# , WASHINGTON.

The Judiciary Committee of the House and the Impeachment of Colfax.

PROTRACTED CARINET MEETING

The President Not to Swing Around the Southern Circle.

AN EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

Excitement in the House and a Grand C. M. Tableau.

ROAX AMES IN VIRTUOUS INDIGNATION

The Report of the Centennial Commission Presented.

ECUADOR DECLARES FOR CUBA.

An Evening Session of the House-Speech by General Banks on the Spanish and Cuban Republica.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1873. A Resolution to Impeach Colfax to be Reported by the Judiciary Committee. The House Committee on the Judiciary had an informal meeting to-day at which only six mem bers were present. Nothing was done beyond an agreement that every member of the committee would examine the testimony taken before Poland' Committee, on Colfax's case, in order to be pre-pared to fully discuss the matter at the next meeting to-morrow. It is, however, a significan fact that out of the nine members of the com mittee, three democrats-viz., Eldridge, Voorbees and Potter—one liberal, Goodrich, and one republican, General Butler—five members in all, ted for Fernando Wood's resolution. This looks as though a majority of the committee would be in favor of reporting articles of impeachment against Vice President Colfax. General Butler will proba bly cost the deciding vote. He remarked this evening that he voted for the consideration of Fernando Wood's resolution because he believed the House was bound to consider any criminal charge brought by one of its members against an officer of the government; but the question whether he was in favor of proposing the impeachment of Colfax as the result of that consideration that was a matter upon which he could as yet ex press no opinion. A democratic member of the Judiciary Committee remarked to-day that he had no doubt a resolution of impeachment would be proposed by the committee against Coliax in a very few days. From present indications it would seen as if this mark of disgrace were to be inflicted upon Colfax, although it will wimpossible to take any action on the it, a third at during the few days

A Protracted Capinet Meeting-The Pres ident's Visit to the South Deferred-Extra Session of the Senate.

There was a long and earnest Cabinet consult tion to-day, the principal subject of discussion being the condition of the public business. At the end of the conversation the President announced that, after due consideration of the matter, he had arrived at the conclusion that it would proper to defer the contemplated visit to the South. The conditions of the business which will be created by the incoming of the new administra tion will be such as require his presence and that of the Cabinet in Washington. For these reasons he will not visit the Southern States in March as he had intended to do if the public service would admit. It is also learned that there was some discussion in the Cabinet upon the question of calling a session of the next Congress, but there were no intimations that such a call would b made, though the new Senate will be called to meet in extraordinary sesson on the 4th of March, and a proclamation will be issued probably to morrow. It seems to be believed by all prominent officers of the government here that the public business before Congress-that is, the appropriation bills. Which must of necessity be passed—can be completed before the 4th of March, and thus there will be no reason for a called session of both houses. There will be several very important matters for the consideration of the Senate.

The Departments To Be Closed To-Day It was agreed in the Cabinet session to-day to close the public departments at noon to-morrow. The Senate Credit Mobilier Committee

Senator Morrill's special committee to inquire into the distribution of the Crédit Mobilier stock among Senators held a secret session to-day, dur-ing which they examined the evidence taken by the Poland Committee in connection with that taken by themselves, with a view to making up the Nearly all the evidence is in, and the committee will probably present the report to the Senate by the middle of next week. Mr. John B. Alley has been summoned and will be examined to-morrow in relation to the \$10,000 given Senator Harlan by Mr. Durant, and if Mr. Durant made claim on the Union Pacific Railroad Company for that sum.

Conduct of a Massachusetts Member-Hoax Ames Ashamed of His Fellow Congressmen-An Outbreak of Virtuous Indignation.

There was quite an excitement in the House to-day on the discussion of the bill granting the right of way to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, Twichell, of Massachusetts, who is whereupon Sunset Cox, fired by indignation lashed the shameless Twichell in the most scathing manner. He said he had never seen anything more shameless than the President of a road stand ing up in the House and arguing his own business. Land grabbers and the Crédit Mobilier busines were not near so bad. Twichell sank back abashed without saying a word, and the bill was defeated Oakes Ames contemplated the scene from the cloak room. There he stood in all his purity. One of the democratic members asked him why he was so serious.

"Serious! serious!" said Hoax; "do I look like ! serious man? Is my attitude the attitude of a serious man? Do I sit in my chair, sir, like a seriou man? Do you jest, sir? Are you serious, sir? Yes, sir; are you serious?" And the voice of the shovelmaker was distinctly heard by the democratic members in that part of the House.

"You will attract attention if you talk so loud,"

suggested the inquiring member. "Attract attention," said Heax. "What, sir Attract attention while the president of that rail road, who goes to department clerks to know whether his road should be built over or under a mountain? You don't give that man his due, sir No, sir, you con't do it. I never asked a Congressman in my life to vote for anything I was interested in; and Ginery Twitchell can do it, and nobody wants him expeded. Let them expel me It wouldn't be so disgraceful after all to be kicked out of an assembly like this; but," and just here vote is taken I tell you this cloak room won't be large enough. No. sir, it won't be large enough Then there will be such a dodging as you never did see. And it aint those who with vote, but those that won't vote and can vote that will make it.

Hoax got more confidential and less demonstra tive and said :-

ing, but you can't make him vote. That has been "Then you do not fear the action of the House

"No," replied Ames; "I've got too good a com panion—Brooks, I mean. They say politics some-times makes strange bedfellows. My shovel busi-ness has prospered without politics, but I never thought I would be yoked with a democrat and sentenced to be crucified—politically crucified, I mean, sir. It ain't after all so much the manner of

dying as the company you are in." Ames said he didn't want to be profane, but if he was going to be expelled because the people de manded a victum, they might give him at least another companion, whose political sympathics

The Toils Closing Around Pemeroy-What York Says.

The Pomercy Investigating Committee examined no witnesses to-day, because those last summoned have not yet arrived. York said to-day that he Kansas Legislature who have received bribes from Pomeroy. With the downfall of Pomeroy the corruption which reigned triumphant in Kansasince Jim Lane's time has received a blow from which it can never recover. York thinks that through his inexperience in politics he was made the tool of others. "This Pomeroy case," he added, "is one which occupies the attention of the entire people of Kansas. They are for pressing it to the Courts of Kansas will deal severely with Pomeroy is most probable." He (York) has received to-day several letters from Kansas Judges—one from a Judge of the Supreme Court Bench—commending the proceedings adopted for the defeat of Pome

The House to-day was occupied chiefly in discuss ing, in Committee of the Whole, the Sundry Civil Service Appropriation bill. Butler and Sargen took occasion to pitch into the democrats for cry. ing out against extravagance, while they went the Treasury on yesterday, and voted for a printing monopoly on the day before, which would cost the government half a million. The demo crats winced under these well-deserved thrusts It was, however, denied that all the democrats voted for them, as Judge Holman, William R. Roberts and three or four others voted against

Ecuador Wheels Into Line for Cuba. The Republic of Ecuador has replied to the cir cular note addressed several months ago by the Colombian government to the South American Re publics proposing combined negotiations with Spain for the establishment of peace in Cuba. Ecuador cordially accepts the idea of the note, and

expresses willingness to co-operate with Colombia for that object. The Report of the Centennial Com-

was laid before the House of Representatives today by General Hawley, the chairman. The accompanying papers include the history of the Commission up to the present time, and the classification of the various articles to be exhibited. The report, among other things, stated it has been the constant aim of the Commissioners strictly ro conform their action to the desires and spirit of the acts of Congress, which prescribe the line to be pursued, and they have now to remind Congress that, in conformity with policy which they have established by movement for a centennial celebration, including an industrial exhibition, rests with the people of the United States. If the subscriptions by the people to the stock are prompt and liberal enough the enterprise will be carried out in a manner worthy of the country and of the exalted motives which inspired it. It is for Congress, in its wisdom, to judge whether any further, and, if so, what, legislation is necessary to place beyond all doubt the success of an undertaking which so nearly concerns the national dignity and prestige. by guarding against its failure or injury from loss of time in securing the necessary capital—the prerequisite for the practical labors of preparing the exhibition and—inviting the co-operation of foreign nations.

The report shows that Pennsylvania has generously led the way in the matter of subscriptions to stock and the direct appropriations, the citizens of Philadelphia alone having taken \$700,000 worth of the stock, and the city government having made, in addition to this, direct appropriations for the work, amounting to \$575,000. To these facts it may be added that the railroad companies having lines centring at Philadelphia have intimated their readiness to add another half million, and a bill is before the Legislature for an appropriation which will probably add \$1,000,000 to the direct appropriations, thus furnishing a practical guarantee expenses, which would otherwise fall upon the fund derived from subscriptions fifteen per cent on the \$10,000,000, thus making it probable that the stock will be a paying investment. Meeting of the Indian Commissioners

A Rose-Colored View of the Peace

The Board of Indian Commissioners have been in session at the Arlington since Tuesday last. The following members are in attendance :- Hon. F. R. Brunot, George H. Stewart, Nathan Bishop, John D. Lang and N. J. Turney. They had a protracted interview with the Secretary of the Interior to-day, and arranged many important de of the Indian service. The general condition of Indian affairs is considered satisfactory, and all proper legislation asked of Congress in the interest of the President's peace policy is readily obtained. The Modoc trouble is in a fair way of settlement by the commission sent by the Secretary of the Interior. Almost the entire Sioux Indians are being fed, and with but few exceptions they are satisfied. If arrangements in regard to the passage of the Northern Pacific Railroad are effected no further trouble need be war ended, the necessary Indian war expenditures would be very little, and the whole Indian country

would be at peace.

The Impeachment of Judge Sherman is demanded by many republican Congressmen. who think that an example should be made of some one in authority, and it will require all the personal influence of his brothers, the Senator and

An Adverse Report on the Soldiers' Bounty Bill.

Mr. Stewart, from the Senate Committee of Public Lands, reported adversely on the bill passed by the House of Representatives on the 12th of December last, to enable honorably discharge soldiers and sailors, and their widows and orphan children, to acquire homes on public lands of the United States, being what is commonly known as the Soldiers' Bounty Land bill.

The Cape Consting Trade Open to Foreigners-A Telegraph on the Peninsula of Hela-Measurement of American Vessels in German Ports.

The Secretary of the Treasury has been officially informed that by an act recently passed by the Legislature of the Cape of Good Hope and conarmed by an order in the Council of the 27th of November last the coasting trade of that colony has been opened to foreign vessels.

The Treasury is also advised that the German government has caused a telegraph station to be erected on the peninsula of Heia, which will enaarce from Pantzig with the least possible delay.

Official information is also received relative to

the proclamation of the Chancellor of the German Empire upon the subject of measuring sea-going vessels. The proclamation, dated from December last, recites that on and after January 1, 1873, the statements in relation to the gros tonnage of American vessels contained in the certificate of registry of the latter, shall be considered as entitled to full faith and credit, and no measure ment shall be required, provided such vessel shall have been measured according to the law of May 6 1864. The lawsof the United States allow no deduc tion from the gross tonnage of vessels, and no statements are therefore contained in make him come here at two o'clock in the morn- the certificates of American vessels with

regard to the net tonnage to be obtained by such deduction, and it shall, therefore, be opnal with the captains of American vessels pay port charges, &c., without remeasurement of the gross tonnage of the vessels, or according to the net tonnage obtained by previous measure ment of that portion of the capacity of each vessel which admits of deduction. Charges shall only be

made for the tonnage actually measured.

The Siour City and Iowa Falls Case. Judge Poland's special committee will present to the House next week a report under the resolution introduced by Mr. Stevenson in relation to the Sioux City and Iowa Falls road, about which some testimony was taken. The committee thus far has not considered the subject, their whole attention having been given to the Crédit Mobilier charges. The report under Mr. Stevenson's resolution will

not censure any one.

A Colored German for the Colored Cadets. Some of the leading young ladies in fashionable society of the African persuasion are getting up a German for the night of March 4, to which the col-Annapolis academical visitors are to be invited as the guests of honor. This, however, does not please some of the sticklers for equal rights, who want the colored cadets to appear at the Inauguration Ball in the gray and blue uniforms of their re-

A Murderer Respited. The President to-day respited until March 28 ex-Policeman O'Brien, who was sentenced to be exe cuted on the 28th of this month for killing Cunning ham last August. This respite is to enable his counsel to take additional legal steps in his behalf. It is asserted that General Butler, who has taken an interest in O'Brien's case, will appear as counsel for him, provided a new trial is obtained.

The Entry of Vessels.

The Treasury has decided that the entry of a vessel has been completed when the manifest of the cargo has been presented and sworn to by the master and received by the Collector of Custo The Pacific Mail Subsidy.

noned to testify before the Committee of Ways and Means as to money having been used by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to procure legis lation. Some of the witnesses are already in Washington, including a member of the House of Representatives and several gentlemen connected with shipbuilding and transportation.

Acts Signed by the President. The President has signed the act authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause plans and estimates to be made and a suitable site provided for a public building at Memphis. Tenn. the act authorizing the construcof a fireproof building at Lincoln, Neb.: also for the construction of a court house, post office and other government offices id Rapids, Mich.; also for the erection of a post office building at Dover. Del.; also the act to remit the excise tax upon alcohol used by universities for scientific purposes; also the act authoriz-ing the nomination and appointment to the retired list of the navy of certain volunteers on the active list of the navy who are disabled in conse quence of wounds received during the late war.

Nominations of the President. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: -William L. Scrugge, of Georgia, to be Minister Resident to the United States of Colombia: Wylie Chapman, to be Collector of Public Moneys at Camden, Ark.; First Assistant Engineer Robert Polks, to be Cnief Engineer the navy; Second Assistants L. T. Safford and C. H. Manning, to be First Assistant Engineers; Lieutenant Colonel H. D. Wallen, to be Colonel; Major John D. Wilkins, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Captain Thomas S. Dunn, to be Major; First Lieutenant Robert Pollock, to be Captain; Second Lieutenant F. H. Ebstein, to be First Lieutenant in the army; George B. Hoge, to be Captain in the army.

## FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1873.

Mr. ROBERTSON, (rep.) of S. C., presented resolutions of the Legislature of South Carolina, stating that the withdrawal of United States troops from that State would endanger the public peace. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nev., from the Committee

on Public Lands, reported adversely the Soldiers' Bounty Land bill. The report was ordered to be

Mr. FENTON, (lib.) of New York, presented three remonstrances signed by a large number of prominent business men of New York, against the passage of any law in relation to THE GENEVA AWARD,

which may discriminate against any class of citizens, trade or profession, believing that the honor of the country will be promoted by adherence to principles of equal justice.

Mr. Windom, (rep.) of Minn., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported adversely the bill to incorporate the European and American Land Emigration Company.

Mr. Lewis, (rep.) of Va., from the Committee on Disabilities, reported a bill to remove the political disabilities of R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, and asked unanimous consent to put it on its passage, but Mr. Edwards, of Vermont, objected.

Mr. Haklan, (rep.) of lows, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported, with out amendment, the House bill relative to private contracts or agreements made with Indians: also favorably, with amendments, the Senate bill to create the Territory of Oklohoma.

Mr. Rice, (rep.) of Ark., from the same committee, reported, without amendment, a bill to provide for opening a military and post road from Walnut River, Kansas, to Main Cache River, Texas.

Bills were introduced by Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, extending until Jaurust 10. 1873, the time for re-

Walnut River, Kansas, to Main Cache River, Texas.

Bills were introduced by Mr. Ferry, of Michigan,
extending until August 10, 1873, the time for restoring to market the lands of the Ottawa and
Chippewa reservations in Michigan.

By Mr. West, of Louisiana—Authorizing appointments and promotions in the pay department of
the army.

On motion of Mr. Anthony, (rep.) of R. I., the
bill to previde for reporting and printing the debates was taken up—yeas 34, nays 24.

The bill directs the Committee on Printing to
contract for the work with William J. Murtagh, the
lowest bidder.

Mr. Hamilton, (dem.) of Md., opposed the bill.

At the expiration of the morning hour the unfinished business, the Two Per Cent bill, came up.
Mr. Anyhony moved to lay it aside and proceed
wit the Globe bill.

Mr. Morron, (rep.) of Ind., urged the Senate to

Mr. ANTHONY moved to lay it aside and proceed wit the Globe bill.

Mr. Morron, (rep.) of Ind., urged the Senate to dispose first of the Two Per Cent bill.

Mr. Frringhtysen, (rep.) of N. J., spoke of the necessity for some legislation

IN Relation to Utah, and moved to lay the Two Per Cent bill on the table. Lost. Yeas, 21; nays, 30.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Two Per Cent bill, and Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, continued his argument against it.

On the motion of Mr. Thurman, (dem.) of Ohio, the House bill was substituted for the Senate bill, and the Senate refused to order it to a third reading—yeas 24, nays 28.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Cole, (rep.) of California, took up

and the Senate Feinsed to order it to a third reading—yeaz 24, nays 26.

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THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The following amendments, reported from the committee, were agreed to:

Requiring persons receiving the mails by the free delivery system to provide receptacles to facilitate safe and speedy delivery.

Authorizing the Postmaster General to appoint an additional special agent for the detection and punishment of persons sending obseene or otherwise immoral matter through the mails.

Repealing all laws permitting the free transmission of any mail matter whatever.

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohlo, moved to strike out the clause providing for \$500,000 increase of compensation for the transportation of the mails on raliroads. The raliroads now, he said, received higher pay per pound for carrying the mails than for any other freight.

Senator Cole, of California, said the companies would gladly carry the mails at the rates they now received, if they could be permitted to carry them as they carry other freight; but they could not carry them at the present rates and furnish postal cars at their own expense. Clerk hire was saved and the public convenience facilitated by the emplayment of these postal cars, but the companies claim that they have been furnishing them at a loss to themselves, may free of cost to the government. Mr. Cole sent to the Clerk to be read letters setting forth these facts and asking additional compensation, addressed to the Postmuster General by the officers of the Pennsylvania central, New York and Erie, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and other railroad companies.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, said the railroad companies.

mies.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, said the railroad companies were dictating this increase and he would not vote for it.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, said the government had no control over the matter. The railroads could refuse to carry the mails at all if they choose.

Mr. Window, of Minnesota, said that if the government had not power to compel the railroads to carry the mails that power would soon have to be obtained, either by anding it in the constitution or

by amending the constitution. He, for one, had no doubt that the government had that power already, and power to go even jurther in regulating the railroads. There was, however, no obligation on the part of the companies to run these postal cars unless they were paid for it.

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Vt., said that the Postmaster General had been for twenty-five years in trouble with the railroad companies. The companies were always demanding increased compensation, and the government was always yielding to their demands. He was in favor of coming to the aid of the Postmaster General, and if the railroads desired to raise a contest with the government let them do so.

them do so.

MR. SAWYER. (rep.) of South Carolina, said the cost of mail transportation on the railroads had not increased in proportion to the increased length and cost of the railroad lines, and that in proportion to the distance over which the mails are carried there has been a regular saving in the service

from 1860 to 1872. As to
THE POSTAL CARS,
it was demonstrated that they were carried by the
railroads at a positive loss. Adams' Express Company wanted to pay four times as much for the accommodation furnished by those cars as the gov-

commodation furnished by those cars as a cerument pays.

Mr. Casselly, (dem.) of Cal., also opposed the appropriation. It was time that the question should be settled, whether the government and the people were to be controlled by the railroad corporations. There was no danger, however, that the companies would stop the mails. These corporations in their greed often made mistakes, but they would not be likely to make such a misbut they would not be likely to make but they would not be likely to make take as that.

Mr. CORBETT, (rep.) of Oregon, also opposed the make as that take as that.

Mr. CORBETT, (rep.) of Conn., called up the in obscene

appropriation.

Mr. Buckingham, (rep.) of Conn., called up the bill to punish and prevent the traffc in obscene literature, which was passed.

Pending further action on the Appropriation bill the Senate adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1873. On motion of Mr. SAWYER, of Wisconsin, Senate bill to authorize the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the St

Mr. FARWELL, (rep.) of Ill., introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of the old Post Office property at Chicago. Passed, Mr. Sargeny, (rep.) of Cal., reported a bill providing for an election of members of Congress in California for the Forty-sixth Congress on the first Wednesday of Sentember, 126. ednesday of September, 1874.
On motion of Mr. Banks, (lib.) of Mass., an vening session was ordered for debate on mining

on motion of Mr. Banks, (inh.) of Mass., an evening session was ordered for debate on mining matters.

Mr. Holman, (dem.) of Ind., moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing the construction of a railroad across the Mississippi River at St. Louis. Passed—100 to 30.

Mr. Hawley, (rep.) of Conn., from The Centrennial. Commission, presented a report with regard to the organization, the opening ceremonies and the duration of the exposition, &c. He stated that the State of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia has made the success of that exhibition unquestionable. The city of Philadelphia had raised \$600,000 by private subscription, and would make it \$1,000,000. The State of Pennsylvania had contributed \$75,000, and it was certain that the aggregate subscription of State and city would reach \$4,000,000. He hoped the rest of the country would help it out, and they would have in Philadelphia, in 1876, the grandest exposition the world ever saw.

Mr. Myers, (dem.) of Pa.—There is no doubt of it, The report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hill, (rep.) of N. J., introduced a bill to donate six bronze or brass cannon for a lifesize statue of General Phillip Kearney. Passed.

Mr. Burdett, (rep.) of Mo., from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a substitute for the Senate bill for the relief of certain Indians in the central superintendency. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, the Senate bill for a government building at Parkersburg, W. Va., was taken up from the Speaker's table and passed.

On motion of Mr. Finkelburg, (rep.) of Mo.,

burg, W. Va., was taken up from the Speaker's table and passed.

On motion of Mr. Finkelnburg, (rep.) of Mo., the Senate amendments to the House bill to provide for holding a Circuit Court in the Western district of Missouri were concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Sheldon, (rep.) of La., the Senate bill to define the limits of the collection district of Teche, La., was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

On motion of Mr. Packard, (rep.) of Ind., the Senate amendment to the House bill, to enforce the stipulations of the convention with Venezueia were concurred in.

Mr. Dunnell, (rep.) of Minn., moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill granting the right of way to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company.

way to the Actings, 1977.

Mr. Randall, (dem.) of Pa., asked Mr. Dunnell to reduce the grant for depot purposes from twenty to ten acres, out Mr. Dunnell refused to Mr. Dunnell, however, did subsequently modify

he bill in that particular.

Mr. HOLMAN said that objection would be with-Mr. HOLMAN said that objection would be with drawn if the power to mortgage were struck out. Mr. Twichell, (rep.) of Mass, remarked that that would make the bill useless. Mr. Holman asked that the rule be read which prohibits members from voting on matters in which they have an interest. The SPRAKER asked Mr. Holman to indicate the members to whom he referred.

members to whom he referred.

Mr. Holman said he understood that Mr. Twichell was president of the company.

Mr. Twichkil denied that statement, and said that the bill proposed a distinct corporation, in which there was nobody yet interested.

The Speaker intimated that the time for making the point of order was after a member had yoted.

voted.
Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania—If he should not vote he should not lobby either.
After some further colloquy, in which Mr.
Twichell took part, Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., said that he had

that he had

NEVER WITNESSED ANYTHING MORE SHAMEPUL
in the House than the fact of the president of a
railroad company, for whose benefit a bill was
under consideration, standing up and arguing in
his own interest. They might talk about members his own interest. They might talk about members being interested in Bessimer steel tand Credit Mobilier and national banks, but he had never seen a worse exhibition since he had been a member of the House. He hoped the gentleman would see that for the public credit of the body he should neither vote nor talk for the measure.

Mr. TWICHELL—Does the gentleman see any Credit Mobilier in this?

Mr. Cox made no reply: and then after a some-

Mr. Twichell.—Does the gentleman see any Credit Mobiler in tais?

Mr. Cox made no reply; and then, after a somewhat tart interchange of views between the Speaker and Mr. Randall over a point of procedure, the House preceded to vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The motion was rejected—yeas 99, nays 77—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. PRICE, (dem.) of Ga., from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print 255,000 copies of the Agricultural Report of 1872.

Mr. BEATTY, (rep.) of Ohlo, Chairman of the Committee on Public Printing, sent up a letter from the Superintendent of Public Printing, stating that it would be impossible to have that edition printed before the 1st of July next, when the bill abolishing the franking privilege goes into effect.

the bill abolishing the franking privilege goes into effect.

Mr. Farnsworth. (rep.) of Ill., suggested that as an amendment was pending to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, prohibiting the publishing of books by the government for free distribution, this resolution should not be acted on at present.

That suggestion was acted on, and the House at one o'clock went into committee of the whole, Mr. Tyner, (rep.) of Ind., in the chair, on

THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HALE. (rep.) of Me., moved an amendment appropriating \$500,000 for the purchase of an addition to the site of the Boston Post Office, provided that the city of Hoston shall widen Congress street along the proposed new front of the building to at least eighty feet, and widen Mik and Water streets, where the buildings have been destroyed by fire,

least eighty feet, and widen Milk and Water streets, where the buildings have been destroyed by fire, at least sixty feet.

Mr. Farnsworth opposed the amendment, and sent up and had read an article from the Boston Postmaster for dictating to the city autherities as to the widening of the streets, and suggesting that if this official would attend to the business of his office and leave the city to regulate its constitutions.

Postmaster for dictating to the city autherities as to the widening of the streets, and suggesting that if this official would attend to the business of his office and leave the city to regulate its own street lines and to manage its own affairs, the public would not be a loser by the change.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., advocated the amendment and attributed the opposition of the Boston Post to the proposed widening of the streets to the fact that that establishment would have to move back its own building.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Hale's amendment, which came from the Committee on Appropriations, and it was adopted by a vote of 70 to 56.

On an amendment offered by Mr. Farnsworth, of illinois, requiring all government buildings to be erected by contract to the lowest bidders after public advertisement, a discussion sprung up, in which Mr. Farnsworth demounced the manner in which the granite for the Treasury building, the New York and Boston Post Offices and other government buildings has been supplied. He connected the contractors for supplying the Dix Island granite and the Cape Ann Company with "RINGS" EXTENDING INTO THE HOUSE AND SENATE. The Crédit Mobilier "Ring" was nothing to those granite and other "rings" that were plundering the Treasury. The government had plenty of money, and it was being shovelled out to these "rings" by millions.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., did not know what Mr. Farnsworth meant by connecting the contractors for the granite for the New York and Boston post offices with "rings." It was quite time that men who made charges should back them up by some sort of testimony. The contractors whom the gentleman had alluded to belonged to no "rings," and were not represented in any "ring" in the House, or in the Senate, or in the country. The gentleman should discriminate in his charges and not charge honest and honorable men with being cheats. If the gentleman had one particle of testimony that the contractors for the Dix Island and Cape Ann granite had wronged the government to t

there were any such) who did belong to rings.

After further discussion the amendment was rejected. Subsequently, however, the amendment was adopted in a modified form.

The usual annual discussion took place over the items for the District of Columbia. None of them, because were attacked over

however, were stricken out.

Mr. Garpield, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to amend the item appropriating \$5,000 for repairs at the naval station at New London Conn. making it.

ead, "For work at the naval station at New London, Conn., \$50,000."
In reply to questions by Mr. Holman Mr. GarFIELD said that the Committee on Appropriations
had considered the question of navy yards, and
that in regard to League Island not only was the
appropriation estimated for reduced to \$250,000,
but it was required that \$50,000 of the sum should
be expended in the actual

be expended in the actual
REMOVAL OF THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD
to League Island. It was not the purpose of th
Committee on Appropriations to create a new st
tion, either at Philadelphia or New London; br
the appropriation for New London was asked fo
with the expectation that when the work was st
delently advanced the Brooklyn Navy hard wou with the expectation that when the work was asked for with the expectation that when the work was sufficiently advanced the Brooklyn Navy hard would be removed there. Everybody about the Brooklyn yard and the Representatives from New York and Brooklyn were of the opinion that the yard should be removed.

Mr. WILLIAM R. ROBERTS, (dem.) of N. Y., denie that the Representatives from New York favored the removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He, him-self, was decidedly opposed to it. Mr. Garrield's amendment was adopted. Mr. Farnsworth, in the absonce of General

Banks, offered an amendment prohibiting, after the 1st of July next, the printing of books by the government for gratuitous distribution; but with the right to the Secretary of the Interior to order copies of any books or documents printed for the government to be furnished to the departments and members of Congress, and also to allow copies to be sold to individuals.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, moved an amendment that no part of the appropriations in the bill shall be used to defray the expenses of the civil service competition.

In order to cut off debate on these amendments and to pass the bill the committee, on the motion of Mr. Garfield, rose, and the speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. Garfield moved to suspend the rules and let the bill and amendments come before the House.

Pending the vote, notwithstanding the order for an evening session, Mr. Sargent, of California, moved that the House adjourn.

The Speaker declined to entertain the motion, as the evening session had been ordered under a suspension of the rules. He suggested to Mr. Sargent that the evening session was for debate only.

Mr. Sargent remarked that he understood very well what it was for. It was to advertise the Surro Tannel.

The House then, at six o'clock, took a recess Banks, offered an amendment prohibiting, after the 1st of July next, the printing of books by the

Tunnel.

The House then, at six o'clock, took a recess until half-past seven o'clock. Evening Session.

The House met at half-past seven o'clock, Mr. kcKee, of Mississippi, in the chair as Speaker pro

There were not a dozen members present. nel. The discussion was opened by Mr. McCon Mick, (rep.) of Arizona, with an argument in favor

of the enterprise.

Mr. MERRIAM, (rep.) of N. Y., followed with a speech against it, in which he spoke of Adolph Sutre as the most skilful lobbyist of modern times, whose sole aim was self-aggrandizement, and whose brazen enrontery had no equal in this age.

Mr. GARFIELDE, (rep.) of W. T., argued in support of

whose brazen effrontery had no equal in this age.

Mr. GARFIELDE, (rep.) of W. T., argued in support of

THE SUTRO TUNNEL,
and said that the opposition to it came from the Stock Board of San Francisco. He had seen the thing operating in San Francisco, he had seen the thing operating in San Francisco, he had seen the thing operating in San Francisco, he had seen the thing operating in San Francisco, he had seen the thing operating in San Francisco. He had seen the thing operating in San Francisco, he had seen the thing operating in San Francisco, he had seen the thing operating in San Francisco.

Mr. KENDALL, (dem.) of Nev., followed with an argument on the same side. He eulogised Adolph Sutro, and declared that that man—adventurer, lobbyist and enthusiast as he might be—had done more for the great laboring interests of the West than all the Representatives from that section in both houses of Congress put together. It was not a subsidy from the government that was asked in the bill; it was a loan, with the amplest and best security for its payment, principal and interest.

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, wound up the session by a speech on Cuba. He knew how interesting was the question of penetrating the earth's secrets hundreds of feet deeper than had ever been reached before, but there were some questions on the surface of the earth's crust connected with the operations of every-day life that demanded attention. Such a question was that of the relations of Cuba with the United States. This country sympathized with Cuba and with Spain in their efforts to establish republican forms of government. The recent movement in Spanish politics had been suggested by the abdication of Amadeus. It was impossible for him to give peace to the country, and he had withdrawn, possibly in good time. The abdication being unexpected, the Spanish people had to fall back upon a republican form, but it was not to be supposed from that that a majority of the people were republicans or democrate. Soon it would be found that the monarchist

hat was

THE INTEREST OF THE UNITED STATES

the question? The few Spaniards in Cuba were
aling with a more relentless, intolerable and bar
arous system than ever the American colonies
ad to complain of. The Cubans for five years pasi had to complain of. The Cubans for five years past had fought against their oppressors and their rulers. They had fought more than two hundred battles with various results; they had lost nearly fifty thousand men in the contest for liberty, and yet the President of the United States had sent a message to Congress a year ago speaking of that message to Congress a year ago speaking of that struggle as being limited to an occasional shot only, as if it was the shot of an assassin. The massacres of prisoners-of-war and the barbarism with which the struggle was carried on attracted attention all over the world. The United States were constantly affected by that struggle. American citizens were being constantly arrested in Cuba and ill-treated. American trade with Cuba was affected in the same way. That trade went to Europe instead of to America, to which it naturally belonged. American merchants and shipmasters were constantly complaining to their own government of the exactions and wrongs inflicted on them in Cuba, but the Secretary of State had to confess that his government could do nothing for them. If there was anything which the American States were entitled to it was immunity from the dangerous position and pos-

own government of the exactions and wrongs inflicted on them in Cuba, but the Secretary of State that to confess that his government could do nothing for them. If there was anything which at the American States were entitled to it was immunity from the dangerous position and possessions of European governments in the waters between the two American Continents, especially when such possessions were controlled by a government like Spain, which ignored the past and thad no hope for the future. He did not know that it would be wise to make any violent Demands Upon THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT, but he believed that when an evil exists the statement of that evil should be presented to those from whom we swifered, and the remedy for the evil, if possible, should be demanded, But the obstacle in the way was the position of the United States were ment. It was the line of the control all questions for this Continent England would ere this have protested against the policy of Spain and prevented the recurrence of these burbarous executions that have disgraced the age and defamed civilization. It was the United States had the right to control all questions for this Continent England would ere this have protested against the policy of Spain and prevented the recurrence of these burbarous executions that have disgraced the age and defamed civilization. It was the United States that tenabled Spain to continue this barberous policy.

The trouble was that the people of the United States were wild, if not INSANS IN THE FURSUIT OF WEALTH, and sacrificed every consideration of right and public duty to that purpose and end alone. And what was to be the result of that? The destruction of our government, the destruction of our government, the destruction of our position among the nations of the earth, and the decadence, degrading and dishonoring of the American Double for in this question, and the decadence, degrading and the dishonoring of the American Double of the world, he could not be led away from his convictions as to the probable r

had been wrung from Great Britain by fraud and ishonor.

Mr. Sargent remarked that both sides of the fouse had voted against taking up his Pishery

bill.
Mr. Banks—No, sir; twenty members on the other side voted for it.
Mr. Sangent—That shows that you have more influence with the democratic side of the House than with the republican side.
Mr. Banks—I thank God for it if I have. (Laugh)

Mr. Banks—I thank God for it if I have. (Laugh, ter.)
Mr. Sargant remarked that Mr. Banks' own colleague (Bdiler) had voted against taking up the Fishery bill and was opposed to it.
Mr. Banks—My colleague is a supporter of the administration. He is the man who stands up here and flouts in our face private telegrams from the American Minister in Spain, by which the wrongs to our citizens and the cruelties and barbarities of Spain in Cuba are justified. He dees not represent my views, and I do not represent his. He is the organ of the administration, and I am not.
Mr. Twichell regretted that Mr. Banks had not brought up the Pishery bill earlier in the session. He was alraid now that it would not pass for want

Mr. Banks-No, sir; for the want of the vote of Mr. Twichell—You have not had the vote of your colleague against you.

Mr. Banks-Well, I have not had your vote for that measure. I know that you have been opposed to it from the beginning.

Mr. Syorm, of Pennsylvania, made some remarks on another subject, and the House at eleven o'clock adjourned.

### THE SAMANA BAY COMPANY.

Powerful Revolution Organizing in St. Domingo-Threatening Language to the United States Government-The Monroe Doctrine

> in St. Domingo-A Proposition to Overthrow President Bass-Danger of the Settlers in Samana Bay.

The following pronunciamento, which is signed by many well-known revolutionary leaders in St. Domingo, has been lately printed at Jacmel, and has been largely disseminated over the country. Samana Bay Company settlers run no little risk, it would appear from the foregoing, of being slaughtered. The following is the document in

question:—

In this classic land of liberty we view with abhorrence the ring which would vend our country to the various European and American markets.

The Senate of Washington, more honorable than Grant and Baez, refused to ratify the annexation, or rather sale, of the most notle people in America; but te-day new means have been brought about to encompass the same end, and perfidy and the love of gain have brought about the sale of Samana isthmus to an American share company, who will soon transfer its nowers and possessions

who will soon transfer its powers and possessions to the United States government. Thousands of patriots protested in 1870 against Thousands of patriots protested in 1870 against the same machinations which then went by the name of voluntary annexation, and they now again lift up their voices in solemn protest against the treaty, which dispossesses us of the peninsula and bay in question, thereby intringing the fundamental principles of our national laws. No Senate of this country is endewed with the powers to vest in a foreign nation such a concession, and our Senators will be called to a severe task for their perfidy.

WE HAVE HAD POMPOUS PROMISES

vest in a foreign nation such a concession, and our Senators will be called to a severe task for their perfidy.

and grandiloquent language at the hands of the Senate about this transaction, but we are not blinded by their subteringes, and their conduct is worthy of comparison only with that of Walker in Nicaragna, or Alian Lavastida in our own land.

Grant, twice elected President of the United States, is the man to whom Baez would have us look as to a protector; and did net that same Grant allude to us as an unworthy race?

SONS OF WASHINGTON, GIVE HEED TO OUR PRIENDLY REMONSTRANCE,
and forget not the timely and prophetic warning one of vour illustrious republicans, Mr. Schurz, made at Washington while the Baez and Grant anexation scheme was under discussion—viz., to steer clear of annexing tropical possessions to the United States; and we now solemnly repeat his words, for God in His infinite mercy has placed the sea as a barrier between us, to show that we should remain separated to the end of all eternity. Rest assured that your aspirations are in vain. Further remember, that Great Britain had to retire wounded from her contest is the Western World; also the imperial eagle of France and the representatives of Spain.

THEREFORE, SONS OF THE NORTH, RESPECT THE INTEGRITY

of Spain. Therefore, sons of the north, respect the

of our land, and let not your footprints be seen on our shores. Up to the present time we have been invincible; therefore, do not tempt destiny. Your mission is to Christianize this hemisphere with an example of virtue; not to send us monstrous monitors. May God grant this. But whatever happens we will never forget our high mission.

THE STANDARD OF LIBERTY.

Dominicans, in this hour of sorrow and ignomity come to us as brethren, desirous of maintaining the honor of our dear native land. Come to us all in whose besome burn the holy flame of patriotism, and array yourself under the banner of liberty, willing to fight, as your forefathers did, for God and our country. As for ourselves, we are desirous and willing to undergo all abnegation to bring about this desired and to be hoped for result, for our land must be ridden now and forever of traitors and the burning disgrace which has fallen upon it, and let our rallying cry be "Liberty and independence!"

our land to our adoption it, and let our adependence!"
Come to us and join in the tional banner and orifiame, and downour perpetual enemy!
"God, our country and liberty!"
Given at headquarters January 10, 1873.
The UNION OF LEADERS.
Here follow the following signatures:—
Pedro A. Pimental.

Manuel M. Castillo.
Domingo Ramirez.
Segundo Unbert.
Martin Malia.
Manuel de Jesus Ricardo.
Juan Portatino.
Juan Portatino.
Ramon Torey.

## WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

To-day is the one hundred and forty-first anniversary of the birth of George Washington. The Veterans of 1812 will have a banquet tendered them at Irving Hall, at eleven o'clock this morning, by the Sixth regiment: the United Order of American Mechanics will parade, starting at noon from Murray street and Broadway, and the American Protestant Association will assemble in Washington square at noon precisely. The Trinity church chimes will be rung at twelve o'clock. There will be receptions by the military in the evening, orations at the Boulevard Club, exercises receive will be receptions by the military in the evening, orations at the Boulevard Club, exercises at Cooper Institute, a masquerade ball of the Concorde and Sincertic lodges of Masonry at Germania Assembly Rooms and other festivals too numerous to mention, the complete programme of which was published a few days since. The public buildings, banks, insurance offices, law courts and Custom House will be closed, and the mails will close in the Post Office at ten A. M.

Washington's Birthday in Brooklyn The day will be observed in Brooklyn with due eclat. The offices of the city and county governments will remain closed during the day. The Courts will also take a recess for the day. There were balls at all the dancing halls in the city last evening, and private parties were innumerable "Narrow Backs," "Gentlemen's Sons," "Gooden roughs" and other fantastical organizations. In the theatres, afternoon and evening, performances will be given, and the best efforts of the managers and companies will be put forward to make their entertainments successful. The following chimes will be rung by the belis of St. Ann's on the Heights:"— To-day there will be parades by the "Slender Feet,"

1. "Washington's Birthday Peal."
2. "Yankee Doodle."
3. "Red, White and Blue."
4. "Hail Columbia."
5. "Blue Bells of America."
6. "Auld I ang Syne."
7. "Star Spangled Banner."

The anniversary meeting of the School of Arts of he Brooklyn Institute will be held this evening, upon which occasion Congressman Thomas Ki will deliver an address on the "Life and Fin Thomas Jefferson."

THE STEAMSHIP MISSISSIPPI SAFE. PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 21, 1873.

The steamship Mississippi, from Boston for Liver-pool, arrived here at three o'clock this alternoon. BISHOP POLAND AT HIS OLD TRICKS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1873. Luke P. Poland, chairman of the Crédit Mobilier Committee, and who has made a whitewashing report, is the same Poland who, as member of the District of Columbia Committee, made a white-washing report in the investigation of the Board of Public Works at the last session. This Board has Public Works at the last session. This Board has been styled "Crédit Mobilier No. 2," although for fraud and rascality in buying Congressmen and corrupting legislation it might justly be styled "No. 1." The Board is now seeking to buy through Congress a bill for several millions, ostensibly to aid in paving streets in this city, but the whole thing is a fraud upon the people of the United States at the national capital. Can't you aid us by an editorial at this crisis on the subject of the District, as you did last week? for which we are much obliged. The press here is boaght up against us. Yours, 40.