CREDIT MOBILIER.

POLAND'S INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

Examination of Sidney Dillon, President of the Credit Mobilier-The Brooks-Neilson

Matter Again on the Tapis.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1873.

Judge Poland's special committee to investigate the charges of distributing Crédit Mobilier stocks nbers of Congress resumed its session this morning.

General Banks, having returned to the city, was ith the committee this morning for the first time since the doors were opened.

since the doors were opened. SIDNEY DILLON'S TESTIMONY. Sidney Dillon was the first witness sworn, and testified that he held stock in the Union Pacific Railroad Com-ting the stock in the Union Pacific Railroad Com-tive Committee; had been a stockholder in the Credit Mobilier Company, and is new Fassionary of THE CONCENT: Became connected with the Credit Mobilier about a year siter fits organization; knew that shares were put into the handsof Durant and Ames to ceable them to fulfil contracts which they had previously made; winness was one of the signers to the paper assigning the shares to them did not remember anything being said about him mens said he was under obligations to. - . - . Do you remember anything being said about him being under obligation to mombers of Congress 7. A. Think there was some allasion made to him being under obligation to members of Congress, but 1 de nof remem-ber of any names being mentioned; think Ames said he was

Was magnet obligation to MR. BROOES: was not positive, however, as to the extent of his obliga-tion to Mr. Brooks: How wohling of any pegoliation be-tween Ames and Brooks; does not know why Br oka-transetred the shares to Neilson; as to the fifty addi-tional share issued to Neilson by the company, witness

tomber with that he had received 100 shares of stock room Durant, and under the rule authorizing the in-reases he was entitled to the firly shares additional; wit-ness promised to consult the directors; did so, and they agreed to let him have them; Nr. Brooks then said he had transferred his interest in the shares to Neilson, who came to get the share; at the same time he nonsowne proof wirrars; witness had no papers be-foraging to the company; witness had no papers be-longing to the Credit Mobilier; had entrusted them to Mr.

to pay for the mock; Mr. Durant paid for the stock trans-ferred to him by the company; witness had no papers be-longing to the Credit Mohilier; had entrusted them to Mr. Ham, the Secretary; to the best of him mem.ry Mr. Nell-son paid par and interest for the additional shares; never Knew of large dividends being declared on Orbit Mobilier stock; dividends were declared under the Amos contract; the directors signed a paper authorizing the issue of fity shares additional; but did not remember whether the name of Mr. Brooks or Mr. Melson was used; the paper was signed by Oliver Ames, Saluel Hooper, Atkins and Williams, of Boston, and others; did not remember of either Oakes Ames or Alley signing the paper; MR. MBOSE MAD NOTHING TO DO WITH THE MONEY LOANED beilson by witness; was not zure that the money bad

books; his clerk had charge of all these books; his clerk had charge of all these ild not remember if Nellson received 55,000 i clife stock, with the additional fifty shares ling as to what Ames did with the stock train im Mr. Brooks said distinctly that the stock to his son-in-law, Mr. Nellson, and not to his

Note: Mr. McGrary—Did not remember that Mr. Brooks ested that the paper should be signed; to the best of neurory though it was after Mr. Brooks carned that Bity shores additional were to be issued that he said were for Mr. Neison; never talked with Mr. Alley

By Mr. Brooks—Witness considered that the 100 shares irried with them the right to the fifty shares; never new of Mr. Brooks having received any dividends from e Credit Mobilier.

the Orgdit Mobilier. By Mr. Smithers-Mr. B. F. Ham was the private secre-tary of witness in Credit. Mobilier matters, and could furnish all the details about the transmotion, as he at-lended to it by order of witness; DIB MOT ANOW WARMS THE ROOMS AND PAPERS OF THE DIB MOT ANOW WARMS THE ROOMS AND PAPERS OF THE anless they were in the hands of Mr. Ham; witness in-tended to bring MR. Hum here with him, but that gentle

an was sick. By Mr. Brooks-Have been a contractor on thirty differ-trailroads, and had various bookkeepers and secre-

The second state and the second booksepper and sectorization. In reply to questions by Mr. Alley, the witness testified that he never heard of Alley having anything to do with the transaction with Brooks; was guite sure that Alley's sume was not on the paper autorizing the transfer. ToLD TO FOST HINGEL Judge Poland requested the witness to examine his books and papers, in order that he might better acquaint himself with the transaction with Mr. Wilson. He re-pied that he would do so. ADJOURNED. At twelve o'clock noon the committee adjourned nutil ten o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

WILSON'S INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

No Witnesses Examined Yesterday-Preparing to Hear from E. H. Rollins-Two Large Tranks Full of Union Pa-cific Railroad Books.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1873. The Wilson select investigation committee met this morning, at eleven o'clock. Much time was occupied in making

PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS. so as to facilitate the examination of E. H. Rollins, President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company,

who was present with two large trunks full of books belonging to that company.

fessed that he never before heard of the los snares, and agreed with Dr. Burant that if that was the case and the fifty shares were obtained during Durant's absence, under the pretence and supposition that he had not received any, that he orghit to be made to give them back and return the dividends. Since that Dr. Durant has com-menced a suit to recover the fity shares. He does not attempt to recover from THE MUCH-TALKED-OP NEILSON, but of James Brocks. During the recess Uriah Heep, with character-istic wriggle, presented himself to Mr. Durant to molocite about what a Washington correspondent

<text>

Can General Granville M. Dodge, of Iowa, who was member of Congress in 1864, and was well stocked with Credit Mobilier shares. He was ap-pointed engineer of the Union Pacific, and because he would not explain, as disbursing officer, what became of certain large sums of money, he was suspended by Dr. Darani, the President of the Union Pacific Kailroad Company, and immediately afterwards was appointed by President Grant a gevernment director of the same company. Call Dodge. gevernment director of the same company. Call bodge. George Prancis Train, McComb testifies, "got the charter of Crédit Mobiller for Durant, who paid him \$50,000 for it." Train declares himself that he "machined the Union Pacific Railroad bill of 1864 through Congress," that "the radicals were all on the make," and that "Thad Stevens" share was \$70,000." It is well known that Train was in this city at that time, and was very busy among mem-bers. Recall Colonel McComb with reference to HIS DECLARATION TO THE FILLADELFHIA CORRE-STONDERT

soon, for, strange to say, the drowning man had a fill REPUBLIC OF CUBA." noce of mind, and after several attempts to yout on the ice, which always broke beneath part of the ice became submerged, and be a out on it. Then, by crawling on his belly for distance, he came to comparatively safe ice. its time the mon with the plank and ropes had ed, and Colwell and Stoney were rescued from perious position. All attempts to find the

Arriver, and content and All attempts to find the man were fruities. Colvell was taken to his room in a state of com-plete exhaustion, put to bed and woll dosed with brandy. The next day he was well, though worn out from his unusual exertion. The body of the drowned man has not yet been found. Deeds like this, together with those of Molean here hast June and Bolles in China, would seem to indicate that the old reputation of the navy is not to be diagraced by the rising generation of naval officers. The English People Unanimously in Favor of Cu-

DEMOCRACY.

Lecture by Henry Ward Beecher on Its Unconscious Influence-What It Has Done to Exalt the Individual and Modify Society.

A lecture was delivered last evening in Steinway Hall by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher upon the "Unconscious Induence of Democracy" before one of the largest audiences that the room ever held. The platform was also crowded with an imposing array of the most prominent names, both in the professions and in the ranks of men of affairs. It is needless to add that the lecturer held his listen-ers spellbound until the close of his address.

Having explained what the democratic principle was, and how powerful and universal was its in-fluence all over the modern world, he wont on to say that formerly the LEARNED CLASSES

lived in themselves, but were now forced to live in the public. The power of the newspaper was merely because of its being the form through which the thought of the people was expressed. Our journals, as they now were called, could not have existed in any but a democratic age. He coul not, however, say what would be exactly the fu ture of society under democratic influences, for society refused to sit for its portrait. All that he proposed to de was to show the changes it had aiready undergone and the influences now actively at work within it. The spread of the democratic principle had had its first effect in

aircady undergone and the influences now actively principle had had its first effect in POLITICS. At one time the unit of society had been the family. Now it was the individual, while the family. Now it was the individual, while the family, politically, was unknown. At least every individual man was a unit, for society as yet still is one time the woman through the man. By this means the rights of man had grewn more and more respected, while the State, the Church and all other organizations were less powerful. It was now held that the strength of a State was in proportion to the strength of the individuals that composed it. But we ought not to the they do and produce, for the poor and helpless might have a real and spiritual value to the community greater than other men who were apparently much more important factors of prosperity. We had begun to learn that the strong were only sale when they protected and aided the weak, and that a State ought to be built up from the well-being of all parts of the structure. Men must take care of the whole community, if they wore strong and rich, or else the whele fabrio would fail in ruins. This intensity of individualism had, it was feared by some, tended towards the EDCATION OF MEN mars form the other. But this was a mistake, for for purposes of co-operation, if not for purposes of consolidation. We had in Americas an aristocrasy of wealth which lasted as long as the snow, which baked itself up and them melted away, for this was one of the necessary results of the democrast principle. Kvery man, said democras, ought to prove it they did not want an artificial aris-tocrasy it hay wanted only the AMISTORIACT OF TALET privilege, it made naturally superior men more powering than ever. Revolutions had also been abolished by the democratic principle; for revolu-tions were not possible where there were free shought, free speech and free action. There was change-constant change, ont it was too gradual to be dangerous. Democracy also had a tendency to put down wars, which had usu

c) constrained to original sot for the security of version of the security of the

not far off when slavery shall be abolished in Cubs, and when liberty of worship shall be tolorated, fitter which we may hope for free trade and in-provements of all kinds. Thanking Mr. Macias for his courtesy the roporter withdraw. COLONEL MAGIAS' EFFORT FOR OUSA. Colonel Macias, since 1847, has been working for funder sentence of death by the Spanish govern-ment. He was ide-de-camp to Loper such was present at the capture and retreat a few nours it for the main ide-control to press of the source in state from Cardenas, but in that brief time he day in state from Cardenas, but in that brief time he day in state from Cardenas, but in that brief time he day in the same if or the projected expectition to Cubs of General John A. Quitman, in Fortis and Georgia. Later on he fought the Spaniards in St. Domingo, where he gained the title of Colcnel. Statequently he published a Cuban mewpaper in this city, called A Verdad, and, in addition to this, he wrotes a number of pampileis attacking diavery in Cuba.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE HERALD CUBAN ETPEDITION

EXPEDITION. [From the London Post, Jan. 6.] If the design of President Grant in sending a special agent to Cuba were simply to obtain cor-rect and trustworthy information concerning the present condition of the insurrection in that island, he has seen his object anticipated and tolerably well accomplished by the enterprise of a New York journal; and if his design was to use this information for the purpose of justifying to the American popular mind the project of inter-vention which he is supposed to cherish, he could have nothing to suit his purpose befor than the sport of the New York HERALD's special commis-sioner, published in that journal on the 19th of becember. The struggle in Cuba is a condict December. The struggle in Cubs is a coaffict between what Mr. Froude would call a por-tion of "the native faction" and the gov-

between what Mr. Froude would call a por-tion of "the native faction" and the gov-erament of Spain, sided by the rest of the netwest and the Spainsh residents of Chan. It has now continued for nearly five years, and it has be-comes a disgrace to humanity, a crime against civil-ization and a sin against col. Spain cannot stamp out the insurrection, nor can the rebels win their own independence. Without intervention by a third party the horrible conflict may go on for five years more, fruitful in nothing but bloodshed, rapine, crueity and devastation. The United States have a pecu-lar duty in the premises- a duty which can no inte commencement of the struggie up to this mo-ment the United States have a pecu-tion alive. They have furnished the insurgents with arms, ammunition, officers and money; through the mouths of their Gongress and their newspapers the Americans have expressed sym-stat a confidence in their final triumpi; and fresh-dent Grant himself has repeatedly netifed the world of the uncasiness and displeasure which the offician unce of the war caused his country, and its anxiety that it should cease. There is every reason to believe that the insurrection never would have broken out had not the disaffected Gubuns supposed that the United States would espouse their quarrel. There is abundant proof that they would long since have abundant proof that they marked promises of the Americans in this regard in their behalf. Until now the expressed and implied promises of the Americans in this regard they held be on sustained by the conviction their they would long since have abundant proof that they marked known their determination to abandon in their behalf. Until now the expressed and inpied promises of the Americans in this regard in the beam adde only to the ear as were broken to the hope; but affirs have now reached such a pass that, by every consideration which can have been made only to the ear as were broken the make known their determination to abandon in theores althighto the latter course; a

DO SPANIARDS REPRESENT AMERICAN SEN-TIMENT?

NEW YORK, Jan. 19, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :---As Americans and readers of the HERALD We would like to know if a few dozen of spaniards, in their telegram of the 17th inst. to the Marquis of Manganero, of Madrid, represent the sentiments of

Manganero, of Madrid, represent the sentiments of the American people with regard to Cuba, or are the despatches of our Secretary of State, Hon. Hamilton Fisk, and the utterances of the daily press the true exponents of the sentiments and will of the American people f It is time for us to know, without any mistake, what is the will of the American people with re-gard to Spanish rule in Cuba. We believe it to be a disgrace to Christendom, and that the time for interference on the part of the American people has come. JOHN R. WHITE, JOHN R. WHITE, on behalf of a large organization.

A COPARTNERSHIF TRANSACTION.

A Manufacturing Business that Did Not

Pay. Eugene A. Heath. of the Heath & Smith Mann facturing Company, was arrested yesterday by order of Deputy Sheriff Jarvis, under a warrant granted by Judge Robinson last Summer, at the suit of Theodore P. Austin, of the firm of D. Austin & Sons, manufacturing jewellers, at 95 Fifth avenue. According to the affidavits Heath and Austin were both members of the Twenty-second regiment. On the strength of the acquaintance thus formed

A SCHOOL ON FIRE.

Fire Breaks Ont in the Grammar Department of Colored School No. 2, in South Fifth Avenue-The Fire Takes Piace, Luckily, About Half an Hour Before School Commences-Two Hundred and Fifty Children Escape Being Boasted to Death or Maimed and Disfigured for Life-The Building a Dangerous One-The Fire Exting uished After Half an Hour's Struggle.

In the HEBRALD'S account of its inspection of the public schools published on Sunday, January 12, there appeared the following description of Colored Frammar School No. 2, which is situated in South Fifth avenue, between Grand street and Broome. on the west side of South Fifth avenue :-

on the west side of South Fifth avenue :---The colored school in South Fifth avenue, near Grand street, seems to be, for its size, one of the most intricate structures in the city. If isonly three stores high, and yet its passages would be an aturatable beginning for a latey-rinith or mase. It has seven stairways, but they are all strow and built of wood. There is also one stairway on the outside of the building, built wholly of wood, which has so displotated and worn out an appearance that it has a built of wood. There is also one stairway on the outside of the building, built wholly of wood, which has not built of word the stair strong are all on the front of the building. There are incortee on each side of it. About ten or twelve years ago the building took fare, but it was extinguished before much harm was done, and none of the children were hurt. Testerday afternoons of the children were hurt.

Yesterday afternoon a report reached the HERALD office that a fire, or an alarm of fire, had taken place during the morning at Celored Gramm School No. 2.

A reporter called at the school, which is a three story brick building, with a Corinthian front, and is evidently an old structure, the front of which has been altered, the building having bees shortened at the time South Fifth avenue was widened and its name changed from Laurens street to the more tropically aristocratic name which it now bears. The reporter made inquiries of the janitor, a

good-looking mulatto of about thirty years of age, who popped his head through the door, as to the whereabouts of the principal.

REPORTER-IS Miss Caroline Hopkins, the principal of the school, in at present ?

JANITOR-Miss Hopkins has been dead for a year. Miss Caroline Hamilton is new the principal. Go right ahead up stairs and you will find her on the third floor, all alone. School is jest let out.

The reporter went up the main stairs, one of the worst for short turns that he ever ascended or de-scended, being entirely built of wood and of a most dangerous nature in case of fire, and, finally, found himself on the third floor. The door leading to a small side class room was

opened by the janitor, and the reporter of the HERALD slood face to face with a very pretty, very graceful and very intelligent mulatto lady of about twenty-six years of age. "This is Miss Ham

twenty-six years of age. "This is Miss Hamilton," said the janitor. Miss Hamilton had been strang-ing her journal for the day. She arose and bowed, the reporter bowed back. Miss Hamilton was stirred in a biack sik dress. HERALD REPORTER.-Miss Hamilton, the HERALD has received information that there has been an alarm of fire this morning in this school, and I would like to get the details of it, as there is a great deal of doubt about the safety of the public scheols, just at this moment, in the public mind. Miss HAMILTON (with a very polite bow) -- I wilf give you all the information I have in the matter word its about eight o'clock, or a little before it, and there were not any children here at the time.

morning, at about eight o'clock, or a little before ti, and there were not any dinidren here at the any of the pupils yet arrived in school? Miss Hamiltorn-I believe that none had arrived at the time--kad there, janitor? The janiter, who had been inspecting the ruins of the fre, now came forward and said :--'Taere wasn't any scholars here when the fire broke out. I had just been lighting the fre. I have to light the fire in fourteen coal stoves in this building, and the wood work took fire while I was absent. I came back and I saw the smoke bursting out, and there now to be the fire company and told the firemen about it-I mean Engine Company No. 18, in wooster street, between Spring and Prince-and some men came back with me from the engine house, and they brought a fire exting state at an aver and broke down the wall, and out open the foors above and below and put out the fire. It was all out in half an hour from the time it began, I am sure; and they didn't bring the engine around, be-cause bave and below and put out the fire. If was all out in half an hour from the time it began, I am sure; and they didn't bring the engine around, be-suse it was no use in doing it, as they thought that they could put out the fire are shout shory. Miss Hamirton-Char grammar department—all fire, of which I am the principal. Below, on the second foor, is the principal of the principal. Below for the the department—the grammar department.— this, may have an average of 170 pupils of booth is an the principal of the principal of booth is the department. The principal of the principal of booth is the the principal of the principal o

woneer now you found that exactly. place. KEFOBTER—Oh, I could not tell that exactly. The reporter next examined the scene of the fre. The school itself is a most dangersus, fickety, old building, with a great deal of useless woodwork distributed inside of its walls. It is dark, dingy and lily ventilated, and is nothing more or less than a teap to reast colored children in whenever the ac-

ban Independence-The United States to Take the First Step "as It is an American Question"-The Cuban Anti-Slavery Meetings in Great Britain-The Press of Europe Supporting the Cause-Colonel Macias Advised to

Make Representations to the Washington Government.

Arrival in New York of Colonel Juan Manuel

Macias-Report of His Minis-

try at Lenden.

The Minister of the Cuban Republic at Londo Colonei Juan Manuel Macias, after a sojourn of a couple of years in that city, returned home to New York a few days ago. A reporter of the HERAL having been instructed to obtain the views of Mr Macias upon the outlook of Cuban matters across the Atlantic, called upon him at his residence and was meet courteously received. After explaining the object of his visit, and after the Colonel had thrown himself into an easy chair and lis his cigarette, awaiting questions, the following inter-

is making great headway in Great Britain, Colonel COLONNI-Yes, sir. Cuban matters in England, Scotland and Ireland are in as favorable a condition as the strongest friend of Oubs could desire. REPORTER-It is said here that great ignerance prevails in Great Britain among the bulk of the population as to the actual condition of affairs in Cuba.

COLONEL-That was so a couple of years ago,

when I first went to England, for I found that peo-

ple in general knew very little about the matter, while others were of the opinion that the patriots

COLONEL—Certainly; a large number of people thought and still think that it is a matter belong-ing entirely to the jurisdiction of the United States. Nearly all the people I have met in England are

warm friends and admirers of the United States

and desire that the most friendly relations should

FOR THIS OBJECT THEY FEAR INTERNATIONAL COM-PLICATIONS If any British intervention should take place in

Cuban waters. In a word, they fear the slightest

interruption to the entente cordiale at present reigning, or wounding in any way American suscep tibilities, and I may add that this feeling is a very largely expressed one. One gentleman said to me, now that the vexed Alabama question is settled and cordiality has been restored between the two nations, let us preserve the harmony existing as long as possible, and, much as we are opposed to slavery, believe me

CUBA IS A UNITED STATES QUESTION and not directly an English one. REFORTER-When you first entered upon your

mission in London you must have had a great deal

saying that I had to combat a good deal of misin-formation and preconceived views, but on the

I MET MANY WARM AND DEVOTED FRIENDS.

notably the celebrated member of Parliament

Thomas Hughes, Mr. Simon, Mr. Galpin, Mr. Tor rance, also in Parliament, and Mr. F. W. Chesson the Secretary of the Aboriginal Society, and count-less others in all ranks and conditions of life who have enthusiastically espensed the cause of Cuba

THE ENGLISH PRESS. REPORTER-The metropolitan press is strongly in

COLONEL-Yes, that is so; the Times, Telegraph. Standard, Daily News, Morning Post, Full Mall Gazette, Cosmopolitan and Echo are now all firm friends and supporters of our cause, while last, but

not least, Colonel Manter, the editor of the Anglo-

American Neus, is a firm supporter of the Cuban Republic, and, I may add, at times published arti-

CeloneL-Well, I will answer that qu

of uphill work.

Libre.

other hand I must say

your favor, I believe.

be preserved between the two countries.

held by the British nation ?

hesses this alternoon. J. HUBLEY ASHTON, ex-Assistant Attorney General of the United States, was introduced as associate counsel with Mr. Perry for the government. Adjourned until to-morrow morning.

GLIMPSES OF FRAUD.

Witnesses To Be Called Before the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee-The Mysterious Movements of Alley During Becom-The Estimation in Which He is Held by Durant.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1873. It is believed to be the duty of the committee, now that their meetings are no longer secret and Oakes Ames and John B. Alley are not permitted to brow beat the witnesses and dictate the modus operandi of proceedings, to call those two persons to the stand to testify as witnesses, requiring them to answer such questions under oath with reference to their transactions in and about Congress as may be put to them. In the secret sessions, before the recess, Alley and Ames domineeringly con-ducted the proceedings, and with manifestations of much insolence managed to [turn them into a farce until prevented from doing so by the persis-tent policy adhered to by Colonel McComb in keep-

Ing THE MAIN QUESTION BEFORE THE COMMITTEE and the enterprise of the HERALD in furnishing the public with the list of stockholders of the Union Railroad Company and the Crédit Mobilier of America, with its starting exhibit of dividends. These developments tamed Oakes Ames and set him about the work of preventing open sessions of the committee. He canvassed the members whom he had tampered with and urged them to use their influence to have the committee continue its secret sessions after recess. John B. Alley,

THE "UBIAN HEEP" OF THE BOSTON RING, with all the "umble" insolence which characterizes that sainted pligrim, hastened to do his part to convince the members that they must stop the investigation. Like Heep, he made sideway grianing approaches to members of the press, making statements un-founded in fact with reference to the situation in the committee, which were eagerly devoured by the lobbing correspondents of this lik and sent broadcast to the country. The irrepressible "Nes-tor of the press," who represents all of the leading journals here, who assures all new-comers that they can arrange with him and will have no eccasion to consult the regulars; that he represents them and can "fix them all," is one of Uriah Heep's confidants. This Nestor does Uriah's popularizing in the press. After doing what they could here to neutralize the favorable influence of the welcome information in the HERALD the two Ameses (Oakes and Oliver) and

information in the HERALD the two Ameses (Oakes and Oliver) and URIAH HEEF ALLEY hastened to New York. The first man they sought was Dr. Durant. Oliver Ames met him at break-fast that he believed that McComb lied about the Brooks-Neilson stock, and that Neilson only got fifty shares. Durant thee assured Oliver Ames have the 100 shares for \$10,000; that he could then have sold them 107 \$50,000; that he could then alterwards, after Durant left for Europe, Brooks claimed fifty shares of Dillon er Alley, paid the same rate, giving all over par for Brooks influence, Neilson having no influence that the Union Pacific altowated at such a price. After this astounding statement Oliver Ames con-

of the Chicago Tribune, in the city of Philadel-phia, on the 11th of September, 1872:---'' can produce a letter not yet printed or prefered in the testimony which would extend the area of implication, draw in other names of persons not suspected of collision in any gainful matter, and make the present unfortunate disclosure secondary only "

make the present unfortunate disclosure secondary only." Call Herbert M. Hoxie, of the "Hoxie contract," and James W. Davis, of the "Boomer contract," and James W. Davis, of the "Bowis contract," Call Judge Charles T. Sherman, of Ohio, brother of the General and the Senator. He was one of the government directors in 1867, and was on the committee in the Board to audit and settle ac-counts of the Crédit Mobilier and Union Pacific Company, &c. He wrote one of the contracts. Subporta B. F. Hand, Assistant Treasurer of the Crédit Mobilier and Auditor of the Union Pacific Railroad Company; also F. G. Fant, banker, of Washington and Alexandria, Va. The latter is posted. Sidney Dillon was President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and a large stockholder in that

Sidney Dillon was President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and a large stockholder in that corporation and in Crédit Mobilier. He was Pres-ident of the last-named corporation in 1866. He can teil some about the Brooks stock. Tet THE FOLAND COMMITTEE be in earnest, and summon all these distinguished persons before the investigating committee, and with open doors, a fair hearing and a free press, the public will be able to know all about Crédit Mobilier and the Union Pacific-Railroad, and how to obtain government subsidies. It is to be regretted that a different policy is aiready being urged by a powerful lobby. This influential body is under the leadership of U. H. Alley and Oakes Ames.

OUR BRAVE NAVAL CADETS.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 15, 1873. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD A few nights since an act was performed which, for coolness and courage in a lad only sixteen years of age, could hardly be surpassed. About seven P. M. on January 10, the night being very dark, as Midshipmen Colwell and Stoney, of the United States Navy, were walking upon the ice they heard cries of "Help!" seeming to come from a great dis-tance out on the ice. They immediately started off, calling to some friends further in shore to follow them with a plank and ropes, which they did. Meanwhile Colwell and Stoney kept on in the direc-tion from which the cries proceeded, till the ice be-gan to crack beneath them. Colwell then proposed that tney shenid crawl, which they did. After pro-ceding in this manner for over a hundred yards over rotten lee, which every moment threatened to open beheath them, they came to a man struggling in the water, who besought them, for the love of God, not to let him drown. Colwell told him that they could do nothing for him just then, but for him to hold eut, and a plank would be at hand soon, which they would shove eut to him. But the man continued to gray them to save him; then, throw-ing his hands above his head, he disappeared. He came up again, however, and commenced to swin. Colwell and stoney now knotted their suspediers together, and colwell, creening up to the very edge of the hole, threw the end to him; but he was too much ingthered or his fingers were too numb to catch them. He was about to go down again, when Colwell, reaching forward, caught him by the hair of the head. The ice broke seneath their united weight, and both disappeared. The man did not rise again, but Colwell came to the surface low them with a plank and ropes, which they did.

MEDICINE than the doctor of not many years ago. Then how the knowledge of law had sprend through the people, yet the lawyers had apparently lost noth-ing, for they seemed to be as well employed as ever. So with

ABT.

So with <u>ART.</u> It was a great mistake to suppose that the days of art had gone by because the people were new its only patrons. We should have no more sistine chapels, no grand works such as the old masters used to paint, but we should have instead land-capes and domestic scenes, and everything that touched the thoughts and hopes of the people. But perhaps it was in theology that the democratic principle had caused most changes. Old forms and practices and creeds were being tinkered and coopered with desperate energy, but it would be all in vain. There would slways be religion, but the philosophy of religion was a human invention, and was, therefore, subject to changes that were had no rights that God ought to respect, but de-mocracy had shown us the injustice of this, and it would be abandoned. Mr. Beecher closed by an eloquent imaginative picture of the brightness of the coming and ultimate future of the workd.

SAMANA BAY

The Meeting of the Incorporators of the Company Postponed for a Couple of Days.

The meeting of the incorporators of the Samana Bay Company which was to have been held yesterday afternoon, in the office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, has been indefinitely postponed, in the absence of Messrs. Tom Scott, S. M. Puliman, D. S. G. Howes, John Stewart, Oliver Ames and others. Some eight or ten members of the company, including Messrs. A. B. Stockwell, P. N. Spofferd, F. Schuchardt, S. L. M. Barlow, C. K. Garrison, T. S. Stewart, H. Clews, W. S. Pargo and H. W. Gray were present, but it was deemed advisable to await the arrival of the absent ones before proceeding to transact the important busi-ness that would be brought before the meeting.

There appears to be a diversity of opinion as to what business will be brought before the meeting, and although there are some rumors on Wall strets that arrangements will be made for the issue of a large amount of stock, those interested in the com-pary confidently assert that there will be no stock put on the maffect at all. The attention of the members of the company will be first called to per-manent organization, aiter which they will appoint dommittees to the company will be first called to per-manent organization, aiter which they will appoint dommittees to the company will be first called to per-manent organization, aiter which they will appoint dommittees to draft a constitution and laws to gov-er the dommittees the direction of Dr. Howe, who is the company will throw the entire management of this important branch per-manently under the direction of Dr. Howe, who asticipates great success in the State of Massachu-setts. There will also be numerous other affairs of importance to be transacted, including the ap-pointment of a finance committee, before whom the bills for the present expenditure will have to or for audit. The company for shipment to the new El Dorado which require time to manufacture. Among other orders which have been given out by the company is one for several ready-made houses, which are to be soft out on the first trip for the use of the di-ers which have been given out by the company the require time to manufacture. Among other orders which have been given out by the company the reappears to applicants yesterday ready to proceed to Samana Bay at five minutes' notice provided their passage was paid. This is easily ac-counted for, however, as there are invarys a num-per of men in this city ready to proceed anywhere provided they see a week's board abard, but those is not the soft ready to proceed anywhere provided they see to form good colonists, as they will prove a burden rather than an acquisition to the comment. There appears to be a diversity of opinion as to what business will be brought before the meeting.

If the answers to despatches sent this afternoon shall prove satisfactory the company will hold their meeting next Wednesday at two P. M., in the office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

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sisted. A committee was appointed at the meeting TO WAIT UPON THE AMERICAN CONSUL and to get him so transmit to his government a report of the proceedings of the mass meeting pro-testing against the continuance of slavery in the Spanish Antilles. The Consul promised to make the desired report, and after saluting the Stars and Stripes the committee retired. THE LONDON ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. REFORTER—I suppose the Anti-slavery Society of London desired to co-operate with you in the mat-ter of abolishing slavery in Cuba. OLIONKL-MR. Millard, the secretary of that so-ciety, is a most energetic worker in our behalf, as

cotonsi-mir millard, the secretary of that so-ciety, is a most energetic worker in our behalf, as are the other officers connected with it. This so-ciety caused meetings to be held at the principal cities in the United Kingdom, at which resolutions were passed condemning slavery in Cuba and Porto Rice, and requesting the British government to take such steps as may be most desirable in the matter.

to take succes steps as may be most desirable in the matter. DISTRIBUTING FACTS ABOUT CUBAN SLAVENT. Colonel Macias then continued:--Beiore leaving fundon I caused to be printed many thousand panghlets, containing extracts from speeches made in the Spanisu Cortes on the aboution of salmeror, Sanvorna Garrído, Labra. Orense and others, who, like Chatham and Burke in the Eagraphies have been in a sumilar manner ior the rights of the North American colonies. These pamphlets have been from here to all lea newspapers in Great Britan, while an now causing others to be sent from here to all leading journais in this country and Catada, in conclusion, our prospects are daily growing brighter and brighter, and I pray te God the day is the same sent of the righter.

told him that a party of rich men in Connecticut, most of whom were interested in the Portland quarries, had been negotiating with him to form a

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ABREST OF BURGLARS AND RECEIVERS.

On the evening of the 11th inst. the cigar manufactory of Frederick Buchnuitz, at 334 West Forty-second street, was broken into and 32,000 cigars second street, was broken into and 32,000 cigars stelen. The fact was communicated to Sergeant Heape, of the Twentieth precinct, who since that time, in company with Officers O'Connell and Dunn, has been endeavoring to ferret out the criminals. They recently obtained infermation which led to the arrest of Alexander Kennedy, John O'Keefe, allas Peter Berges, Walter Moore and Nicholas Langton, for being concerned in the burglary. Kennedy, who is a young boy, turned State's evi-dence and gave infermation where the cigars were sold, which led to the arrest of Thomas Deg-man, 434 West Pertieth street; Prank T. Brady, 798 Ninth avenue; John Huls, 538 West Porty-first street, saloon keepers, for receiving stolen prop-erty. They were arraigned at Jefferson Market yesterday and the bargiars were locked up for trial. Leiderman and Brady were held to answer and the others discharged.

FIGHT OVER A HOBOKEN JOB.

The hall of the Hoboken Common Council was densety crowded at the meeting of the Committee of the Whole last evening, the main topic of discussion being the proposed purchase by the Council o sion being the proposed purchase by the Council of a lot in First street whereon to construct an engine house for Hook and Ladder Company No. 2. The members of the company are in iavor of remaining in Adam street; but some of the Council politicians propose to buy a lot in First street, more remote from the city and inconvenient for the firemen. Bitter excitement prevailed among the assemblage, and the scattment seemed to be that the side pol-sessing the greater influence would will.

old building, with a great deal of useleas woodwork distributed inside of its walls. It is dark, dingy and fly ventilated, and is nothing more or less than a cident takes place. Once already the HERALD has writed the public of this school and its dangerous or or distributed inside the distributed in the distribute

present.

ART MATTERS.

Artists' Fund Society.

Last evening a private view was given at the Somerville Art Gallery, Firth avenue and Fourteenth street, of the paintings contributed by members of the Artists' Fund Society in aid of that fund. The pictures are to be sold at the Somer-ville Gallery on the evening of next Tuesday, and will be free to the inspection of the public on and after to-day. They are seventy-six in number, and after to-day. They are seventy-six in number, and include contributions by many of our best known and most widely esteemed artists. Deterring multico-morrow anything like a reference to the merits of the more striking works, it will be sufficient here to mention that the catalogue is made up to a great extent of names the celebrity of which is akin to that or Kensett, Casilear, Hunt-ington, David Johnson, M. F. H. de Haas, Bristol, Tait, Lawrie, Cropsey, W. H. Beard, S. R. Gifford, Eastman Johnson and P. O. C. Darloy. The collec-tion was not quite so extensive as usual; but the attendance of artists was large, and there was no lack of that animated criticism for which the pre-fession is renewned, and which furnishes the occa-sion ior some of the most honest and graceful com-pliments and some of the severest and not always least deserved strictures that find expression among any earnest assemblage of art workors.

SMALLPOX AMONG THE DEAF AND DUMB

NEW YORE INSTITUTION FOR THE NSTRUCTION OF THE DEAP AND DUMB, NEW YORK, Jan. 20, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

DEAR SIE-To allay the unnecessary alarm of parents having children here, caused by statements circulated through the press of the existence of circulated through the press of the existence of smallpox in the institution, permit me to state that one pupil, after returning from spending the holidays in the city, was taken ill with symptoms of varionid. Belove the eruption was developed he was removed from the institution. We have had no other case, nor do we anticipate any. I am happy to add that the health of the institution m perfect. Respectively yours, S. D. BROOKS, M. D., Resident Physician.