

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 staunchest supporters of Mr. Fish is found in repeated rumors of an active conspiracy, with its center 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 imperiling the revenue or doing injustice to other sects. 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 considerable effect in its support.

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

The Banking and Currency Committee met this morning. They 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 York, 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 desired 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 bond will be reported to the House. The House Committee is nearly unanimous on that point. Since Sherman's debate the interest on this topic has greatly revived. Statesmen are struggling for the leadership on that subject.

The Postal Telegraph Scheme Gaining Ground—Colorado to be Left Out in the Cold.

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 inquire 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 clearly against it.

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 the Senate can pick and choose among them.

Louisiana's Fusion Senator.

General W. L. Milliam, Senator-elect of the Union 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 elected to the House and Senate of Louisiana as a

republican, to which party he has persistently adhered. He was not identified with the liberal republican party during the recent canvass. General Milliam married a sister of Governor Dennison, of Ohio.

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

The feature in the proceedings of the House to-day 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 elaborately prepared. It was already printed and had already been read. It was delivered with much effect. His bill creates a commission, or Bureau of 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. Subsidies indefinite in amount and lines of steamships and lines of travel are provided for with royal munificence and partially. 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 opponent. They have beaten each other in 1864; 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 predicted his argument on his old bill, the policy of which has been so often commended by the Herald; that free registry of foreign built vessels was only a system of making revivals of the old one. He offered an amendment to the bill authorizing free registry. It may or may not be ruled in order. Mr. Cox evidently desires a vote on it. It was once carried, at the beginning of the French and German war, when General Grant recommended and General Schenck introduced it. Mr. Cox showed that all nations but our own could buy outside of their own boundaries. He 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 Pennsylvania; Conger, of Michigan, and Shellabarger. But his attacks on the subsidies in the bill, discriminating and unequal as they are, have massaged the measure. "Why," he asked, "help six lines and leave the ninety-four to help themselves?" "Why does the government aid a 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 pleaded for the "equal rights of all before the law—subsidies for all, or none!" He preferred the latter. Mr. Cox's speech was the boldest speech for the freedom of the seas and the liberalities of trade made this season. 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 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 tariff 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 favored by initiative measures yesterday, there would be nothing left for the additional piracy proposed by this bill. The name of carpet-baggers is now synonymous with Treasury plunderers.

The President Congratulated on His Indian Policy—This Satisfies a Letter has been addressed to President Grant by George Walpole, 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 this city, enclosing him a copy of the resolutions passed by that body endorsing his Indian policy, and concluding as follows:—"The committee having waited on you in person, and collectively and individually expressed to you their high appreciation of the policy referred to, their great gratification at the success reported by you in the field and their profound conviction that a few years' continuance of that policy will place beyond the fear of hostile intervention and insure its ultimate triumph in the civilization of the Indians; it only remains for me, Mr. President, to assure you of the continued and cordial cooperation of the various bodies represented in the meeting and implore for you the continued presence and blessing of Almighty God.

The Great 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 Great 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 Great Island would be about the same as that from the present terminals, and that this cost would necessarily be taken into consideration when fixing the tariff 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:—Francis M. Johnson, convicted in Maine in December, 1872, of smuggling, and sentenced to sixty days imprisonment; C. W. Landon, convicted in Nevada in 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 ten years' imprisonment; George Stuyvesant Wright, convicted in South Carolina of violation of the Enforcement act, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment; John Tucker, convicted in Indiana 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, convicted in Kansas, October, 1869, of misappropriating government property, and sentenced to four years and six months' imprisonment.

In all the above cases the District Attorney reported favorably on the applications for pardon. The petitions were signed by prominent citizens and officials.

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

Stanley 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 Livingston" 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 hall of the building to the entire school, composed 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 districts of Africa, hunting anecdotes and thrilling adventures of other travelers. He concluded it with a short graphic sketch of his meeting with Livingston, 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 boys and girls seemed to understand the lecture better than any geographical society, and were far more intelligent in their appreciation of it.

The New Increase Bill—An Effort To Be Made For by 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 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 supplies.

THE GREAT SCANDAL.

Oakes Ames Explodes a Bombshell in the Credit Mobilier Banks.

Senator Patterson Put Hors du Combat—Senses in the Committee Room—Brooks' Detroit Explanation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1873. The Credit Mobilier scandal is now assuming another phase. It appears that some of the innocents are to be slaughtered. Oakes Ames' has turned at last, confirming the intimation given 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 tossed 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 lies now a question of veracity between these two gentlemen. 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 had very little to say, and seemed oppressed by the weight of error.

James Brooks, whose connection with the Credit Mobilier appears to be married with the committee, so much time have they devoted to the minutest particulars of his transactions, was then examined, 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' DETROIT EXPLANATION. Will have a tendency to put a better face on his case, though it cannot be regarded as completely exonerating him.

The next witness was Senator Patterson. Everybody was surprised when he again took the stand and added 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 inveigled him into the broad and destructive path which led to Credit Mobilier. Patterson's statement number two was made for the sole purpose of explaining a discrepancy which existed between his first defence and Oakes Ames' testimony. Ames had claimed that Patterson had owned thirty shares of Credit Mobilier, whereas the latter, in his first statement, 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 BEAD ON THE WATERS, and Ames returned it to him—that was all. The burden of his second statement was on the point advanced in the reading of the substance of two letters written or merely by Ames during the Senatorial election in his own State. Patterson was much troubled at the charge made against him by Mr. Rollins about his connection with a game which he did not understand—Credit Mobilier. He employed Ames by telegraph to write and say it was not he who had ever been contaminated with the naughty stock.

The letters written to order by Ames were read to the committee, but they did not distinctly say that Patterson had never owned stock, but cunningly stated that his name never appeared on the books of the Credit Mobilier. This was technically correct; because the stock was in Oakes Ames' name, he being the universal trustee of his Congressional 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 scribbling upon a paper before him, apparently giving little attention to Patterson. But as Patterson set up his letters 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. He 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 Credit 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, "Credit 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 shares 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. He said that (Ames) was short in his account just that number. He frankly allowed that he wrote the letters for Patterson to quiet the fears of the latter; that he only said that Patterson's name did not appear on the Credit Mobilier books.

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

PATTERSON'S TENDER CONSCIENCE." Having once opened the floodgates of his troubled soul Ames became quite garrulous. When Nilback asked him how he came to write these, as well as other letters, he responded, with cheerful alacrity, "Because I have neglected the advice of my friends. They always said I never ought to trust myself to write letters." Nilback further queried, "Why did you let your colleagues have this valuable story at all?" Ames responded, with the expression of the good Samaritan, "I have heard all good hearts 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

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 recall to whom he paid the money. Sidney Clarke was then recalled and cross-examined by Judge Crozier 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 Crozier 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 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 investigate

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 named and only one witness at a time; witness thinks the report of the testimony before the Senate all the way through; the reporter was an intelligent, upright gentleman, but out of practice; the committee was composed of members of Caldwell, well, and the Speaker, who appointed them, was not unfriendly to Caldwell; their report was unanimous against Caldwell; witness was not influenced in bringing this matter before the Senate by the consideration that Caldwell had no (Clarke's) expenses, and he (Caldwell) was C. B. Brace, of Leavenworth, testified that Mr. Anthony tried to get up anti-Caldwell meetings, but failed, and a large meeting called by Anthony (Caldwell) was held.

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 said that he had a looking glass in his pocket to pay for votes; did not know how many members might have heard him; never offered any other independent except argument; don't think he had given twenty-five cents for a vote.

John L. Pendry, a lawyer, of Leavenworth, corroborated the previous 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. Featon, a democratic member of the Lower House, said that he voted for Caldwell because he was a Leavenworth man, and he was a man, and there was no chance of electing a democrat; it was the general talk in Topeka that money was being used; but he knew nothing of any improper means being resorted to or of any money being used on the day when the first vote was taken; he introduced a resolution directing the speaker to endeavor to ascertain an exact list of the voters who 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 member, however, expressed his dissent; his name was not taken; he was "wearing enough"; the other members seemed to be in a laughing mood; were scattering; he introduced the resolution because of the general rumors of corruption that prevailed at the time.

Jerry Clarke, Postmaster at Leavenworth, testified that in his presence Carney denounced Caldwell and Smith and declared, with an oath, that he would put the matter to rest by the aid of his own pocket and worked for Caldwell; neither saw nor heard of the improper use of money; expended \$200 for hotel and 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 for the expenses of his canvass; the same time he said he expected to pay the legitimate expenses of the canvass, but no one knew; he said he further told him that he would pay for the canvass; he should be made postmaster; testified to Caldwell after the latter came to Washington to resign for the place; supposed he 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 (witness) was running for the Senate and had a party of 125 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 Caldwell was in the contract; witness thinks that Smith and Caldwell were not partners at that time, though they had previously been; witness says Carney had been enemies for some years on account of a suit in which Carney was incidentally interested.

Judge Crozier said that he wanted to ask Carney questions.

Mr. Carney took the stand and Crozier asked him if he told Clarke that he gave Smith \$25,000 or any other sum as described.

Mr. Carney—No, he did not.

Mr. Carpenter—O Mr. Chairman, I object. Mr. Morton—Let the committee decide; want to know.

Mr. Morton called Mr. Len Smith and asked:—During the Senatorial contest, six years ago, did you give me \$25,000 for the purpose of influencing voters?

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PRIM AND CUBA.

Is There a Draft Treaty Between Spain and Cuba?

Freedom and Peace for the Genes 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 Spanish 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 disconcerting failures; still, it is for the nation to worry through these difficulties, and if they cannot, if they desparingly fail, it may then become the policy, almost the bounden 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 drifted 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 agents were unauthorized to receive any agreement, a simple truth that Prim held the opinion that Cuba might at this moment have been freed 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, in which scale are the greater advantages and few 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, and 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 time), it would be wise in the King's government to lose no time in completing it, for in no other instance has there been so much to be gained by a simple, "Better late than never."

The undersigned, Don Miguel Jorro, confidential agent of the Spanish Government, and member of their Excellencies Don Juan Prim, President of the Council of Ministers, &c., &c., dated Madrid, 25th October, 1870, of the one part, and

Of the other part, Don Antonio Mestre and José Antonio Echeverría, Commissioners representing the Republic of Cuba abroad, having mutually produced and examined the respective powers of attorney, and after various protracted conferences having for their object the termination of the fratricidal war which has afflicted the island of Cuba, have agreed in fixing the following bases, subject to the 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 hereafter fixed, an amount in a sum equivalent to the complete and final abandonment on the part of the latter in favor of the former of all public properties of whatever kind or description whatsoever existing in the same sum necessary to guarantee the payment of the debt which the Spanish Government has contracted with the Republic of Havana at the date of the ratification of the present bases.

Third—The Republic of Cuba will not recognize any other debt of Spain, whatever may be its denomination or origin, except those mentioned in the foregoing clause.

Fourth—Spain will acknowledge the independence and ratification of these bases on both sides, and all measures adopted by reason of the war against persons and property, shall cease.

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

Sixth—The Republic of Cuba undertakes to protect the persons and properties of Spaniards residing in the island, when they are not in opposition 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 the Cuban Commissioners means of communicating, without difficulty, with the government of the Republic of Cuba, through the blockade and the Spanish lines, which 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 foregoing 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 occasion 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 neutral ground, and the ratification of the treaties on which the plenipotentiaries may agree must be effected within two months after the date of the signing by them.

MIGUEL JORRO. J. A. ECHEVERRIA. J. M. MESTRE.

NEW YORK, April 21, 1871.

PRactical AID TO CUBA.

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

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

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—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 the purpose, and will subscribe \$1 per month besides, which I will remit monthly. Yours, respectfully,