# WASHINGTON.

Secretary Fish on the Foreign Policy of the Government.

# CURA WILL NOT BE RECOGNIZED.

He Does Not Want to Annex the Sandwich Islands.

"When the Heavens Fall We'll Catch Larks."

Summary of the Proceedings of Congress Yesterday.

## THE HOUSE IN AN ECONOMIC MOOD.

A Senate Bill to Amend the National Curreney Act of 1864.

The President and the Cabinet to Press the Suit gainst the Credit Mobiliers-Alley Anxious for Martyrdom-The Pay of Congressmen-General Sherman on the N.w Orleans Difficulty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1873.

Interview with Mr. Secretary Fish-No ope for Cuba-The Sandwich Islands, aited States & Co.-Annexation when te Sky Falls-"What Larks Pip!"

Your correspondent called yesterday on the gen-oman who presides at our State Department. Her the usual delay caused by the many visitorsreign diplomats among the number-he was ad-litted into the presence of our worthy Premier, the returned his salute with the lofty politeness of a grandee

The most inveterate of Mr. Fish's detractors can not but feel a change come over his dreams as he old gentleman, with his cheerful, pleasant smile. Bo, after some introductory remarks, your cor-respondent feit the courage to introduce the deli-cate subject of Cuba by the following query :-ONDENT-Is there to be any change in the

icy of our government with regard to Cuba? Mr. FISH-The Cuban insurgents are in about the me position to-day as they were three years ago.

ms to me they have gained no material ad-ges since then, nor, indeed, carried on a regular warfare at any time.

PONDENT-Then, your opinion, Mr. Secretary, is that there exists no more reasons now for ecognizing the Cubans as belligerents than there vere before?

Mr. FISH-There is not a particle more ground for giving belligerent rights to the Cuban insur-gents than there was three years ago. They have ot even the semblance of a government. They have no civil or military organization. They hold o fortifications, no cities, so ports, nor, in any place for any length of time. They are hiding in the swamps and mountains, living on roots called yame and other wild-growing products of the soil. They have had innumerable engagethe soil. They have had innumerable engage-ments with the Spanish troops, which both sides have often magnified into battles. But what do these engagements amount tof They are mostly attacks on plantations and provision trains. During the whole struggle only two battles have been fought—those of Hol-guin and Las Tuñas. When a fight has happened ach side claims to have killed a large number of he other, but the truth is that in these skirmishesfor they can hardly be called anything else-there are one or two Cubans and Spaniards killed although both sides announce it with a flourish as great victory. Neither of these reports can be relied upon. But the fact remains that the Cubans have in three years not been able to catabilish a fixed town where their representatives could be met, and, as I said before, there is no more reason than there was three years ago for giving bei erent rights to a party of insurgents who have no seat of government, at least none that can be

CORRESPONDENT-There has been a report about

rency act of June 20, 1864. The bill provides for free banking, prohibits direct or indirect payment of interest on deposits, allows United States bonds bearing coin interest to be counted as well as law-ful money in the reserves, and provides that banks more referent these closely time notes without in coin may redeem their circulating notes either in coin or in legal tenders, or in United States bonds at par with accrued interest as the option of the banks. It also provides that United States legal tenders in sums of \$1,000 may be redeemed, on demand of the holder either with coin or with United States currency bonds bearing a coin interest of 3.65 per cent, and that the principal of any United States bonds bear-ing coin interest shall on demand by the holder be paid by the United States Treasurer in legal tender notes and the interest in coin. All bonds issued under the provisions of this act are to be free from State and municipal taxation. The last section requires the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds as herein described-legal tender notes of denom-inations not less than \$100 and \$5 respectively, and

to make all regulations necessary to execute the ons of this act. The Improvement of the Brooklyn Swamps and Overflowed Lands.

Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, offered a resolution to-day directing the Secretary of the Navy to enter into a contract with the New York and Brooklyn Improvement Company for the lease and Improvement of the swamp and overflowed lands inected with the United States Navy Yard at Brooklyn. The company is to expend \$500,000 in said improvements and enjoy the use of the lands and contemplated docks for fifty years as compensation therelor, or be reimbursed if the government takes the property sconer. "Watch-Dogs of the Treasury" Blocking the Games of the Lobby.

Those republican Senators who seem to think that they are the guardians of the Treasury had an informal meeting this morning in a committee room at the Capitol and agreed not to permit the sage of any bill calling for a consi enditure of money, unless one or two of the proposed subsidized steamer lines be made an exception. This seals the fate of at least fifty jobs "of high and low degree," and when this paragraph returns to Washington, printed in the HERALD, the obby will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly. Some of them, especially the four or five clever women who are so diligently at work, may pick up a little contingent fee for aiding in squeezing a job into the Appropriation bill; but the anticipated fat pickings will not be had. Meanwhile the Senate will not pass any jobs between now and the 4th of March.

Every Member to Have His Salary Paid Monthly-The Probable Effect.

After some proceedings of minor importance the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill, which, in itself, would have been dull and dreary work it it had not given rise to an important amendment, by Mr. Hale, to the effect that every member elect can draw his salary at the end of every month after March 4, provided he was not known to be under political disabilities. This provise gave an opportunity to Mr. Cox to declaim against "the old spites and old hates of the war," and his amendment omitting it was carried by a close vote. As Lamar, from Mississippi, was the only member under political disabilities which have already been removed by Congress, the proviso would have been quite in us. Mr. Hale's amendment has accomplished. however, a far more important result than that of relieving impecunious members. These being pro-vided for there will be no occasion for the next Congress to meet until December; otherwise there would have been a desire on the part of many Congressmen elect to meet and organize on March 4 in order to obtain the right to draw salary. Once organized the mania for legislation which characterizes dominating parties would have rendered an early adjournment a very difficult matter to reach. No Pay for Members Whose Seats are

Contested, and No Expenses for De-feated Candidates.

A further amendment providing that no membe lect shall receive his salary if his seat is contested until he has been sworn in after the meeting of the next House was likewise passed. Mr. McCrary offered another, to the effect that the expenses of unsuccessful contestants shall not be paid by Congress in the future. Hitherto the absurd rule was that successful contestants received no compensation, while unsuccessful contestants had all their expenses paid out of the contingent fund. Thus \$173,595 were paid during the twelve years preceding the Forty-first Congress, and \$105,000 du acceeding two years, making a total of about the s two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, which does not include the sums expended by this Congress for unsuccessful contestants. This amend-

ment was also passed. Shall There Be an Extra Session of the

does not require them to report to the Treasury Department or be governed by its instructions. Section 66, however, requires that in no case shall the salary, fees and emoluments of any officer ap-pointed under the act be more than \$5,000 per anuum, and any additional fees shall be paid into the Treasury. The Treasury Department has decided that certificates for the payment of the annual ton nage tax on vessels expire on the day preceding the expiration of the year. If, for example, a vessel cleared or entered from a foreign port December 21, 1872, and paid the tax, her certificate would expire December 20, 1873. The Suit for the Recovery of the Five

Millions from the Credit Mobilier.

The Clerk of the House to-day sent to the Presi, dent a copy of the resolution adopted yesterday reuesting him to employ two attorneys to commence and prosecute a suit against the Crédit Mo bilier to recover the interest due the government, amounting to over five million dollars. The President referred the matter to the Attorney General, who is undecided whether to recommend the appointment now or wait until the investigation is ended. He thinks the evidence obtained will materially assist the attorneys and furnish many important facts upon which to proceed with the suit. When asked who would probably be selected he laughingly replied that a competitive examina tion might perhaps be useful. "But, with all seriousness," said Mr. Williams, "you may rest assured I shall recommend to the President the two best lawyers whose services can be obtained to prosecute the company." This remark evinced more than ordinary determination, and undoubtedly reflected the sentiment of the President and Cabinet, as the subject was under consideration at the session held to-day. It will be remembered that Secretary Boutwell, in the Summer of 1870, refused to pay to the company one-half of ount due from transportation of mails and government supplies, for the reason that the Pacific Railroad was in arrears in its interest; and it was not until the close of the Forty-first Congress that an act was passed requiring him to pay over onehalf the amount due on this account. The section, however, was amended so as not to interfere with any of the legal rights of the government to protect its interest in the trust confided to the company, and it is well understood at the Treasury Department that it is the intention of the Secretary to do all in his power now to protect the government from further wrong.

Bold Ben Wanted in the Credit Mobilier Business-A Queer Proposal-Alley Wants To Be a Martyr.

Butler has been kept at Lowell by the illness of his brother-in-law or he would have spiced the de-bates on the Crédit Mobilier investigation with some of the facts which are known to be in his ssion. He never had any of the stock, although he was once retained by the Crédit Mobilier as counsel. It is proposed to take up subscriptions at the Capitol to enable those Representatives who have had to accept loans from Oakes Ames to repay him. Alley now desires to be made a martyr for Ames' sake. If he can only provoke McComb to assault him he will be even happier than he used to be when, while a member of the House, he used to get the revenue duties raised on leather and the tariff duties lowered on hides, thereby increasing his own profits.

The Peaceful Condition of Affairs in Louisiana-What General Sherman Bays.

General Sherman, when asked to-day what news he had received from New Orleans, replied that the city was quiet and peace and order reigned supreme. While not doubting the ability of Gen eral Emory to enforce order he was gratified that there had been no conflict, which, he believed, was mainly due to the last order of the President to General Emory, not to allow an interference with the peaceful assembling of the citizens of that city. This opinion is likewise shared by the Attorney General.

The Louisiana and Arkansas Elections. The resolution offered by Senator Sherman yesterday, directing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire and report whether the recent elections in Louisiana and Arkansas had been con-ducted in accordance with the constitution and laws of the United States, &c., was called up today, and after a desultory debate was amended so as to read "in accordance with the constitution of the United States and the laws of said States," and adopted. The New York Central Railroad Scrip

Dividend Tax Case, which started with this administration, is likely to

outlive it, as the lawyers are to argue it all over, and the patience of the Commissioner is to be long drawn out. The Modest Request of the Banks Un-

heard.

Assistant Secretary Richardson to-day said, in reference to depositing coin in depositories for the benefit of certain banks, that the laws had been

THE CREDIT MOBILIER SCANDAL. Oakes Ames as a Benefactor of Congress. How the Nation's Representatives Nibbled the C. M. Bait.

Ex-Speaker Colfax Denies the **Charges Against Him.** 

HE IS OUT OF POCKET \$500.

Alley Asks a Monument for Honest Oakes Ames.

# M'COMB AND ALLEY AT DAGGERS' POINTS.

In the following digest of the testimony of H. S. McComb and Oakes Ames is embraced the remain-der of what was elicited from these two witnesses on the investigation into the Crédit Mobilier scan-dal, and for which we had no space in yesterday's edition of the HERALD :-

#### OARES AMES.

money when he went in and when he went out; his im-pression is that he took his money back and was paid ten per cent for this time. Assarton's APRCILATION. Senator Patterson bought thirty shares, which were transferred for him to a banking house in New York--Messra. Morton & Bliss--who he believed advanced the money to pay for them originally; he understood that he had parted with those thirty shares of stock for the benefit of Mr. Patterson; Mr. Dawes, in December, 1867, gave him \$1,000 to invest; there never was any transfer ot stock to him; the contract was atterwards rescinded, but he could not say when, nor could he state whether any dividends had been baid to Mr. Dawes! Mr. Blingham was to have twenty shares in the Oredit Mobilier stock, but they were never transferred to him as long as the arrangement lasted, however, he received his dividends, and in 1870 his Union Tacific Jock, way taken 6ff his hands; he received Union Tacific de part, and when it was bought book from him he (Singham) was paid thos market price, 19.

market price, 194. IN BEFERENCE TO GARFIELD, he agreed to get ten shares for him and hold from until be could pay for them, but he never did pay for nor re-ceive them; he received \$300 or \$100 and called it a loan; he (Ames) was willing to so understand it; he never gave any stock nor dividend to either Mr. Boutwell or Mr.

he (Ames) was willing to so understand it; he never gave anv stock nor dividend to either Mr. Boutwell or Mr. Eiffott; IN EFFERENCE TO MR. EELET, he said that Kelley expected they were going to have some dividends on the stock, and he came one day and said he was pressed upon a mortrage and wanted to raise \$1,000, and, said he, "I suppose probably there will be some dividend on that stock." he got the loan, but he never took any stock nor mever had any dividend; is reference to Mr. Sco-field, he took ten shares and paid the par valued when the contract was afterwards rescuring he got with his ten shares; both of them said they were promised fifty shares each, but he could only give them ten. The was hot certain what Mr. Allison did with his ten shares; both of them said they were promised fifty shares each, but he could only give them ten. The LETTERS OF HEALEN, were handed to Mr. Ames, and he identified them as in his own handwriting. When asked what he meant by asying he had assigned so many shares to such and such States-Massechusetts, four; Dela-ware, one; Tennessee, one, and so on-he reolled that it was his uncelife, so, too, is Senator Bay-letter from McComb, wasting him to give \$5,000 in stock to form. Heat is here not be given as sing alock to each of them; this letter was drawn out from him by a letter from McComb, wasting him to give \$5,000 in stock to Sonator Bayard and Senator Fowler from Min by a letter from SicComb, wasting him nor Contras by the means he nover dy were all and his the day the of giving him nor Contras by the means he nover dy were all and his friends; if he was not show they re-quired it, because y were all and his friends; if he was not and not his friend; if all his

mong others, Speaker Blaine, Oakes Ames and b, in addition to Vice-President Colfax.

among others, Speaker Blaine, Cakes among and addition to Vice-President Colfax. McComb, in addition to Vice-President Colfax. Mr. Colfax, after a brief preliminary statement, was sworn, and gave his testimony in written form, as fol-lows:--- had expected, after the Speaker had leetified, I would be the next one invited before this Committee, on December 16, to be allowed to testify, and that my tes-timony might be made public; I state explicitly that no one ever gave or offered to give me any shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier or the Union Pacific Railroad; I have never received nor had tendored to me any dividends in each, stock or bonds accruing upon any stock in either of said organizations and neither Mr. Ames nor any other person any personal or official influence in their favor; I desire, however, to state all the circumstances through which, probably, my name came to be associated with this or-ganization; five years any, about the time of the holiday recess, I was conversing on the floor of the House with Mr. Ames in regard to the Pacific Railroad; in favor of the building of which I had previously made muon stock in a either working of its conjects and the unonset of this conversation he asked me if I would not like to purchase some stock in the Credit Mo-biler; up to that time I Knew mothing of its conjects and the value of its stock: as near as I chn recall this conversa-tion, after the lapse of so many years, I was informed by him that it was a legally incorporated company, com-posed of the principal stockholders of the Union Yache Rithroad, who were themselves building the road, instead of letting if out the contractors, who always explanation that it looked like *A 000D APD SAFE HYERKEYY* 

large profits for supplies looked like

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micely ; some weeks or months after yate, it the same session , it paid Mr. A mice about five hindred dollars in that, bu ERSIVED NO DIVIDEND
mor certificate of slock in whole or in part; my impreasion is that he told me that one or two dividends had been earned, but that they were not in cash and wend was not offered any in cash, or bonds, or slock, ir with the told me that one or two dividends had been earned, but that they were not in cash and wend was not offered any in cash, or bonds, or slock, ir with the told me that one or two dividends had been earned, but that they were not in cash and wend was not offered any in cash, or bonds, or slock, ir more that unpleasant controversies existed amount the largest stockholders, which were earned to the profile research of the superstation in profile present of this rumor field induce me to hur hat a lawaut; the field mat more field Mr. Altesthat no profile, present or profile dividends the second any kind, on any terms that would not him a sourt of justice; that I must, therefore, derede actively from the transaction between us: I dive the space of the money paid, my anxiety being not toget into a lawsuit; all these things occurred at the anne acession of Congress five years ago, which closed in me thesion on this labellities; but regretting his filter earlier. The sended to this, and not inget into a lawsuit; all these things occurred at the anne acession of Congress five years ago, which closed in the Summer of 1885; the next year, or the year after, wr. Ames suspended payment in consequence, that preither shock nor bonds were given to money of a first and the suspended to this the fact the regarches.
The preither a barit mout of money between us; I suppose but for this he would have repaid the profile from that 1 regarches. Herefore, that pether stock nor bonds were given to me or offered to be findends; that I did contract to purchast the steres of book in the company at part and interest, but that after a partial paynent 1 withdrew do there

written in favor of it, and thought the government ought to build it is capitalists could not be interestied for that purpose. John 8. ALLEY RESUMS HIS TERTINONY. Hon. John B. Alley said, before resuming his testimony, he should like to make a few observations. He hoped the committee would allow the fullest investigation finto all questions connected with the charges before the com-mittee. It seemed hard for men descript no censure, but praise, to have their names inscribed on the records of the contry charged with acts which, if true, ought to consign them to eternal infany; but every act and cir-comstince, in his judgment, established their innocence. The record would show that Ames was honest and that the cry of "Stop their" was raised by the thieves them-story of the building of the road and "saying, from all the facts, Ames should not only be not consured, but should have a monument to commemorate his great services to the country; the statement also re-ferred to McComb and the suit instituted by him, and vin-dicated Oakes Ames as an honest man in that connec-tion.

tion. THE DEVOTED ALLEY AND RELF-SACRIFICING AMPS. During the reading of a part of the paper referring to the charge of a blackmailing suit by McComb, and that he had robbed the soliders, Ac. a member of the commit-tee raised the question as to the relevancy of repealing what had been said by others. Mr. McComb remarked :--"Let Mr. Alley spread all the

Mr. McComb remarked :--"Let Mr. Alley spread all the dirt be can." Mr. Alley resumed, saying that Ames had perilled his fortune and took upon himself the responsibility of \$17,001,000 in order to secure the building of the road not another man could have been found to do the same ; his profits were less than a million of dollars, and his brother, Oliver Ames, 'resident of the company, told him (Alley), after the road was opened, that, owing to pecuniary embarrasements of the combany and its doubt-tul success, he would give Alley haif a million dollars if he would relieve him (Oliver Ames) from all loss. Mr. Alley was then cross-examined as to the capital of the railroad company, the value of dividends, &c. Stocks AND ALEX AT DAGENS' TONTS.

Mr. Alley was used cross-examine of dividends, &c. Mr. McComb wished to produce a few facts in reply to the vituperation of Mr. Alley. He said he had been in business twenty years, under five consecutive adminis-trations, and had never had a voucher or a contract sus-pended or held up for action. He had received a leiter from a Boston man, William M. McKinn, brother-in-iaw of A. H. Rice, formerly a distinguished member of Con-gress from Massachusets, which he desired to have read. The Chairman Informed him he should hereafter have

ATTEMPT AT ARSON.

Arrest of the Supposed Incendiary.

# TRAINS LAID.

## A Valuable Block of Business Buildings in Danger.

W. H. Kidd, a liquor dealer, of 83 Murray street, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer McDonneil, of the Third precinct, charged by Fire Commissioner Galway with attempting to set fire to his premises and those adjoining. The arrange-ments Mr. Kidd is supposed to have made were discovered by one of the men employed by Platt & Boyd, 79 and 81 Murray street. This man was led to go on the roof of the building occupied by the firm through a leakage in the scuttle. Upon examining the scuttle a number of

## HOLES WERE DISCOVERED.

Thinking this strange, the porter followed the line of the scattle across to the next house, and found that in the same condition. Supposing these suspicious circumstances were due to barglars the man informed the members of the firm. sent him to consult with Mr. Kidd, and both them returned to the roof. One of the clerks at-tached to the glassware house went with Mr. Kidd and the porter to the roof, and all three examined the scuttles and the roofs. The holes they saw were not only in the

scuttles, but underneath, in the roof of Mr. Kidd's house. Immediately under these holes was a large board, into which candles were stuck. Along the floors of No. 83 and through the holes and over the roof was a quantity of saltpetred paper and fuse, with trains of powder attached, all ready to light, The combustibles laid across the roofs of the two buildings were protected from rain and snow by

A LARGE OIL PAINTING.

laid over them. Mr. Kidd occupied the secon floor of No. 83 Murray street, and a door leading from the foot of the stairs on that story to the top of the house was locked. Mr. Kidd told the other men when they asked to go through that door that the key was in Brooklyn. Not being able to get through that way, the men were obliged to enter by the roof from Platt & Boyd's, and in going through on the fourth floor the clerk, stoopin down to pick up a pen that dropped from his ear,

Commissioner Galway said :-- I found two holes bored through the scuttle of Mr. Boyd's building: they ap-peared to have been made with an auger; I went over the root to the scuttle of the aljoining building, home 85 there were two holes in that scuttle; I went down the ladder and saw at the foot a wooden board, standing on its end; on the face of the board I found three tin candle-ricks, each with a candle in it partially burned; there was also

The end of the face of the board of the partially burned; there, wish also a standie in it partially burned; there, wish also a standie in it partially burned; there, wish also a standie in it partially burned; there, wish also a standie in the face of the ladder running along on top floor to the front of the building down the batch way for two stories to the trid floor, running back on the building and down the stairs to a door lead and third floors the first way which came up in the rear part of the building and down the stairs to a door lead and third floors the first was lad on brown thespaper having a train of xunpowder on this brown paper frard about four inches by three in width and thick on the face of it several lines of this fuse, covered by covering or protec-tion to the fuse; this board chains a street police station for a detective; it some tools, cousiting of a small server driver and an about cighteen inches in gener frand also on the first mement used for marking barkets and also the fuse; it is some tools, cousiting of a small server driver and an about cighteen inches in length, an piece of iron about cighteen inches in length, an piece of iron about cighteen inches in length, an piece of iron about cighteen inches in length, an

Ior A detective; in the nuclearization of a multi servery on the third floor some tools, thing of a send of the server and an instrumential in the senders of xx. Single and xx. The server server is the server the serv

but had left is over in Brooklyn at his residence; when a was informed, by Mr. Boyd's clerk, of the attempt to see fire to their building. T went around into the liquor store of Mr. Ridd; I fold him I wanned to go up stairs to examine the building; he said that the door was locked and he had left the key in Brooklyn at he mathematical and he had left the key in Brooklyn at he mathematical that the door was locked and he had left the key in Brooklyn at he mathematical that the door was locked and he had left the key in Brooklyn at he mathematical that the door was locked and he had left the key in Brooklyn at he mathematical that the door was locked and he had left the key in Brooklyn at he mathematical that the door of the building set door to get through the source is the did not go with us; vie were mearly two hours in making the examination of 'is buildings; it was about an heur and a half after this wan kild came up stairs i foor the stairs or not; i dor't know whether the had dhe key of the door at the foot of the stair or not; i dor't know whether the door is the door is the source is the boyd of the door at the foot of the stairs leading to 'he source is the key of the door at the foot of the stairs leading to 'he source is the key of the door at the foot of the stairs leading to 'he source's the went is done at he food of the stairs leading to 'he source's the went is were source at the food of the stairs leading to 'he source's were source's were the store inst fridar on the shell; i have the store inst Fridar on the shell; i have the for when i went to the office when i went to the office on a boing barrels. I don't the store is the whole mark barrels with it. Several with the instrument for marking barrels. I don't height he store is not whon wark barrels is not all with the instrument for marking barrels. I don't we here the store is not whon wark barrels and with a dark here soen one a little larger and having a dark here is not shown me before; one day since New Year's Mr. Ridd the larger and havi

relieve the vert all relieve to the near the wanted to bribe a man it would be one that was opposed to him and not his friend; all his idea was to have enough of people interested to look into the matter; they did not want any largialten from form

the United States in favor of Cuban indepen Mr. FISH (distainfully) -Yes. I have seen in the

papers some correspondence between Colombia and San Salvador, but nothing will come of it. CORRESPONDENT-What might be the object of

our government in sending three war vessels to the Sandwich Islands? Is it some scheme of anmeration ?

Mr. Fisn-No other object than to protect the United States citizens living in that part of the world. Whenever there is trouble in some semi-civilized country it is the custom of great Powers to send ships-of-war for the protection of their citizens or subjects. A show of force always prodnces a salutary effect on semi-civilized minds; although I believe that the Sandwich Islanders are imost completely civilized, having embraced the Christian religion, and I anticipate no violence there, because the natives are industrious and peaceable. I am informed that the choice of the future sovereign is to be made on the sth of this month. Mrs. Bishop, a niece of the deceased King, will, perhaps, be made Queen, there being no Salic law in the Sandwich Islands to prevent a an from occupying the throne. Our government has no scheme of annexation in view in sending these war vessels.

PONDENT-Suppose the Sandwich Islanders should ask to be annexed?

Mr. FIRE-Suppose the sky fails, then larks will be piertiful. We do not suppose anything. We act apon present emergencies, not upon what the future may bring forth. I do not deny the possibility of such an event at some future period, but for the present the government has no such arridre

CORRESPONDENT-Is there not a good foundation for the report that Mr. Evarts will be your sucthe ith of March?

Mr. Fish-There you are at it again. I cannot any anything on that subject, and I wouldn't if

The bell here announced a visitor of importance. Mr. Fish indicated Snis by a smile, and your correapondent withdrew. Cabinet Meeting.

At the Catinet session to-cay, at which all the departments were represented, Secretary Belknap read a telegram received from General Emory, maying that everything was quiet there. General Sherman and other prominent army officers, as well as prominent officials in civil service, express the belief there will be no trouble in New Orleans. 3 The Cabinet did not have any matter of unusual importance before it. Be untors Anzious to Arm Our Indian

## B.wethren-The Reason Why of Indian Wars.

The debate in the Senate on the Indian Appro priation bill has developed the curious fact that the Senators from frontier States, and others in the "Ring," are anxious to permit the sale of frearms and ammunition to the sons of the forest. Why mut ? If they cannot obtain guns, powder and lead, how can there be any little wars, so profit. able to the frontier States; especially when lowed by a treaty, conveying away thousands of acres of land for a mere song. Congress might as well deprive Eastern politicians of their custom house, post office and lighthouse appointment patronage as to interfere with the perquisites and the profits of Indian traders and Indian agents. A Bill to Amend the Bational Carrency

Act. Senator Buckinghem introduced a bill in the

Senate to-day amendatory of the National Cur-

The House having decided to-day that the first session of the Forty-third Congress shall not com-mence until the first Monday in December next, it remains to be seen whether the President wil convene an extra session of the Senate on the 4th of March next. The only thing to be done will be the confirmation of any new Cabinet officers who may be appointed on that day, and the President can be more independent and untrammelled in making his selections if not hampered by the

### The House in an Economic Mood-Useful

Work Accomplished-A New Member. The House did much useful work to-day, and would have accomplished still more if some of the members who love to hear themselves talk had not wasted time with impracticable propositions and fooish objections. A new member, Mr. Frank C, Bunnell, representative of the Thirteenth district of Pennsylvania, was sworn in as successor to Mr. Ulysses Mercur, after which Mr. Eugene Hale, from Maine, reported the Naval bill, appropriating about eighteen million dollars. It was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee of the

# Whole, to come up to-morrow. An Attempt to Grab the Chinese In-demnity Fund Defeated.

Fernando Wood reported a bill authorizing the Attorney General to examine claims of several in surance companies for losses sustained through the capture of the bark Caldera in 1854, which was driven ashore through stress of weather on the Chinese coast, boarded by an armed force, plundered and burned. The insurance companies now claim repayment of the losses from the Chinese Indemnity Fund. This bill brought up the vexed question whether insurance companies are entitled to compensation at all for losses in war or quest war. Several members, Mr. Kerr among the number, opposed the bill on the ground that its passage would be taken as a pre-cedent in favor of the French Spoliation claims and also commit the House in the matter of the insurcompanies' cisims to part of the Geneva Others were against the bill because it award. award, others were against the oil because it referred to the decision of the Attorney General what is within the province of the House itself to determine. It was finally recommitted to the Foreign Affairs Committee and will not come up

# again this session. Pailure of Justice in the Case of Indian Murders. Official reports reach the Indian Bureau of the

failure of their agents to secure any proceedings against any of the perpetrators of the outrage against any of the perpetrators of the outrage upon two indians who were taken from the jail at Bratnard, Minn., and hung by a mobin August last. More than five annoired persons are said to have been spectators of the murder, but no one at-tempted to instily against it. It is stated also that Little Snake, as Indian, accused of the murder of a while man, has been indicted upon extremely light and hearsay evidence, and that the Indian will probably be hung. The same Indian has also will probably be hung. The same Indian has also been indicted for the murder of the Cook family.

#### The Shipping Commissioners and the Tonnage Tal.

The Secretary of the Treasury has written a letter to the Commissioner of Customs, requiring him to prepare regulations requiring shipping com-missioners to pay over to the Treasurer the sur-plus fund collected by them, and to make from time to time prompt and proper returns of the ascounts collected. The act of June 7, 1872, providiog for shipping commissioners it is known.

carofully exan for so doing.

#### The Health of Charles Sumner.

Mr. Sumner remains at his house in the hands of his physicians, who secure him troubled sleep by taneous injections of morphine, the effect of which is felt the next day. The reports that he is writing speeches on a variety of topics are without foundation.

Morton's Alabama Claims Bill To Be Postponed. The Senate Judiciary Committee will not be ready

to consider the oill introduced by Mr. Morton, providing for the settlement of the Alabama claims, before the last of this month. Unless there is unanimity in both houses on the plan proposed, claim-ants are fearful that the subject will be left to the next Congress.

Appropriations for Forts and Torpedoes. The House Fortification Appropriation bill re-ported to-day appropriates \$2,000,000. Of this amount \$310,000 are for New England. The New York appropriations are :- Fort Schuyler, \$65,000; Willet's Point, \$40,000; Fort Hamilton and additional batteries, New York narbor, \$40,000; fort on site of Fort Tompkins, \$30,000; Battery Hudson, \$29,000. Fort at Fort Point, San Francisco, \$65,000; fort at Limestone Fort, San Francisco, \$75,000; fort at Alcatraz, San Francisco. \$50,000; fort at San Diego, California, \$50,000. In addition to other appropriations and for a fort opposite Fort Delaware \$400,000 are provided for torpedoes for har-bor defences and the preservation of the same.

#### Report of the Lighthouse Board.

The Lighthouse Board has published its report, with illustrations. There are 179 sea and coast and 394 harbor and river lights; 22 lightships, 354 day or unlighted beacons and 2.762 buoys actually in position ; the signals operated by steam or hot air engines, 33. The Board 1s placing as many of these useful aids to navigation as its appropriations will allow; but it is experimenting with a view of obtaining more powerful machines, which can be heard with certainty above the noise of the surf and the storm. It is believed our present signals, the trumpet, the whistle and the syren, all operated by steam or hot air engines, though not as powerful as desired, are by far the best in the world.

# The Proposed Mississippi and Gulf Ship

Canal. On the 6th inst. the House of Representatives passed a resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish information showing the probable cost of a ship canal from the Mississippi River, near its mouth, to deep water in the Gulf of Mexico, &c. The Secretary, in reply, sent to the House to-day a report from the Chief of Engineers, showing, first, the probable cost of a ship canal is estimated at about seven million five hundred thousand dol-lars; second, the amount expended or contributed for the construction of a canal around the Falls of Onto is, by the original subscription and the subsequent purchase of shares from dividends of United States stocks, \$1,709,202; by appropriations by Congress, \$1,178,200; total, \$2,857,462.

## Treasury Balances.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of busi-

areas to day a creek	
Carrency	\$5,440,507
Com	
Coin certificates	25,179,500
Special deposit of legal tenders	26,025,000

The Vaterans of the War of 1812 will celebrate today the fifty-eighth anniversary of the battle of New Orienas, lought by General Andrew Jackson on the 5th day of January, 1815,

the matter; they did not wan reprint textstation from Con-tile matter; they did mote wan row of the that dim Fisk and gress; they did were going to drive them out of New Vice, and they did not know but that they would have to ask to have their office removed to Boston; he could not recollect the names of all who wanted to get stock in the Credit Mobilier atter they found out it was going to be a good thing; among those who applied were, he had no doubt, Scofield and Messra. Patterson, Dawes, Wilson, Bingham and Collax.

good thing; among those who applied were, he had no doubt, Scofield anl Messrs. Patterson, Dawcs, Wilson, BERRY S. M'COME. Henry S. McComb in the latter part of his examination testified that his suit against the Crodit Mobilier has been going on several years, and that the counsel for Ames had demanded before proceeding with his cross-erandination the production of names. letters, Ac. ; he evaded it for a while, but finally gave Ames A copy of one of the letters, but with this fie was not satisfied; Ames channed the the originals should be made a part in the case of his suit; he visited Washington last April and had an interview with Amee, whom he told that he had no desire to produce the letters, but that his counsel until the letters were produced; he said to Ames. "If you will give me over your signature an agreement that if T gain my suit; you will account to me for this stock, I will prindeciphia will say to the counsel that I have not the retised of Will age proteose of them;" Mr. Ames re-pied, exhibiting some petalance of feeling, "Tou can betters and I will keep no copies of them;" Mr. Ames re-publish any letters you have from me; everybody knows that members of Congress are bried and produced the letters, and that was how they came out; he did net charge that members of Congress are bried and produced the letters, and that was how they came out; he did net charge that members of Congress are bried and produced the letters, and that was how they came out; he did net charge that members of Congress received any stock; all hever made any arrangement with any metaber of Con-gress either in stock of this or any other company; the could hollier was many other for his, use assented, nor Wat, and, as for him, he never, assented, nor Wat, and, as for him, he never, assented, nor Wat, and, as for him, he never, assented, nor Wat, and, as for him, he never, assented, nor Wat, and as for him, he never assented, nor Wat, and was for him, he metaber of thim was here the stores was him dentered and the of the st

The provided in the provided any shock if all he know the learned from Oales Ames, he (Netional) press, either in stock of this or any other company if the many data of the intervent of the intervent of the stock in the intervent of the inte

Congress of the present House mentioned to you by Mr. Ames as having received shares of this stock? A. There may have been more names on Mr. Ames' list than I have written here; these are all I was able to note as he read the names; I wrote them down as rapidly as possible; I did not ask him to repeat the list, for I was airaid he would not do it. Q. Did I understand that he gave you another list? A. He gave a list of names on another occasion prior to this time; he did not know that I took any memorandum of ft.

## The Testimony in Open Session.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7, 1873. The Crédit Mobilier Committee resumed their investigation this morning. There were present,

The Chairman informed nim he should dereater have an opportunity. Mr. Alley remarked that all he said against McComb was susceptible of the clearest proof. Mr. McComb-Will you call for the hooks of the Crédit Mobiliert They will answer many of the charges of the distinguished vituperator from Massachusetts, John B. Alley.

Alley. THE TELL-TALE CONING. The Chairman said he had sent a subpona to the tary of the company to bring the books showing th ers of stock or who have received dividends.

ADJOURNMENT. The committee then adjourned. Mr. Alley's cross-examination will be resumed to-morrow.

McComb Analous to "Comb Down" Mr. Alley. 1.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1873.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1873. The following appears in the *Evening Star:*— After the adjournment of the *Evening Star:*— Afters the adjournment of the *Evening Star:*— After the adjournment of the *Evening Star:*— McComb, standing on one side of the table directly opposite to Mr. Alley, requested Mr. Smith, the omicial reporter, to take the written statement of Mr. Alley and make it a part of the record. Mr. Alley and make it a part of the record. Mr. Alley and make it yet. Mr. McComm—Well, you must have it, Mr. Smith. I want to hold the dirty secondrci to his word. No reply from Mr. Alley. Mr. McComm—Oh' I wish you were about twenty. Give years younger, Mr. Alley. I would comb you down in more ways than one. Mr. Mich still made no reply, but took possession of the papers, Mr. Smith remarking that it was a matter to be settled by the committee.

## THE UNITED NATIONALITIES.

### Meeting of the Central Organization-Addresses by General Sigel and Others.

The Central Organization of the United Nationalities held their regular meeting last night in Ittner's Hotel, Grand and Mercer streets. All the nations were represented-the French, Italians, Germans, Poics, Hungarians, &c. General Franz Sigel presided. A number of new members, mostly Hungarians and Italians, were introduced. General Sigel said that the voice of the organization ought to be heard, now that the new officers of the national, State and municipal governments were

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### BLUE-BLOODED TENISON AT LIBERTY. POUGHEERPSIE, Jan. 7, 1873.

Henry Porter Tentson was released to-day bail in the sum of \$1,000.

After a inter winds; the next informing when a forenet the More ALL THESE PAPERS WERE GONE; I did not see them again until they were shown me at the Fire Marshal's office to day; the fuse shown me 1 first saw on the shelf in our store; it is a candle wick, and was then in balls; Mr. Kidd also poured something over that and boiled it in the same tim measure; he was boiling this wick and paper all the week; first he would boil some paper, then some wick: after boiling the wick he wound it round boards and laid it by the slove to dry; I saw THE WICK AND FOR LAT on Saturday evening; it was then lying against the bank-stuff I saw Mr. Kidd boil. A consult of these tastimony was taken before

stuff I saw Mr. Kidd boll. A quantity of other testimony was taken before the Fire Marshal, but this is the most important. The discovery of the train was a most fortunate one, for if these two houses took fire nothing could save the block. The investigation will bu continued to day. AT THE TOMBS POLICE COURT. The prisoner was taken before Judge Dowling, at the Tombs, yesterday afternoon, but was re-manded till this morning.

### THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

The annual meeting of the Committee of Sevents was held last evening in their rooms, Broadway, and Twenty-second street, when the following offcers were unanimously chosen for the ensuing year :--

year:--Chairman-James M. Brown. Fice Chairman-Jenjamin B. Sherman. Scovetary-Simon Sterne. Treasurer-Emil Sauer. The Chairman subsequently appointed the fol-lowing Committee on Legislation :-- Professor Theo-dore W. Dwight and Messrs. George W. Lane, James Emott, John Wheeler, D. Willis James, James M. Haisted, Edwards Fierrepont, Henry Nicoll, J. D. Vermilye and Howard Potter. The newly-elected Chairman and Vice Chairman (Messrs. James M. Brown and Benjamin B. Sher-iman) are members ex officio of all committees.

## DEATH FROM ALLEGED MALPRACTICE.

Coroner Keenan was yesterday called upon to bid an inquest into the cause of the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor Church, widow of Dr. S. P. Church, who died on Sunday last from abscess of the right inng caused, as it would appear, by an attempt to procure an abortion upon herself. The Coroner, after viewing the remains, gave a permit for burnal and will to-morrow hold an investigation,

Q. Have you given all the names of the members of

Mr. Ames stated that he did not wish to cross examine