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 Wiges.

OUR NORTHWESTERN BOUNDARY.

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

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1873. The Indian Appropriation Bill in the House—Colorado Still Seeking Admis-sion as a State—A Fierce Attack on the Utah Saints—Eulogies on Ex-Cougressman Strong. In the House to-day, after the merning 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, in a set of unusual economy, reduced the amount some \$400,000. Sargent, 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 requirement of the Indians, while he (Sargent) was thoroughly acquainted with what he calls the 'Ingins," their habits and wants. He said they had to be fed and treated like wild beasts, otherwise they would devour our frontier settlers. Beck, of Kentucky, overhauled the Indian Bureau in his own sigorous 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 shan Beck. He never commences his attacks without a purpose, and he never aban-dons 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. Dunnell and Wood, of New York, who spoke ably in favor of it, and Messrs. Speer and Claggett against it. The latter took advantage of the discussion to deliver a very flerce philippic against Utah; and his expose 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 receive Its quietus, 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 Repreentatives Hawley and Kellogg, of Connecticut, and Hains, of Virginia. After adopting suitable resolutions of respect and regret the House adjourned. Colfax Uncowed-He Attends, with Wilson, the Christian Young Men's Association Meeting in Philadelphia.

Colfax is not cowed. Witness after witness may perjury, but he stands defiantly bay and asserts his innocence. The evidence given to-day, which showed his having eposited \$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 charitable friend may trump the trick remembering that on that day he paid virtuous Schuyler that sum. Sam Welthought that there was nothing like a "halibi," and now that ruin stares him in the face the artful politician may somehow disprove swearing to do it. The Senate was not, however, isposed 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 he, being a Senator, can be expelled, whereas Colfax would only have been admonished. Collax 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 Philade.phia on the noon train with Wilson, and add respectability to a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association. A precious pair, to be sure, to set up a standard of morality for the young men of the Quaker City! 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 com-. True, Harlan might have gone, but he is waiting to announce Pomeroy's re-elec-tion 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. where can Patterson hide his head? Wilson is to be Vice President, and perhaps President.

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 custom. The books will only remain open for subscription for a very lew

cerning 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 20, 1868, as amended by section 12 of the act of June 6, 1872, has led to the following conclusions:-

June 6, 1872, has led to the following conclusions:—

Pirst.—That, in addition to the wines heretofore regarded as proper subjects for taxation, there should be included those wines made from grapes grown 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, rock candy, grape brandy, not exceeding ten per cent proof spirit, and isingless may be used, without rendering the product liable to the tax. So much of circular No. 104 as is at variance with these rulings is hereby suspended.

The Northwestern Boundary.

The Northwestern Boundary. States and British possessions, is now in[Washing com Peribino, 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 nundred 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 twe Houses have agreed upon that sum, and the bill is now awaiting the President's signature. The salary of the Deputy Commissioners has been razeed to \$1,000 each, which is not acceptable to those dead beats of the Preedmen's Bureau schools, who wanted to ge to Vienna at the public expense. 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 aboushed he must have this job or he will have to discharge nearly all of the hands recommended by honorable Congressmen. But Murtagh, 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 Moccasin.

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 versel for the resolu-tion 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 cause of humanity toward the unfortunates by the Metis disaster, and it will be cherished by us as the greatest mark of esteem that could be con

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 recever 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 where 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 cach, and that of Congressmen to \$8,000. 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 Sena-

torial 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.

Man resign.

Archbishop Bayley and Dr. Hecker
Going South. Archbishop Bayley, who for the past week has been sojourning here, the guest of Senator Casserly, 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,

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

COLFAX CONFUSED.

The Vice President Calls for a Senatorial Committee to Investigate His Conduct-Senator Pratt His Only Supthat 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 underrate the circumstantial evidence and I do not underrate the direumstantial evidence by which they are supported. But, con-scious of my innocence and my rectitude, I respectfully ask for the appointment of a committee of Senators to make 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 Senators politically opposed to me. The Senator from Rhode Island will please take the chair.

air. Mr. Anthony (rep.) took the chair as presiding

Mr. 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, it is proper that I should move the appointment of a committee in accordance with the wish which he has just expressed. In doing that I desire to say that I do not wish myself to be appointed a member of that committee, and, perhaps, it is not out of piace that I should say upon this occasion that having known the Vice President from his youth I have the most perfect confidence in HIS TRUTH, HIS INTERITY AND HIS HONOR.

It would require a great deal more evidence than I have seen or heard to convince the people of the State of Indiana that he is a disnonest or dishonorable man. In compliance with the wish he has expressed, I now move the appointment of a committee of five.

Mr. THEWAN. (down), of Oblow I cannot one of

expressed, I now move the appointment of a committee of five.

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, if we had the power to expel, it would be very proper that this body should appoint a committee to investigate the charges against him, and it would be very improper for any other tribunal than the Senate to take that course or to do anything in the matter further than to refer to the Senate any evidence that might have come out in an investigation elsewhere; but the Vice President is an officer of the Government.

for to the Senate any evidence that might have come out in an investigation eisewhere; but the year of the form and investigation eisewhere; but the Senate has no power over him to expel or to cessure him. If he has been guilty of anything that subjects him to punishment it is by impeachment, and that can only originate in the flouse of Representatives. If evidence be produced that will satisfy the House of Representatives that he ought to be impeached it is the duty of the House to impeach him, and it is the duty of the House to impeach him, and it is the duty of the Senate not to form any opinion as to his guilt or his innocence until the evidence is produced and we are called upon as judges to deliver our verdict. We cannot enter into an investigation of his conduct and forestall judgment. If he be guilty it is the duty of the House to impeach him, and if he be innocent it is the duty of the House to refrain from impeaching him. Our duty, if such charges come to us, will be the duty of judges or jury, and it is not for us to investigate in advance. I do not say that the Senate has no power to investigate the conduct of an individual where the investigation becomes necessary in considering some public measure upon which we have to pass in our legislative capacity; but that is not his case. The paper just read by the Vice President informs us that certain charges implicating his private character have been made the subject of investigation elsewhere. With that we have nothing to do, unless it comes to us in the mode appointed by the constitution, and we have no right by any investigation in any way, whatever, either favorably or unfavorably. I can very well understand the motives which induced the Vice President to make this communication to the Senate, and I can very well understand why he should ask this body over which he presides to investigate this matter; but he has made a mistake, and however honorable may be his motives in asking the investigation and the motivos which in our of the flower in the inves

CREDIT MOBILIER.

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 Book 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 to its proper level flaunting corruption which, under the disguise of virtue, has been disgracing high places. The session of Poland's Committee today was a deeply interesting one; and, so far as the entire incident of the day in reference to the Crédit Mobilier swindle has been revealed, historical one. This day saw the complete down-fall 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 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 im-

SUPERSERVICEABLE 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 Sloux City Railroad, with the evident intention of entrapping Speaker Blaine in disgrace. Stevenson was present 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 did not have that embarrassed air that marked the appearance of the previously examined Congressmen before this committee. He asked 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 nneasy under Blame's steady gaze. Stevenson said it was on hearsay evidence 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.

"Refore or after the resolution?"

"After, of course." "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 so clearly made that Stevenson had spoken falsely about his understanding of the sub-ject and seized upon the merest gossip on which show that the motive which actuated Job was

show that the motive which actuated Job was malice alone, and not any consideration of doing a public service. After making Stevenson conless that he had said he would

CATCH THE SPRAKER,
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 of its stock until January, 1872, and that he paid eighty per cent for it.

Stevenson's face fell as Mr. Blaine gave, in his cheerful, open way the history of the road and his connection with it. He snowed that it 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 buy-

connection with it. He showed that it 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 buying vegetables at the market. Mr. Blaine, in an inimitable way, punished the Job from Chio, so that he will be more careful next time in his attacks. The keen thrust that the Speaker, in a delicate way, administered to Job had the double effect of stinging him terribly to the quick, and also of leaving him in the most contemptible light before those present. Blaine asked him once whether he did not desire to know

THE DETAILS OF HIS PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD, and offered the enraged Job, with the most delightful imperturability, the use of his steward as a witness. Job stuck to his case persistently, seeking patiently some loophole where he could rush through and save himself from the contempt and derision that he saw awaiting him. He endeavored to cross-question Mr. Blaine on his relations with the Coburns, the wealthy contractors in Maine. The replies of the Speaker were so exasperatingly suggestive that Job was treading on ground where on ordinary occasions he would get his nose tweaked for his impertinence, but yet were given with such an air of tolerance for Job that the interrogator bit his lip. The Speaker's last and most stinging thrust awakened prolonged laughter, and if a deadly look could have killed Baine must have fallen a corpse at Stevenson's feet. The Speaker mockingly offered him some of his stock. Stevenson responded with that air of virtue so illy assumed by a mean man.

"You will only have to wait until the 4th of

virtue so illy assumed by a mean man,

"P.L. WAIT TILL I GET OUT OF CONGRESS."

His reply was most unfortunate, as Blaine pounced upon him with a very witty repartee which has few equals.

"You will only have to wait until the 4th of March"—flaughter)—said he, "and I'll agree to take it oif 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 melodram, "Who Killed Schuyler; or, The Mysterious Check." This was in one act and was so sensational as to excite the most eager attention. The leading man in this act was the cashier of the First National Bank, named Swain, who refused Ames yesterday to look at Schuyler's bank account. The committee, in obedience to Ames' suggestion, had summoned Swain to appear before them. The cashier is a pale face young man of the blonde type, with that cold, reserved air so common with men that handle money they do not own. He came evidently prepared to answer what was asked of him and not one word more. His appearance created the greatest excitement.

"Now we shall see whether there is any evidence that the Vice President has perjured himself," thought every one. Ames was excited for aimost the first time. He leaned forward on the table and devoured the cashier with his keen, gray eyes. There was

A GENERAL STRAINING OF NECKS

when Judge Poland asked the cashier whether he had brought the books with him. The reply was in the affirmative. A messenger was despatched for them, and all awaited in silence for the return. A few caped, bright-looking employés of them, and all awaited in silence for the return. A few caped, bright-looking employés of them, and all awaited to look into it. The minion of the bank interposed and passed the book over to Judge Poland. The Judge straightened himself up, and his long, bony finger ran along the next coiumn of figures in the ledger and the other the daily account book. Judge Poland asked the cashier to turn to the account of Schujter Colfax. The cashi

JANUARY 29, 1873.—TRIL

Judge Poland read it aloud. The reception of this bit of paper seemed to indicate that the case was now settled in the minds of the most doubting. "That is enough for me," said Ames, settling back in his chair. "My check of the 20th was probably not cashed before the next day, and was, naturally enough, not deposited until the following day." There was only one more witness called, and that was the owl-eyed Hain, who cress, in accoults of wild despair, "I don't know," The committee tried to find out of him about the loan Dillon mad to Wilson, but Ham said he was not bookkeeper then and knew nothing. The only evidence thiunsavory Ham gave was to produce a paper signed they a huge number of stockholders granting the sah of one hundred shares Credit Mobiler—fity to General Dodge, a line engineer of the Union Pacific Railrond, and fifty shares to James Brooks, in accordance with an agreement with J. C. Durant, at part. This closed to-day's eventual season c Poland's investigating Committee.

RECENTS IN WILSON'S COMPTER.

BOUND IN THE SHAPE OF THE S

road was not the cause of his resignation. Spence tried hard to answer this absurd question, but he could not,

THE "GREAT COMMONER,"

Who wore a heavy, soleum cast of countenance, with not a particle of humor in it, showed how foolishly simple and unsophisticated he was. He further queried whether his (Mr. Spence's) conscience did not smite him to witness the iniquity of the ungodly managers of the Union Pacific Railroad. Mr. Spence, who took kindly to this catechism, said if he had known then as much about the affairs of the road as he knew now his conscience would have smitten him.

"Well," continued Swann, "did you resign from moral considerations or would you have leit the road if your salary had been satisfactory?"

Spence was fain to acknowledge that it was rather a pecuniary than a moral consideration that induced him to leave the road. Horace F. Clark, who has been summoned as a witness, and Oakes Ames were present during this

MORAL INTERROGATORY.

Both laughed in a derisive manner at the unsophisticated Swann. The committeemen and spectators seemed at first puzzled by so much verdancy, thinking, perhaps, that Swann was quizzing the witness; but his solemn look and speech forbade such a supposition, and everybody loized in the laughter at Swann's rural simplicity. The committee adjourned at four o'clock and met again this evening, when Crane, the ex-Treasurer, and Ham, the present Assistant Secretary of the Credit Mobilier, were examined. Their testimony did not differ materially from the evidence aiready given by them before the Poland committee.

"C. M.'S" BIRTHPLACE.

Pennsylvania Claims the Credit of Starting the Cres, r. Mobilter Swindle—The Charter Grantal for \$50,000—New York Wouldn't Do It for \$300,000 Nor New Jersey for \$150,000—Ringing Speeches in the Constitutional Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28, 1873.
The history of the organization of the Crédit Mobiller came out this evening, during an animated discussion in the Constitutional Convention on the corruption in the State Legislature. Mr. Boyd, of Montgomery, said:—"I will vote for biennial elections, and will follow it up by voting for blennial sessions, because I believe there is standing between the people and the Legislature a body of men known as politicians, who have been that there is no bribery, that there is no corruption

rush from the House of Representatives and tell us that there is no bribery, that there is no corruption in that body. I believe that there is corruption in that body. I believe that there is corruption there. I believe too, with the mest glorious and grandest Roman of us all, my colleague, Mr. Black, as he wrote a few short months ago, that CORRUPTION WAS LIKE A TIDAL WAVE sweeping through the country, and was up to the very leet of the judiciary. I believe that if reformation is to begin any where by this Convention it should be in the Legislature. Why, do gentlemen forget it was in the Legislature of Pennsylvania that, for the paltry sum of \$50,000, they enacted the Crédit Mobilier, a corporation which was refused incorporation by the Legislature of New York for not less than \$300,000, and by the New Jersey Legislature for not less than \$50,000? But when they came over into Pennsylvania they found the Legislature ready for the insignificant sum of \$50,000 to set it on foot. Then it was transported to Maine and ran its siliy course threughout the entire Union, and, sir, it has corrupted men in the highest walks of life as well as those in the lowest, until we are told by the investigations now geing on that this country has been rebbed of over one hundred million dollars. If this is not glory enough for the gentlemen who favor such a Legislature as we have had during the last few years, it seems to me their ambition can never be satisfied. I believe, if we have blenutal sessions, one-half the politicians will be lopped-off, for this "third house" cannot subsist unless they are fed at the crib of the State, and I want the people to have as opportunity of ridding themselves of those rascals who have helped to make our State

A Byword and a Reproach.

Besides my advocacy of biennial sessions I will, at the proper time, vote to increase the members of the Legislature. In the Eastern States the Legislatures are much larger than our own, and we do not hear of their members being brought up as it is reported our mem

the pay of the members, in order that they may have competent compensation while in the discarge of their public duties, without resorting to corrupt schemes.

Mr. SMITH, of Lancaster—Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Mentgomery (Mr. Boyd) has given you an idea as to

THE ORIGIN OF THE CREDIT MOBILIER, and he implied that our Legislature could be much easier bought than New York or New Jersey Legislatures. I have a correct version of the history of that corporation, which I will briefly give you. A distinguished democrat of this Commonwealth, who had been cierk in both houses, met me on one occasion and told me that a gentleman who was usually full of speculative theories came up to the Legislature one session. The project that he had in hand at that time was the organization in this country of a corporation similar to the Crédit Mobilier established in France. He framed a bill and had it passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature before the Pacific Railroad was barely conceived of. A company was organized in this city, and each of the directors then and there elected were veted thirty shares of paid up stock—they being of the ground floor—at \$1,000 a share. Afterwards, at another meeting, the name of the corporation was changed to

THB PENNSYLVANIA FISCAL AGENCY, but nothing was ever done by organization. The charter, stock book and the papers were stolen and bodily carried off to New York, where the company known as the Crédit Mobilier was organized. The changes were stricken out and they returned back to the original title. The father of the bill said that he would have been entitled to receive a large sum at one time if he had held on to his paid up stock, for when the question of the paid stock came up in New York Legislature.

This was one set of skeleton charters which were constantly passing through our Legislature. Pennsylvania has been generally believed to be the birthplace of "C. M.," whose obituary was published in the Herarib a few days ago, and the remarks of the above-named gentlemen seem to fix the

THE LOUISIANA MUDDLE.

The Investigation Yesterday Before the Senate Committee.

Examination of General McMillan, John Lynch. P. B. S. Pinchback and George E. Paris-Composition of the Fusion and Kellogg Legislatures-Reasons Why the Vote Was So Large-Result of the Republican Dissensions-How Pinchback Was Elected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1873. The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day resumed the Louisiana investigation. Mr. Morton asked for a list of the members of the Legislature of Louisiana at the time of the recent Senatorial election.

Mr. Ray, in answer to the question put to him during his examination, read sections 54, 55, 56 and 57 of the act of the Louisiana Legislature known as the Election law of March, 10, 1870, as showing the powers and duties of the Returning Board.

of March, 15, 1870, as showing the powers and duties of the Returning Board.

There being no members of the De Ferret Board present, Mr. Morton directed that they be summoned by telegraph.

In reply to questions by Mr. Morton General March March

and THE SENATE SEATED THE SITTING MEMBERS on the ground of equity by excluding the returns; his recollection is that the House took the reverse course. General McMillan was directed to take a list of THE LEGISLATORS RETURNED BY THE DE PERRET BOARD, and to tell how many of them went into the Kellogg Legislature.

General McMillan was directed to take a list of
THE LEGISLATORE RETURNED BY THE DE FERREY BOARD,
and to tell how many of them went into the Kellogg
Legislature.
The General mentioned thirty-two in the Kellogg
House and seventy-one in the fusion; there were absent
from this list two members from blerville, two from Everville and one each from St. Martin, St. James and St.
Tammany: a majority of the whole number constituted a
quorum; there are thirty-six members of the Senate, of
which nineteen countitute a quorum; of those returned
by the De Ferret Stard differen were is the fusion and
four in the Kellogg Legislature; all of
THE HOLDING OVER BENATORS WENT FOR THE LELLOGG
Legislature
on the day of its organization, but some of them entered
protests against what they considered the illegal manner
of organization and withdrew; four of them withdrew
immediately after the organization; two, who had not
arrived at that time, subsequently withdrew, and, after
that two of those who originally withdrew returned and
acted with the Kelloggites during the remainder of the
extra session and therenter withdrew, with four others,
and united with the insion Senate;
three of the new Seniators went into the Kellogg Legislature at the time of the first organization, but subsequently withdrew; the Kellogg Legislature was organized on the 12th of December; in the City Conneil Chamber; a small number of the new nembers of the fusion
Legislature have all some time acted with the Kellogg
body; the fusion Senate had a quorum of legally elected
members on the lift; it was the Gongral's belief that
Maithean House of Regally elected members on the lift; it was the Gongral's belief that
Maithean between the first organization of the De Ferrot Equity thinks the fusion Honse lacked six or seven
of a quorum of legally elected members; does not believe
that any defeated candidate was admitted to the mision
of a quorum of legally elected members; does not believe
that any defeated candidate was admitted to the mision
Poscenber was ca

General McMillan read
THE GENER OF THE GOUNT DIRECTING THE MARSHAL TO FREVENT THE ASSEMBLING OF FERIOUS
restrained from so meeting by injunction of said Court.
There were two companies of artillery on guard at the
State House. Those who assembled on the 9th were only
such as were permitted to assemble by the United States
Marshal, acting under orders of the United States Court.
The members who assembled in the fusion Legislature
had a prima facie right to their seats. His answer to Mr.
Morton meant that as a matter of fact some of them were
not legally elected at the time of assembling.
THE SUPHISME COURT RAD NOT DECIDED WHICH WAS THE
LEGAL BOADS;
witness believed at that time that the De Ferret Bosrd
was the legal Board, and therefore the fusion members
had at the time they first assembled a prima facie right
to their seats; the De Ferret Board was never enjoined;
time Lynch Board made his returns in defiance of the inunction of Judge Dibbie; think the Lynch Board inunction never went to the Supreme Court, and has never
been abnulled.

junction of Judge Dibble; think the Lynch Board in-junction never went to the Supreme Court, and has never been annulled.

After a long series of questions and answers concerning the multitude of injunctions issued against the various returning boards, the committee asked for a transcript of all the proceedings before the Courts in relation to the election.

returning boards, the committee asked for a transcript of all the proceedings before the Courts in relation to the election.

Mr. Trumbuil then continued the examination of General McMillan, who testified that the recent election in Louisiana was exceedingly quiet and orderly;

Was 20,000 larger than any previously cast; there were not more than twenty-five hundred white republican votes in New Orleans, and not more than two thousand such in the State outside of the city; there were, probably, about as many colored men who voted against as whites who voted for the republican nominees.

General McMillan read a telegraphic extract from an editorial published in the New Orleans Republican on the 19th of November last, assuring the President that

MO PROPLE WERE EVER MORE QUIET AND ORDERLY. Than those of Louisiana at the time of the recent election, and that the difficulty that had since arisen was not in regard to the casting, but to the counting of the votes.

By Mr. Morton—lie did not know personally of any colored men who voted against the republican nominees; the ten members of the fusion Legislature whom he thought were not legally elected were COUNTED IN BY THE DE FERRIET BOARD.

and had the certificates of that Board of of the Secretary of State; the County Supervisors have no right to give any certificate of election; witness imagined there were ter men in the Kellogg Legislature by the ten men whom witness thought were not as a matter of fact legally elected; cas't say how many votes he received in the lusion Legislature by the ten men whom witness thought were not as a matter of fact legally elected; cas't say how many votes he received in the louse when elected to the United States Senate; believes it was all but three; don't know how many members were present.

Governor Warmoth—Fifty-six: there were twenty-five members in the Senate, all of whom voted for witness except himself.

Governor Warmoth—Fifty-six: there were twenty-five members in the Senate, all of whom voted for witness except himself. cept himself,
Governor Warmoth questioned the witness at some
length concerning the votes of the State in 1893, 1893, 1870
and 1872 respectively, the object being to prove that the
abolition of the disfranchising clause of the State constantian.

abolition of the distranchising clause of the State constitution
would more stan account for the large increase of
in the latter year. The whites took much more general
interest and part in the election in 1872 than in any previous year since the reconstruction; the vote for McEnery was, the witness thought, less than the entire white
vote of the State; the entire republican vote was united
in 1870; this was not the case in 1872; in 1871 there was a
division in the republican ranks, which resulted
in 1870; this was not the case in 1872; in 1871 there was a
division in the republican ranks, which resulted
in two distinct and fully organized republican
organizations, one representing the State and the
other the federal administration; the two organizations
fught each other more determinedly than the republican and democratic parties had ever done. These two
very organizations were in full existence during the canvass and election of 1872; in the Convention which nominated Kellogg there was a determined contest;
MR. BILLINGS CARN WITHIN ONE VOTE OF BINSO NOMINATED,
and some of his iriends carried their opposition to Kellogg so far as to support the Greeley candidates
during the campaign and at the polls; the opponents of Kellogg called an indignation meeting
after the adjournment of the Convention, and resolutions were adopted declaring that Kellogg was neminated by fraud; that the Convention had been packed
by the Custom House ring, and demanding the removal
of certain federal office-holders at New Orleans; another
wing of the party assembled at New Orleans and
ROSENATED FINCHASCK

as Governor; believes that the falling off 4,000 votes in
the republican party in 1871 is in part accounted for by
these dissensions; never knew that Kellogg was a popular man among the republicans of the State.

By Mr. Ray—Thinks the organization of the Legislature
on the 9th of December was not in accordance with law;
the organization differed from the provisions of law in
that the Senators holding over have the p

in of any member elect until a quorum should have been admitted and should have passed upon the question:

INFORGANIZATION WAS NOT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ACT OF ISTO

in that the members were not sworn by the President of the Senate; they were sworn by Mr. Pinchback; the law of 1870 was at variance with the State constitution in the particulars above menuoned and in other respects; knows of the exclusion of members of the Legislature from Mechanics' Institute by the United States Marshal only by the assertions of members who were excluded; there was not a quorum of old Senators present on the 9th; the Segate, in the absence of a quorum, can only adjourn and compel the attendance of absentees.

By Mr. Morton—The practice in Louisiana has been that a holding-over member of either House may ebject to the admission of any, new member, whereupon he must stand asside until the cases decided by a quorum. The tribute of the castra session and remained with the Kelloggites a week of two.

Mr. Myroth extra session and remained with the Kelloggites a week of two.

Mr. Lynch, recalled and examined by Mr. Morton—Recornized the addenda to the President's Message as a fair abstract of the evidence before his Board.

Mr. Morton asked that the document be entered as evidence to show upon what evidence the Board proceeded.

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Mr. Morton asked that the document be entered as evidence to show upon what evidence in relation to Bovier parish which was omitted from the above mentioned abstract.

Mr. Morton called for a list of the legislators returned by the Lymch Board, which Mr. Lynch by Mr. Morton called for a list of the legislators were returned by the Lymch Board, which twenty-size had not appear in the kellogg Legislature on the day of organization. On the second day tour more appeared. The whole numbers of the House w

Humaneter and Todd, went off again and were expelled after witness was elected Senator.

By General McMillan—Was elected President of the Senate December & 1871; after his election as President he officiated as a member of the Senate; did so because McMillan and others, then acting with him, said that his vote was actually necessary, while they did not consider it exactly constitutional.

Mr. Morton read soction 65 of the act of 1870, which provides that, in case of a vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor, the Senate shall elect a President, who shall be Lieutenant Governor.

be nant Governor, the Senate shall elect a Fresident, who shall be Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Pinchback thought his term as Senator expired November 4; he exercised the functions of Fresident of the Senate after time, but took no other part in legislation.

the Senate after that time, but took no other part in legislation.

By Governor Warmoth—A person who acted as Judge of
the Eighth District Court;

ENJOIRED WITHERS FROM ACTING AS COVERDOR,
on the ground that his term of service as Senator had
expired; but Mr. Bilmore had not then been returned as
Judge by the Lynch Board, and he did not recognize him
as a Judge; do not know whether Mr. Elmore subsequently issued a judgment in accordance with the above,
because he did not pay any attention to him.
Mr. Carpenter asked Mr. McMillan whether he advised
Mr. Pinchback to vote, and the General replied that he
advised Pinchback that he was not lieutenant Governor,
but as officio Lieutenant Governor, and that he should sign
bills as such, and that as a member of the Senate he had
a right to vote.
Governor Warmoth said that six days after the pas
sage of the het in question

bills as such, and that as a member of the Senate he had a right to you warmoch said that six days after! the pass sage of the bet in question. The Lexistanguage of the secondary of the lexistanguage of the lexistanguage of the secondary of the lexistanguage of

The committee then adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE BOAT CLUE.

Undergraduates Organizing for the Car-A Boat House to be Bought on Harlem River-Crews to Train for Regattus.

The students of Columbia College, recognizing the impulse given to athletic sports by the success attendant upon the formation of various clubs during the past year, have organized a boating club, and intend to form crews to take part in the aquatic contests which have lately become so popular throughout the United States, and especially at the principal collegiate institutions. Several meetings for purposes of organization have already been held by the Columbia College Boatlag Club, at the last of which the following gentlemen were elected to office:—President, Alex. B. Simonds; Vice President, J. M. Waterbury; Secretary, I. Strebeigh; Treasurer, H. R. Marshall; Captain, C. De R. Moore; Lieutenant, P. H. McMahan. The club is to consist of undergraduates of the college only, and the initiation fee has been fixed at \$5. It labors under a dearth of funds at present; but the officers hope to be enabled to raise a sufficient amount—about one thousand dolars—to send a crew to the regatta of this year. The Board of Trustees of the college voted an annual allowance of \$1,000 to promote the general boating interests of the college; but it subsequently transpired that none of this money could be applied to defray the expenses of any one particular crew. Should the club prosper it will purchase, at as early a date as possible, a boat house and landing on the Harlem River, where the crews will be enabled to practice until they have obtained sufficient proficiency in handling the oar to justify them in throwing down or accepting the friendly gage of older organizations.

CRANCH ON ARTISTIC CULTURE.

CRANCH ON ARTISTIC CULTURE.

An assemblage of artists and amateurs, ladies and gentlemen-and some very pretty ones of the former class there were-was gathered last evening in the South Gallery of the National Academy. An essay upon "The Culture of the Artist" was read by Mr. C. P. Cranch, the well-known painter. The object of the lecturer seemed the demonstration of the ideal of true education in art, and he suc ceeded very well in expressing his own sentiments upon the subject. A point upon which he expended a good deal of time and language was "color," and he criticised the critics with severs attempts at severity. He combated many of Ruskin's eccentric ideas, especially that of there being a possibility of different tones in the atmosphere at the same time. "Tone" was a quality better felt than described. A painter, like a musician, must keep the key which he fixed upon when he begins. It was as hard to imagine different tones of color in the same picture as that the same note should be in a sonata written in several keys. The keynote in painting carried with it the suggestion of a "chord of tints." As the musical ear demands chords so does the eye demand a harmonious distribution of color in different parts of the picture. Whatever quantity of color exists it, should always be harmonious. In nature what an endless array was there of broken, yet affiliated tints, through landscapes and clouds and skies! Unless the student of art got this grand comprehension of nature he would work in vain. Nature abnorred swashes and daubs of color as she abhorred a vacuum.

In the Paris Exposition it was demonstrated how high above the English meoint of color were the French and Belgian schools of art. In their water colors the English seemed familiar with some of the choicest secrets of nature; but they were lost when they came to working unoils. Yet there had since then been some progress in England through a more thorough study of Continental art. In America there was to-day a much higher standard of taste than existed twenty years ago. It was owing greatly to the large importation of foreign works. A young manamillar with the good specimens of the French school would hardly go back to an out-worn or Dusseldorf creed, such as satisfied the old, easy-going Araerican art Association. We were not so much now disposed to think a deal of the imitation of the works of cid masters as we were once. Self-education was the cry of to-day. In partial deprecation of this sentiment he revert upon the subject. A point upon which he exod deal of time and language

THE SHAW FAMILY.

The Husband and His Alleged Paras mour Declared Guilty of the Poisoning by the Coroner's Jury, and Held to Await the Action of the Grand Jury.

CAMERIDGE, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1873. The examination in the Shaw poisoning case be fore Coroner Kennedy was concluded to-day at four o'clock. Several witnesses were examined, whose testimony was corroborative of that here-to-lore given. The jury, after a short deliberation, brought in a verdict to the effect that Elizabeth Shaw came to her death on the 17th day of January, 1873, by poison administered by the hand of Charles Shaw, and that Sarah Briggs was knowing to the fact and accessory thereto. Mrs. Briggs has been arrested, and, together with Shaw, will be held to await the action of the Grand Jury. four o'clock. Several witnesses were examin

THE ST. ALBANS RAID.

Return of the English Commissioner and Counsel from Washington-Proof That the Raid Was Concocted Outside of the New Dominion.

Monrreat, Jan. 28, 1873.

Mr. Cline, the Commissioner representing Engand's interest in the Claims Investigation at Washington, has returned home with the deposi-Washington, has returned home with the deposi-tions of Mr. Schiller, Clerk of the Crown; Mr. Car-ter, Queen's Counsel, and Mr. McLaughlin, Chief of the Water Police, upon matters connected with the St. Albans raid. The testimony of these gentle-men is completely at variance with the report that said scheme was concected in Canada, and estab-lishes the entire ignorance of the authorities re-specting the designs of the raiders. Hon. J. C. Chapais, Receiver General of the De-minion government, has resigned.