

WASHINGTON.

Colfax and Henry Wilson at a Christian Young Men's Meeting.

James L. Benedict Surveyor of the Port of New York.

CUBA AT THE CAPITOL.

Modification of the Circular Concerning the Tax on Native Wine.

OUR NORTHWESTERN BOUNDARY.

Archbishop Bayley Going South—Thanks to Col. W. R. Roberts—Southern Importers During the War—Prospective Increase of Ex-cise and Other Salaries.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1873. The Indian Appropriation Bill in the House—Colorado Still Seeking Admission as a State—A Fierce Attack on the Utah Salts—Eulogies on Ex-Congressman Strong.

In the House to-day, after the morning hour, the Indian Appropriation bill was taken up as it came from the Senate, with sundry amendments. The entire amount appropriated by the House was a little over \$1,300,000. The Senate, at a vote of unusual character, reduced the amount to \$400,000. Sergeant, who had charge of the bill in the House, moved to non-concur in the Senate reduction, and showed very clearly that the Senate knew nothing about the requirements of the Indians, while he (Sergeant) was thoroughly acquainted with what he calls the "ingrains," their habits and wants. He said they had to be fed and treated like wild beasts, otherwise they would devour our frontier settlements. Beck, of Kentucky, overhauled the Indian Bureau in his own vigorous and practical manner, and stigmatized a number of its employes as a lot of vampires and thieves. Few men in the House are more effective in their assaults upon departmental extravagance than Beck. He never commences his attacks without a purpose, and he never abandons them until he has thoroughly exposed their injustice. After this was disposed of the bill for the admission of Colorado was again taken up and discussed pro and con by Messrs. Funnell and Wood, of New York, who spoke ably in favor of it, and Messrs. Spear and Claggett against it. The latter took advantage of the discussion to deliver a very forceful philippic against Utah; and his expost of Brigham's spiritual and political despotism had a marked effect on the House, and if half of what he said is true—and his statements were not denied—then indeed there is trouble ahead for Uncle Sam in that portion of his dominions. The Colorado bill will be up again in the morning hour, when it will be up again as the House is heartily sick of it and will certainly bury it for this Congress. The general opinion among Congressmen seems to be that there are too many now in the Senate of the mental and moral calibre of those likely to be sent there from the Territories.

Eulogies were delivered in the House on the late Congressman Strong, from Connecticut, by Representatives Hawley and Kellogg, of Connecticut, and Haine, of Virginia. After adopting suitable resolutions of respect and regret the House adjourned. Colfax Uncovered—He Attacks, with Wilson, the Christian Young Men's Association Meeting in Philadelphia. Colfax is not cowed. Witness after witness may add to the chain of testimony that proves his perjury, but he stands defiantly at bay and asserts his innocence. The evidence given to-day, which showed his having deposited \$1,200 on the day after some one drew that sum from the Sergeant-at-Arms, as Ames' check, payable to "J. C.," is damning. But some charitable friend may trump the trick by remembering that on that day he paid the virtuous Schuyler that sum, as Sam Webster thought there was something "shabby," and now that rain stars him in the face the artful politician may somehow disprove all that has been proven, even if it takes tall swearing to do it. The Senate was not, however, disposed to aid this whitewashing operation by taking the reputation of its presiding officer out of the clutches of the House committee and placing it tenderly in the hands of sympathizing Senators. Should Patterson attempt to forestall action on his case and ask for such a committee he will get it at once, for Colfax was only been admonished. Colfax apparently vacated the chair this morning because he was under a cloud, but that was all humbug. He had promised weeks since to go over to Philadelphia on the noon train with Wilson, and with respectability to a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association. But they went, nevertheless. Wilson is to preside, Schuyler Colfax is to speak, and if Patterson had only gone to sing the HERALD's obituary poetry the attraction would have been complete. True, Harlan might have gone, but he is waiting to announce Fomery's re-election to the Senate. Yet these men are the successors of Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Benton and other pure-minded, clean-handed statesmen, whose good names were above suspicion, and who never sought the endorsement of a Young Men's Christian Association in a distant city. Alas for Colfax! what will become of him and of Vice President, and perhaps President.

The Representative of Cuba Libre. Colonel J. M. Macias, who was lately the Cuban agent in Europe, and of whose labors in behalf of his country and the abolishment of slavery the English press spoke highly, is now here. It is to be hoped he will be as successful in arousing the attention of the administration and Congress to the true condition of Cuba and the abominable institution of slavery there.

The New Syndicate and the \$300,000,000 Loan. Information has been received here to the effect that the members of the new Cooke-Morton Syndicate have had meetings in New York and London, and decided to make one issue simultaneously in Europe and America of the whole \$300,000,000, as soon as the preliminary arrangements can be made in accordance with the European contract. The books will only remain open for subscription for a very few days.

Supplementary to the Circular Concerning the Tax on Imitation Wines. The following supplement to circular No. 104, concerning the tax on imitation wines, was to-day issued from the office of Internal Revenue.—A further consideration of section 48 of the act of July 30, 1868, as amended by section 12 of the act of June 6, 1872, has led to the following conclusions:—

First.—That, in addition to the wines heretofore regarded as proper subjects for taxation, there should be included those wines made from grapes in the United States into which carbonic acid gas has been injected.

Second.—A wine is not rendered liable to taxation by the fact that its manufacture is commenced in one place and completed in another.

Third.—In the manufacture of sparkling wine or champagne made from grapes grown in the United States, the use of carbonic acid gas in any amount, without rendering the product liable to the tax, is not prohibited, provided that at variance with these rulings is hereby suspended.

The Northwestern Boundary. Mr. Campbell, United States Commissioner for running the boundary line between the United States and British possessions, is now in Washington. The Commission during the past season started from Pembina on the Red River to the Lake of the

WOODS, AND, AFTER SURVEYING ABOUT EIGHTY MILES, WERE OBLIGED TO SUSPEND FURTHER OPERATIONS ON ACCOUNT OF THE APPROACH OF WINTER. THE BOUNDARY LINE IS ABOUT EIGHT HUNDRED MILES. THE COUNTRY OVER WHICH THE COMMISSION PASSED IS REPRESENTED AS LEVEL AND THE SOIL ADAPTED TO AGRICULTURE.

The Money for Vienna. General Van Buren, the Commissioner-in-Chief to Vienna, will in a day or two have \$200,000 placed to his credit in the Treasury, as the two Houses have agreed upon that sum, and the bill is now awaiting the President's signature. The salary of the Deputy Commissioners has been raised to \$1,000 each, which is not acceptable to those heads of the public schools, who wanted to go to Vienna as the public schools.

The Joint Committee on Public Printing had another long session to-day about the reporting and publication of the debates. Government Printer Clapp says that if the franking privilege is to be abolished he must have this job or he will have to discharge nearly all of the hands recommended by honorable Congressmen. But Hurligh, of the Republican, is the lowest bidder. Who is to have this contract, the profits of which are greater than the Credit Mobilier, and no questions asked? Thanks to Congressman W. R. Roberts from the Occasion.

Congressman William R. Roberts has received a letter from the captain of the United States Revenue steamer Moccasin, in which the following occurs:—"I am unable to express to you the feelings of gratitude of myself, officers and crew of this vessel for the resolution of thanks which you have offered, which was so generously accorded by both houses of Congress, as the representatives of forty millions of people of this country, to us for our action in the case of humanity toward the unfortunate by the Metis disaster, and it will be cherished by us as the greatest mark of esteem that could be conferred."

Southern Importers During the War. The Attorney General has directed the United States District Attorney at Mobile to discontinue the suits brought against the importers of foreign goods who, during the war, paid customs duties to Confederate officials, said suits being instituted to recover to the United States the amounts thus paid as import taxes. The Attorney General takes ground that, as the Confederate government was a de facto government at that time, and that as people were said taxes were paid were not able to resist it, and the United States officers, not being there to receive duties, the suits which have been entered ought not to be prosecuted.

A General Increase of Salaries Imminent. The House Judiciary Committee will soon report a bill raising the President's annual salary to \$50,000; that of the Vice President, the Speaker and the Judges of the Supreme Court to \$10,000 each, and that of Congressmen to \$5,000. Of course, other salaries will be advanced in proportion, and the terrible lesson now being taught of Congressmen having to accept illegitimate gains in order to pay their expenses will have its weight.

Henry S. Sanford Anxious for Senatorial Honors. Despatches from Florida state that the ex-diplomat, Henry S. Sanford, who has an orange grove and a peanut patch in that State, has been secretly at work to secure an election as Senator.

Boutwell's Pet Clerks. Who have been receiving from five hundred to one thousand dollars each, extra compensation, have been brought to grief to-day in the Senate by the cruel abolition of this douceur. Yet there won't a man resign of this douceur.

Archbishop Bayley and Dr. Hecker Going South. Archbishop Bayley, who for the past week has been sojourning here, the guest of Senator Casper, left to-day for Richmond, Va. He will, in a day or two, proceed thence, via Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga., to St. Augustine, Fla., where he will remain some weeks for the benefit of his health. He is accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Hecker, editor of the Catholic World, whose health is also feeble.

Nominations by the President. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:—James L. Benedict, to be Surveyor of Customs for the port of New York; Benjamin F. Flanders, to be Treasurer of the Branch Mint and Assistant United States Treasurer at New Orleans, La.; Willie Chapman, Collector of Customs for Alaska Territory.

COLFAX CONFUSED. The Vice President Calls for a Senatorial Committee to Investigate His Conduct—Senator Pratt His Only Supporter—Thurman, of Ohio, Explains that it is Impossible, and that the Matter Rests with the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1873. Immediately after the Vice President rapped the Senators to order this morning, he rose and addressed the Senators as follows:—

SENATORS—Before commencing the morning business I ask your indulgence for a few remarks personal to myself. In my relations to this body as its presiding officer grave charges, affecting my character as a man, are before the American people, and I do not undertake the circumstantial evidence by which they are supported. But, conscious of my innocence and my rectitude, I respectfully ask for the appointment of a committee to have the most thorough and exhaustive investigation into these charges, with authority to send for persons and papers, and a majority of which committee shall be drawn from the political ranks of the Senate from Rhode Island will please take the chair.

ANTHONY (rep.) took the chair as presiding officer. Mr. PRATT, (rep.) of Ind.—Representing as I do, in part the State of which the Vice President is a citizen, I feel it my duty to support the appointment of a committee in accordance with the wish which he has just expressed. In doing that I desire to say that I have the honor to be appointed a member of that committee, and I am proud to do so. I should say upon this occasion that having known the Vice President from his youth, I have the most perfect confidence in him. HIS TRUTH, HIS INTEGRITY AND HIS HONOR.

It would require a great deal more evidence than I have heard of to convince the people of the State of Ind. that we have the power to expel a member of that committee, and I am proud to do so. I should say upon this occasion that having known the Vice President from his youth, I have the most perfect confidence in him. HIS TRUTH, HIS INTEGRITY AND HIS HONOR.

Mr. THURMAN, (dem.) of Ohio—I cannot, as at present advised, vote for the appointment of any such committee. If the Vice President were a member of this body, we have the power to expel it. It would be very proper that this body should appoint a committee to investigate the charges against the Vice President, and I am proud to do so. I should say upon this occasion that having known the Vice President from his youth, I have the most perfect confidence in him. HIS TRUTH, HIS INTEGRITY AND HIS HONOR.

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CRIMINALS.

Scenes and incidents in the Poland and Wilson Committees.

SPEAKER BLAINE AND STEVENSON. The Case of the Vice President Worse and Worse.

Production of the Bank Books Great Excitement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1873. It is not safe to say when Credit Mobilier investigations will end. Each day seems to bring forth new details, new developments to crush down its proper level flouting corruption which, under the disguise of virtue, has been disgracing the place. The session of Poland's Committee to-day was interesting one; and, so far as the entire incident of the Credit Mobilier swindle has been revealed, the 28th of January, 1873, promises to go down as a historical one. This day saw the complete downfall of the next highest officer of this great country. This day saw his great mistake in the Senate, which must surely argue that the Vice President must be beside himself with chagrin at the loss of the respect due to his high position, or it would never have been made. He asked the Senate to appoint a committee to investigate his case, and the Senate responded dignifiedly and in accordance with the law, while the Vice President must have known, in his sane moments, that there was only one process against him and that was by impeachment.

SUPERSTANDARD STEVENSON'S MISTAKE. Some days ago Job Stevenson, of Ohio, introduced a resolution in the House calling for an investigation into the affairs of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, with the evident intention of entrapping Speaker Blaine in disgrace. Stevenson presented this morning at the request of the committee, who did not wish to do his work. Stevenson was promptly on hand and took his seat by the side of Judge Poland.

Blaine appeared in a prompt, serene manner, as he does at the opening daily scenes in the House. He did not have that embarrassed air that marked the appearance of the previously examined Congressman before this committee. He said promptly what was the basis of the resolution that Stevenson had brought before the House. He wished to know the case at once. This direct method rather took the breath out of Stevenson at the start. He stammered and grew meagre under Blaine's steady gaze. Stevenson said he was on his knees entirely. He had heard from Ames and Alley that Speaker Blaine was a large owner of stock in the road, and that its construction was similar to that of the Union Pacific Railroad.

"Mr. Ames told you, eh?" inquired Blaine. "Yes." "Before or after the resolution?" "After, of course." "You are sure?" "I am."

With a quick, imperative gesture of contempt Blaine dismissed further interrogatory until Ames had given his testimony. Oakes Ames swore that he had never had any talk about the matter until after the resolution was passed. He remembered this particularly, as he was laughing at Stevenson for his ignorance in confounding the Dubuque and Sioux City with the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad. Blaine's point was evident and spoken falsely about his understanding of the subject and seized upon the merest gossip on which to base his resolution. Blaine's next step was to show that the motive which actuated Job was malice alone, and not any consideration of doing a public service. After making Stevenson confess that he had said he would

Blaine arose and gave a rapid and succinct history of the road in his peculiar nervous style. The road was built entirely by capitalists, of whom he was not one, and it never issued a bond until completed; neither did it ever receive any direct aid from the government. Mr. Blaine had never owned any stock in the road, and that he had not for eighty per cent for it.

Stevenson's face fell as Mr. Blaine gave his cheerful, open way the history of the road and his connection with it. He said that the road was a private enterprise, built by private capital, and that if he should see fit to buy into it it was about as open to objection as his own. Blaine, in an inimitable way, punished the Job from Ohio, so that he will be more careful next time in his attack on the Vice President. He said that he had administered to Job the double effect of stinging him terribly to the quick, and also of leaving him in the most contemptible light before the country. He said that he had killed him, and he did not desire to know

THE DETAILS OF HIS PRIVATE HISTORY. When the details of his private history were given, a delightful impetuosity, the use of his steward as a witness. Job stuck to his case persistently, seeking patiently some loophole where he could rush through and escape. He said that he had given with such an air of tolerance for Job that the interrogator bit his lip. The speaker's last and most stinging thrust was a remark which Blaine must have fallen a corpse at Stevenson's feet. The speaker mockingly offered him some of his own, and he accepted it with that air of virtue so fully assumed by a man man.

"LET WILL TALK I GET OUT OF CONGRESS." His reply was most unfortunate, as Blaine pointed upon him with a very witty retort which has equalled.

"You will only have to wait until the 4th of March,"—laughter—said he, "and I'll agree to take it out of your hands when you are re-elected." After this exciting passage at arms the curtain went down upon the farce, and presently was run up again for the melodrama, "Who Killed Speaker Blaine?"

Blaine was in one act and so sensational as to excite the most eager attention. The speaker, however, did not appear to be in the least excited. He said that he had given with such an air of tolerance for Job that the interrogator bit his lip. The speaker's last and most stinging thrust was a remark which Blaine must have fallen a corpse at Stevenson's feet. The speaker mockingly offered him some of his own, and he accepted it with that air of virtue so fully assumed by a man man.

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