Appropriation Bills Passed and Progressed.

Judge Hoar on a Rhetorical Jamboree.

The Power of the Press a Congressional Bugbear-Judge Sherman's Impeachment.

Mr. Scott, (rep.) of Pa., presented a report of the Centennial Commission, showing the progress made so far. He stated that the subscriptions, public and private, in Pennsylvania alone would amount to about four militions of dollars. This start would insure the success of the Exposition and would justify an appeal to the other

portions of the country to subscribe.

Mr. Edwinds, (rep.) of Vt., from the Committee on the subscript, reported adversely the House bill for THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE GENEVA AWARD.

He said that, as the House bill was not satisfactory to the

Senate, and as the House was less pressed for time than the Senate, it was thought best to report this bill adversely and let the House act on the Senate bill. POM. AT IT AGAIN.

FOM. AT IT AGAIN.

Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kansas, from the same committee, reported, without amendment, the House bill granting right of way for the Utah Northern Railroad Company to extend its line, via Bear River Valley, Soda Springs, Snake River Valley and through Montana, to connect at the most suitable point with the Northern Pacific Railroad.

the most suitable point with the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Mr Carpewter, (rep.) of Wis., from the Committee on
the Judiciary, reported, without amendment, a bill to
punish contempt of Court in certain cases.

Mr. Frank, (rep.) of Conn., from the Committee on
Patents, reported tavorably a bill extending the Jenkins
patent for uniting cast from with wrought from.

Also favorably bills authorizing the Commissioners of
Patents to extend the patent of Robert Marcher for an
improvement in machinery for enamelling mouldings,
and the patent of Andrew Billman for corn-sicilers.

Mr. Frank, from the same committee, reported adversely on the petition of Heary B. Goedyear, for the
extension of his patent for hard rubber.

[Note.—The principal application of this patent is for
biates for artificial teeth, and the movement for its extension has been strongly opposed by dentists throughout the country.]

out the country.]

The committee also reported adversely, or asked to be discharged from further consideration at this session of all other petitions on their docket for the extension of Mr. Casserty, (dem.) of Cal., reported from the Com-mittee of Public Lands, without amendment, the House ill, granting 200 feet right of way through public lands to the Portland, Dallas and Sait Lake Railroad Company. The bill also grants all lands that may be necessary for lepot and construction purposes.

depot and construction purposes.

Mr. Hamlin, (rep.) of Me., offered a resolution to meter daily on and after Monday, at eleven o'clock, and take a recess from five to seven P. M. In advocating the resolution he remarked that there were matters pending which it was necessary to dispose of, and that for Congress to adjourn without acting upon them would be little less than a circum.

Several Senators objected to a recess and advocated a continuous session.

Mr. Machen, (dem.) of Ky., thought that the bodies and minds of Senators became very much effeminated by their labors daily about four or five o'clock, and advocated a recess long enough to give an opportunity for a little recreation.

Several Senators having spoken. Mr. Logan, (rep.) of Ill., said the more he heard the question discussed the more deeply he became impressed with its vast importance, and he, therefore, moved to postpone, so that it might not be decided without due deliberation. (Laughter.)

Atter further debate the Senate finally agreed to meet daily at cleven A. M. and take a recess from five to seven P. M. Mr. Morros, (rep.) of Ind., gave notice that he would call up the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in

THE CALDWELL CASE NEXT MONDAY. Mr. CARPENTER gave notice that immediately after the Caldwell case he would call up the report of the com-

Mr. Anthony, (rep.) of R. I., introduced a bill for pay-ment for the Corles steam engine. The Post Office Appropriation bill came up in regular order.

The Post Office Appropriation bill came up in regular order.

Mr. Anymony asked the members of the Committee on Appropriations to consent to an arrangement by which the bill providing for the publication of the debates could be taken up.

Mesers. Cole., (rep.) of Cal., and Wast, (rep.) of La., having charge of the appropriation bills, objected, and Mr. Anymony then moved to lay the pending bill on the table. Lost-yeas 19, nays 34.

The Post Office Appropriation bill was then proceeded with, the question being on the motion of Mr. Sherman, trep.) of Ohio, to strike out the clause providing for increased compensation for railroad mail service.

Mr. Sherman withdrew his amendment.

The amendment providing for the issue of two cent stamped letter sheet envelopes was laid on the table.

Mr. Rankey, (rep.) of Minn., offered an amendment authorizing the Postmaster General to appoint a superincedent of free delivery, at a salary of \$2,560 a year.

Agreed to.

Agreed to.

Mr. Frent, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee on Post Comes and Post Roads, offered an amendment authorizing the Postmaster General to increase the mail steamship service with Brazil, which, on motion of Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, was laid on the table.

Mr. Rawsky, from the same committee, offered as an amendment the Webb Subsidy bill.

Mr. Ensures made the point that the amendment was out of order under the rule recently adopted.

The Grant overruled the point of order, and Mr. Ensures appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The appeal was laid on the table—veas 27, mays 26.

Mr. Sarnan, of Ohio, then moved to lay the amendment on the table, which was agreed to—yeas 28, nays 26.

Mr. Ramsky, of Minnesota, offered an amendment requiring that all mail matter of the first class—letters—shall be prepaid.

Mr. Conklind, (rep.) of N. Y., made the point that the amendment was not in order under the rule, and the Chair sustained the point of order.

The amendment requiring all persons who usually receive their mail matter through the free delivery to provide boxes at their offices or houses was laid on the table. The amendment providing additional compensation for railroad mail service was concurred in, and so were the other amendments agreed to in Committee of the Whele

ile.
ile bill was then passed and the Senate adjourned
Monday, at eleven o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1873.

amble and resolutions of the Philadelphia Board of Trade declaring that, in their judgment, the underwriters who paid the loss upon property captured and destroyed are suitlied to an equal share in the distribution of

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Committee Ways and Means, reported the evidence taken before the committee in matters pending before it; stated that the evidence implicated no member of either house, but exonerated individuals and the committees of both houses, and offered a resolution referring to the Judiciary Com-mittee the evidence taken, with instructions to examine so much thereof as relates to

CHARLES T. SHERWAN,
Judge of the United States Court for the Northern district of Ohio, and to determine whether a further investiga-tion of the conduct or Judge Sherman should not be had, with a view of presenting articles of impeachment is such investigation shall justify such action.

such investigation shall justify such action.

The resolution was adopted.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Garfield, (C. M.) of Obio, took up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, with the amendment pending last evening, being the amendment offered by Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, prohibiting the publication of books or documents by the government for gratuitous distribution, and the amendment offered by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, forbidding any payment of salary or expenses of officers of the so called Competitive Civil Service Examination.

MOR DOES NOT TAKE NEWSPAFERS.

payment of salary or expenses of officers of the so called Competitive Civil Service Examination.

Mr. Hoan, (rep.) of Mass, opposed Mr. Banks' amendment and said that that proposition, in conjunction with the abolition of the franking prilege, was part of a system which sought to deliver the public sentiment of the country and the legislation of Congress in to the hands of a few newspapers in the great cities. Instead of the annual meetings of Congress in Washington, the Senators and Representatives might as well stay at home, read in the libraries the despatches of the Associated Press, of the leading articles of the editors, and register their deeds. His colleague was seeking in this amendment to break down one of the greatest and most important educational influences of the country.

Mr. McKer, (rep.) of Miss., advocated Mr. Butler's amendment, denounced the Civil Service reform as a fraud and a humbing, and related the instance of a most intelligent young man, who is now eashier in one of the greats banks of the Pacific slope, who had been rejected in a competitive examination because he failed to answer some few questions, while the place was given to a Yankee from Maine who was not fit to be bookkeeper to a bootblack. (Laughter.)

Mr. Conuck, (rep.) of Mich., opposed Mr. Banks' amendment and charged that the object of it was to prevent circulation among the people of a knowledge of all matters occurring in Congress and all matters of discovery in agriculture, geology, patents, &c. The author of such a proposition, whether he came from Massachusetts or the West, was a monarchist, an aristocrat—(aughter)—and one who would have the government conqueted in Star Chamber.

Mr. Butler, (rep.) of Mass., also opposed Mr. Banks'

amendment, and argued that it did not lottow that be-cause the franking privilege was abolished documents and books would not be circulated by members who would pay the postage on them. He did not believe that such postage would average more than \$100 or \$200 a Mr. Farmsworm remarked that that was one of the rounds on which the plea for an increase of members'

salaries was put.

The Banks amendment was further opposed by Mesca.
Colurn, Grep.) of Ind.; Dunnell, (rep.) of Minn., and
Townsend, (rep.) of Pa.

Mr. Duswalls regarded the proposition as mere demagognessm, and Mr. Townswap regarded it as putting back
the fingers on the dial of progress.

Mr. W. R. Bossers, idem.) of N. Y., directed bis at-

CONGRESS. tention to the vote in Committee of the Whole increasing the appropriations for the nav New London, Conn., from \$5,000 to \$400, nounced it as a scheme for plundering the

New London, Conn., from \$5,000 to \$50,000, and denounced it as a scheme for bundering the government and removing

THE SHOOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The property there could not be replaced elsewhere at a cost of \$50,000,000. The scheme was in the interest of a lot of real estate speculators in Brooklyn, who had been for years casting their longing eyes at the land occupied by the Navy Yard and wanting to get it for docks and for railroad purposes. He protested against it and cautioned the gentlemen as to what the result of the vote on the New London item was to be.

Mr. E. H. Robers, of New York, ridiculed the fears and apprehensions of those members who saw in the Hanks amendment an attempt to replace republican institutions by despotic ones. The House was to be congratulated, he said, that the great use of miscellaneous public documents had been discovered. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar) had assured the House that that was the barrier which was to save the country from GOVENNERNET BY NEWSPAPEES.

He had never known of so complete a barrier against danger except Mrs. Partington's attempt to sweep back the tide with a broom. It seemed to him that those who opposed the amendment exaggerated the importance of the documents distributed and made an argument that was absurd on its face. The newspapers of the country from the documents distributed and made an argument that was absurd on its face. The newspapers of the country of the documents distributed and made an argument that was absurd on its face. The newspapers of the country of the documents distributed and made an argument that was absurd on its face. The newspapers of the country of the documents distributed and made an argument that was absurd on the face of the document demanded the configuration of the newspapers by putting an agricultural report in the other configuration of the country of the proposed to preserve the Republic from the power of the acceptance of the Banks amendment provise that the Secretary of the Banks amendment would not be well

ment.
The House then proceeded to vote.
Mr. E. H. Rosskrs' amendment was rejected, and then
the amendment offered by Mr. Banks was also rejected
without a division, the yeas and mays being called for but refused.

The amendment offered by Mr. Butler that none of the money should be used to pay the expenses of the competitive civil service examination was rejected—yeas, 85; nays, 103.

The amendments agreed to in the Committee of the nays, 103.

The amendments agreed to in the Committee of the Whole were then read and acted on.

The first voice by yeas and nays was on an amendment requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to report to Congress how he disburses

Garfield (C. M.) and subtained by all neck, was rejected—yeas 74, nays 104.

The amendment appropriating \$100,000 for a government building at Raleigh, N. C., was adopted.

The amendment appropriating \$500,000 for an addition to the site of the Boston Fost Office on condition of the streets being widened was adopted.

The amendment requiring contracts for public buildings to be made with the lowest responsible bidders after advertisement was rejected without the yeas and nays. The amendment increasing the item for THE NAVAL STATION AT NEW LONDON, Conn., from \$5,000 to \$50,000, was rejected—yeas 94, nays 99.

The amendment increasing the item for THE RAVAL STATION AT NEW LONDON, Conn., from \$5,000 to \$50,000, was rejected—yeas 94, nays 99.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. Chiffan, of the District of Columbia, called for the report of the Committee of Twelve appointed under a resolution adopted last month to confer with the officers and members of the washington NATIONAL NONUMENT SOCIETY on the practicability of completing the Washington monument by the approaching centennial anniversary. Two o'clock to-day had been assigned for the consideration of the report of the said committee.

Mr. Sawyer, (rep.) of Wis., who wished the House to take up the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, move to take up the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, move to take up the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, move to take up the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, move to take up the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, move to take up the senare Committee on Privileges and Elections to the effect that

effect that

J. H. SYPHER, A MEMBER OF CONGRESS

from Louisiana, before the general election last year, and
while he was a caudidate for election to Congress, had
unlawfully and corruptly procured to be made a false and
fraudulent registration, and false and fraudulent votes to
be cast for himself and others, and gross frauds to be
committed in connection with such election, and referring the matter to the Committee on Elections with
power to take testimony.

Mr. Syrsher, (rep.) of La., thanked Mr. Kerr for oresenting that resolution, and said that when Theodore
Jacques, the witness who testified against him, had come
to the Capitol hired by the democrats of Louisians to
testify falsely, he (Sypher) went better the Senate Committee and asked the privilege of rebutting that testimony, but the committee had denied him that right, stating that his case was not before the committee. He hoped mony, but the committee had denied him that right, stating that his case was not before the committee. He hoped
that the resolution would be adopted, and he would prove
that Jacques was a perjured scoundrel, and that he had
been sent to Washington with democratic money, after
having forged certificates in the interest of the democratic party. He challenged au investigation, and he
thanked Mr. Kerr for offering the resolution.

A DEMOCRATIC MEMBER—Then you ought to have offered
it yourself.

The resolution was adopted.

it yourself.
The resolution was adopted.
The House then took up

the resolution was adopted.

The House then took up

For dredging out the Bay of Superior to the docks of
Superior and Duluth, \$100,000; for the Marquette and
Menomee harbors, Michigan, \$40,000; for other harbors in
Michigan, \$197,000; for harbors in Wisconsin, \$120,000; for
the Chicago harbor, \$90,000; for Calmut harbor, Illinois,
\$40,000; for Michigan Otty harbor, Indiana, \$50,000; for
the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, \$300,000; for the St. Marry's

Falls Canal, \$200,000; for the St. Clair Fluer, at the
mouth of the Black River, \$15,000; for the Harbor of Refuge
on Lake Huron, \$75,000; for the St. Clair Fluer Canal,
\$100,000; Toledo harbor, Ohio, \$100,000; other harbors in
Ohio, \$75,000; other lake harbors in New York, \$100,000; Dunkirk harbor, New York, \$40,000; Buffalo harbor, New
York, \$75,000; other lake harbors in New York, \$10,000; Dunkirk harbor, New York, \$40,000; St. Anthon's Falls
and the Upper Mississippi, \$75,000; the Des Moines Rapids,
Mississippi River, \$40,000; the Rosk Island Rapids,
Mississippi River, \$40,000; the Rosk Island Rapids,
Mississippi River, \$40,000; the Osage River, Missouri and Arkansas rivers, \$100,000; the Harbor of refuge, Sturgeon
Bay Canal, \$40,000; the Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas rivers, \$100,000; the Wissiana, \$60,000;
the Missouri and the Ohio, \$100,000; the
Ohio River, \$200,000; the fails of the Ohio River, \$100,000;
the Upper Monongahela River, West Virginia, \$66,000;
Cumberland River, below Nashville, Tenn. \$25,000; the Tennessee,
below Chattanooga, \$25,000; the mouth of the Mississippi, \$100,000;
removing the raft in Red River, Louislana, \$60,000;
removing the raft in Red River, Louislana, \$6 contingencies, \$100,000.

The second section directs the examination and surveys of numerous takes and rivers.

Section 3 directs the examination and surveys of numerous lakes, rivers and harbors.

Mr. Hararoon, dem.) of W. Yn., moved to insert \$50,000 for the Great Kanawha River, West Virginia. Rejected—

yeas 79, nays 85.
Mr. Holman, (dem.) of Ind., moved to insert an item appropriating \$100,000 for the Louisville and Portland Canal, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury 2 assume the control and management of the canal; the tolis on steam vessels to be thereafter reduced to twenty free cents per ton, and on all other vessels in proportion.

After a long discussion Mr. Holman's amendment was adopted and the item of \$100,000 for the Falls of the Ohio River was struck out.

Mr. Wisson, (rep.) of Indiana, chairman of the Select Committee on Union Pacific Railroad and

Committee on Union Pacific Railroad and CREPIT MOBILISE MATTERS, gave notice that he would on Monday next move to suspend the rules and pass the bil reported by that committee, as the House was not making much progress on the River and Harbor bil and was impatient to adjourn.

Mr. Rawyrs moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill with the following amendments:—Inserting an item of \$50,000 for the channel of the Delaware River at Fort Miffin bar; reducing the item for the channel of the Delaware River at the Horse-shoe Shoals from \$100,000 to \$50,000; inserting an item of \$15,000 for removing the sandbar at the entrance to \$15,000 for surveys, examinations and contingencies from \$100,000 to \$125,000.

55,000. motion was rejected—yeas 101, nays 64—not two-in the affirmative.

Burism, of Massachusetts, desired consent to have ouse bill to distribute the Geneva award substituted

THE SENATE'S C. M.

Plous Patterson and the Reverend Harlan Again Examined-They Have Bad Memories-John B. Alley Recalled.

Washington, Feb. 22, 1873. Senator Morrill's special committee to inquire into the distribution of Crédit Mobilier stock among Senators resumed its session this morning at half-past ten o'clock, and Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, was recalled. The letter of Mor-ton, Bliss & Co. to him of May 12, 1871, and the receipt given to Mr. Ames by that firm, published in

ton, Bliss & Co. to him of May 12, 1871, and the receipt given to Mr. Ames by that firm, published in these despatches of Wednesday, were shown to the Senator, and he testified that he had no recollection of having seen either of them; the stock certificate he never saw until a few days ago, when he received it from Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. After a seeret session of half an hour John B. Alley was sworn, and he was asked if he had any knowledge that the MONEY GIVEN MR. HARLAN BY DURANT was paid by the Union Pacific Railroad Company; witness replied he had not; he became a director in the road in 1867, and the money was given in 1865; witness heard from either Oakes Ames or Oliver Ames that Durant claimed the money from the road, and replied it was an outrage for the company for example of the company for the company for the company for the company for any such blil; had a conversation with Mr. Harlan about the money, and Mr. Harlan said if that is a company affair I want to pay it back—I don't want to receive any money from the company for any such purpose; Mr. Harlan said if that is a company affair I want to pay it back—I don't want to receive any money from the company; heard nothing about the matter since; in the conversation with Mr. Harlan had received checks from Dr. Durant, and that Durant was now expecting or proposing to charge the amount to the company; Mr. Harlan admitted that he had received the money, but said he had no idea that it was to be charged to the company; if so he would have returned it; could not remember the date of the conversation with Mr. Harlan, but thought it was in the Spring of 1867; did not remember of having any conversation with Mr. Harlan, but thought it was in the Spring of 1867; did not remember of having any conversation with Hon. H. L. Dawes on the subject; to the present knowledge

of witness Dr. Durant never made any claim upon the road to have the money returned.

Recess until half-past one o'clock.

The committee reassembled at half-past one o'clock, and the examination of Mr. Alley was resumed. He had no means of fixing the date of the conversation between Mr. Harlan and Himself. The witness was examined at some length as to the operations of the Credit Mobilier, but his testimony was only a repetition of that before the House Committee.

House Committee,
Senator Harlan was recalled and testified that he
never was a formal candidate for the Senate; Dr.
Durant, in his conversation with witness said he
wanted to contribute towards the Iowa election;
it was understood among the friends of witness
that his name was to be used for the Senate.
Adjourned until ten o'clock on Monday.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Social Events of the Past Week in the Capital-Bails and Dinners and Gergestion for a Masked Ball.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1873. Another week of the fashionable season has been delightfully danced away, and society is preparing to give a triumphant close to its gay and festive scenes, like the conclusion of one of Verdi's over tures, ere the matin bells, a week from next Wednesday, announce the Lenten season of fasting

The past week has been so gloriously stormy as to blockade the clerks and boarding house people, who venture when the walking is good to crowd themselves into society, and as those who are entitled to the entrée are becoming well acquainted with each other their enjoyment is great. On Mon day night Mrs. Judge Strong, of the Supreme Court, had a very pleasant party, graced by the portly old Turveydrops of the legal profession, and that same evening

MEMENTO MORI, the Japanese Minister, gave a dinner at Wormley's, followed by a reception, with the remnants of the dinner served up for a supper. Mori is a clever little milk and molasses-colored gentleman, with almond eyes and hair like the mane of a truck fortunately he has fallen here into the hands of the educationalists, who have made him believe that he has a mission to educate the Niphonese, and who use him to advance their own ends. Of course this tribe was out in full force at Mori's entertain ment, and they made it a heavy and stupid affair. On Tuesday night the only entertainment was the Jeffries' german at the hospitable home of General Jeffries in Scott place, where Miss Jeffries has given some of the most delightful dances of the Winter. It was to be regretted that two of the gentlemen present had a little misunderstanding about which was the favored partner of one of the belles present, and it was feared at one time that there might be a demand for pistols and a visit to Bladensburg the next morning; but through the intervention of mutual friends the affair was hushed up and the angry fellows were pacified into hand shaking. Their only fear, you know, was that some of these newspaper chaps, you know, might get hold of it. On Wednesday it was to have been the thing to go to the Capitol and witness the counting of the votes, but

Capitol and witness the counting of the votes, but it was so stormy that no toilettes could be displayed and those who did go sported water proof suits. Every one wanted to see Butler, but he cleared out. Hooper, of Utah, was visible, however, with the Credit Mobillier men, and it was hard to say which most resembled the other, Poland on the iloor or Sir Edward Thornton in the diplomatic gallery. When the Senators came in with Cofax at their head his doleful face gave a funereal cast to the whole procession, heightened by the downcast looks of Patterson and Pomeroy. The proceedings were, however, very stupid. That night was PRESIDENT GRANT'S RECEPTION at the White House, and as it was the last of the season there was quite a crowd. The President was congratulated on his having been declared elected at the Capitol, and he appeared to be in excellent spirits. Mrs. Grant wore a black velvet evening dress, with white lace, and Mrs. Fish, who stood at her side, wore a light lavender-colored silk dress, trimmed with black lace; the two being as buxom a brace of matrons as one often sees. Miss Neille Grant was dressed in white, with an embroidered sash of white silk, and as she was escorted through the east room by General Phil Sheridan they attracted much attention. Mx. Dan. Dougherty, of Philadelphia, was elegantly dressed in an elaborate dress of blue satin, and there were scores of dames in black velvet and of demoiselles in black satin. If men will wear undertaker-like black, why have not women the right to adopt the same sombre hue? wear undertaker-like black, why have not women the right to adopt the same sombre hue?

The Nevada ball given at the Masonic Temple by Senator Stewart, of that auriferous State, was a crowded and decidedly miscellaneous affair. The hall was elaborately decorated, the music was loud, and the supper was the crowning glory of a Dutch confectioner—all gotten up alike regardless of expense and of good taste. Mrs. Stewart wore a dress of wine colored satin, with heavy flounces of point lace, and her daughter, who made her debut into society, wore a dress of tea rose silk, with a white tulle overskirt embroidered with rosebuds. Mrs. Grant wore a gold-colored silk, with flounces of black lace, while Miss Nellie Grant looked well in a becoming lemon colored tarleton, looped up with artificial flowers. The press was out in great strength, nearly every respectable journalist in the city being present, and one of them had in his pocket some slips of paper on which were written accounts of his wife's dress. Taken as a whole, it was not equal to the government ball given last year to the Japs, or the hop at Willard's Hotel. It must have cost a heap of money, though.

ment ball given last year to the Japs, or the hop at Willard's Hotel. It must have cost a heap of money, though.

THE OREGON RECEPTION at the residence of Attorney General Williams on Friday night was a decided improvement on the Nevada bail of the previous evening. Mrs. Williams is, beyond doubt, the most attractive as well as the best looking of "the Cabinet ladies," and her parlors are always crowded when open to her hosts of friends. She wore a becoming light pink silk dress, trimmed with point lace, and received with her usual courtesy. To have enumerated the guests, one would only have had to take a copy of Major Poore's "Congressional Directory," and erased the Crédit Mobilier penitents who go to the Capitol as before but don't show their heads in society. Although the spacious apartments were crowded, it was noted that this Oregon reception was the success of the season thus far. Besides these prominent entertainments the week has been enlivened by a reception at General Sherman's, a dance at Assistant Secretary Richardson's, and

SAM WARD'S EPICURBAN DINNERS at Welcker's restaurant, where he shows Congressmen how to eat and drink, giving course after course and rare vintage after rare vintage, ustil, with the chasse cafe and cigars, there comes a pleasant suggestion that a few votes in such a direction on the treaty will be acceptable. What brute could refuse, after such an eat and drink; Next week the feature is to be a ball at the Cooke House, on the distant heights of Georgetown, where the amiable and respectable Governor of this District resides. He is a good, though not a great man, and the lobby occasionally deceive him terribly, getting loans on prospective legislation which has no chance of ever being enacted. If history ever gets hold of the "Ohio Financial Ring," of which Governor Cooke and Chief Justice Chase were the head and front, it will show a profitable run of business. But after all the Governor is as honest as most men. He resides in a large chateaulike honse, and it will be crowded

THE ALABAMA TROUBLES.

Judge Busteed on the Construction of the Enforcement Act.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 22, 1873. Both houses of the Alabama Legislature have adourned until Monday in honor of Washington's

United States upon the affidavit of Hunter, member of the Legislature, charging L. E. Parsons Speaker, and Williams, member of the Legislature, with conspiracy to prevent the election of United with conspiracy to prevent the election of United States Senator, refused to quash the proceedings. He said, "On ten occasions in Alabama this Court has construed the Enforcement act in Ku Klux cases. This community at first was startled at the idea that so wide and comprehensive a meaning could be attached to this act. The editors of various newspapers said it was too terrible to be borne, but this Coart reiterated the opinion advanced until that opinion became its settled law. There is no considerable right which may be enjoyed by a citizen of which he may be deprived by the act of others that this act does not apply to. Whoever in any such manner as set forth by said act oppresses, threatens or interferes with that right, comes under the law. The Court still holds this position. The only question in these cases is, have two or more conspired to deprive any one of a right? A motion is made to quash the warrant issued on the affidavit, on the ground that the crime charged in the same does not come under the act of Congress. The Court cannot take the view presented by defendant's counsel, that the right of a representative to vote in the election of United States Senator is not an individual right; and to say that a Legislature can corruptly deprive a people of the right to representation in Congress is preposterous, and the motion to quash is denied.

The case is progressing to-day in the United States District Court.

Judge Busteed has discharged Parsons and Williams, arrested on a charge of conspiring to prevent the election of a United States Senator. States Senator, refused to quash the proceedings.

SAMANA BAY.

The Meaning of the Mysterious Movements of the St. Domingo Ring-What is Expected To Be Accomplished by the Samana Company and with What View-Annexation To Be Effected in a Boundabout Way.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1873. I have been for some time trying to find out what those strange and mysterious movements on the St. Domingo and Samana Bay checker-board meant. The ripplings here and there on the surface were significant enough to those who understood them, but what there was at the bottom remained a secret to the outside world. We had letters from the good Dr. Howe, who takes a rosy and practical view of anything relating to the future of St. Domingo. The equally good Professor White, of the Cornell University, and that great outspoken materialist, Ben Wade, were here holding frequent consultations with the great man of the Executive Mansion and his military diplomat, Babcock. Other high priests of the St. Domingo enterprise (I will not say Ring) were here, exhibiting letters from Baez and Fabens, and holding mysterious consultations at the Executive Mansion, and sounding certain members of Congress as to how they stood on the St. Domingo question. The potent influences of champagne suppers were also resorted to, it being very well understood that a Congressman's stomach, as well as his pockets, render him open to conviction. Still what line of action those mysterious movements in the political and diplomatic atmosphere of Washington indicated remained unsolved by the newspaper men. They all pointed in the direction of St. Domingo, but just how the thing was going to develop itself on the surface was what outsiders could not understand.

In addition to the mysterious movements desecond and very much enlarged edition of Fabens & Cazneau's "American and West India Company." I say second edition, for the same firm of "political jockeys," as Charles styles them, flourished for a short time about twelve years ago at No. 6 Pine street, and then went the way of all bubbles, leav ing a large number of disconsolate purchasers to purchasers now reside in Washington, and express an earnest desire to exchange their stock in "American and West India Company"

in "American and West India Company"
No. 1 for stock in "American and
West India Company" (enlarged) No. 2.
I can understand perfectly well what all that
flourish of trumpets over this newly organized
company, with its heavy swell names, its greatly
enlarged (?) capital and its American colony at
Samana Bay means. I can understand also what
these "political jockeys" mean when they say all
their business will hereafter be conducted on
A SOUND COMMERCIAL DASIS.
Nominally it means that they will make a show of
Americanizing and developing the wonderful
resources of St. Domingo, and by so doing
create a great and wealthy monopoly, in which investment will secure large profits. What it really
means is, that there are still living in and about
Wall street a large number of greenhorns ready to
part with their surplus cash where such magnificent prospects are offered as the possession of an
island containing untold wealth. The story of
the future of St. Domingo, as told by these "political
jockeys," is brilliant and fascinating in the highest
degree. You have only to take stock and leave the
rest to time. No wonder, then, that President
Grant's political imagination was dazzled by the
prospect.
Changing the subject a little, I think I have to-

degree. You have only to take stock and leave the rest to time. No wonder, then, that President Grant's political imagination was dazzled by the prospect.

Changing the subject a little, I think I have today got at what all these strangers and mysterious movements mean. You will remember that Buchanan, Soule, Sanders and other manifest destiny apostles set their hearts on Cuba, and made converts to their cause by raising the motto, "Cuba must be ours." We must annex Cuba, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." This was in reality the policy of the freebooter, and in giving expression to it at the Ostend Convention Mr. Buchanan and his confrèrys incurred the censure of Europe. The people of this country, however, took a very different view of this subject, and instead of censuring Mr. Buchanan for his boid expression of opinion in relation to Cuba used it as an element of great strength in the campaign which elected him President. The people were then, and are now, in sympathy with Cuba, not St. Domingo. Indeed, they regard her with indifference, and have no te in .common with her people. But they would still hall with joy any word of sympathy the administration might let drop for struggling Cuba.

But Cuba seems to have no attractions, military, political or commercial, for President Grant. His heart and thoughts are

FIXED ON ST. DOMINGO.

He does not take defeat kindly; and it is said by his friends that when he sets his mind on a thing he keeps it there until he gains his purpose. Having then made this St. Domingo scheme the pet measure of his administration, he is not inclined to relinquish it without another struggle, and more especially because Charles Summer is his great opponent. He was urged by friends of the measure to recommend the annexation of St. Domingo in his Message to Congress at the opening of the session. But he was too shrewd not to see that it would be bad policy to do so. In short, he deared that the press and the people might misconstrue his motives as they had done befere, and advi

ter dropped to all outward appearance. It must not be thought from this that either the administration or

THE "POLITICAL JOCKEYS"

who are working up the St. Domingo scheme consider the programme, in other words, to tide the measure over into the next Congress, which, it is held, will be more inclined to support the administration in this, its pet scheme, and render success certain. It is not only annexation these "political jockeys" want, but, as one of their own agents expresses it, an appropriation of six million dollars "to fix the preliminaries and square off contingencies." The most essential thing to the success of this grand scheme, however, is to keep the usurper Baez permanently in power. To do that they require force enough to insure him against revolution. This can only be done through a the first interpretain them by our government. The American colony which the company purpose to establish at Samana Bay will be used as a cover under which future political movements are to be carried on. It will also afford the administration a tangible excuse for keeping a naval force in the waters of St. Domingo, nominally to protect these increasing American interests, but really to act as a means of overawing the people and keeping Baez in power. This, it must be confessed, is not the best use our navy might be put to; but it is the most desirable one for the interests of the speculators. Thus you will see that President Grant will have extended what is virtually a protectorate over St. Domingo, Baez included, and no thanks to the Forty-second Congress. And this protectorate he will continue until he gets a Congress that will favor annexation.

OBSEQUIES OF THE REV. JOHN BREEN.

Great Concourse of Priests-Funeral Oration by Dr. Brann.

On Friday, February 21, the Church of the Annunciation, Manhattanville, was draped in mourning, in honor of the remains of its pastor, which reposed on a catafalque in the centre aisie. At half past ten o'clock priests of New York and the neighboring dioceses, to the number of 100, clad in cassock and surplice, took their seats in the pews neighboring dioceses, to the number of 100, clad in cassock and surplice, took their seats in the pews on either side of the corpse, and chanted the solemn hymns of the office pro depunctis. After the last requiescat in pace the Rev. Father Clowry, of St. Gabriel, East Thirty-seventh street, celebrated the mass of requiem. He was assisted by the Rev. Martin O'Flaherty, deacos, and the Rev. William A. O'Neill, sub-deacen. The Rev. Dr. Brann, pastor of the Church of St. Elizabeth, Washington Heights, delivered an eloquent panegyric on the learning and virtues of the deceased. He reviewed the career of Father Breen irom the day he left his native county of Wexford, Ireland, to study in the celebrated college of Maynooth. He briefly alluded to his collegiste career and his first mission in Chicago. Of his labors in Manhattanville, during the past fourteen years, Dr. Brann speke in feeling and eloquent language. He said that the best that can be said of any man is said when his intimate friends and schoolfellows refuse to preach his panegyric lest their pent-up feelings should give way and their sobs choke their utterance. And such was the reason why he had been asked to speak of the deceased. His lifelong friends in the priesthood dare not trust their feelings to speak of him in public. A nobler tribute deceased brother in the ministry."

After the last absolution had been given by the Rev. Father Clowry the funeral procession formed

and the remains of the deceased pastor of the Church of the Annunciation, Manhattanville, were conveyed to the clerical vault under St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mulberry street.

FATAL STAGE ACCIDENT.

A Lively Tilt Between a Coroner and a Dissenting Juror.

An inquest was held by Coroner Herrman yester.

day, touching the death of Caleb M. Cackett, aged forty years, who died at his boarding hou Cortlandt street, on the 9th instant, from injuries sustained by being run over by a stage the previous evening, in Broadway, opposite St. Paul's church. The evidence showed that he had just emerged from a liquor saloon and was in the act of crossing Broadway when he was knocked down by the pole of a stage, supposed to be one of the Madison avenue line. One front wheels of the vehicle passed over his chest, but he was able to arise and go to his boarding house, where he died the following day from inter nal hemorrhage from blood vessels ruptured by the accident. After running over the man the driver of the stage passed on and did not report the fact

accident. After running over the man the driver of the stage passed on and did not report the fact to his employers.

An attempt was made during the inquest to show that the deceased was intoxicated when run over, but the evidence upon this point was of a conflicting nature. It was also doubtful as to whether the stage was one of the Madison avenue or the Ninth avenue line, witnesses only being able to swear that the words "Twenty-third street" were painted upon it. It was, however, shown that the venicle was not proceeding at a rapid rate.

In charging the jury the Coroner intimated that the weight of testimony tended to show that the deceased was intoxicated and that the fatal occurrence was of a purely accidental nature and unavoidable on the part of the driver. At this point Thomas C. Kennedy, one of the jurors, objected to the Coroner's charge, and wanted to know if private citizens were not entitled to protection against moneyed corporations. He also somewhat hotly contended that, even if the deceased was intoxicated, that fact would constitute no excuse for the driver, and should not exempt the stage company from censure. The Coroner warmly replied that he had simply charged in accordance with the evidence; that he wanted the jury to impartially consider all the evidence, and to render a fair and just verdict, as he would accept no other.

The jury then retired, and, after a few moments, returned, when five of the jury rendered a verdict of "death from accidental injuries in being run over by an unknown stage." Kennedy objected to this verdict, and said that he was satisfied that the deceased was run over by a Madison avenue stage, and that the proprietors of that line ought to be censured.

The Coroner told him that he was at liberty to write out a senarga a variety to

censured.

The Coroner told him that he was at liberty to write out a separate verdict for himself, which he did. His verdict, was, however, very indefinite. It indicated "one of the stage lines running between Twenty-third street and the Wall street and South Ierries," which would include every line except the one running to Fulton ferry. It also falled to convey any censure, but the juror seemed satisfied with it, and the inquest was concluded without further incident.

NEW YORK CITY.

The police arrested 1,334 persons during the past

Fire Marshal McSpedon reports twenty-four fires during the past week, the loss upon which is esti-mated at \$7,300, and the estimated insurance

Ten cases of smallpox were reported to Dr. Janes, City Sanitary Inspector, during the past week. Three deaths occurred from the same dis-

Thieves entered the premises of H. Danziger & Co., No. 1,238 Broadway, night before last, and stole property valued at \$2,250. The police are looking for them. Alexander Ross, aged ten years, died at the resi-

dence of his parents, No. 523 East Twelfth street,

yesterday, from burns caused by his clothing taking fire, on Thursday. An inquest will be held to-John Seeback, aged thirty-eight years, a native of the United States, was found dead in bed, at two o'clock yesterday morning, by his wife, at their residence. No. 450 Seventh avenue. Coroner Young will hold an inquest. Death is supposed to have resulted from natural causes.

Felina Tate, colored, aged eighty-eight years, a native of the United States, died yesterday at No. 309 Mulberry street, presumably from old age; but, as her physician had not been in attendance long enough to give a certificate as to the cause of death, an inquest will be held to-day.

James Donabue, Superintendent of the Free La. oor Bureau, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, makes the following report of business for the week ending February 22:—Applications for employment, 720; of these there were 114 males and 606 females; male help required, 53; female, 579; situations provided for 66 males and 404 females; whole number of situations procured for the week, 560.

shoreman, residing at 12 Hamilton street, disappeared in a mysterious manner about a fortnight peared in a mysterious manner about a fortnight ago. On the 13th inst. the body of an unknown man was found in the East River, at the foot of Grand street, and taken to the Morgue; but, through the neglect of the police, no notice was sent to the Coroner's office. Yesterday, however, Mr. John T. Toal, Clerk of the Board of Coroners, was informed that the body was at the Morgue and had been identified as that of West. He immediately procured the necessary burial papers for the relations of the deceased and the funeral will take place to-day, under the management of Pilgrim Lodge of Odd Fellows, of which the deceased was a member.

BRIGHAM, THE COWARD.

A Few Reasons Why the Mormons Will Never Resist the United States Troops-Unlimited Sway Unscrupulously Exercised.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Prom the tenor of your Utah despatches and the

comments on them in the press many persons will very naturally infer that a conflict between the people of Utah and the military power of the government is imminent. Such a conflict, it is confidently predicted, can never by any possibility take place during the lifetime of Brigham Young. "The President," as he loves to be called and as his adherents love to call him, is very taiented, exceedingly cunning, vain, selfish and perfectly unscrupulous. He holds the Mormon population literally in the hollow of his hand. The mass of them will do anything hand. The mass of them will do anything he says, and sometimes need only a wink or a wave of the hand to act. But he is, withal, the most arrant coward, and with fox-like sagacity knows just when to run. He has never failed in any singic instance when met by a firm, decided stand on the part of a United States official to back out of any position he might have assumed, no matter how much bluster he had up to that peint used, and this retrograde movement has always been made in the nick of time, when his cunning intellect told him he could safely go no further. That he is a coward is amply shown by the dastardly and cruel manner in which he has always treated persons who were in his power and in his way. Brigham Young, therefore, will never permit a conflict to commence between his people and the forces of the United States. He may bluster, as he did in 1857, and declare that no army shall enter the City of the Saints, but when the army reaches there it will find, as it did then, the guilty leaders flying from the place. Or he may swear (literally) that no United States of the may swear (literally) that no United States of the may swear (literally) that no United States of the may swear (literally) that no United States of the may swear (literally) that no United States of the may swear (literally) that no United States of the may swear (literally) that no United States of the may swear (literally) that no United States of the may swear (literally) that no United States of the may swear (literally) that no United States of the may swear (literally) that no United States of the may swear (literally) that no United States of the may swear (literally) that he will quietly yield, as he did a few months ago. During his litetime, then, no conflict can have but one termination. But he will fight as leng as he lives, through others, and will push them to the very verge of temerity. Like Artenus Ward, but with a bigger bank to draw on he is "will have been literally literally literally literally literally literally liter he says, and sometimes need only a wink or a wave of the hand to act. But he is, withal, the most ar-

ROSENZWEIG.

Another Attempt to Release the Notorious Criminal on a Legal Technicality as to the Recent Finding of the Grand Jury.

Application to the Supreme Court for a Writ of Prohibition.

Since the General Term of the Supreme Court reversed the conviction of the notorious abortionist Jacob Rosenzweig his counsel, Mr. William F. Howe, has sought to secure the prisoner's release by insisting that the law of 1869, under which Rosenzweig was tried and convicted, had been by the statute of 1872 repealed, and that the law now in force could not avail the prosecuting authorities, it being ex post facto; that is to say, inoperative for the reason that the law could not apply, because it was not enacted at the time of the mission of the horrible crime. It seems that Recorder Hackett concluded that Mr. Howe's objections as to the repeal of the statute of 1869 were good; but, in order not to thwart the due adminis tration of justice and let loose upon the community this hardened criminal, Recorder Hackett requested the District Attorney to lay the facts before the Grand Jury and secure an indictment against Rosenzweig for murder in the first degree. Tais was complied with and the result effected which was published in yesterday's Herald. Mr. Howe claims, however, that the indictment for murder has no validity. He has accordingly applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of prohibition to prevent the trial for murder in the first degree. and bases his application on the following peti-

polled to the supreme Court for a writ of prominition to prevent the trial for murder in the first degree, and bases his application on the following petition:—

Court of General Sessions of the Peace of the Crit And Court of New York:—Witham F. Howe, as counsel for Jacob Rosenzweig, President the Supreme Court of the State of New York:—Witham F. Howe, as counsel for Jacob Rosenzweig, presents the petition of Jacob Rosenzweig, and respectfully shows to this honorable Court, that he was indicted for having, on the 25th day of Augusta Roselby, and was on the 25th day of Augusta Roselby, and was on the 25th day of Augusta Roselby, and was on the 25th day of October, 1371, duly arraigned upon the said indicted General Sessions of the Peace and Jail Delivery 14th of and for the city and county of New York, on that day, by and before the Honorable John K. Hackett, Recorder of the said city, and a jury then and there empanelled, and was then and there, by said jury, found guilty of the State Prison at hard labor for the term of seven years. And this defendant, your petitioner, further shows to this honorable Court, that subsequently to the said trial, conviction and sentence, your petitioner applied to the State Prison at hard labor for the term of seven years. And this defendant, your petitioner, further shows to this honorable Court, that subsequently to the said trial, conviction and sentence, your petitioner applied to the State Prison at hard labor for the term of seven years. And this defendant, your petitioner, pursuant to the ladgment and sentence in this action, was confined in the State Prison at hard labor for the term of seven years. Prison and sentence of the proceedings therein, and during the pendency of such proceedings beiore said Court your petitioner, pursuant to the ladgment and sentence in this action, was confined in the State Prison at hard ladged critical and sentence in this action, purpose the said Court for the Frison and the purpose the said Court for the form of the form of the form of the which reference is had; and this defendant, your petitioner, further shows to this honorable Court that, notwithstanding the repeat of the act of 1899 (the same being the only statute of the State of New York applicable to the offence charged in the indictment in this action and requisite for the punishment of the same by the act of April 6, 1572, herein before referred to, and the interposition of the said special plea in bar as aforesaid, His Honor, the said Recorder, has announced his decision thereon and determination to again put this defendant, your petitioner, on his trial upon the said indictment for the commission of the offence charged therein. Wheretore this defendant, your petitioner, prays that an order may issue out of this honorable Court, directed to Benjamin K. Phelps, Esq. District Attorney of the city and county of New York, requiring him to show cause, at a special term of this Court, to be held at the new Court House, in the city and county of New York, requiring him to show cause, at a special term of this Court, to be held at the new Court House, in the city and county of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1573, why a writ of prohibition should not issue out of this Court enjohing, restraining and prohibiting him from the further prosecution of this defendant upon the said indictment and for the offence charged therein in him and in this action by the indictment therein and the special plea interposed thereix, and why the said issue so feined by the said indictment and special plea should not be removed from the said Court of General Sessions of the Peace to the General Term of the Supreme Court, there to be heard and determined, and to any other or further order in the premises which to this honorable Court may seem requisite and necessary.

Of Counsel for said Jacob Rosenzweig.

City and County of New York, could be not be interested in the contents thereof, and that the same is true of his own the contents thereof, and that the same is true of his own the contents thereof, and that

the writ of prohibition next Tuesday morning, be fore Judge Davis, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Howe insists he will carry his point. ARREST OF A POSTMASTER FOR EMBEZ

HILLSBORO BRIDGE, N. H., Feb. 22, 1873. Charles Gillis, Postmaster at Hillsboro, was arrested to-day by United States Marshal Patterson for embezzling the mails.

AN INTERESTING CASE OF INSANITY. A Brother of Hon. T. A. R. Nelson in &

Tennessee Asylum.

A correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal recently made a visit to the Tennessee Lunatio Asylum, in Nashville, and reports the following in-

nail recently made a visit to the Tennessee Lunatic Asylum, in Nashville, and reports the following interesting case:—

Moses Nelson has been confined in the asylum here for three years past. He is a brother of Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, is fifty years of age, and was sent from Knoxville, where he resided at the time. The exciting cause of his insanity is the ownership of several thousand acres of "white-top lands" in East Tennessee, which he is anxious to dispose of at a good round sum. I am told that he is really the owner of these oroad (and steep) acres; yet they are valuable only on account of their undeveloped mineral wealth. He remarked to one of the committeemen that he had been offered \$6,000,000 for the tract, but the sum was fearfully inadequate. This same committeemen—a old acquaintance of Nelson—thinks the patient is quite as sane as he has been for twenty years past, and that he is confined more especially on account of a morbid disposition for blood-letting, his family, during his paroxysms of insanity, being in great danger of bodily harm. His appeals to the committee to release him from confinement bordered on the eloquent. "I know," said he, "you have come here on purpose to turn me out. The constitution of my country guarantees me an impartial trial by a jury of my peers, yet I have been incarcerated without an opportunity to confront my accusers." He demanded to be released; but it this was denied him he must be furnished with knives and pistols for protection. He could hear nothing but whispers of a desire to murder him; day and night his enemies were on his track, and pistols and ammunition he must have. One cause of their enmity was that he had recently been appointed a Major General in the United States Army, and his enemies were determined to forestall his promotion. He had heard it whispered that he was "General Beauregard's pap," but he would "bore some of them" if they didn't leave him alone. Nelson's case presents a significant phase of insanity, or rather of the predisposing