# WASHINGTON.

A Colored National Convention Called to Consider the Cuban Question.

### BAD NEWS FOR BROTHER BRIGHAM

The United States Troops Ordered to Leave the South and Concentrate in Utah.

REVOCATION OF THE \$100,000,000 CALL.

Rumored Intention of Mr. James Brooks to Resign His Seat in Congress.

Sunset Cox Mentioned as His Successor.

Butler's Bill to Increase Executive, Judicial and Legislative Salaries.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

Sharp Senatorial Comments on a Recent Veto by the President.

An Amusing Display of Ignorance in the House-Passage of the West Point Appropriation Bill.

The West Point Appropriation bill occupied the House after the morning hour. The sum appropriated does not quite amount to \$500,000. While i was under consideration a very amusing debate sprang up upon the recommendation of the committee reporting the bill to abolish the profes ship of Spanish and substitute therefor one of rhet once proceeded to show what they knew about Spanish. Goat Island Sargent pronounced it decaying language. He knew all about it, for when he was driving a mule team among the Spanish mangos of Mexico, who speak what he ele it all and he is now wise in the knowledge of Spanish. Sargent did not believe the Spanish anguage was going to live very long, and hence there was no necessity for its use in our Military Academy. Young, of Georgia, whose insignificance equalled by his eagerness for notoriety, however, thought differently. He said he had been a West Point graduate, and would not take many thousand dollars for his knowledge of Spanish. Another member remarked that he would not give five cents for what Young knew about the Spanish language. General Coburn also spoke in favor of Spanish-in fact he soared on the wings of the American eagle over the plains of Mexico and to the fair Island of Cuba, and, with the tail of that hird in one hand and the Stars and Stripes in the other, he declared that the man was now born who should carry our glorious banner to the halls of the Montezumas and plant it forever on the ramparts of Morro Castle. A sapient gentleman named schoolmaster expounding the A B C to little children, informed the House that it was not requisite that our officers should speak Spanish or French that it was just as well that they be able to read these foreign tongues without speaking them. Fernando Wood also favored the Spanish, which was very proper, seeing that Fernando is a Spanish name. Butler poked his sarcasm under Sargent's ribs by asking whether he thought French books on engineering The House was so charmed, how ever, with what the members knew about Spanish and with the glorious future depicted by General Coburn, that it amended the bill and put in the Spanish. Another amendment, increasing the sal-

than ten years, was also adopted, and the bill The Colored People Moving for Free Cuba-A National Convention To Be

aries of professors who were so employed for more

Called. Representatives, and has at the same time an eye measures calculated to advance his race, has had a meeting of leading colored men at his house for consultation on Cuban affairs and what action they should take on them. The result will be the issuing of a call for a national convention of colored men, to meet here on the sd of March, to consider what part they should take in the struggle for independence now going on.

The following persons, with others, will take ar

active part in the movement :- George T. Downing. Douglass, Governor Pinchback, John F. Cook, Henry Jehnson, Robert Purvis, F. G. Barba does John H. Johnson, J. H. Brooks, William H Smith, J. H. Cook and William J. Wilson.
All the Troops in the South to be Sent to

Utah-A Warning to Brigham.

The President has ordered all the troops on duty in the Southern States, except small detachment at forts on the seacoast, to prepare for a movement towards the stations on the Plains, within a comparatively short distance from Sait Lake City. This i done to secure the enforcement of the laws, espe cially what is known as the Logan bill, now pending in Congress.
The Call for the \$100,000,000 Five-

Twenties Revoked. The Secretary of the Treasury has revoked the

order which he signed this morning calling in \$100,000,000 of five-twenty bonds to be paid May 7. and has directed that the public notice of this cal shall not be given. This is done because of intormation from London that subscriptions there to the new fives are made payable June 1. The call will be renewed March 1, so as to have the called bonds payable June 1, to conform to the London

A Rumor that James Brooks Will Shortly Resign-Sunset Cox as His Suc-

It was rumored about the House this afternoon that owing to the recent exposures of the Crédit Mobilier Investigating Committee, and particularly to the poor state of his health, James Brooks would very shortly resign his seat. Sunset Cox is mentioned as his successor in the event of his resigna

Butler's Increased Salary Bill Reported

in the House.

The bill reported to-day by Mr. Butler, of Massa chusetts, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to adjust the salaries of the Executive, Judicial and Legislative departments of the government, provides that after March 4, 1873, salaries shall be fixed as follows:-President of the United States, \$50,000 per annum; Vice President of the United States \$10,000; Chief Justice of the United States, \$10,500 Justices of the United States Supreme Court, \$10,000; Cabinet officers, \$10,000; Speaker of the House, \$10,000; members of Congress, \$8,000 (this includes members of the Forty-second Congress). ses allowed. The committee accompany the

The Geneva Award Discussed in the

The Senate, having its calendar overloaded with bills waiting action, many of which have aiready passed the House, devoted an hour and a half this atternoon to a discussion on public buildings in general, and one at Memphis in particular, without arriving at any conclusion. Then the bill for dis-tributing the Geneva award was called up, and the remainder of the day was consumed by Edmunds and Thurman in wrestling with points and 'arguing their respective their own satisfaction, as nobody else listened. The question at the bottom of this mass

of legal verbiage was simply whether insurance companies, which received large war risks, are to have any of the Geneva award. Edmunds said no, and Thurman said yes. What Freinghuysen will say on Monday remains to be seen, the Senate hav-The Veto Power to be Discussed by the

Lawyers in the Senate. The Senatorial lawyers will have another famous bone to wrangle over in the resubmitted to-day from their Committee on Claims, reviewing the President's veto of the bill for the relief of J. Mitton Best, whose house at Paducah. Ky., was destroyed by federal officers during the war, and recommend ing that the bill be passed notwithstanding the

The House Committee on Appropriations.

The Heuse Committee on Appropriations to-day added a clause to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill limiting the cost of the new government building in Philadelphia to \$3,000,000, and at present appropriating \$1,500,000 on that account. They also agreed on an appropriation of \$408,000 for ap praisers' stores in San Francisco, and \$100,000 for observing the transit of Venus. The committee completed their action on the Army bill, appropriating about \$30,000,000.

Return of the President, and a Cabinet

Meeting.
The President and party returned from Wilmington in the early morning train, and to-day he received quite a large number of visitors previous to the hour for the Cabinet meeting. The Cabinet session was attended by all the members.

The Louisiana Investigators' Report.

The preliminary report of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections on the Louisiana investigation will relate exclusively to the legality of the electoral vote.

The Regular Troops at the Inauguration-A Circular from Colonel Web-

The following is an authentic list of the regular troops that will participate, by permission of the Secretary of War, in the inauguration procession on the 4th of March :- From Fort McHenry, Light Battery A, Second artillery, with 65 men, 4 guns and 60 horses, and Batteries E and H, Second artillery, with 60 men each. From Fort Foote, Battery B, Second artillery, with 65 men. From Fort Monroe, five batteries of artillery, with 235 men. The corps of Cadets from West Point, consisting of 217 men, together with the bands from Governor's Island, Fort McHenry and West Point, accompany, numbering each 25 men.

Colonel A. Webster, Chairman of the Committee on Military Procession at the Presidential Inauguration, has issued the following circular:-"All military organizations intending to participate in the second inauguration of President Grant on the ith of March next are respectfully requested to notily the Secretary of the Committee, Colonel Timothy Luby, Washington, B. C., at as early a day as possible of the name and original date of organization, the number of members and officers, and, if accompanied with a band, the name of such and number of pieces; also the expected time of arrival

Internal Revenue Stamps Not to Be Abolished for the Present.

The Ways and Means Committee met to-day and ordered an adverse report on all bills for the present abolition of Internal Revenue stamps, including checks, watches, patent medicines and cosmetics. This action was caused by the apparent Some importers have requested Congress to make a change in the Internal Revenue law with reference to the affixing of stamps on imported cosmetics, pertumeries and the like. The committee has declined to make any change.

s not pleased with the unwillingness of Congress to promptly confirm all its awards, and it will not make a second report of decisions to Congress, as was the intention of the Commissioners.

Pomeroy to Take His Seat in the Senate.

Subsidy Pom's friends say that if there were a session of the Senate to-morrow that Christian statesman would take his seat, but that he will be on hand when that arch spostle of reforms, Colfax, raps to order next Monday.
No International Copyright Law this

The Senate Committee on the Library reported back the bills, petitions, memorials, &c., in favor of an international copyright, which had been referred to it, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. No one had a word to say in behalf of the measure, although or

the memorials were the autograph signatures of the ablest literary men and women of the land. The Question of a Session in March. being exercised to prevent a session of Congress to commence on the 4th of March, although there are strong elements at work to so delay the public

business as to make one absolutely necessary. That there will be an extra session of the Senat for executive business is almost certain. The Contract for Publishing the Debates.

The Senate Committee on Printing has agreed to

recommend to Congress the award of the contract for publishing the debates in Congress to W. J. Murtagh he heing the lowest hidder. The Hone Committee will doubtless concur in this recomnendation, and when it has been made by the join committee to Congress a lively debate may be ex Sudden Illness of Senator Cameron.

Senator Cameron was suddenly taken iii lasnight, between eleven and twelve o'clock, and he s now confined to his lodgings. Just previous to the attack he was engaged in conversation with a friend at Willard's Hotel, and was apparently in possession of his usual good health.

Ku Klux Pardoned. The President to-day pardoned Eli Ross Stewart and Robert Hayes Mitchell, both of South Carolina, convicted of Ku Klux crimes and sentenced to im prisonment in the Albany Penitentiary.

## THE VETO POWER.

A Sharp Report from the Senate Committee or Claims-The President's Veto of the Bill for the Relief of Dr. J. Milton Best Severely Criticised-Recommendation to Pass the Bill Over the Veto.

When on the 1st of June last President Grant vetoed the bill for the relief of Dr. J. Milton Best, the message was referred to the Senate Committee on Claims. To-day Senator Howe, the chairman o the committee, made a report from that committee

on Claims. To-day Senator Howe, the chairman of the committee, made a report from that committee strongly in opposition to the veto:—

The report says the objections of the President are not based upon the ground that the act is unconstitutional or that it was inconsiderately passed, and that neither of these objections could be well urged against it. The constitutional authority of Congress to provide for the payment of a private claim cannot well be denied by any one. The committee show that the act in question was passed after due and careful censideration, and say some statesmen and some jurists have maintained that the proper use of the veto power was limited to the cases of unconstitutional and rash legislation, but the text of the constitution, as well as the usage of the government, sanctions a broader use of the power. There can be no doubt that the President may interpose his veto to the passage of any bill, however constitutional it may be, and however maturely it may have been considered by the Legislature, and there can be no doubt that when he does interpose his veto it can only be overcome by the concurrence of two-thirds of each house of Congress. Thus in our governmental system the negative of the President counteracts the vote of one-sixth of each house of Congress. With the dissent of the President a majority of each louse can enact a law, but against his dissent two-thirds are required. Since, therefore, the Executive veto paralyzes so large a portion of the Legislature, it would seem that it ought not to be interposed except upon substantial and well-considered grounds, and it would seem quite evident that if the Executive assumes the task, with the help of his Cabinet, of reconsidering the expediency of all the laws which congress matures with the aid of all its committees and all its members, while he may sometimes correct mistakes he may also sometimes make mistakes. The committee say the principal objection urged against the act is that it provider for a claim arising on account of the

cumstances under which the claim arose. The bill appropriates the sum of \$25,000 to compensate Dr. J. Milton Best for the destruction of his dwelling house and its contents by order of the commanding officer of the United States military forces SIOUX CITY C. M. appropriates the sum of \$25,000 to compensate Dr. J. Milton Best for the destruction of his dwelling house and its contents by order of the commanding officer of the United States military forces at Paddeah, Ky., on March 28, 1864. In reviewing the reasons of the President for the veto the committee admit that in some sense the destruction was "the ravages of the your ment to many the transfer of the government. The message asserts, as a general principle of both international and municipal law, that all property is held subject not only to be taken by the government for public uses—in which case, under the constitution of the United States, the owner is entitled to just compensation—but also subject to be temporarily occupied, or even actually destroyed, in times of great personal danger when the public safety demands it, and in this latter case governments do not admit a legal obligation on their part to compensate the owner. The committee, taking issue with the President say they have not found any such general principle affirmed either in international or municipal law, but have not found any such general principle affirmed either in international or municipal law, but have both international and municipal. They quote numerous jegal authorities and several Congressional precedents in support of this view; and in reply te the President's caution that the payment of this claim would invite the presentation of demands for very large sums of money for necessary and unavoidable destruction of property by the army, they say the act for the relief of Dr. Rest does not provide for the payment of property unavoidably destroyed; on the contrary, it clearly discriminates against and disclaims lability for such payment. They reply secondly, that if the principle involved in the bill be just and be (as it has been seen to be) in accordance with the commands of all law and all precedent, the government to absolute destitution, and they treasury. The committee say that he who regards law or loves usile we will be reluctan Speaker Blaine Again Before the Poland Committee.

JOHN J. BLAIR'S TESTIMONY. How the Railroads Are Taxed in Iowa.

"THE DUTCHMAN'S SON."

Lively Tilt Between the Speaker and Stevenson, of Ohio.

THE BOSTON INQUIRY.

The Books of the Union Pacific Railroad Examined-Total Cost of the Road.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1873. Of late the Credit Mobilier Investigations have been rather devoid of interest; but to-day, in Poand's committee room, spectators were first entertained by the jocose John I. Blair, of Blairstown N. J., who made quite a hit in his original comedy ousiness. This, followed by another lively scene between Speaker Blaine and Job Stevenson, in which the Speaker discomfited his opponent, made up a very attractive bill. Speaker Blaine is a star performer in the line of caustic, stinging repartee; and he lashed the soft-spoken sly Job in a manner that far surpassed the style of the last

Stevenson has retired without credit from his attempt to make capital out of his Iowa investigation. If the man's motive had been good it would have been all right; but the petty malice, the evident desire he has shown to entran his enemy. Speaker Blaine, has made for him a most

John I. Blair was the first man on the boards and by his bright comedy brought down the house at various intervals. Blair's make-up was that of an old man of the Pickwickian type; but behind his gold glasses, well slid down upon his nose, there twinkled amid all his humor a certain shrewdness that indicated

objections of the President to the contrary not-withstanding.

Mr. Howe also made a similar recommendation in relation to the bill appropriating \$11,250 for the relief of Thomas B. Wailace, of Lexington, Mo., which was vetoed by the President on the 7th of June, 1872, for reasons similar to those set forth in the message vetoing the bill for the relief of Dr. Best.

THE ARMY. '

The Register for 1873-Strength of the

Forces-Officers, Divisions, Changes, Gains and Losses, Professors of Military

Science and Rules Regulating Details.

According to the Army Register for 1873, now

dissioned portion of Uncle Sam's army con-

signal officer, 69 quartermasters, 26

cavalry officers,

being distributed by the Adjutant General, the

sists of 12 general officers, 15 adjutant generals.

s inspector generals, 10 judge advocates, one

commissaries, 163 medical officers, 54 pay-

masters, 103 engineers, 61 ordnance officers,

274 artillery officers, 881 infantry officers, 8 pro-

fessors, 293 cadets and 297 officers retired from

active service, making a total of 2,730. The num-

ber of enlisted men is 30,000 (on paper), with an allowance of 375 hospital stewards, 8 veterinary

surgeons, 64 superintendents of national ceme

teries and 158 Indian scouts, with master wagoners

GAINS AND LOSSES.

The army lost 43 officers by resignation, 35 by

death, 2 by retirement (wholly retired) and 16

by dismissal, including 10 cashiered. There were

88 appointments during the year, of which 26 were

Since the Register was sent to press several

changes bave occurred, of which the following are

the principal:—The retirement of Lieutenant

Colonel Duncan, of the Fifth cavairy, led to the

promotion of Major Carr, and to the appointment

f George A. Gordon, formerly major in the Fourth

cavalry, to the majority in the Pifth, vice Carr.

The death of Lieutenant Colonel Carleton, of the

Fourth cavalry, entitles Major Robert M. Morris, of

the Sixth cavalry, to a lieutenant col-

onelcy. That officer, however, is before

the Retiring Board, and may not be promoted. In case he be retired John P. Hatch, of

the Fourth cavalry, will succeed to the lieutenant

colonelcy of his regiment and Captains Henry C.

Rankhead, of the Eighth cavairy, and James P.

Biddle, of the First, will be entitled to majorities

in the Sixth and Fourth cavalry respectively-

always supposing that the vacancies are not filled

by the reappointment of officers who were mustered out under the act of July 15, 1870, as was the

case with the vacancy, vice Carr, to which Bank-head was entitled by the ordinary rules of promo-tion, but which was filled by the appointment of Gordon, as mentioned above.

artiliery, East Tennessee University, Knoxville, Tenn. First Lieutenant Abner H. Merrill, First artil-lery, Massachusetts Agricultural College. Amherst, Mass.

Mass.

First Lieutenant Melville C. Wilkinson, Third infantry, Howard University, Washington, D. C. First Lieutenant William B. McCallum, Fifth artillery, Western University of Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, Pa.

Second Lieutenant Henry H. Pierce, Twenty-first infantry, West Virginia University, Morganiown, W. Va.

infantry, West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.
Colonel Henry B. Carrington, retired, Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Colonel Albert W. Preston, retired, California Military Academy, Oakland, Cal.
Captain Francis H. Bates, retired, Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Pa.
Captain James Thompson, retired, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.
First Lieutenant Charles A. Curtis, retired, Norwich University. Northfield, Vt.

not heretolore published:—
Officers belonging to either the staff departments, cavalry or infantry cannot be spared for such assignments, nor will detailed be made from captains or second lieutenaits of artitlery. Selections from the active list must herefore be a selection from the active list must herefore will be detailed be a selection from the active list must herefore could be detailed be a selected as a selection of a selection of the law but the selection of the law, but one officer will, as this, is the benefit of the law, but one officer will, as this, is the tailed for any one State. The foregoing is not applicable to officers on the retired list, who are not subject to assignment to any kind of duty, and who are at liberty to accept any offers from colleges that may be satisfactory to all concerned.

Pay Inspector C. J. Wallach is ordered to the New York Navy Yard. Pay Director George F. Cutter has been detached from the New York Navy Yard

and ordered to duty as purchasing paymaster at New York. Pay Director J. O. Bradford has been detached as purchasing paymaster at New York and ordered to gettle accounts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1873.

rom civil life and 3 from the ranks.

post chaplains,

and wagoners ad Hoitum.

THE CHARACTER OF THE MAN. He was as good as a table of references in his replies, and had all the documents with him to substantiate his remarks. His story of the Iowa road is the same as given by Speaker Blaine. The old man said he had not much to do with Congressmen; he didn't think much of them at best. He embodied his sentiments in an epigram-"Great men who have talent, but no money, are but very poor aid in building railroads." The sturdy old boy rephed so frankly to Job's questions that even the Ohioan lost all hope of making out a case. Mr. Blair in his turn, as the burden of defence dropped from his shoulders, became very discursive and complained of his troubles. He thought the Iowa men eclipsed everything in the shape of Tammany, as they taxed him most scandalously on his land grants there. In one county, he said, there was only one family. The head of this family built what he called a schoolhouse, moved into it, and hired

he called a schoolhouse, moved into it, and hired his wife at \$60 a month to teach her own children. "The entire expenses," added Blair, "were taxed on the road." Thus did this humorous old gentleman make the time fly with his funny discourse until shortly after noon.

STEVENSON AND BLAINE.

Speedily following this, Stevenson, forgetting in a measure the arubbing he had received a few days previous, sent for Speaker Blaine. However, he seemed to regret his temerity when the Speaker appeared, not in the most amiable mood at what he justly deemed impertinence on the part of the unbeautiful Job. As soon as it began to be noised about the halls that Blaine was again in the committee room the leungers rushed there, and in a few momen is there was scarce standing room anywhere in the vicinity. Blaine looked very determined as he sat down at the table and glanced contemptuously at Stevenson. Evidently Job would have to be wery careful in his interrogatories. Stevensen assumed that deprecatory, humble-seeking-for-the-truth air, and commenced asking over again the questions he had previously put upon the subject. He threw ent at every possible opportunity some allusion to Mr. Blaine's relations with the Ceburns, of Maine, previously mentioned before this committee. Stevenson, in his rasping, maddening way, kept asking Biaine's relations with the Coburns, of Maine, pre-viously mentioned before this committee. Steven-son, in his rasping, maddening way, kept asking more and more impertinent questions, until Judge Poland had the good sense to call him to order. Speaker Blaine was justly indignant at the persist-Stevenson sought

ency with which Stevenson sought to avoid the main issue and to grope into
HIS PRIVATE AFFAIRS.
Rising suddenly, the Speaker said in his quick, energetic manner, the words being shet out like builets at Stevenson's head:—
"I do not propose to be catechised by Mr. Stevenson in what I should call outside this committee room a very impudent manner. The proper course son in what I should call outside this committee room a yery impudent manner. The proper course for Mr. Stevenson would have been, after introducing his resolution in the House, to come down here, give his testimony and clear out. But, instead of that, he throws out a drag net in the House to catch the Speaker and then comes down here as counter attorney, asking me if the statements he makes are true. I contess, sir, I feel indignant at this course. I think it is against common decency."

head was entitled by the ordinary rules of promotion, but which was filled by the appointment of Gordon, as mentioned above.

WEST POINTERS.

Of the 2,132 officers on the active list only 666, or less than one-third, are graduates of West Point. Of these 232 are in the various staff departments, leaving 434 distributed among the forty regiments. Some regiments have scarcely a leaven of military academicians. The Fourteenth, for instance, has a major and three second lieutenants who hall from "the Point;" the colonel of the Twenty-fourth (who has applied to be ordered before the Retiring Board) and two second lieutenants have the callistic "M. A." opposite their names, while the Twenty-fifth can point only to its major and junior second lieutenant as representatives of the "aristocratic" academy.

FROM THE RANKS.

The army is credited with 201 appointments, but this does not include all who carried muskets and ate sait horse in the "old army." Many old regulars got commissions in the volunteers and were subsequently appointed in the army, in which case their appointments are credited to the States of which they claimed to be citizens.

The following officers have been detailed as professors of military science and tactics under the authority of the act of July 28, 1886:—

Captain Robert N. Scott, Third artillery, Bishop Seabury Mission, Fairbault, Minn.

First Lieutenant J. U. MacMurray, First artillery, University of Missiouri, Columbia, Mo.

First Lieutenant Eli L. Huggins, Second artillery, Minnesota State University, St. Anthony's Fails, Minn.

First Lieutenant Samuel M. Swigert, Second artillery, Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky.

First Lieutenant Thomas T. Thornburgh, Second artillery, Kassachusetts Agricultural College. Amberst. ments he makes are true. I contess, sir, I feel indignant at this course. I think it is against common decency."

This took Stevenson back as badly as would a blow in the face. He turned pale, bit his lips, but managed to control himself. He asked a few unimportant questions in a low tone of voice and then subsided. New was Speaker Blaine's turn. He wanted to put Stevenson on the stand to show that he had been actuated by pure spite, and not by good motives, in the Interest of the public. Here Stevenson jumped to his feet excitedly and asked the protection of the committee, asserting with an unnecessary carnestness that

HE HAD RIGHTS AS WELL AS THE SPEAKER.

Judge Poland interfered in his mild, fatherly way, and there was peace for a moment, until Stevenson, with the persistency of baffied mislice clinging to its last hope, asked Judge Poland to summon the Coburns. This the Judge fatly refused to do. He said there had been enough evidence on the subject. Stevenson remarked—"My recent experience teaches me not to rely upon the word of any man."

Speaker Blaine then gave this Ohio sceptic a parting shot, saying, "That experience is so near home to you that you ought to rely on it;" at which there was prolonged laughter.

Stevenson fiercely glared at Blaine for this remark, which was almost equivalent to giving the lie direct. He became very pale. His veins swelled out on his saliow face as if he were consumed with inward rage. If looks were daggers Blaine would have fallen stabbed in every vital part. The Speaker returned this gaze of hatred with an easy look of contempt, and then addressed a few words to the committee as he retired.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Judge Poland's special committee to inquire into the distribution of Credit Mobiller stock among members of Congress resumed its session this morning.

John J. Blair was sworn and examined by Hon. Job

Stevenson. The witness testified that he was one of the original corporators of the Sloux City, Iowa Falls and Dubuque Railroad with Pratt Smith, of Dubuque; John P. Duncomb, of Fort Dodge, and W. W. Walker, of Cedar Rapids. He detailed at some length the history of the building of the road, and the legislation by building of the road, and the legislature by Congress renowing the land grant of 1856 to the State, and the legislation of the State giving the grant to the road, and testified that not a dollar was expended in procuring such legislation, either before Congress or the State Legislature; he had either before Congress or the State Legislature; he had been interested in the building of several hundred miles First Lieutenant Charles A. Curtis, retired, Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.
RULES REGULATING DETAILS.
The following are the rules regulating details, officers belonging. of ratiroad in the West, and

NEVER EXPENDED A CENT FOR BLACKWAIL to any one, either a member of Congress or private citi

to any one, either a member of Congress or private citizen; there was not a single road across the State of Iowa
to-day worth the money it cost to build it.

Q. What members of Congress joined in this subscription? A. Oh, well, some I believe; but they were generally too poor to get much out of them. (Laughter.)
Witness referred to the list of subscriptions, and testified that William B. Allison took ten shares; he paid
for his stock and never got a penny for his services; the
firm of Samuel Hooper also had stock; oakes Ames was
a large subscriber, some of the stock being in his own
name and some held by him as trustee; did not know for
whom Mr. Ames was trustee: J. F. Wilson and Glenni whom Mr. Ames was trustee; J. F. Wilson and Glenni W. Scofield were subscribers also; the government need not talk much of the

W. Sconded were subscribers also; the government need not talk insuch of the LAND GIVEN TO THE STATE OF IOWA, as it amounted to nothing, nearly all of it being worthless; it reminded him of the Frenchman who had given away \$2,000 before breakinst, and when asked how be made it replied, "I have just marked my goods up." (Laughter.)

Q. Jo you know of Mr. James G. Blaine, of Maine, being a subscriber? A. I cannot say about Mr. Blaine; I believe he held some stock which he got from the Coburns, of Maine, witness never had any correspondence with Mr. Blaine about taking the stock; the members of Congress who hold stock bought and paid for it and none

was given for corrupt purposes; the county taxation upon the land grants held by the company were immense; in one county, where there are but 234 voters, they taxed us on our land grant and got \$300,000; they tax for building and supporting schoolhouses which they never build; in one case, sir, one of the counties taxed me corromaty for building a rehoploque which a man ns enormously for building a schoolhouse which a man lived in and we had to pay his wite \$60 a month for teaching her own children—(laughter)—they catch at every kind of inxation to get hold of our money. Judge Merrick—is that in lown? A. Yes, sir; that is where men of enterprise go—(laughter)—why, sir, it re-minds me of

where men of enterprise go—(laughter)—why, sir, it reminds me of

THE DUTCHMAN'S SON

who went West and wrote home to his father, "Dad, come out West; the meanest kind of men get office out here." (Renewed laughter).

The witness further testified that the name of James G. Blaine did not appear on the list of stockholders; all that witness knew about Mr. Blaine having stock was what had been restried to before this committee; no influence was brought to bear on Congress to have the land grant to the State renewed; that was a matter which the State was attending to; never heard of any promise ever being made to any member of Congress.

Hon. Samuel Hooper was then sworn. He testified that the firm of which he is a member subscribed to the stock in the Sioux City and lows Falls road.

Q. To what extent was your firm interested, and what was your proportion?

Mr. Hooper resulted that he had no ablession to Silver. W. To what extent was your firm interested, and what was your proportion?

Mr. Hooper replied that he had no objection to telling, but he could not see why the committee wanted to inquire into his private affairs. The witness them exhibited a statement showing the amount held by the firm to be \$189.00; witness knew Mr. Ames and Mr. Allison; held stock in the road; the subscription was made by the partner in the firm, though not until after a consultation between them.

Hon. James G. Blaine recalled and examined by Mr. Stevenson.

Hon. James G. Blaine recalled and examined by Mr. Stevenson.

Q. How was the subscription of the Coburns obtained to the Lowa Falls and Stoux City stock?

Mr. Blaine—I don't understand your question.

Mr. Stevenson—I will ask it more direct. Had you anything to do with the subscriptions of the Coburns?

Mr. Blaine—I answered that before very frankly; Mr. John J. Blair was here and talking the matter over with some triends, among them Senator Grimes; the metioned the subject to me; I said I had not the funds and could not take any of the stock; I subsequently wrote to the Messrs. Coburn, and they

Took Two MUNDARD THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH; witness did not remember of ever having had a conversation with Mr. Blair; the subject came up in conversation with Mr. Blair; the subject came up in conversation with Senator Grimes.

Mr. Stevenson—You have stated so in your former testi-

witness did not remember of ever having had a conversation with Mr. Blair; the subject came up in conversation with Senator Grimes.

Mr. Stevenson-You have stated so in your former testimony. Have you it with you?

Mr. Blaine-No, sir; I was deprived of getting it for several days on account of your detaining it in your possession and could not correct it.

Mr. Stevenson-You stated in your former testimony that you had business transactions with the Messra. Coburn. Will you state what those transactions were?

Mr. Blaine-If the committee thinks that is a proper question and so asks me I will answer, but those transactions were entirely of a private nature; however, I do not object to stating them if the committee wants me-to, Judge Poland-Oh, well, we have no right to inquise into private business not affecting this investigation.

Mr. Stevenson-I now propose to cross-examine Mr. Blaine on his former testimony.

Mr. Blaine-I would like to know what new testimony you have been bringing in now that you wish to cross-examine me on. Is that your knowledge of law?

Mr. Blaine to the committee)-I do not propose to be catechised by Mr. Stevenson in what I should call out of this room a very impudent manner. The proper course for Mr. Stevenson would have been after introducing his resolution in the House to come down here, give his testimony and clear out; but instead of that he throws out.

A DRAG NET IN THE HOUSE TO CATCH THE SPEAKER and then comes down here as counter attorney asking me if the statements he makes are true. I contess, sir, I feel indignant at this course; I think it is so against common decency.

Mr. Stevenson-It appears to me that I have been ar-

nceing.

Mr. Stevenson—It appears to me that I have been are airned before this committee.

raissed before this committee.

Mr. Blaine—Yes, sir, I do arraign you.
Judge Poland—Well, I rather think, gentlemen, we will have to suspend this course.

Mr. Stevenson—I wish to ask Mr. Blaine what he gave the Coburns for the stock he got?

Mr. Blaine—I told you before I gave them \$32,500, neither more nor less.

Q. In what?

Mr. Blaine—Partly in money and partly in bonds. I detailed the whole transaction in my former testimony, and every circumstance connected with it.

Mr. Stevenson wanted to inquire as to the other dealings between Mr. Blaine and the Coburns.

Judge Poland—Well, we can't allow any inquiry as to other dealings.

or other dealings.

Mr. Stevenson had nothing else to ask.

Mr. Baine—Then I desire to put Mr. Stevenson on the stand. He testiled before that his motive in introducing the resolution was to "catch the Speaker." Now I would like to show the animus he had in introducing that resolution, and if his relations with the Speaker were ge Poland-Well, we must decline to go into that

Judge Poland—Well, we must decline to go into macquestion.

Mr. Blaine—But I want to show what was back of Mr. Sievenson introducing the resolution—
I the ASINUS HE HAD in doing so. He wanted to "catch the Speaker."

Mr. Sievenson (very excitedly)—I have rights here, I wish it understood, as well as the Speaker.

Judge Poland—Well, this contest must stop here,

Mr. Stevenson—The Speaker said in the House the other day that members must be loyal to the Speaker.

Judge Poland—That will do; this must stop.

Mr. McCrary (laughingly to Mr. Blaine)—Do you submit? Mr. Blaine—Oh, certainly (bowing to Judge Poland); I elieve in being loyal to the Speaker, as Mr. Stevenson Mr. Stevenson asked that the Messrs. Coburns, of Maine,

and themselves.

Mr. Stevenson—My recent experience teaches me not to rely on the word of any man.

Mr. Blaine—That experience is so near home to you that you ought to rely on it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Blaine—That experience is so near home to you that you ought to rely on it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Blaine—That experience is so near home to you that you ought to rely on it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Blaine—And the rely on it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Blaine—That experience is so near home to you that you ought to rely on it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Blaine—That experience is so near home to you that you only on the rely on the rely of the rely of

egard to it?"
Audge Foland announced that no further witnesses
Audge Foland announced that no further witnesses
rould be examined to-day, and the committee, at one
Felock, went into-secret session.
The committee adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow

# THE BOSTON INVESTIGATION.

Judge Wilson Examining the Books of the Union Pacific-The Whole Cost of the Road \$114,033,728 52-Close of the Investigation at the Hub-The Books To Be Sent to Washington.

BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1873.

The books of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which were telegraphed for, arrived this morning, and Mr. B. F. Ham, Secretary of the Credit Mobilier and Auditor of the Union Pacific Company in New York, proceeded to make up the figures upon which Mr. Wilson the books for the cost of the Hoxic contract on the road between Omaha and the 100th meridian; it cost \$12,974,-416, of which \$1,994,769 remained unpaid; the \$200,000,000 note was given on account of this indebtedness; the cost of building was \$7,806,183; could not give the cost of the

note was given on account of this indebtedness; the cost of building was \$7,800,183; could not give the cost of the first fifty-eight miles west of the 100th meridian; he knew of no adjustment of profits on the fifty-eight miles, but \$1,09,009 were paid on it by the Credit Mobilier on 25, per cent interest and prospective profits; the Credit Mobilier and the cost of the third profits on the state of the cost of the third was ever made to witness knowledge, and he knew nothing of the cost of the 135 completed miles included in the Ames contract, nor of the fifty-eight miles built on the Hoxic contract, there were charged as in the Ames contract, according to the trustees? books, on \$6,118,000 arst mortgage bonds a loss of \$417,440, and on \$14,000,000 government bonds a discount of \$320,000, the assignees of the contract subscribed to the stock as provided by the terms of the contract; the total amount thus subscribed to the Ames and Davis contracts was \$30,096,000, between January, 1808, and July, 1870, though a portion might have been subscribed to other purposes. Mr. H. C. Grane and Mr. John A. Rice made the subscribed toons: the amount of successing the proceeds of the Union Facific Company representing the proceeds ther bonds and shock keeded bonds: the amount of the Hoxic contract. was \$5,000,000, a million and a quarter of which went to the Cr. dit Mobilier in government bonds; have contract was \$5,000,000, and the most and stock and s

and stock sold.

Mr. Wilson—The aggregate profits on the Ames and Davis contracts, as shown by the balance sheets exhibited by Mr. Grane, are \$37,007,095; now state how much of that amount is in bonds, stock and money.

Mr. Ham—They received on account of the contract \$3,777,090 instanct rage bonds, amounting to \$3,399,000; \$4,400,000 eersincates of first mortgage bonds, afterwards turned into income bonds, amounting to \$4,450,000; \$5,541,000 income bonds, amounting to \$3,450,600, and \$2,346,195 in cash.

Mr. Wilson—Now, will you look at the \$2,346,195 in cash.

Mr. Wilson—Now, will you look at the books of the Union Paride Railread Company and see what appears to be the cost of the whole road?

Mr. Hann—I should prefer to estimate it meself, and not trust myself to the estimates made by others as found on the books; it would take some time.

An intermission was taken and the bookkeepers made up the answer under Mr. Ham's direction. It was as iolows:—

lows:—
THE WROLE COST TO THE COMPANY
appeared to be by the books \$114,033,728, an item
statement of which was submitted; the actual cos
build was \$71,208,359, the items of which were also mitted.
Mr. Ham continued—The trustees under the Ames and Davis contracts were compelled, on account of the presence of the trustees under the presence of the

them that the kell should consider worth not more than \$1,00,000, Mr. Wilson—What securities do you refer to? Mr. Ham—First mortgage bonds, land grant bonds, income bonds and stock.

Mr. Wilson—What did the trustees purchase the land Mr. Wilson—What did the trustees purchase the land Mr. Wilson—What did the trustees purchase the land grants at?

Mr. Ham—They bought them at 55 and sold them with other securities, the first mertgage bonds being offered at 8.; \$1,000 in land grants, \$1,000 in first mortgages and \$5,000 stock were sold together for \$2,000; another sale was of \$1,000 in land grants and \$2,000 in stock for \$900; the homis were placed at 60 cents and the stock at 10 cents, but I had no authority to so enter it; nothing was divided according to the books; the securities were substantially

SOLD TO THE TRUSTEES.

divided according to the books; the securities were substantially

SOLD TO THE TRUSTRES.

He admitted that bonds were taken on the contracts. He also made an explanation of the shortage on bonds. In March, 1899, he was instructed to lock up his saic and leave New York until he was sent tor, and he did not return until July, when, on making up his account, he discovered the shortage. Large amounts had been deposited in various places as collateral prior to his departure, and every effort had been made since to discover tree, and every effort had been made since to discover without success, though the coupons were regularly presented and paid.

Mr. Roilins, the Treasurer of the company, was recalled, and presented a list of directors and others from the organization to the present date; also a resolution, passed in 1869, authorizing the sale of \$10,000,000 each of first mortage and land grant bonds, the first at eighty-five and the latter at lifty-five, the shareholders to take precedence in the purchase, and the remainder to be offered at public and private sale, at not less than the prices stated; the sale was placed in the hands of a committee of five—Messrs. W. T. Glidden, Oakes and Oliver Ames. B. E. Bates and Brooks. By a special yote on January 19, 1871, Mr. C. S. Bushnell was allowed to buy \$2,036,000 in land grant bonds at seventy; the matter of settlessers with Mr. Bushnekl.

was afterward referred to a committee, who made a

report, submitsed with the festimony; no other measures had been taken to settle with him.

Mr. Wikon—Can you turnish the names of outside parties who purchased 8,635 bonds?

Mr. Rollins—The matter was in the hands of the committee. They probably have the record of sales, and I will endeavor to procure it.

This closed the boston investigation. Mr. Wilson, who has been very diligent while lere, leaves for New York to night, having provided for the computation of the imported office accounts and the despatch of certain of the company's books to Wasnington, as aids in making up his final report.

### ART MATTERS.

The Rossiter Antiquities. Last evening the antique furniture and bronzes, armor, plaster cameos, costumes and draperies belonging to the late Mr. Rossiter, were disposed of. There was a large attendance and the bidding was spirited. This evening is to be devoted to the sale of the books, of which Mr. Rossiter had a more than usually full collection.

Mr. Brevoort's Pictures. Reference was made by us yesterday to the fact

that Mr. J. R. Brevoort intended shortly to sail for Europe, there to remain indefinitely, and that meanwhile all the pictures remaining in his hands were to be seen at the Leavitt Art Gallery, 817 Broadway. It is not easy to recall a collection so large and so valuable by any one artist. It embraces 160 works, exclusive of sixteen or twenty from miscellaneous sources, added for the sake of variety. Among the more prominent of these adscititious paintings might be mentioned two marines by Charles H. Gifford. Mr-Brevoort's 160 pictures illustrate the variety of sameness, the variegations through which one or two certain strong characteristics can express require art. Mr. Brevoort is the master of pleasant and graphic woodland scenes, and has gone on perfecting himself in their interpretation since the hour when his "Bypath" and his "Day in the Woods" first gave token of the innate sympathies of his brush. The labors that adorn the walls of the Leavitt Art Gallery are a surprising evidence of his industry, his patience, his methodical habit of work, and the earnestness with which he responds to several of the more rich, vital and serious noods of nature. He is not the pioneer of ingenious prettinesses and elaborate conceits. He expresses calmness, serenity, patience, hope, trust, tranecstacy or graceful but frivoious sentiment. His pictures have a solidity and consistency which you seek in vain among many more pretentious artists. One of his peculiarities is that his Holland blood seems to have begot in him a strong predilection for a flat country, and this Holland blood seems to have begot in him a strong predilection ier a flat country, and this idiosyncracy sometimes degenerates into a fault. Fartridge, we know, palls when one has it continually. But the present collection embraces many of the most suggestave studies and elaborate leatures which Mr. Brevoort has painted during a lapse of several years, while his talent was acquiring some of its more valuable experiences, and few who visit the galiery will be likely to complain of too great a monotony, either in theme or treatment. Quiet glens, shadow-tangled groves, smooth and slumbering meadows, winding reads and dreamy sheets of water succeed each other on his canvas, and there is scarcely a study in the entire group that does not give proof of profound sincerity and reverent observation. Two pictures in particular are extremely "Innessy"—so much so that nine judges out of ten would probably attribute them to inness at the first blush. These are No. 160, "Near Chatham, N. J.," and No. 110, "Evening Shadows." No. 46 is entitled "The Wild November Comes at Last." It placks out the heart of the dreary November mysterv and lays the withered bosom of Autumn bare before us. The flat country is russethuce, excepting where patches of light fall upon the distant fields. Isolated and foriorn trees bow their heads deprecatingly before leaden-colored clouds, and with the sonse of loneliness and dreariness you fancy you hear the latest rustle of November leaves. A very different effect is sought and produced in "A Hazy November Morning," where the daying green of the grass is flecked with furze, the distant fields. Isolated and foriorn trees bow their heads deprecatingly before leaden-colored clouds, and with the soilate of none of the prediction o quility far better than tumultuous and short-lived ecstacy or graceful but frivolous sentiment. His pictures have a solidity and consistency which

Mesers. McMillan and Lynch Examined-Under Examination.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1873. The Louisiana investigation was resumed at a quarter to eleven A. M. Inquiry was made for the papers used by the Lynch Board in making the re-

Mr. Ray said Mr. Bovee had spent the night assorting them, and they would soon be delivered.

Mr. McMillan was examined by Mr. Ray. He testified:—
He went to Louisians in 1865; was elected to the Constitutional Convention, which convened in the Winter of 1867 and 1868; was elected to the first House of Representatives, and in 1870 to the Senate; in 1867 was a member of the Board of Levee Commissioners appointed by General Sheridan; has never been in Morehouse and Richland, two parishes of his Senatorial district; his statement of the number of colored fusion votes and white republican votes was an opinion based upon his familiarity with public affairs.

MR. LYNON'S TENTINONY.

opinion based upon his familiarity with public affairs.

Mr. Lynch was examined by Mr. Trumbull:—Had examined the papers that were before his Board and now here, not all here—a carpet-bag containing affidavits relating to fraud, &c., is missing; all the papers here were before the Board; in misses also some papers furnished by the State Supervisors in relation to registration; also which had been also some papers which he cannot particularly remember.

Mr. McMillan said he did not see the relevancy of Mr. Ray's cross-examination of himself, and suggested it be. Ray's cross-examination of himself, and suggested it be stricken out.

Mr. Trumbull said it could do no harm, and might as well remain.

well remain.

THE LYNCH BOARD PAPERS
having arrived, they and those used by the Wharton
Board were sent to the room of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, whither Messrs. Warmoth, McMillan,
Ray, Lynch and Southmayd repaired to examine them.

# RALL OF THE HIGHLANDEDS.

The Seventy-ninth regiment had their annual ball last night at Apollo Hall. In spite of the rain and the mud the attendance was very large and the ballroom was crowded. The first dance, a quadrille, began at ten o'clock, and in the mazes of a voluptuous waltz soon afterwards were whirling more than five hundred fair women and brave men. The devotees of the light fantastic toe had evidently not been appalled by the grim mood of nature, for beauty beamed and gallantry smiled in rich profusion of grace. The peculiar military costume of the regiment, mixed up with the varied and pretty ones of the ladies in fantastic movements, rendered the scene very picturesque and brilliant. The gallant Highlanders looked like veritable sons of old Caledonia, and the piaid kilts and Glengarry bonnets reminded one of Scottish legends and Scottish glory. The ladies showed a predilection for wearing dresses of a checked figure, in keeping with the occasion. Pretty little girls attracted the attention of many admiring eyes in the simple yet perfect taste of their costumes, while more queen-like and more magnificent women were unnoticed.

Among the prominent persons present may be mentioned Colonel Slaw, of the Seventy-ninth regiment; Lieutenant Colonel Stetson, Colonel Ward and staff of the Tuelth regiment, Brigadler General Ward and staff of the Tuelth regiment, Brigadler General Ward and staff of the Tuelth regiment, Brigadler General Ward and staff of the Tuelth regiment, Brigadler General Ward and staff of the Caledonian Club; Captain Alonzo Dutch, and General Morris, Inspector General of the State.

The gayety and pleasure continued until nearly four o'clock, when the assembly dispersed. evidently not been appailed by the grim mood of nature, for beauty beamed and gallantry smiled

General of the State.

The gayety and pleasure continued until nearly four o'clock, when the assembly dispersed.

JEWELRY ROBBERS TRAPPED.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7, 1873.
The police last evening arrested two men supposed to have been concerned in the robbery at the Tremont House some three weeks ago of Isaac the Tremont House some three weeks ago of Isaac Mills, an agent of a New York jeweiry house, of some \$20,000 worth of jeweiry. The arrest was effected through the agency of R. W. Scofield, of New York, to whom the men applied to sell the plunder, representing that it was stock they had held in a store in a country town which they were closing. Schofield recognised the jeweiry as the manufacture of a New York house, and, communicating with the police, trapped the robbers and secured a large portion of the lost valuables.