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## WASHINGTON.

New York Clamoring for a Secretary of the Treasury.

AN ANTI-FISH CONSPIRACY.

Shellabarger's Bill to Establish a Bureau of Commerce Debated.

A MONSTROUS PLAN FOR PLUNDER.

Speech of S. S. Cox Against It and Demanding a Free Registry Law.

The Postal Telegraph Scheme Gaining Ground.

Meeting of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House.

LOOKING TOWARD RESUMPTION.

Progress of the Bill to Increase the Navy by Ten Ships of War.

A BLOW AT THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Pinchback Presented to the Senate and His Opponent in Waiting.

Presidential Appointments and Pardons.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1873. A Rumored Conspiracy for the Removal of Secretary Fish-New York Wants a Secretary of the Treasury.

The position of Mr. Fish on the Spanish question is not improved by the late publication of despatches from Madrid. His embarrassment is regarded with some satisfaction in this city by a large circle, which, strangely enough, includes many prominent republicans hailing from his own State. The cause of this abnormal attitude among those counted previously among the stanchest supporters of Mr. Fish is found in repeated rumors of an active conspiracy, with its feelers here and its voice in New York agitating for his removal. The explanation offered for this antagonism is to the following effect:-The State of New York, with its great financial and business interests, would be better served in the Cabinet by having the member which it claims at the head of the United States Treasury instead of at the tail of United States diplomacy. Its special need is a Secretary of the Treasury, who, from his position and experience, could fully grasp the wants of the business community. The complaints against Mr. Boutwell are founded by the best informed upon want of this special knowledge. New York has among its citizens many who could give entire satisfaction in this respect without imperilling the revenue or doing injustice to other sections. Mr. Fish has had four years of office and has not been a conspicuous success, and New York can see him return to his home without a sigh. Such is the statement of the movement put forward this evening. The Cuban correspondence has been seized hold of with con-

Meeting of the Committee on Banking and Currency-Resumption and Free Banking Projects.

The Banking and Currency Committee met this morning. Taey discussed resumption. The bills of Hooper and Cox were read, also the bill of Storm, of Pennsylvania, for greenbacks in place of national notes; also the bill of Merriam, of New Tork, abolishing usury. Nothing definite was agreed on, except to allow Senator Sherman to confer with the House Committee next Tuesday as to his Senate bill for resumption. Mr. Farwell de sired to have Mr. Hooper's bill for resumption amended and reported. His first section, like Cox's bill, fixes a day for resumption. The general democratic feeling is for the displacing of national bank notes by greenbacks, in the belief that when greenbacks are redeemable it will be a more acceptable currency than the national bank notes. The committee did little except to authorize Mr. Merriam to report his bill to repeal all usury clauses in the banking laws. It is also rendered certain, by the proceedings of the House Committee, that some free banking law, based on the five per cent bonds, will be reported to the House. The House Committee is nearly unanimous on that this topic has greatly revived. Statesmen are struggling for the pioneership on that subject. Ground-Colorado to be Left Out in the

The proceedings in the House to-day, although involving some important questions, were not productive of very practical results. As an indication that the interest in relation to the proposed scheme of postal telegraphy is not flagging, a resolution was introduced by Mr. Morey, from Louisiana, directing the Committee on Appropriations to in quire and report upon the cost of construction and the present market value of the telegraph lines of the United States. It also directed the committee to find out the cost of building lines of equal capacity. The resolution was adopted. Although there has been but little said of late in relation to the government project of assuming the ownership of the telegraph lines of the country, it is very clear that the general impression in its favor is growing stronger every day.

The Colorado bill was again up for discussion the same arguments pro and con as on previous occasions were repeated, without materially changing the chances of the bill. The majority are

Pinchback, of Louisiana, Presented to

the Senate. Senator West, of Louisiana, welcomed to the Senate Chamber to-day the notable Pinchback, and presented his credentials, which were laid on the table. He then took a seat with Pinchback on a sofa behind the Senator's desk, and introduced the few Senators who came forward to offer their congratulations. Pinchback, who has so much white blood that few would mistrust his African descent, has also with him his credentials as Representative at Large from Louisiana for the next Congress. Two or three more Senators elect from Louisiana will be along in a day or two, and then

Louisiana's Fusion Senator. General W. L. McMillan, Senator-elect of the fusion Legislature for Kellogg's vacancy, has arrived here. He served as a surgeon in the Russian army during the Crimean war, and was decorated by the Czar for distinguished services. During the late civil war he was commander of a regiment of Ohio volunteers, and attained the rank of brevet major general. After the war he settled in Carroll parish, Louisiana, as a cotton planter, and was lected to the House and Senate of Louisiana as a

republican, to which party he has persistently adpublican party during the recent canvass. General McMilian married a sister of Governor Dennison,

of thio.
Shellabarger's Scheme to Establish a Bureau of Commerce Debated in the -Mr. Cox's Speech-The Bill Probably Killed.

The feature in the proceedings of the House today was the bill from the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, presented the arguments in its favor. He made what is considered an able and exhaustive speech for subsidies. It was elab-orately prepared. It was already printed and he read it from the slips. It was delivered with much effect. His bill creates a commission, or Bureau o Commerce. That commission is made up of the President and Cabinet. It gives them power over all commercial matters; almost absolute power. It makes them bounty givers, in allowing them to give gratuities to certain favorite designated lines. sidies indefinite in amount and of steamships and lines of travel provided for with royal munificence and partiality. It bosses immigration; it is, in fact, a new departure in our commercial history; bold, if not bad. Mr. Cox obtained the floor after Mr. Shellabarger. He is Mr. Shellabarger's old Ohio epponent. They have beaten each other in war times; Cox ahead in 1862, Shellabarger in 1864. Both are on the marine business now. The points made by Shellabarger were all answered on the instant by Mr. Cox. Mr. Cox predicated his argument on his eld bill, the policy of which has been so often commended by the HERALD; that free registry of foreign built vessels was our only sysem of maritime revival or salvation. He offered an amendment to the bill authorizing free registry. It may or may not be ruled in order. was once carried, at the beginning of the

Mr. Cox evidently desires a vote on it. French and German war, when General Grant ecommended and General Schenck introduced it. Mr. Cox showed that all nations but our own repeated that Congress would not let us build, by their infamous tariffs, and they would not let us buy. He was interrupted by Lynch, of Maine Kelley, of Penusylvania; Conger, of Michigan, and Shellabarger. But his attacks on the subsidies in the bill, discriminating and unequal as they are, have massacred the measure. "Why," he asked, "help six lines and leave the ninety-four to help themselves?" "Why does the government aid s losing adventure in commerce by subsidy, when others do not ask subsidy but adventure without it?" His points on the representatives of the farming interests must have told. They gathered about him, as he plead for the "equal rights of all He preferred the latter. Mr. Cox's speech the boldest speech for the freedom of the seas and the liberalities of trade made this session. It developed a progressive spirit, especially in the West, When he asked Mr. Lynch whether Pennsylvania had not commanded Maine to cease from her demands for free iron and steel to build her ships Mr. Kelley bowed acquiescence, as if Pennsylvania meant to keep her power. Mr. Kelley then obtained the floor, and in an able and well prepared speech, full of his old and earnest facts and figures, endeavored to respond. It is believed that the bill is killed. The measures hitherto adopted have been failures, and the House must go forward either for the repeal of the tarist on the component parts of a vessel or give a free registry. One of the points made by Mr. Cox to-day with the most emphasis was that when Congress had voted the Treasury empty for the internal improvement system, which the House had ravored by initiative measures yesterday, there would be nothing left for the additional piracy proposed by this bill. The name of carpet-

The President Congratulated on His Indian Palicy—is This Satire?
A letter has been addressed to President Grant by George Whipple, Chairman of the Convention of the representatives of the various missionary and other organizations co-operating with the government in the case of the Indians recently held in city, enclosing him a copy of the resolutions passed by that body endorsing his Indian policy, having waited on you in person, and collectively and individually expressed to you their high appreciation of the policy referred to, their great rratification at the success reported from all parts of the field and their profound conviction that a few years' continuance of that policy will place it beyond the fear of hostile intervention and its ultimate triumph in the civilization of the Inassure you of the continued and cordial co-operation of the various bodies represented in the meeting and implore for you the continued presence and plessing of Almighty God.

paggers is now synonymous with Treasury plun

The Gent Island Grab. President Stanford, of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, said at his interview with the Senate Military Committee that if the cession of part of Goat Island is contemplated his company will make no special charge for transshipment of freight to and from San Francisco. The prospect of relief to commerce from this arrangement, however, was destroyed by the admission, in response to questioning, that the cost of transshipment from Goat Island would be about the same as that from the present terminus, and that this cost would necessarily be taken into consideration when fix-

ing the tarisf of charges.

A Batch of Pardons by the President. Pardons were issued to-day from the office of the Attorney General to the following persons:-

Attorney General to the following persons:—
Francis M. Johnson, convicted in Maine in December, 1872, of smuggling, and sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment; C. W. Landon, convicted in February, 1872, of violation of the Internal Revenue laws in the Southern district of Mississippi; Lewis Wright, convicted in 1871, in Iowa, of counterfeiting, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment; George Sylvester Wright, convicted in South Carolina of violation of the Enforcement act, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment; John Tucker, convicted in Indiana in 1864 of robbing the mails, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment; George S. A. Doherty, convicted October, 1871, in Massachusetts, of enticing seamen to desert from the naval service, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment; William Stacey, cenvicted in Kansas, October, 1869, of misappropriating government property, and sentenced to four years and six menths' imprisonment.

In all the above cases the District Atterney reported faverably on the applications for pardon.

ported faverably on the applications for pardon. The petitions were signed by prominent citizens

Mr. Stanley Lecturing Before the Children of the Franklin School.

Stanley was introduced by Mr. Harris, the Instanley was introduced by Mr. Harris, the Inspector of Schools at Washington, to the Superintendent of the Franklin School Building, one of the finest public schools in the United States, to-day, who asked him to say a few words about his "discovery of Livingstone" to the young ladies of the more advanced classes. His reception was so enthusiastic that he was solicited to repeat his short lecture in the great ball of the building to the entire school, compesed of about seven hundred boys and girls. Encouraged by the attention and the evident desire they exhibited to understand something of Africa, Mr. Stanley went some length to describe the geography of the interior, interspersing it with stories connected with the different dis-tricts of Airica, hunting anecdotes and thrilling adventures of other travellers. He concluded it with a short graphic sketch of his meeting with Livingstone, and was rewarded by a genuine and continued burst of applause. Stanley says it was the most interesting audience he ever spoke to, and that the young beys and girls seemed to understand the lecture better than any geographical society, and were far more intelligent in their ap-

The Navy Increase Bill-An Effort To Be Made to Have the Work on the Ships Paid For by the Hour-A Subsidy Amendment Defeated.

Senator Cragin, who is a prudent man, followed the advice given yesterday by Bayard, of Delaware, and so amended his bill for building new war steamers as to limit their tonnage to 2,000 tons and their total cost to \$4,000,000. This latter restriction Mr. Sherman clinched with an amendment which will prevent a future invasion of the shipbuilders and engine makers, who may build any of these ships by contract and then come here with their supple.

mentary claims, as those have who built the moni tors and steamers in the late war. To-morrov Senator Sherman will urge an amendment which will, if adopted, virtually abolisa the Eight-Hour law, so far as the mechanics who may work on the new ships in the Navy Yards are concerned, as it proposes pay them by the hour, at the same rates paid in outside yards. As the elections are over this EIGHT-HOUR LAW

will probably be enacted. Mr. Webb, the New York ship builder, had laid the wires for an amendment to the bill for the construction of new war vessels, granting him an additional subsidy for his mail service between San Francisco, Honolulu, New Zealand and Australia; but just as this was to be put through the Senate by the Pacific coast ring in that body, the burly Burnside arrives with a proposition to perform this Pacific Ocean mail ting by facts and figures, and all he asks is that the service be given to the lowest bidder, after adagents are dismayed, and it is very evident that Burnside has destroyed their chance of getting their desired extra-subsidy tacked on the bill for building new war vessels. Thus has another lobby bubble been pricked.

The Cotton Tax Refunding Bill. The Committee on Ways and Means had before them to-day the question of refunding the cotton tax, a report on the subject having been made by a ommittee. The consideration of the question will be resumed to-morrow.

The Value of the Pound Sterling in the United States.

The Senate Finance Committee have decided to

report a bill fixing \$4 86.65 as the value at whic the pound sterling shall be received by officers of the United States government. Cheap Trips to Washington on Inaugu-

ration Day.

The railroad companies between Washington and New York announce that excursion parties of fifty persons or more attending General Grant's inauguration, will be carried at \$7 50 each for the round rip. Single round trip tickets ten dollars.

Appointments Confirmed. A. Knight, Attorney for the Northern District of Florida; James G. Service, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana, vice John L. Murphy. suspended; Charles S. Mills, Collector of Customs at Richmond, Va.; Manuel Garfles, Consul at San Blas, Mexico: James Thorington, Consul at Aspinmail; Enoch Jacobs, Consul at Montevideo; Andrew J. Simmons, Indian Agent at Milk River Agency, Montana Territory; R. A. Wilbur, Agent for the Papago Indians, Arizona; Samuel B. Bushnell, Indian Agent for the Mescalere Apache Agency, New Mexico; Levi E. Dudley, Superintendent of Indian Affairs at New Mexico, and William G. Dietz, Register of the Land Office, at Ironton, Mo.

Nominations by the President. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day :-

William K. Peabody to be Consul at Rio Grande Brazil; William H. Roberts, of Massachusetts, to b Second Lieutemant; and Frank H. Newcomb and W. S. Howland, of Massachusetts, to be Third Lieu tenants in the Revenue Marine Service.

#### THE SYNDICATE SAFE.

Report of the Committee on Ways and Means to the House.

No New Legislation with Reference to the Negotiation of the Bonds of the United States To Be Reported-Secretary Boutwell and the Syndicate to Have Full Swing with the \$300,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1873. In the Committee of Ways and Means to-day Mr. ELLIS H. ROBERTS offered the following resolu

Resolved. That the Chairman be requested to infor he Secretary of the Treasury that this committee do the Secretary of the Treasury that this committee not propose to report any new legislation with refe to the negotiation of the bonds of the United States.

Mr. BECK offered the following as a substitute Mr. BECK offered the following as a substitute:—
Whereas the Secretary of the Treasury has laid before the Committee of Ways and Means what he had done in refunding the bonds of the United States, and advised said committee that he would proceed to refund the remaining \$300,000,000 authorized to be refunded at five per cent, upon the same terms as he did the last \$135,000,000 of the \$200,000,000 heretofore refunded, unless some action was taken expressing disapprobation of that course; and the committee having heard proof pro and com, and having no authority to express any opinion except through the House by which it was appointed, deems it to be its duty to lay all the facts and proof heard or taken by them before the House; therefore
Resolved, That it is inexpedient for the Secretary of the Treasury to refund bonds of the government under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1870, upon the terms and through the agencies and machinery employed by him in the exchange of the last \$185,000,000 of the

and through the agencies and machinery employed by him in the exchange of the last \$135,000,000 of the \$200,000,000 heretofore retunded under said act—first, because the present is not a favorable time, owing to the could ton of the money markets, for the United States to seek ton force \$300,000,000 of the bonds upon the markets exceed, because by the terms made with the last syndicate by the terms made with the last syndicate by the terms made to the last syndicates by the terms made to the last syndicates to put it out of the power of the United States or any subsequent Secretary to use the money subscribed for United States bonds for three mostles, for which course there is no authority of law, and because it is an indirect mode of paying a commission to the Syndicate not authorized by law and in excess of the provisions of the act of July 14, 1870.

The substitute was voted for by Mr. Beck and Mr. Market Mr. Broken was been the proposed to the section of the part of the provisions of the act of July 14, 1870.

Mr. Kerr. Mr. Brooks was absent. The opponents were the remainder of the committee. The substi tute was therefore rejected.

Resolved, That it is the judgment of this committee that it has no legal or legislative authority to express, it is official capacity, any opinion or advice to any office or department of the government of the United States, ex-cept through the House of Representatives.

Mr. Roberts' resolution was then adopted, Mr. Beck and Mr. Kerr voting in the negative.

## ALLEGED BRIBERY FOR BOGY.

An Investigation Into the Ways and Means Employed to Elect Mr. Bogy to the United States Senate. Sr. Louis, Mo., Jan. 21, 1872.

The testimony taken by the Senatorial Bribery investigation Committee in secret session last week at Jefferson City continued to a late hour last night. Quite a number of witnesses were examined, but nothing directly implicating any can didate was elicited. It was shown, however, that General Dorris, of St. Louis, for whom one vote was cast in caucus, got several \$1,000 bills changed at two Jefferson City banks for smaller notes and

was cast in caucus, got several \$1,000 bills changed at two Jefferson City banks for smaller notes and drafts of \$100 each, payable to bearer; that Colonel Kitchen and one or two other parties had large notes changed in a similar manuer; that Dorris had given a man named Wilson, of Kansas City, \$3,500 to assist in procuring his (Dorris') election, and that Dorris made him refund \$1,100.

Senator Essex testified that a stranger came to him while in one of the caucuses and, after a little conversation, left on his desk a paper, upod which was written "\$300," which Essex construed to mean a bribe to vote for Mr. Bogy.

Mr. Wade, from Scott county, testified that he had been told that any member could have his expenses paid during the Winter by voting for Dorris.

Mr. Mallencott, of St. Louis, testified that Mr. M. Smith informed him previous to the caucus that there would be a chance for him (Mallencott) to make \$1,000 or \$1,500; he pointed out two members of the House, who then had \$200 in their pockets and would get \$300 more after the caucus; that they were te vote for Begy, and that money was to be used to elect Bogy. Mr. Smith further stated that a roil was kept in Sogy's room, and every man who accepted the proposition had to sign the roil and receive his money; witness understood from an interview with Smith that Bogy furnished the money, and that as many votes as could be got, both republicans and democrats, were to be bought for Bogy. With the exception of the testimeny of bankers regarding the changing of large bank bills into small drafts and notes, all the evidence so far has been hearsay or second hand. The bankers think that about diffeen thousand dollars was in circulation during the contest.

In the investigation to-day Mr. Stancit testified that on the night of the caucus he handes with of

In the investigation to-day Mr. Stancit testified that on the night of the caucus he handed a slip of paper to Senator Essex with "\$300" written thereon, and told Essex he had better take that and vote for Bogy; but it was said in lun, without authority, and not for the purpose of influencing the gentleman's vote, and he regretted very much the seriousness it had assumed.

Mr. D. A. Sutton testified that he had heard that Mr. Edens, a member of the House, had paid money to five members to influence their votes for Bogy, but knew nothing of his own knowledge.

Mr. Allen 'and he had a conversation with Mr. McSmith said that he had a conversation with Mr. McSmith said that the had so were belonging to Davis; Mr. Allen's impress.

Several other gentlemen testified to street rumors of money being used, but knew nothing positive. In the investigation to-day Mr. Stancit testified

THE GREAT SCA TDAL.

Oakes Ames Explodes a Bombshell in the Credit Mobilier Ranks.

Senator Patterson Put Hors du Combat-Scene in the Committee Room-Brooks' Adroit Explanation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1673. The Credit Mobilier scandal is now assuming another phase. It appears that some of the inno cents are to be slaughtered. Oakes Ames has turned at last, confirming the intimation given in yesterday's HERALD relating to the promised disclosures. To-day's sitting of Judge Poland's committee has been by far the most interesting of the whole investigation, though it seems only to prelude what is to follow. Oakes Ames had been pushed to the wall, and the bombshell which he lightly tessed into the field exploded with force enough to wound Senator Patterson in a manner from which he will not soon recover. Patterson paraded his wounded pride before the committee, and made a statement which savored strongly of arcadian simplicity. This was too transparent even for Ames to stand it. He made a reply which seemed very much like a repetition of the Senator's statement. There hes now question of veracity between these two gentiemen. Appearances are in favor of Oakes Ames, for his statement left the Senator from New Hampshire a perfect picture of discomfiture.

Dr. Durant was the first witness before the committee. He was examined upon a few unimpor tant points. He had very little to say, and seemed oppressed by the weight of ennui.

James Brooks, whose connection with the Crédit Mobilier appears to be married with the committee so much time have they devoted to the minutest particulars of his transactions, was then ex amined, and managed his case much better than heretofore. The most important part of his testimony was the explanation of his rash, ill-advised speech in the house, which has thus far contributed in a great measure to injure him more than the rest of those implicated. He said that in his speech he had alluded to the fifty shares as property of his son-in-law, and denied only connection with them. McComb had made a specific charge against him, and he answered specifically. He had intended to make further explanations, but his time in the House did not permit it. He knew he would be summoned before the committee, and was willing to defer his defence until then.

BROOKS' ADROIT EXPLANATION will have a tendency to put a better face on his case, though it cannot be regarded as completely

The next witness was Senator Patterson. Every body was surprised when he again took the stand and asked leave to submit a written statement He had explained once and in his desire to improve matters he made them worse. Patterson cast a reproachful look at the committee and the correspondents in the room, as he introduced his statement by a bitter denunciation of the press, which, he said, had been maligning honest men whose life-records were without taint. His details of the transaction seemed to show such childlike confidence that one was involuntarily moved with indignation to think that the wicked Ames could have invelgled him into the Mobilier. Patterson's statement number two was made for the sole purpose of explaining a discrep-

Oakes Ames' testimony. Ames had claimed that Patterson had owned thirty shares of Crédit ment, solemnly denied having ever owned a single share. The Senator from New Hampshire said he had given Oakes Ames \$3,000 to invest for him. The knowing Ames, from the testimony of different Congressmen, it would seem, is private business adviser for all Congressmen of a speculative turn of mind. Well, he didn't know what Oakes Ames did with the money. In a general way this simple-minded, trusting man believed that it went into stocks-Union Pacific stocks, he always thought, but was not sure. He gave Mr. Ames his money, and at stated occasions money was given him in return. Mr. Ames called them dividends. Patterson thought there would be no harm in such an innocent little business

Why, it was only CASTING BREAD ON THE WATERS, and Ames returned it to him-that was all. The letters written for him by Ames during the Sens. torial election in his own State. Patterson was much troubled at the charge made against him by Mr. Rollins about his connection with a game He employed Ames by telegraph to write and say it was not he who had ever been contam-

inated with the naughty stock.

The letters written to order by Ames were read to the committee, but they did not distinctly say ningly stated that his name never appeared on the books of the Credit Mobilier. This was technically name, he being the universal trustee of his Con gressional clients. These letters Patterson set up as an offset to Ames' statement in regard to his possession of the thirty shares.

Ames could not swallow this doubt upon his veracity. He had been sitting quietly at the table during the whole session aimlessly scrawling upon a paper before him, apparently giving little attention to Patterson. But as Patterson set up his let ters in rebuttal of his (Ames') own testimony it was clear the issue was at hand. Ames' face assumed a resolute look, and a careful observer could

see that his mind was made up to tell THE WHOLE TRUTH IN THE MATTER. commenced in a ponderous, sledge-hammer way, referring to his memoranda occasionally to refresh his memory, as he told the story of Patterson's connection with the Crédit Mobilier. He began by saying that Patterson approached him with the request to invest \$3,000 for him. Here Poland asked what sort of investment was talked of. Ames replied, "Crédit Mobilier; we talked of nothing else," At this Patterson appeared dumbfounded. Ames resumed, and said that Patterson gave him \$3,000 in January, 1868, to invest. He put it into Credit Mobilier. - In February there was a dividend paid to Patterson of \$2,223, and in the same month he transferred to him thirty shafes of Union Pacific stock. In June there was another dividend of \$1,800. About two months ago he settled with Patterson, and gave him 100 Pacific shares for all back

dividends. Ames said he did NOT WANT TO GIVE SENATOR PATTERSON THE LIE. but he felt certain that he had sold him thirty shares of Credit Mobilier, and that he was under the impression that they had been delivered to him, because he (Ames) was short in his account of just that number. He frankly allowed that he wrote the letters for Patterson to quiet the fears of the latter; that be only said that Patterson's name did not appear on the Credit Mobilier books.

Poland here interposed, in his benevolent way, construction of your letter?" Ames' face was lit up with a broad grin as he replied, "It was not written so much to satisfy as to stop inquiry. Ames then, good-naturedly, added, "It was a dodge

Having once opened the floodgates of his troubled soul Ames became quite garrulous. these, as well as other letters, he responded, with cheerful alacrity, "Because I have neglected the ought to trust myself to write letters."
Niblack further queried, "Why did you let your

responded, with the expression of the good Sa-maritan, "I have a good heart and want to help everybody." All those present were hugely amused by Ames' mention of his good heart, and there was prolonged laughter. Ames seemed

to feel lonely in his troubles. He was grieved at the idea that he was carrying the who guilt. He said, "I don't see why they are skulking owning the Crédit Mobilier stock." But the reason he gave to the committee for selling this stock to his colleagues was a shrewd commentary upon

ORDINARY CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATI He remarked, repeating what he already had Comb, "that where Congressmen were not interested in a matter coming before them it was apt to get into the waste paper basket."

When Ames turned to leave the committee at the adjournment, Judge Poland said to him, "Mr. Ames, I know that when you come here to-morrow you will come prepared with the vouchers and other documents to which you have referred, and I will go with you through the list of the Congressmen who are interested in Crédit Mobilier. I also will notify them, so that if they wish to make any statements preceding you they can do so." Ames hodded assent. If the rumors concerning Ames' further statement to-morrow prove true it will undoubtedly place certain Congressmen in a different light from that they have represented themselves to the committee, but it is certain that his further testimony can in no wise affect Speaker Blaine and Bingham, whose entire record in this transaction is established in a manner creditable to them. Comb "that where Congressmen were not inter-

## THE CALDWELL CORRUPTION.

Continuation of the Investigation by the Committee of the Senate.

Caldwell's Statement that His Election Cost Him \$75,000-Evidence from the Topeka Investigating Committee-Witnesses Who Heard Nothing About Corruption and a Witness Who Offered Bribes as a Joke.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1873. The Caldwell - investigation was resumed this morning.

Mr. C. S. Stillwell, of Leavenworth, Kansas, testified that Mr. Anderson, the Kansas Pacific Railroad representative, had said to Mr. Anthony that Mr. Caldwell employed him to pay out some money in the election and owed him a balance on that account; Mr. Anderson did not say to whom he paid

Sidney Clarke was then recalled and cross-ever ined by Judge Crosier for Mr. Caldwell.

Witness published the card which gave rise to the Legislative investigation at Topeka of Caldwell's election, and being otherwise urged, testified in that investigation; thinks he did not then testify that he had a conversation with Caldwell, in which he (Caldwell) said

HIS ELECTION COST HIM \$75,000: did not mention this, because he was satisfied that the Legislative committee did not mean to have a fair inquiry, but had been influenced by Caldwell to damage witness and Senator Pomeroy, and the question was not asked.

Judge Crosier then read from the report of the Topeka investigation certain questions and answers bearing on this point, which witness could not say were or were not asked and made. Witness said that Mr. Snoddy, the Chairman, refused to allow him to go outside of the direct questions he (Snoddy) asked; on one occasion when he attempted to testify in regard to Mr. Caldwell, he

tempted to testify in regard to Mr. Caldwell, he was interrupted and his attention directed to other things; the understanding was that Mr. Snoddy pretended publicly to be opposed to Mr. Caldwell, but was secretly working in his favor; had a determination to bring the matter before the Senate from the first; meant to prosecute

A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION
before the committee of the Legislature, until he found that it was not conducted legitimately; the investigation was secret; no prosecutor was present, and only one witness at a time; witness thurks the report of the testimony was changed all the way through; the reporter was an intelligent, upright gentleman, but out of practice; the committee was not composed of exemies of Caldwell, and the Speaker, who appelinted them, was unanimous against Caldwell; their report he Senate by the consideration that Caldwell had not pald his (Clarke's) expenses.

C. B. Brace, of Leavenworth, testified that Mr. not paid his (Clarke's) expenses.
C. B. Brace, of Leavenworth, testified that Mr.
Anthony tried to get up anti-Caldwell meetings,
but falled, and a large meeting called by Anthony
endorsed Caldwell.

C. B. Brace, of Leavenworth, testined that Mr. Anthony tried to get up anti-Caldwell meetings, but failed, and a large meeting called by Anthony endorsed Caldwell.

George H. Smith, of Leavenworth, said that he took an active part in the canvass; supported Caldwell only because he was a Leavenworth man; Caldwell never told him that his election cost him \$20,000; he never knew or heard of any money being used to secure votes for Caldwell. He finally admitted that he had in a joking manner offered to pay for votes; did not know how many members might have heard him; never offered any other inducement except argument; don't think he would have given twenty-five cents for a vote.

John L. Pendry, a lawyer, of Leavenworth, correborated the previous witness's statements as to the manner of Caldwell entering the canvass; William H. Carson told witness that he

MEANT TO MAKE MONEY

out of this investigation.

Thomas P. Fenton, a democratic member of the Lower House, said that he voted for Caldwell because he was from Leavenworth and a fit man, and there was no chance of electing a democrat. It was the general talk in Topeks that money was being used, but he knew nothing of any improper inducements being accepted or offered for votes; on the day when the first vote was taken he introduced a resolution directing the Speaker to administer to members an oath that their votes had not been and would not be influenced by a money consideration; the resolution was adopted, and about two-thirds of the members took it; one of the arguments against his resolution was that the members had taken an oath when they took their seats, and that was "swear enough;" the votes of those who relused to take the oath were scattering; he introduced the resolution because of the general rumors of corruption that prevailed.

Jerry Clarke, Postmaster at Leavenworth, testified that in his presence Carney denounced (add.

were scattering; he introduced the resolution because of the general rumors of corruption that prevailed.

Jerry Clarke, Postmaster at Leavenworth, testified that in his presence Carney denounced Caldwell and Smith and declared, with an oath, that he would oust the former from his seat; went to Topeka and worked for Caldwell; neither saw nor heard of the improper use of money; expended \$44 for hotel and car fare; about two weeks later Caldwell gave him

A CHECK FOR ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS; before the canvass opened Caldwell had told him that he would pay his legitimate expenses; at the same time he said he expected to pay the legitimate expenses of the canvass, but no one need ask anything further; it was not previously understood that he should be made postmaster; wrote to Caldwell after the latter came to Washington asking for the place; supposed it was given through personal friendship and because he (witness) had applied for it three or four years before; displaced Mrs. Johnson, a widow, before her term expired; served in the quartermaster's department during the war; when Carney threatened to oust Caldwell he said that six years before he (Carney) was running for the Senate and lacked only ten votes of a majority; that he gave Len Smith \$25,000 to secure those votes, but that Smith sold him out and kept the money and that Smith sold him out and kept the money and that time, though they had previously been; witness and Carney had been enemies for some years on account of a suit in which Carney was incidentally interested.

nterested.

Judge Crosier said that he wanted to ask Carney

Judge Crosier said that he wanted to ask Carney a question.
Mr. Carney took the stand and Crosier asked him if he told Clarke that he gave Smith \$25,000 or any other sum as described.

Mr. Carney sever one cent.
Mr. Carpenter objected to the question, but finally withdrew his objection and Carney made the same reply.

Mr. Morton called Mr. Len Smith and asked:—
During the Senatorial contest, six years ago, did Mr. Carney give you \$25,000 or any other sum for the purpose of influencing votes?

Mr. Carpenter—O Mr. Chairman, I object.
Mr. Morton—Let the committee decide.
Messrs, Anthony, Logan and Hill thought the question was irrelevant, but that under the circumstances it should be answered.
Mr. Trumbull thought not.
The room was cleared, and after a brief consultation the doors were opened, and Mr. Morton and proposed that the committee was equally divided.

tion the doors were opened, and Mr. Morton an-nounced that the committee was equally divided, and that the question would not be asked. Mr. Fenton was recalled, and Mr. S. J. Langdon, a member of the Legislature, examined, but said nothing of importance.

## MISS ANTHONY'S POINT.

Judge Hall Refuses to Discharge Her from Custody-She Can Now Test the Case in the Supreme Court.
ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1873.

The case of Susan B. Anthony, charged with ille gal voting, came up in the United States District Court to-day on a metion to discharge the writ of kabeas corpus and discharge the prisoner from

of Rabeas corpus and discharge the prisoner, made custody.

Mr. H. R. Selden, counsel for the prisoner, made a lengthy argument in support of the motion.

Judge Hall denied the application, saying that he did not deem it to be his duty to decide the question as to the right of women to vote, thus giving the prisoner the opportunity, which he understood she desired, of carrying the case up to the Supreme Court of the United States and there obtain a final decision.

# PRIM AND CUBA.

Is There a Draft Treaty Between Spain and Cuba?

Freedom and Peace for the Gem of the Antilles.

What Liberty Lost by the Death of the Spanish Kingmaker.

(From the (London) Anglo-American Times, Jan. 4.

Cuba is not a profitable annexation to the Span-

sh kingdom, and it might prove little less unprofitable to the United States. It would be for the advantage of Spain to cut adrift the Cuban incubus, and with the Spectator we doubt whether it would be for the advantage of the United States to take in tow the Spanish burden thus cut away. But it is probable all these would benefit by leaving the Cubans to govern themselves. We grant it is likely there would be many shortcomings, that there would be some disheartening failures; still-it is for the natives to worry through these dimculties, and if they cannot, if they deplorably fair. it may then become the policy, almost the bounder duty of the United States to restore order and govern the island as best it can. Not only is this the view held at Washington, but it was the view held by one of the greatest of Spain's statesmen, and her last-Marshal Prim. Readers of Spanish journals may often see the remark, "Oh! that Prim had yet ruled!-the Cuban question would never have diffed into these complications!" They will indignantly deny the agreement made on Prim's behalf, which we now publish. They will declare it to be a forgery. They will assert that their agent was unauthorized; nevertheless, it is the plain, simple truth that Prim held the opinion to which we have given expression, and it is probable that Cuba might at this moment have been free through his agency, had he lived. Foreigners, who can see the relations between the peninsula and the island, can appreciate the advanced ideas of the Spanish Marshal; how liberal just and wise they were. They can see that had they been carried into action years ago, how great would have been the gain. But, many Spaniards, blinded by prejudice and what they believe to be self-interest, will denounce these ideas as the emanations from the mind of a traitor-a man who designed to sell his country. Let them look back and balance as nicely as they can what has happened in this Cuban question since Prim's death, and what are the present prospects. When they weigh the course, intended by the Spanish kingmaker against the course they have advocated and Spain has taken, the less disasters likely to be found? Accepting as true what President Grant in his Message says of the result of the four years' war, that if there is no prospect of the success of the insurrection, still Spain appears to have no prospect of suppressing the insurrection, what has been realized what is to be expected? \* \* \* Heavy as has been the loss Spain has incurred through the failure in the agreement arranged by Prim's agent, which we now publish (it may be added for the first

which we now publish (it may be added for the first time), it would be wise in the King's government to lose no time in completing it, for in no other instance than this is the saying likely to prove more true, "Better late than never."

The undersigned, Don Miguel Jorro, confidential agent of the Spanish government by authority of their Excellencies Don Juan Prim, President of the Council of Ministers, &c., &c., dated Madrid, 28th October, 1870, of the one part, and

Of the other part, Jose Manuel Mestre and José Antonio Echeverria, Commissioners representing the Republic of Cuba abroad, having mutually produced and examined their respective credentusis, and, after various protracted conferences having for their object the termination of the fratricidal war which for more than two years has devastated the island of Cuba, have agreed in fixing the following bases, subject to their ratification of their respective governments:—

First—Spain will acknowledge the independence of the island of Cuba.

Second—Cuba will pay to Spain, in the form and at the times to be further mutually agreed upon a sum equivalent to the complete and final abandoment on the part of the latter in faver of the former of all public properties of whatever kind or description whateoever, including in the same the sum necessary to guarantee the payment of the debt which the Spanish government may have contracted with the Bank of Havana at the date of the ratification of the present bases.

Third—The Republic of Cuba will not recognize

Third-The Republic of Cuba will not recognize ination or origin, except those mentio

nomination or origin, except those mentioned in the foregoing clause.

Fourth.—Immediately on the acceptance and ratification of these bases all hostilities on both sides, and all measures adopted by reason of the war against persons and against property, shall cease.

Fifth.—A treaty of commerce will be celebrated between Spain and Cuba, mutual facilities and exemptions being granted. Said treaty shall be put into execution within six months following the proclamation of the independence of Cuba.

Sixth.—The Republic of Cuba undertakes to protect the persons and properties of the Spaniards residing in the island, when they are not in opposition with the fundamental laws of the said Republic.

sition with the fundamental laws of the said Republic.

Don Miguel Jorro will communicate within a short period to the Cuban Commissioners the acceptance of these bases by the Spanish government, and at the same time he will provide the Commissioners means of communicating, without difficulty, with the government of the Republic of Cuba, through the blockade and the Spanish lines, when it may be necessary.

The terms for the ratification of the bases by both the contracting parties shall be one month, commencing from the time that the Cuban Commissioners are made acquainted with the acceptance of Spain, as provided in the aforegoing paragraph.

ance of Spain, as provided in the aforegoing paragraph.

Simultaneously with the ratification of the bases both of the contracting parties shall appoint commissioners with full powers to settle the treaties referred to in the said bases, as also to agree, determine and sign the particulars by which they shall be put into execution, and any other agreements which, on the recognition of the independence of Cuba, they may consider advantageous to the consolidation of peace and good will between the two countries.

The Conference, to be held for the purpose of arriving at this result, shall take place on neutrafform and the ratification of the treaties on which the pienipotentiaries may agree must be effected within two months after the treaties are signed by them.

J. M. MESTRE.

NEW YORK, April 21, 1871.

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PRACTICAL AID TO CUBA.

A Colored Cuban's Contribution to His Country's Cause.

MOTT HAVEN, Westchester County, N. Y.,
Jan. 20, 1873.

Seeing from your powerful paper that the colored citizens of the United States are recommended to hold meetings and agitate for the freedom of Cuba and the deliverance of their own race from Spanish slavery in the island, I beg to enclose \$10 as a small contribution to a fund for this purpose, and will subscribe \$1 per month besides, which I will remit monthly. Yours, respectfully,

ANTONIO GONCE,

WOODHULL CLAFLIN AND BLOOD IN THE TOMBS.

a colored Cuban freedman.

Late yesterday afternoon, when the police magistrates had got through their business for the day and retire!, Victoria Woodhull, Tennie C. Clafin and Colonel Blood were arrested and given in charge to Warden Finley for lodgment in the charge to Warden Finley for lodgment in the Tombs, on the complaint of Luther C. Challis, whose name figured in the commitment. The two ladies had a jaded appearance and confessed themselves weary of this comfortless sort of notoriety, which brings no higher luxury than a lodging on the cold ground within the unsavory atmosphere of the Egyptian mausoleum ou Centre street. They complained of the meas manner of their arrest at an hour when it was beyond their power to have their bail secured and recognized. Colonel Blood was locked up in a cell in the male compartment and the two sisters were given a place to themselves in the female section, to brood over the unappreciative spirit of the age. They may be expected in Court this morning bright and early.

## THE BURNS ANNIVERSARY.

The original Burns Club of this city will hold their annual dinner in memory of Scotia's bard on Monday, the 27th instant, at the Grand Central Hetel. E. Deladeld Smith, H. B. Perkins and S. G. Courte-nay have been invited to take part in the after-din-ner oratory.