# WASHINGTON.

Prepared for the Great Struggle on Tuesday.

Poland's Whitewash To Be Tinged with Green.

COLFAX SECURE.

The Judiciary Committee's "No Jurisdiction" Theory.

Ringham, Peters and Shoemaker Explain Why.

The Essex Statesman Prepares the Report.

NO IMPEACHMENT.

Breadful Measures Against Congressional Sinners, on Paper Only.

The President's Budget of Business for the Senate.

THE VICE PRESIDENT ROBBED.

A Professional Gentleman Steals \$4,000 from the Ohristian Statesman.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1873. The Colfax Impeachment-"No Jurisdiction" Theory of the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

When the nine members of the House Committee on the Judiciary concluded a protracted meeting just before midnight last night it was currently believed that something very important had been members have met. The cases of Vice President Colfax and Judges Delahay, Durell and Sherman ten days. The resolution of Mr. Tyner by inference might have meant either Colfax or James Brooks, but, the latter having already been provided for in another way, the duty of the committee toward the former had evidently been under serious consideration. Then the reticence of the members, their positive refusal to talk or say what had been done, and the cold assurance that the press would find out soon enough, led to speculation as to the result of five long hours' delibera-tion. The political complexion of the also added to the speculative interest of the nine Solons of the House. There were the Chairman, Bingham; Wilson, of Indiana; Shoemaker, of Pennsylvania, and Peters, of Maine, who were radical republicans and within the party traces; Butler, who is always radical; Goodrich, of New York, who had liberalized himself out of Congress, and the trio of democrats, Voorhees, Eldridge and Clarkson N. Potter. It was true the report of Poland's committee was no criterion; but why this positive refusal to talk about committee matters—this careful bridling of the tongue? To answer this was the task imposed to-day, and to learn at about what time the articles of impeachment against the Vice President might be pra-

In a pleasant room in the Washington House was found the venerable Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Judge Bingham, hedged about with volumes of the gathered wisdom of a thousand years and numerous copies of the Her-ALD. A cloud of smoke, like an aureola of glory, floated over his silvery locks; there was something indicative of new life in his features; his eye was brighter, his complexion clearer and his voice more impressive.

"Sit down and make yourself at home," was the ordial greeting when once I was across the thresh

old of his apartment.

venerable jurist to save me.

The weather, business before Congress and other minor topics were not breached as preliminary to an attack on the great impeacher, the man who has had more experience in this line than any other member of Congress, so I quickly asked the first question—"What did you do in committee last night that could be repeated without infringing on your agreement?"

"Nothing, sir; and who says to the contrary mis-Here I was in deep water, with no one but this

You are a correspondent for the HERALD, are you? Who writes for that paper with buzzard's

guills, and questions my business transactions with Oakes Ames, or any other man, ch ?" "I was not aware that anybody did; I do not at least, I always write with a Faber No. 2, and prefer

The judge looked at me squared his chair in a

better light, and after expressing himself very plainty about the ignorance of the press generally, but not of the HERALD, as he said that was the only paper he ever read, he said :-

This impeachment business is not so savory as many people would suppose. Let us see. Judge Pickering, of New Hampshire, was impeached about the beginning of this century. After that an attempt was made to impeach Justice Chase, of attempt to impeach United States District Judge Peck. Judge West Humphries, of Tennessee, was convicted of treason during the war, and then came the effort to impeach that great and good man, from the same State, Andrew Johnson, Presiwas the leader, and, as you know, not so successful with the last as with the first. Now let us go back again, for I suppose you want to know what the prospect is of impeaching Colfax. Well, somewhere about 1795 Tennessee had a Senator named Blount, whom it was decided could not be impeached; and John Smith, a Senator from Ohio, concerned in Burr's conspiracy, failed to be expelled for lack of votes. But the case which brings us to the point is that of Senator Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, who was charged with certain grave oftences, committed before his election to the Senate; and the Senate, acting under the precedent of British Parliament, decided that it had no purisdiction over offences not committed while a Senator was not a member of that body."

This last remark brought the question to an issue, and I asked for its application.

quires us to ascertain whether any officer of government has been guilty of effences for which should be impeached. If Mr. Colfax was guilty of accepting bribes while Speaker of the House he might have been expelled for offence; but as he could not impeached then, but only expelled, in Vice President. I told you the Senate decided in the case of one of its ewn members that it had no turisdiction over the alleged offences of its memsers not committed during their connection with the Senate. The resolution is peculiarly worded and refers to Mr. Brooks quite as plainly as to Mr. Colfax. Mr. Brooks held a civil office at one time as Government Director of the Pacific Railroad this that I have no purpose in saying that he did, or that I think he didj-if he violated the law he could have been impeached by the Congress then onice, but with that Congress a

nittee cite the case of John Wilkes, of the British House of Commons, in support of their recom-mendations against Ames. It is not for me now to say what I may say when that report is discussed, but the fact is that the word 'expunged'—expunged, sir, was written over the very record ap-pealed to by the committee."

Here Mr. Bingham invoked an old volume full of

reference marks, giving evidence that his experience in impeachment matters had not been forgotten, and the celebrated words of Junius were

quoted with a vim.
"But what I asked about—the evidence before Judge Poland's Committee concerning his veracity 711

"That, I must confess I do not understand; unless it is that Judge Poland wants to prove Ames guilty of perjury to sustain the other charge of

"Then I understand that you are convinced your committee has no jurisdiction over the acts of present officers of the government not committed during their present term of ofice?"

"That is my opinion." Respecting his own connection with the Credit Mobilier matter Mr. Bingham expressed himself as freely and plainly as before the committee. He was sorry it had not yielded a larger dividend, and emphatically denounced the accusation that he hadbeen governed by improper motives. He had nothing to conceal, and the report let him alone. There were strange inconsistencies in it, which would probably provoke a long and carnest discussion. As for the report of his own committee, the work of preparing had been confided to General Butler, and he felt sure the sentiment of the ommittee would not differ in the main from what he had repeated.

Mr. Peters Thinks Ditto.

John A. Peters, another member of the commit-tee, in response to the question as to what passed said:—"We had four cases before us, namely, those of Judge Durell, Judge Sherman, Judge Delahay and Schuyler Colfax. The case of Judge Durell we did not touch at all, and I do not think that any action will be taken on that matter. It will probably remain on the calendar and die out. As to the case of Judge Delahay, committee has unanimously decided to report articles of impeachment against him. General Butler, who is drawing up the report, has specially urged this, and the committee are of opinion that the evidence warrants the impeachment of Delahay. The committee then considered Judge Sherman's case, but reached no conclusion I think, however-and this is also the opinion of enough to take action. Judge Sherman ought first to be heard in his own defence before the committee take such a grave step as to report articles of impeachment against him. As there are only a few days left of the session his case cannot be committee will therefore recommend that it be referred to the next House for consideration. In the third case—that of Vice President Colfaxthe committee is pretty nearly unanimous that it cannot report articles of impeachment against him on the ground that Congress has no jurisdiction over the conduct of Congressmen and officers of the government previous to their election for the pres-

"But is not Congress the guardian of its own honor? Does not one of its acts say that any member who brings Congress into disgrace is a subjec

"I think that Congress has an arbitrary power to expel members or impeach officers of the govern-ment; but it would not be discreet and legally

"Then there will be no minority report?" "No. I think there will be no necessity for one and upon this same technical ground the majority of the House will not vote for the expulsion of any of the members implicated in the Crédit Mobiller. Oakes Ames. He is drawing up the report of the committee, and it will be quite a vigorous one. We shall meet again to-morrow morning, and the report will be presented on Tuesday."

"Apart from the technical objection of jurisdic tion, do you think, sir, that the evidence against Colfax justifies his impeachment ?"

"I do not think that the evidence of Oakes Ames alone would convict him before any court of law. Mr. Ames has doubtless prevaricated; he has been very unscrupulous in his testimony, giving different versions at different times about the connection of the implicated members with the Credit Mobilier, although I think that his last version was the true one, and that there is circumstantial evidence against Colfax beyond Ames testimony. Still there is a legal doubt, though of law the accused is entitled to the benefit of it. I believe that public opinion will deal with Colfax

"Would the judgment of your committee have been different ir Fernando Wood's resolution had

"I do not think that would have made any differ-

ence. The republican majority did not want to have the resolution from the democratic side; but Tyner's substitute really amounted to the same thing, and it would be of little use to report the hment of Colfax, because there is no time left for Congress to take any action whatever in the matter." How the Member from Wilkesbarre

Feels About It.

The conversation of your correspondent with Mr. Shoemaker, a member also of the next House, was as follows :-

"How will the report of your committee dea with the alleged chief offender, Colfax?"

"We shall not reach a positive conclusion until te-morrow. In the report the committee will propose to lay down some principle as to the right of Congress to expel any member or impeach any officer of the government for offences committed previous to his election to Congress or to a term of omce, as the case may be. The committee have not yet fully determined on the principle which should govern their action on the question of jurisdiction. It will probably be decided at their next meeting to-morrow. It is, however, pretty certain that the littee will not report articles of impeachment against Mr. Colfax. I don't think it would be safe to give Congress the power to expel a member of impeach an officer for any crime committed before his term commenced. If that were allowed there would be no limit to the power of the majority. The safer plan is for the House to take cognizance only of offences committed while the accused is a during his term of office. For any crimes previous election it is safe to presume that those who have elected him have passed judgment upon him. Of course, as a genthing, they understand more the character of the man for whom they vote than Congress; they take the conduct of his whole life from that as to his fitness or unfitness for office and as a general thing they know the man whom they wish to represent them. They don't judge frem one act, but from his whole life. That is the prevalent idea in the committee. Suppose the republicans in the House had only one majority, and they wished to get a majority by which they can suspend the rules and pass any measure they may desire, how easy would it be for them to expel a required number of the opposition by trumping up charges against them. Hence the importance of establishing some general principle on which this power of expulsion can be exercised, so that

the rights of the minority should be respected." Butler Too Busy To Be Disturbed. Having proceeded thus far into the subject before mittee, the astute and vigorous General Butler was next sought at his residence on Fifteenth street. A "piercing piping wind" was walked with doubtful steps toward the office of the Essex statesman. The magnetic influence which sometimes invites a reckless fellow into his pres cace was cut off, not on account of its being Sun-day—certainly not—but because the Lord of the House was engaged. "Engaged to everybody" was the answer of the polite Africanus who guarded the "What is he doing that is so important?" said L. "Don't know, sah; but he can't see any one; dose

thinking perhaps the fellow was more officious

That was periectly clear; but as I was regretting the refusal another member of the Judiciary Comthe refusal another member of the Judiciary com-mittee sought an interview and he, too, was re-fused, and so with all the visitors. This seclusion is the gossip of the city to-night, and a coup de main on Poland's committee is expected. It may be confidently asserted that the report that General Butler is preparing—the judiciary report—and has worked on all day will antagonize Poland's report in every particular. He is to save Oakes Ames; and on the same ground the democratic members will come to the rescue of James Brooks, and while re-viewing the testimony of the committee will draw he distinction alluded to in the above interviews. In these views Potter and Goodrich coincide.

At a late hour to-night Mr. Butler is still engaged in his office, and if the report can be finished and read to the committee in time to-morrow, Mr. Butler will present it immediately after reading the journal. Mr. Bingham will sign it if there is nothing too offensive to his sense and justice in it. He would have prepared it himself were it not that his name is associated with the scandal and respect for the opinions of those whom he esteemed led him to waive the right ne had to the task. It is expected that the report will be a "scorcher," giving the whole pack of speculaters from Dawes down to Patterson and from Wilson up to Ames an unenviable notoriety. Much of the Credit Mobilier matter remains untold, but Butler will probably tell it in his report.

At least seven of the nine members of the com mittee will sign Butler's report, and while its he could not find sufficient grounds on which to base the articles. The report will doubtless have something to say about Henry L. Dawes, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, eneral Garfield, Chairman of the Approp Committee; Samuel Hooper, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency; Mr. Scoffeld Chairman of the Naval Committee, and Mr. Kelley, Chairman of the Centennial Celebration Com-

Judge Durell, of New Orleans, is en route for Washington to prevent action in his case before the Judiciary Committee.
The Report Finished.

The report of General Butler was finished at a late hour to-night, and the committee will ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the charge against Mr. Colfax, and that the resolu tion offered by Mr. Tyner be laid on the table. The report will certainly be presented to-morrow.

The President's Message to the Senate Senatorial, Financial, Diplomatic and Political Changes-Committees To Be Reconstructed and "Impure" Politicians Shut Out.

The President's proclamation calling the Senate together for executive business is issued under authority of the third section of the second article of the constitution, which says that "he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them." The document a verbatim copy, with the exception of the dates and the signatures, of that issued from the State Department by direction of President Lincoln just prior to the close of his first term of office. It has not, therefore any especial significance at the present time, neither are the "objects of interest" of remarkable importance. The neces sity for reviving the joint Mexican Claims Commis sion has been communicated to the Senate in a special message, but there is no time for any action on the subject before the close of the present session. It is also terstood that there is an extradition treaty with Honduras ready for ratification, and that a new treaty with the Dominican Republic, in which the rights of the American colony at Samana Bay are to be guaranteed, may reach here in time to be considered. There will also be a considerable number of nominations to be confirmed, including the heads of departments, all of whom will, in ac cordance with long established usage, tender their resignations on the 3d of March. The postponement by Mr. Boutwell's opponents of the Senatorial elec-tion in Massachusetts until March 11 will embarrass the President, but he will reappoint Mr. Boutwell, and should that gentleman be elected Senator Judge Richardson will be his successor. The friends of Senator Poole, of North Carolina, whose term expires on the 3d of March, have been so clamorous for his appointment to a Cabinet office that they have disgusted the President. Secretary Fish will have a large budget of nomina tions, as he is anxious to rotate a number of our diplomatic and consular representative abroad. Schenck will remain at London, Washburne at Paris, Sickles at Madrid and Jay at Vienna. The Assistant Secretary will keep his won't have Marsh removed from Rome, while Cameron is willing that Boker should remain at Constantinople; but jovial old Nye must be provided for by rotating out Governor Lowe from Pekin or Charley De Long from Jeddo, and a new man must supersede Bassett at Hayti, now a first class mission. The Central and American missions will be much changed, as we need men there who can enlist the different governments in a grand American policy. Ex-Senator Henderson, of Misssori, is spoken of as the probable successor of Mr. Partridge at Rio Janeiro, and had it not been for the Crédit Mobilier scandal, Mr. Bingham would have been sent to Paraguay and Uruguay. Mr. Pile been here, urging his retention at Caracagainst Venezuela has not been altogether satisfactory. Indeed, all of the South and Central American ministers may be rotated. The consular force will certainly be much reconstructed. hoping to obtain the position of Minister to China. will not even return as Consul General, and scores of other Consuls of high and low degree will have to give way to new appointees. The reports of the special agents sent abroad are not favorable concerning a great majority of the Consuis, and new men will be sent who will obey the law and regu

But the Senate, while it will have to sit in judgment on treatles and on nominations, has home work to perform. The expiration of the terms of a number of Senators vacates the chairmanships of a number of important committees. It will be necessary to provide successors for Cote, on the Committee on Appropriations; Pomeroy, on the Committee on Public Lands; Harlan, on the Committee on Indian Affairs and Patterson, on the Committee on the District of Columbia, besides less important chairmanships, held by Nye, Pool, Sawyer and Kellogg. The entire list of Senate committees will be reconstructed in a caucus of republican Senators and then reported to and opted by the Senate. But the Senate will also have to scrutinize the credentials of those newly elected Senators who are said to have "bought in among them Dorsey, of Arkansas; Conover, of Florida : Ingalls, of Kansas ; Pinchback or Warmeth, of Louisiana, Bogy; of Missouri, and Patterson, o South Carolina. Allison, of Iowa, will probably come scorched with Crédit Mobilier, but he may Senators, however, not to admit to a seat any one who cannot show a clean bill of electoral health. It will not answer for the Senate to be tainted as it

The Vice President Robbed of \$4,000 Misfortune never comes singly. Poor Collax can well testify to the truth of this saying. Yesterday afternoon, while he and his father-in-law, Mat thews, were engaged in their respective duties at the Capitol, a plausible, stylishly dressed young man, who had been staying as a guest at Worm-ley's Hotel, walked into Colfax's room, broke his trunk open and helped himself to the valu ables, consisting of four thousand dollars' worth of bonds and coupons. When Colfax returned in the evening the remnant of that happy smile which ornamented his face before the black days of Credit Mobilier was chilled into blank amaze ment. It is not deemed good to mention for the present the registered name of that plausible young stranger, although it was probably, like the Sumce it to say that he is supposed to have taken

immediately after his transaction was executed. He did not leave his future address behind him. room was an umbrella which he left on the bed, and which has been identified as having belonged to him. The thief was a gentlemanly looking man of about thirty-five, with high-toned English airs about him. Some suppose him to have been an emissary from an investigating committee of light-fingered gentry in New York, who preumedly came here in response to Colfax's late challenge to the Poland committee to investigate his household affairs. It is a remarkable coincidence, too, that the value of the bonds and coupons abstracted by the emissary aforesaid should have been \$4,000, the very amount which Colfax is alleged to have received from the liberal government contractor, Nesbitt, as a donation, or, quarterly instalments. The colored gentlemen at Wormley's are very mysterious about the theft, as Mr. Colfax has specially requested that the matter

remain a profound secret.

Utah Has Another Chance Yet. The Utah question will not be disposed of by the House Judiciary Committee this session, and the law must remain as at present until the next sesion of Congress.

Spain and Cuban Slavery-Downing Down on Hasty Measures.

George W. Downing, the well-known representative colored man, has written a letter saying the nnexpected change of government in Spain should estrain for the present our government from declaring belligerent rights to the Cuban patriots; that it refused to grant beligerent rights to them while Spain was a monarchy, upholding slavery, and perfidious in her course towards our government; that the new Republic of Spain should be allowed reasonable time to act for freedom and Cuba; that we should be cautious not judging her unfavorably; that as republicanism is progressing with hopes of success in at least four nations of Europe, we should be careful not to cross and impede its progress in these countries as well as in Cuba and else where. The letter has been written because action has been taken by colored men in different parts of the country on the simple announcement of an intention to issue a call for a national assembling of colored men in Washington on the 3d of March in favor of free dom in Cuba and the declaring of belligerrights to the Cuban patriots. Though no formal call has been issued, a Nationa Assembly will meet to urge Spain to immediately free her slaves, to sympathize with Cuba and to inaugurate further efforts to induce early action on he part of the incoming administration, to the end of securing all citizens of our country in their civil rights.

Comstock's Christianity Refused by the

The Senate cruelly put an end last evening to the topes of a fellow named Comstock, who came here a few weeks ago with a budget of indecent engrav ings and immoral articles, which he professed to have obtained in response to letters which he sent, enclosing money, to parties who advertised them for sale. His first exhibition was at the of that statesman, Sub. Pomeroy, and the leading lights of the Young Men's Christian Association were invited by printed circulars to go there and gaze upon this collection. Then they were displayed in the room of Colfax at the Capitol, and Comstock eloquently descanted on the necessity for a law not only to prevent the sale of the dirty trash, but to suppress all advertisements which did not meet his approval. Even such a law as he desired, said, would be a dead letter the statute book unless there could a special postal agent appointed, who could enforce it. "But," said the virtuous Comstock. "if I receive this appointment I shall entirely reform the advertisements of every newspaper in the country." Alas, for Comstock! He adroitly managed to have the paragraph authorizing the coveted appointment inserted in the Postal Appropriation bill, but when it came before the Senate it alously rejected, and he was left out in the cold with his indecent stock in trade. When the government desires a censor of advertisements or of morals he will doubtless be appointed.

Pictured Glories of the Inauguration Ceremontes. Thousands of persons in distant cities have enaged quarters at hotels and boarding houses for Inauguration week, and large sums have been pai for front rooms on Pennsylvania avenue, from which to see the procession. The arrangements for the ceremonies are fully matured, and will be carried out upon a scale far exceeding any display heretofore attempted in the history of the Republic. There will be almost procession, each preceded by a band of music, and it will form a parade only equalled at the were reviewed here at the closing of the war, in the Spring of 1865. The Inauguration Ball, for which tickets are selling rapidly, will be the grandest ever given in this country. The building s the largest ever erected for such purpose, it being 350 feet in length by 150 feet in width, and its complete appointments for comfort and convenience are unsurpassed. The West Point and Naval Cadeis will attend the ball in force, as will numbers of the officers and members of the other military organizations. The President, Vice-President, Cabinet Ministers, Senators, Representatives, foreign Ministers and distinguished civilians from all parts of the Union will be in attendance. On the 5th of March the President, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy will review West Point and naval cadets. A portion of Pennsylvania avenue will be assigned for their parade and manœuvres. As numerous volunteer organizations will be in attendance it is probable that several of the broad avenues viil be occupied by them in their competition drill. This will afford an opportunity to compare the West Point school with the volunteer system.

Lobbyists Out of Luck. This has been a bad year in the Senate for lobbyists, as well as for Christian statesmen. At the gant losses of lives, of lines of mail steamers to be subsidized, gigantic ship yards to be built with bends guaranteed by government, land-grabbing schemes of all sorts, with scores of other schemes; but as the session draws near to a close they see their nopes extinguished, one after another, until it is evident that some of them must borrow money to pay their fares home.

Indignant Dealers in Spirits. The Internal Revenue Office still has under consideration the appeal presented by importers of iquors against the ruling holding them to be rectiders when they mix wines. The decision will be rendered in a day or two. The representatives of the importers have also had an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject.

Immoral houses are now in full operation in Washington, ready for such visitors as may choose been very successful on a few residents here, and several large robberies have been reported. A large influx of thieves, burglars, pickpockets, &c. are not only expected, but will be duly provided for by a corps of detectives, whose services are considered necessary to the good name of Wash-

The Tax on Banking.

Senator Morrill, of Vermont, recently made a report from the Committee of Finance on the petitions of bankers and merchants for the removal of all taxes whatever on State and national banking institutions. The committee express the opinion that no legislation is at present required on the subject, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the petitions. They say, in concluding their report:-

It is argued that the removal of national taxes It is argued that the removal of national taxes from banks would cheapen or lower the rate of interest paid by those who obtain loans from banks, but it is somewhat doubtful whether or not such a removal would make any appreciable difference to the advantage of the customers of banks. Banks are by no means the sole creditors of the community, nor the sole lenders of money, and they are compelled to lend on as favorable terms as can be obtained elsewhere, or their loanable funds will lie idle.

Banking institutions are intended to be and are institutions for the accommodation of the publict but their mana gers do not forget that their stockholders preier large rather than small dividends, and therefore they seek the highest legal rates of interest compatible with the fuil employment of their capital. They will demand about the usual market rates. The value of money in banks is not exempt from the universal law of supply and demand. Exemption from taxation would not increase the amount or diminish the demand. The rate of interest on capital available for use as money cannot be reduced except by competition, or except by increasing the amount to be loaned, or by diminishing the amount required by borrowers. Those who have money to lend, including the banks, will get the current rates for it. Though it cost the lender much or little, the price for its use will be regulated, not by the forbearance of the government, but by the demand. It is believed by the committee, therefore, that the abandonment of national taxes upon national banks would not be so much a favor to their borrowers as to their stockhoiders, and the latter do not appear to be very greatly oppressed or restrained from receiving reasonable dividends.

It is not even pretended that banks and bankers

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It is not even pretended that banks and bankers are not receiving ample profits from their business; and if it had been, the returns by the Comptroller of the Currency, showing dividends averaging a fraction over ten per cent, for several years past, with a constantly increasing surplus, would have refuted the pretence.

It is very clear, while national banks can loan all their capital, two-thirds of their deposits, and all of their capital, two-thirds of their reserve, that the business of banking need not be unremunerative.

The taxes sought to be repeated on the capital, deposits and circulation of State banks and bankers yielded for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872, \$4,628,220 14; the estimated decrease on account of deductions made by the act of June 6, 1872, is \$825,000; there will remain an estimated yearly moome of about \$3,800,000, to which must be added a similar tax of about six millions of deliars paid by the national banks directly to the Treasury. It will be seen, therefore, that the total amount which it is asked to have surrendered is \$9,800,000, or early \$10,000,000. This may not appear a large sum to the banks and bankers, but it is much larger than can now be well spared for any purpose from the Treasury.

can now be well spared for any purpose from the Treasury.

These petitions also refer to the question of refunding taxes ou dividends, interest and profits earned on or added to the surplus of corporations during the last five months of the year 1870, but the committee refrain from expressing any opinion further than to say if all the schemes for refunding taxes levied during the hard necessities of the recent war were to be favorably considered fresh war taxes would at once have to be again resorted to or the Treasury would become bankrupt.

#### THE HERALD EDITORIALS.

[From the Shreveport (La.) Times, Feb. 15.1 The New York HERALD never has made short editorials a specialty. It has always made it a point to fully and clearly discuss every question of the day and to say all that was to be said on the subject whether it took a quarter of a column or wo columns, but in the lewest possible words. And this is the real character of true journalism Those papers that estimate the value of editorials by their shortness generally have a higher appreciation of brevity than they have of informatic and idea. The New York HERALD is the greatest and most successful newspaper in the world, and it publishes more lengthy and exhaustive editorials

#### THE HERALD IN MAINE.

than any journal we know of.

[From the Machias (Me.) Union, Feb. 18.] The New York HERALD leads all others in this ountry. From its columns we gather news from every portion of the globe, whether habitable or uninhabitable. From the jungles of far-off Airica. from the snow-covered plains of Russia, from the impenetrable swamps of South America, from the ice-locked barbors of Greenland, as well as from the more civilized portions of this mundane sphere, its vast army of correspondents, with their busy brains, never tire of sending us the latest details. can glean everything worthy of note now going on in this bustling world. Politics, literature, science—everything finds a place in its columns. Its expedition under Mr. Stanley, sent out several months since into the wilds of Africa in search of the great traveller and explorer, Dr. Livingstone, has been heard from and the curiosity and sympathy of the world as to the nobie philanthropist's fate gratified. As the great Pacific Railroad is the climax of all railroads and modes of transportation, as the great Atlantic submarine telegraph line is the climax of all telegraph lines and systems for the transmission of intelligence, so is the Naw York Herralt December of the lines of all newspaper enterprises and methods for obtaining all the news in the world. It is a complete and reliable daily history of the world. can glean everything worthy of note now going on

## THE HERALD COMMISSIONER TO CUBA.

[From the Janesville (Wis.) Gazette, Feb. 17.) Some months ago the NEW YORK HERALD sent correspondent to Cuba to report for that journa the condition of the rebel cause, the action of the Spanish authorities in dealing with the rebellion the progress of events in connection therewith and such other matters touching the social or political condition of the island as might have a relation to the all-absorbing topic of the rebellion. It has seemed to be the policy of the Governor General of Cuba to prevent the world from obtaining an accurate knowledge of what years, and particularly to-keep from the press in the Spanish troops practise upon the people under the license of war. Their conduct has been simply all the facts; so its correspondent penetrated to the headquarters of the rebels and furnished interesting and valuable information and unmasked the atrocities of the government. The authorities dared not expel him from the island, but lately notified him that if he passed to and fro across the lines he might be arrested and shot, and decined to be charged with any responsibility on account of his safety. The government was also guilty of the puerile act of ordering its troops into camp when the correspondent joined them for the purpose of reporting the result of the expedition on which they were sent, and the commander declined to move until the reporter had leit. A government that in this age is alraid of the press ought not to exist; and, although we do not want Cuba at present, we snall rejoice in the success of the patriotic Cubans and hope our people and government will do all in their power to assist them. The Hiskalb well says:—"In these modern times republicanism is the refuge of the nations." From the vilianous despotism of Spanish rule in the Antilles the people of Cuba are fleeing and they are making herole sacrifices to cast off the intolerable yoke, and instead of a despotism-supportiny tropical slave labor institute an entirely new social and political structure. The press everywhere will support the Herald in hurling defiance at the cowardly knaves who have threatened the life of its correspondent; also in demanding of our government a firmer and more consistent policy by a speedy recognition of the right of the Cubans who for four years past have successfully resisted the Spanish rule in that island to be regarded and treated as beligreents. Our government and our people cannot afford to have the life of one of our citizens threatened in Cuba. Aside from the interest which will be seriously affected if any one of our citizens who have the humanitarian point of observation, we have important commercial interests which will be seriously affected if any one of our citizens who have the humanitarian point of observation, we have important commercial interests which will be seriously affected if any one of our citizens who have the business of the major of its affairs there is liable to be dared not expel him from the island, but lately

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steamers Kansas and Canandaigua were at Aspinwall on the 13th instant.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA MARKETS.

Sugar—The market opened dull, but closed active and firmer, with only a limited jobbing demand, however, for the United States. Stock in warchouses at Havana and Matanzas, 160,000 boxes and 17,000 thids. Receipts of the week at Havana and Matanzas, 50,000 boxes and 6,000 hids. Receipts of the week from Havana and Matanzas, 17,000 boxes and 6,000 hids. Including 7,700 boxes and 5,100 hids to the United States No. 12 Dutch standard, 10% a 10% reals per arrote Molasses sugar, 7% a 8% reals; tare to good refining 9% a 10 reals; grocery grades, 10% a 10% reals. Muscovado sugar, in ferior to common, 2% a 8% reals; tare to good refining 5% a 10 reals; grocery grades, 10% a 10% reals. Muscovado sugar, in ferior to common, 2% a 8% reals; tare to good refining 5% a 10 reals; grocery grades, 10% a 10% reals. Monase in fair demand. Sacon quiet and weak at \$15.50.

321. Goshen, \$3.5 a \$3.5 Flour in fair demand; sales, \$15.50 per quintal, reals, \$15.50 per quintal, \$15

#### THE BOOK SEASON.

There is almost nothing doing in the book publishing business at this time, and there is little promise of any new books of importance before the

Mr. Seward's long-promised narrative, which is soon to be issued by D. Appleton & Co., is the work of exceptional interest among the few forthcoming volumes. It will be published by subscription, and so rigidly is the plan to be adhered to that it will

even be denied to the press for review.

The same principle is not applied to the trash of third or fourth rate novelists. This is always open to puffery. We have been fairly deluged with in during the Winter, and there is no prospect that we shall escape till a new writer of exceptional fiction appears to set the fashion in this generation as Dickens did in the last.

Modern fiction is threadbare, and unless the familiar novelists of the period cease writing we shall be compelled to classify them under the name of Mr. Yates' latest novel, "A Bad Lot."

If Mr. Charles Reade wants people to forget that he is the author of "flard Cash" he has only to add to the list of his works books like "The Wandering Heir."

If Professor De Mille desires to blur his reputation as the author of "The Dodge Club" he has only to remind people that he also wrote "The Lady of the Ice" and "The American Baron."

lis latest novel, "An Open Question," proves that his case is closed. He writes too much and he no longer writes well. The tall end of the book season shows other signs

of feebleness besides the publication of poor novels with well-known names on the title page. The reissue of works which had an ephemeral

success when they first appeared is one of the features of the dull season. Events of no great sig-nificance are selzed upon to give old books a tem-The death of Napoleon III, is one of these, and

"The Napoleon Dynasty" of C. Edwards Lester is already republished by Sheldon & Co. It is a book full of personal details, and in this it is interesting but among other things it perpetuates the old slander that Napoleon owed the command of the army in Italy to Josephine's interest with Barras.

Timeliness seems to be a great virtue with pub lishers, and even the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge doe: not forget to send us at this particular moment volume of "Lenten Thoughts on the Collects, Epis ties and Gospels."

There are, of course, a few books coming from the press which are not timed so nicely as to meet the demand which a passing interest may create. One of these is Tnomas Sully's "Hints to Portrait Painters," published by J. M. Stoddart & Co. These Hints" of the distinguished artist were prepared more than twenty years ago, but they were no published during his lifetime. Anything that Mr. Sully wrote upon art cannot fail to be of interest to artists, and this little volume will be generally

Another work of an interest which does not depend upon seasons or events is a new transla-tion of "The Electra" of Sophocles by J. Ga Brinckle, which is published by John Campbell & Son, of Philadelphia. The design of this translation is of course to reach closer approximation to the form of the original, but it often degenerates into the baldest prose, as will be seen from the following lines :-

Wherefore, since we such oracle have heard, Do these, who ne'er an opportunity invites, The palace enter.

Orestes might as well have told the tutor to get in by hook or by crook," as whenever "opportunity" invites. But the faithfulness of Mr. Brinckle's work recompenses faults like this and some of the passages are remarkable for clearness, conciseness and vigor. The celebrated passage describing a charlot race in the Pythian games is a case in point, even the free version of Lord Lytton not

being more spirited. Speaking of Lord Lytton reminds us that since the appearance of "The Coming Race" there has not been a genuine literary sensation. Mr. Darwin's book on the "Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals" was expected to set every tongue wagging, but the result proved that the Darwinian theory has lost its novelty. Its application to nation-making in Mr. Watter Bace: hot's "Physics and Politics" was, however, a

If the new "International Scientific Series" projected by the Appletons is to be composed of works as fresh as this little volume of Mr. Bagehot's, we may expect new pleasures for semi-scientists. No additions have been made to the series for some time, and not even the publishers know which o the volumes will next appear. Some of them are expected very soon, and three or four of them are

likely to be published in rapid succession People are beginning to be anxious for an Amerij book has not appeared since "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The Boston and Cambridge school of writers had a season of temporary success, but now they write only to repeat themselves. This Winter Dr. Mayo's novel, "Never Again," was a subject of consider able gossip in New York society, but it was too weak in plot and too turgid to make any deep im pression. The "Southern novel" was the most frequent contribution to our literature this season but none of them made the impression of Mis-Evans' stilted "St. Elmo" some years ago.

Southern ladies seem to take naturally and easily to novel writing. The latest work of this class is Mrs. Westmoreland's "Chifford Troup." As "Never Again" is a New York story, so Troup" is a Georgia story. The idea of the "unhappiness" is the same in both-the business necessities of a supposed millionnaire and the desire of the father to marry his child in order to pay his debts and escape imprisonment and reg proach. In the one Mr. Ledgeval wanted to give his daughter to a count to whom he owed money In the other Clifford Troup, Sr., desired his son to marry the heiress of "Mossy Creek" to help him to pay the mortgages on his estate. Love, of course, was to be sacrificed. Dr. Mayo could not detent the young lovers, and so he unravelled his plot and saved them by the introduction of Mme. Steignitz, who gave old Ledgeval the money he required, and young Lansdale the wife he loved. Mrs. Westmoreand sacrificed the lovers and left the "Manor" for which they were sacrificed to be lost after all Her story is a singular story of selfishness and disappointment, and while it is not what can be called great novel it will find readers because it deserves

Southern poetry also seems to be taking a place produced no new poets since the war. Of the an ewar poets Henry Timrod-now dead-was one of ost promising. His verses have been collected into a neat little volume and published by E. J. Hale & Son. If he had lived he might have produced much excellent poetry, for there is great promise in many of the lines in this book. Some of the poems show much vigor; but we can only indicate the quality of Mr. Timrod's verse by stanza from a pretty little serenade :-

Hide, happy damask, from the stars What sleep enfolds behind your voil; But open to the lairy cars On which the dreams of midnight sail; And let the zephyrs rise and fail About her in the curtained gloom, And then return to tell me all. The silken secrets of the room.

There is an this a confusion of figures, but the contains too much Southern war poetry to suit the taste of many readers, but this will be forgiven for the many sweet and tender things which are in it. The poems were edited by Paul H. Hayne, who had also added to the work a sketch of the deceased

## FIRE AT MATAWAN, N. J.

MATAWAN, N. J., Peb. 23, 1873.
Some property owned and occupied here by
Patrick Kelly was entirely consumed by fire this
morning. The building and furniture are a total loss. It is supposed to have originated from a de-

## A FIRE IN DORCHESTER, MASS.

BOSTON, Feb. 23, 1873.

An unoccupied wooden dwelling in Dorchester, known as the John H. Mears Mansiou, and owned by B. W. Carpenter, was burned last night. Loss