maintains even a small army in the island.

WOMAN'S NOBLEST WORK.

The Twelfth Anniversary of the Woman's Union Missionary Society in Brooklyn-The Missionary Work in China-Female Children Strangled as Soon as They Are Born-An Appeal for Aid.

The Woman's Union Missionary Society held its twelfth annual meeting yesterday afternoon in Dr. Storr's church, Remsen and Henry streets. Over three hundred ladies were present, many of whom had come from New York, Jersey City and Staten Island to attend the anniversary. They were of all ages-young and blushing maidens and dignified matrons had joined in this work. The business meeting was preceded by a pleasant social gathering. The services were opened with Scriptural readings by Rev. Dr. Seever. After a touching prayer a hymn was sung by all present.

Rev. Dr. Wild, of the Methodist Church, read some extracts of the annual report. Reviewing our past work, he said, we rejoice that it is by the spirit of God that this struggle is maintained. While the degrading induences of heathenism are first seen in the condition of woman, so the effects of this missionary work are first seen in the lightening the burden

OF THE MOTHER AND THE WIFE. Nowhere are these effects more perceptible than

in Japan. The Union Church of Yokohama already embraces six evangelical denominations. Severa of the lady missionaries in that city write that the Japanese women are marvellous in their progress. Miss Pierson reports the baptism of the first Japanese woman in Yokohama. After she had been baptized she exclaimed in Japanese, "Now I

In China the work meets almost insurmountable obstacles. Seven Chinese women have been received in the Home, but access to the women of the higher classes has, as yet, been utterly denied. A great deal more could be accomplished if the missionaries only possessed sufficient access.

In Burman the field is much more encouraging, Miss Higby writes that her school is flourishing. One of her former Burman pupils is at present her assistant. In Calcutta forty teachers are instructing 800 Indian children. Thanks to the NOBLE-MINDEDNESS OF AMERICAN LADIES, a hospital for children has been opened. Some of the pupils can explain many passages of the Bible admirably. In Greece several schools for girls are doing excellent work. The society has maintained during the past year twenty-nine missionarice and eighty-nine native teachers and supported 119 children. ceived in the Home, but access to the women of the

eighty-nine native teachers and supported 119 children.

The report of the Treasurer was then read. \$41,106 87 was spent last year on missionary work in India, Japan, china, Turkey, Mexico and other countries. The Rev. William Scudder, of India, spoke about the condition of women in India. He said Christianity is the only religion which gives woman her proper station. The women of India are not over-worked, but as regards social life they are almost in a condition of sikvery. If a female child is born in a Hindoo family it is considered a great calamity. A Hindoo considers it one of the worst calamities of his life not to have a male helr. Often

worst calamities of his life not to have a male heir. Often

THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY IS PERFORMED
when the girl is two, three or four years oid. But even if she were grown up they would not consuit her. If the temperament of the bride and bridegroom are supposed to agree everything is all right. If a lizard on the wall utters a certain sound then the marriage contract will be signed, not otherwise. The wife is never allowed to sit with her husband at dinner, but she has to cook the food and eat whatever he leaves on the table. She is entirely under the control of her mother-in-law, and the idea of an Indian mother-in-law sends a chill through one's body. If her husband dies she becomes an outcast from society, her head is shaved and she is never allowed to go to any place of festivity. The wife, not finding any love in her husband's heart, encourages the advances of any-body who treats her with kindness. Of course THE WOMEN RULE THERE,

husband's heart, encourages the advances of anybody who treats her with kindness. Of course

THE WOMEN BULE THERE.

nevertheless, as they do everywhere. A Hindoo
woman has her pecuhar way of carrying her points,
She runs away to her father's house, she deprives
her ausband of his meals; she lies down at the
door, so that her husband has to tread on her
every time he leaves or enters the house.

Rev. Dr. Riley, of Mexico, then delivered an
address. He said he had been in Africa and Asia.
He saw the women in a state of wretched slavery,
and then he came to Christian countries and saw
women honored, beloved, respected. What is the
difference? Jesus—the Christian faith. He spoke
of the great needs of missionaries, and hoped that
these noble Christian women would support them
not meanly, but generously. Shall the bride of
Christ cover herself with diamonds and revel in
luxuries in order to forget the sweet command of
Jesus, and leave perishing souls to their sad doom?
Christian sisters, rise to the presence of Jesus. You
will never regret what you gave for the missionary
cause.

Rev. It Talmadge of China said

Rev. Dr. Talmadge, of China, said Rev. Dr. Talmadge, of China, said

THE CONDITION OF THE CHINESE WOMEN
was better, in some respects, than in India. The
women of China, the widows in particular, have
more liberties. In all my experience in China,
where I have spent thirty years, I have never seen
an unmarried woman of twenty-five years. There
is no equivalent for "old maids" in the Chinese
language. Why is this? Because most of the female
children are strangled as soon as they are born.
This will tell you the condition of women in China.
According to an old Chinese doctrine, woman has
no moral character. The Gospel teaches these
men that their daughters have immortal souls
as well as their sons. God is throwing this nation
open for noble Christian work. He said many of
the best workers in the Christian schools in China
break down for want of nourishing food. They
live on \$5 or \$6 a month. We have opened a
school for girls. The Gospel can save even these
little girls, but we have to turn many scholars
away, because we would have to board them, and
this would cost \$15 a year. We have no money.
Fifteen dollars a year to save a soul! Sisters,
lend your aid to this noble work.

The meeting then adjourned.

STREET CLEANING.

The Superintendent of the Street Cleaning Bureau has managed to get himself into trouble with the President of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad through causing his men to fling Battery Railroad through causing his men to fling the snow piled up on both sides of the thorough fares of the line of railroad upon the tracks. The snow was heaped up to such an extent in the middle of the streets that it blocked the cars and impeded the public travel in that direction. With a very commendable frankness the Superintendent explains that he wanted to spread the snow so that it would melt. This entirely new method of cleaning the disgracefully-encumbered streets will be fully appreciated by the public, and, it is to be noped, by the people who control the destinies of the street cleaning. What the Superintendent and the numerous high salaried gentlemen in his bureau superintend is a mystery to the outside world.

CREDIT MOBILIER

Proceedings of Poland's Investigating Committee.

Examination of Thomas C. Durant and C. S. Bushnell-Brooks' Special Agreement-He Claimed 200 Shares, but Durant Refused Them-\$10,000 for Harlan's Election in Iowa-Bushnell Sees Virtue in the Stock and Impropriety of the Investigation - Congress-

men Holding Stock

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1873.

The special committee of the House, of which Judge Poland is chairman, to inquire into the Crédit Mobilier charges, resumed its session at ten o'clock to-day, and continued the examination

O'clock to-day, and continued the examination

OF THOMAS C. DURANT.

He testified that the Pacific Raifroad stock and bonds given Mr. Brooks, with the 100 shares of Orbett Mobilier, were given in consequence of a special agreement, Mr. Brooks claimed more than 100 shares of Orbett Mobilier, and the compromise was made on Pacific Raifroad stock and bonds; they were made on Pacific Raifroad stock and bonds; they were made on Pacific Raifroad stock on the Ames contract were light and did not amount to make the Mobilier; the dividends of Credit Mobilier on Orbett Mobilier; the dividends of Credit Mobilier to much an analysis of the Union Pacific Raifroad Company; the special agreement to made witness and Mr. Brooks was made between February and April, 1867; the Orbett Mobilier stock at that time was of doubtful value; Mr. Brooks took an antive interest in the construction of the Union Pacific Road; Mr. Brooks claimed that he was entitled to 200 shares, \$20,000 of Credit Mobilier stock under the special agreement, and witness did not want to let him have that much, as the stock had increased in value;

where the Company is the special agreement, and witness did not want to let him have that much, as the stock had increased in value;

where the Company is the construction of the Union Pacific Road;

where the Company is the construction of the Union Pacific Road;

when the constr

Credit Mobiller being used to influence members of Congress.

By Mr. Brooks—First had business fransactions with Mr. Brooks in 1856 or 1867; Mr. Brooks made a great effort to get the Credit Mobilier stock taken in New York, but no fine took it, on the ground that the enterprise was too distant and out among the savages.

Mr. BROOKS MIGHT HAVE HAD \$500,000 in Credit Mobilier in 1866 it he had wanted it; regarded it as patriote in Mr. Brooks is pend his time in efforts to build the Pacific Railroad; the government surveys were of no use in building the road; Mr. Brooks created a favorable impression for the stock, although he was not table to have it put upon the market.

By Mr. Niblack—State whether the Union Pacific, or men connected with that enterprise, were not called upon to assist in the Senatorial election in 1866 and 1857 in Iowa. A. Ido not recollect; I did assist myself; I had a large interest in Iowa myself, and during the canvass I assisted.

a large interest in lowa myself, and during the canvass I assisted.

Q. It has been stated to me that you gave a check for \$10,00040 assist in that election? A. I did not; I gave two checks for \$5,000 each.

Q. Can you explain the history of those checks and for what purpose were they given? A. For the purpose of securing the election.

Q. Whose election? A. Harlan's; for the purpose of securing the influence of some newspapers; I don't know how it was applied; Moses II. Grinnell, I believe, subscribed \$5,000 to the General Republican Committee to secure the election of Grant; it seemed to have rather gone past, and I paid it; I never made any effort to get Senator Carpenter to take an interest in the road.

MR. MUSHINEL EXAMINED.

C. H. Rushnell was sworn and stated he came voluntarily without a summons; be testified that he was a trustee under the Oakes Ames contract after the road had been built to the 100th meridian; the Credit Mobilier was

By Mr. McCrary—Witness holds \$102,000 worth of Credit Mobilier stock, and could not use it now on account of this investigation; thought a member of Congress having stock in Credit Mobilier had in the Congress having stock in Credit Mobilier and the Congress having the Authority of Congress having stock in Credit Realized Mobilier and the Congress having th

IF THEY WENT BACK ON CONGRESSMEN after the stock had gone up, when it had been promised them when it was down, Congressmen would go back on them. (Laughter.)

them. (Laughter.)
ADJOURNMENT.
At five minutes past twelve o'clock the committee adjourned until to-morrow morning at ten

PROCEEDINGS OF WILSON'S INVESTI-GATING COMMITTEE.

Testimony of H. C. Crane and C. S. Bushnell-The First Mortgage Bonds-Five Hundred and Forty-five Per Cent of Aggregated Dividends on the Ames Contract-Why the Stock Was Increased-No Money Given to Congressmen-Congressional Counsel-Patriotic / Disbursements.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1873. The Wilson special committee resumed business at half-past eleven o'clock.

at half-past eleven o'clock.

H. C. Crane, sworn—He was Assistant Treasurer of the Credit Mobilier until May, 1867, and was now a stockholder in that organization. A do-unent authenti-ated by affidavit was shown the witness. It contained the names of those holding stock in the Union Pacific Rail-road Company and Credit Mobilier at the same time, together with the dividends; witness testified as to The Corrections of the Action taken by the Credit Mobilier endorsing and ratifying the Ames contract; Mr. Durant has copies; he was made Assistant Treasurer and Secretary of the Ames trustees in October, 1867; at the meeting of the trustees a resoution was passed to purchase The First Morgage Ronds of the Union Pacific Railroad, which the trustees paid for at whatever price was authorized; the books of the trustees of the Ames contract would show what they bought, where they obtained money and all about the transitions. Witness showed that the dividends on the Ames contract aggregated 545 per cent.

A RECESS.

In order to afford the members an opportunity to participate in the business of the House the committee took a recess until two o'clock this afternoon.

THE COMMITTEE RESUMED
the examination of Mr. Crane at half-past two

the examination of Mr. Crane at man-pass two o'clock:—
On the 26th of January, 1857, the capital stock of the Credit Mobilier was increased fifty per cent, the increased stock being distributed to parties already interested; the dividend of stock per cent for two years was increased capital of \$3,760,000 dt his dividend was on the 18 Mr. Swann-What pressing necessity was there for the increase of stock? 1. To raise money to construct the road and not to declare divides. He said he did not know for whom Jakes Ames held in trust 343 shares of Credit Mobilier stock; par and six months' interest were paid for them; the stock was transferred to Ames by Dillon, who received it from Durant; the transfers were made on the Sth and 20th of January, 1868.

CORNELIUS S. BUSHNELL'S STATEMENT.

Cornelius S. Bushnell, of New Haven, being sworn, gave an account of his connection with the Union Pacific Railroad, having procared the first two millions of dollars for building the road, and also a concise history of the road from its commencement to its completion. The company, he said, expect such an increase of business this year as to enable it to meet all legal obligations. In answer to

A QUESTION BY THE CHAIRMAN, witness said :-

Witness Said:—

The Northern and Southern Pacific Railroads would interfere with the business of the Union Pacific, the Northern and Southern Pacific Railroads would interfere with the business of the Union Pacific, but the last named would make up in mineral and other developments of the country what it would lose by the competing roads: NEVER MEARS OF ANY MONKY BRING UNED TO INFLUENCE MEMBERS OF CONORISMS:

The had recollection of where a member of Congress came in to give counsel, but it was not at the instance of either she Pacific Railroad Company or Credit Mobilier, nor ind he know that any such member received a fee; his impression was that in the year 1867 Mr. Alley brought in a member of Congress as his counsel; Mr. McComb at the same time brought in Judge Black: Mr. McComb at the same time brought in Judge Black: Mr. McComb at the same time brought in Judge Black: Mr. McComb at the same time brought in Judge Black: Mr. McComb at the same time brought in Judge Black: Mr. McComb at the same time brought in Judge Black: Mr. McComb at the same time brought in Judge Black: Mr. McComb at the was lected to the House of Representatives; witness did not know of any money being given directly or indirectly, or of any land grants or acceptances to Senator Harian; Dr. Durant informed witness that the was going to assist Senator Harian in being elected by sustaining one of two lows newspapers in his interest; this was prior to 1870; my impression was that McComb witness and members of Credit Mobilier control was the McComb of Representative was accepted witness was accepted as the himself he had always.

A source of the second second

SLOW for electioneering purposes, just as he would pay taxes;

HYENY MAN MUST DO SOMETHING TO SAVE THE COUNTRY.

(Laughter.) Witness never heard of any of the trustees flaving given money or bonds to influence the election of members of Congress; if this had been so he was in a position to know the fact; he signed a paper authorizing Cakes Ames to deliver two hundred and odd shares of Credit Mobilier stock to certain members of Congress; M. Ames had informed him that he had disposed of that amount of stock, and the members expected him to fulfil his engagements; never heard Ames say he would place the stock where it would be of most good, but that it would be man of the congress of the congres

The committee, at six o'clock, adjourned till half-past seven o'clock.

Edwaring Session.

The Wilson Committee met to-night at eight o'clock.

Thomas C. Durant, sworn, was interrogated regarding matters connected with the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad. The examination was elaborate and minute, the witness answering many of the questions after a reference to the books of the Union Pacific and Credit Mobilier.

ART MATTERS.

The rest of Mr. Manton's pictures were disposed of last evening at Leavitt's Art Rooms, Astor piace. Among those which excited most interest were the following:—Eliza Koch's "Expectation," \$165; J. Carolus, "The Love Letter," \$280; Timmerman's "Moonlight," \$150. "Scene in Bavaria, Tyrol," by Ciara Folingsby, brought \$400. It presented a delicious and most elaborately painted sky, and preserves many of the chief characteristics of Tyrolean scenery. Rudolph Epp's "Frignt ened at Chimney Sweep" brought \$290; Steizner's Dressing for the Fair," very fine, \$400; Dell Acqua's "Dalmatian Flower Girl," \$500; Biaz's Forest in Fontainebleau," \$600; Carmigrani's Early Spring Evening, Cunes, Piedmont," \$235; an exquisite bit of still life by Blaise Desgoffe, \$280; Maxime J. Claude's "L'Education d'Achille," \$900. Hendrick F. Schaefel's "Episode in the History of Antwerp, April 4, 1585," painted to order, created considerable excitement. It represents Marina de St. Aldegonde bidding adieu to the Admiral of the fleet, Jacob Jacobson, and the en-gineer, Frederic Gianibelli, previous to their sending fireships against the Spaniards. It is full of rilliant color and character, and brought \$975. after being somewhat warmly contested. Neuhuy's "Antwerp in the Sixteenth Cenfrom Tuesday evening, realized \$540; Koekkoek's "Belgian Landscape,"

Neuhuy's "Antwerp in the Sixteenth Century," held over from Tuesday evening, realized \$540; Koekkoek's "Belgian Landscape," full of his brilliancy and freedom, brought \$200; Villia's "Obstinacy," representing the traditional "darky that wouldn't go," went for \$320; "Misty Morning in Holland," the landscape of which was painted by Gabriel and the figures and animals by Eugene Verboeckhoven, realized \$500. The blds were somewhat less tardy than on Tuesday evening, but the prices generally were low.

A sale of more than ordinary interest will take place at noon to-day and to-morrow at the Art Gallery of Edward Schenck, No. 60 Liberty street. A fine collection of 178 foreign paintings is to be disposed of, and each picture is guaranteed an original. The artists represented are:—David Col. Fraustadt, Robbe, Vester, J. Rosierse, Gussaf Van Hoorde, Van den Wyngaert, W. J. Boogaerd, Gerard, Charles Leickert, T. Gyselinckx, Lucien Schaefels, T. Degroot, Bies, William Angus, J. J. M. Damshroder, A. Eversen, A. Vermeulen, Van Severdonok, Vrolyk, Eugene Verboeckhoven, M. A. Koekkoek, A. Dillens, J. H. Spohler, C. Kuwasseg, H. E. Reyntjens, De La Hoese, Frans Le Bret, Ch'itte De Senezcourt, Kratke, P. Williot, Speltdorn, Burnier, T. M. Dolph, Laurent De Beul, Kluyver, R. Maes, Joseph Hoevenaer and T. Hoevenaer. Among the more salient contributions are J. De Groot's "Grandmother's Birthday," which is full of feeling and represents a little child, in presence of its father and morter, offering a birthday gift to its grandmother's Kwussseg's "Port of Ker Koven, Bretagne, Sunset," showing a lurid, tinted sky, quaint houses, shipping and reflected light; J. E. Morel and F. Van Severdonsek's "Landscape, Sheep and Figures," in which there are lovely sky and foliage, a winding, suniit road and suffice dand well defined against the sky; F. Le Bret's "Woodland Scene, with Cattle," the foliage in which is very carofilly and besutfully painted and well defined against the sky; F. Le Bret's "Ewe and Young," in which the bright and nore

maid. These are among the eighty-four pictures that will be sold to-day. To-morrow we shall refer to those which will on Friday come under the hammer.

This evening and to-morrow evening some paintings, embracing a few fine specimens, are to be sold at auction at the Somerville Gallery. Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street. Those up for to-morrow evening are the private property of J. W. Ehninger, N. A. The oil paintings for sale this evening are by foreign as well as resident artists. There are about two hundred in ali.

To catch the spirit of a camp meeting and transfer to canvas all the idiosyncrasies of such a festival is a task requiring ingenuity, taste, a delicate manipulation of accessories, a sympathy with humor, an appreciation of religious feeling and a mastery over the contrasts of color and the play of light, and shale. In his just-inished painting entitled "A Camp Meeting," the studies of which were, we believe, made at Occan Grove, N. J., Mr. C. G. Rosenberg has proved his possession of several, if not all, of these requisites, and has to a great degree triumphed over the serious obstacles which the characteristics of the scenery and of certain phases of this religious annual threw in his way. The parallel monotony of the straight pines, for example, and the massive, rectangular grouping of the black-coated clergy on the platform become very harsh and discordant elements in a picture of this character unless they are amply compensated in other ways. An artist of less shrewdness would not have deeply feit the necessity of eluding this angularity and stiffness by a lavish variety of curves introduced by innumerable figures, and by a wealth of expression and attitude such as few modern efforts in the same sphere present. About one hundred and flity different figures are introduced upon the canvas, yet they are so grouped and contrasted as to please the eye in much the same manner as any gay and heterogeneous assembly entertains us when we hold ourself aloof from its commotion, and merely survey it wit

Foreign Art Notes. Mr. Armitage, who became A. R. A., with Mr.

Natts, January 31, 1867, has been elected by the Royal Academicans to the full honors of the soci-

Exhibition of Works by the Old Masters took place on Tuesday, December 31.

On December 19 the undermentioned students of the South Kensington School of Art received prizes, as follows:-Mr. O. Gibbons, a gold medal

prizes, as follows:—Mr. O. Gibbons, a gold medal for a model of a design for a snieid; Miss M. Mansel, a gold medal for a design for lace, and Mr. W. Foster, £15 for a design for lace, and Mr. W. Foster, £15 for a design for porcelain.

Mr. V. Prinsep is engaged on a new picture—The Swine Running Down to the Sea," with a coast view of lofty cliffs.

Mr. Watts, who is not expected to contribute a subject picture to the next Royal Academy exhibition, has in hand a full length portrait of a beautiful young lady in travelling costume, the forms being treated with breadth and simplicity. The harmonies of color and tone are said to be sobegand delicate.

M. Klotz, architect to the Cathedral of Strasburg, states that the cost of reparations rendered necessary by the Prussian bombardment will be 508,000 francs. A quarter of a million francs is required for the stone works; new roois, 137,000 franca; repairs to the painted windows, 143,123 francs. During the twenty-four days' bombardment the cathedral was struck in more than three hundred places; the debris amounts to more than three hundred cartioads.

It is said that a hideous embankment twenty feet high is to be tarrown up along the river trink opposite Hampton Court, the whole length of the gardens. If the report be true, the view, fram Hampton Court sators will be completely ruined.