WASHINGTON.

The President and Senator Wilson Formally Notified of Their Election.

THE GENEVA GOLD.

Greedy Insurance Lobbyists Grabbing for the Spoils.

Butler Says the Corporations Shan't Have It.

John Bull's Damages Causing Unparliamentary Repartee.

A MOBILIER STORM COMING.

Brooks, Hoax Ames, Kelley and Garfield "Under Consideration."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1873.

The President Formally Informed of His Re-election to the Presidency-Semator Wilson Also Waited Upon. This morning, between eleven and twelve

P'clock, the joint committee of Congress called on President Grant and read to him the following let-

four years from and after the stin day of marca mext. In performing this duty we take occasion to ten-der you our hearty congratulations for the eminent of the still and the service of the service of the service of the still and the service of the service

The President thanked the committee for their stiention, and said that he accepted the office and would endeavor in the future, as in the past, to discharge the duties entrusted to him by the people to the best of his ability.

he committee, alter a few words of congratula tory conversation, next called on Mr. Henry Wilson and read to him a letter similar in part to that addressed to the President, informing him of his election as Vice President of the United States and concluding as follows :-

We take this occasion, while performing this official duty, to congratulate you on the high honor conferred upon you by the people of the United States. You have long been honorably identified with the legislative branch of the government dur-ing a period of unexampled difficulty. We are sare that we state the universal feeling of the respective houses to which we belong when we assure you of their sincere respect and hearty good will.

Mr. Wilson thanked the committee for their conions and for their assurances of the goodwill of both houses of Congress. He gratefully accepted the high trust confided to him by the peo ple of the United States, and said he should strive to discharge the duties of . the position assigned him with zeal, fidelity and imparttially. He exed, too, the hope that the coming four years would be consecrated by those entrusted with power to the peace, unity and development of the antry, and that those in every department of the government might retire at the close of their tal career with the consciousness of duties well done, and with the approval of their country-

Probable Recommendations of Poland's Committee-Ames, Brooks, Kelley and Garfield to be Politically Decapitated.

There is now much discussion as to what will be the final report of the Poland Committee. This much is certain-Oakes Ames and James Brooks will be presented as candidates for expulsion, and there is talk in the committee of including Kelley and Garfield. But whatever diversity of opinion is at present entertained, it is not sufficient to warrant the inference that the report will not be unanimous. The strongest proof that it will be a severe one is the fact that Judge Merrick, one of the most upright men in the committee, and Judge black, alike respected for his integrity and his great ability, are authority for saying that there will be no minority report presented. The report will be given to the House next Monday or Tuesday at the very latest. The report of the committee will create a profound sennation in the House, as, until lately, there has been a general belief that it would be a very lenient one. There will be a tremendous scene in the House if the report recommends the expulsion of Brooks and Ames. The democratic side will endorse so far as it goes, but will probably demand then, on the same grounds, the expulsion of Kelley and Garfield. Such a scene as predicted for the day when this report. presented will probably be a rare one the history of Congress. The friends of he victims will of course endeavor to shield shem and mingle their voices in the uproar, either begging for mercy or urging a defence. The demohave already in their minds sacrificed Brooks, and will demand that the democrats expe all the recreant leaders. It will, doubtless, be a ne of bitterness, a war of words, and an uproar of human passions, when this question comes up for final action before the House. Meanwhile it is the calm that precedes the storm. Ominous mutterings are heard in the House at different intervals, but the tempest will not at until the benevolent Poland comes upon the scene, gazing peacefully out of a cloud of white nair and whiskers, hovering over a bank of blue broadcloth and brass buttons. When that amiable rentleman has read his report, then may expected the hurricane of Congressional nathemas which are being saved up for that day. The storm will doubtless be a severe one, and it will not be surprising if a few rotten crafts will be foundered and sent hull down ward, broken and battered, to be finally cast upon the rocky shores of the people's contempt. Then, to use a nautical figure, there will be no cad of Before Poland's committee present their report nes Brooks has requested the Speaker to grant im leave to orate in his defence, and to urge the most sender treatment of his case possib Pieus Patterson and Forgetful Harlan

lightly where the ice was thin. But the democratic members are not to be hooked off, and before the investigation is over there will be some curious developments. Alas for Wilson, Harlan and developments. Alas for Wilson, Harian and poor Patterson. Dawes traficked in Crédit Mobilier, and, on the principle, "Like master like man," the entry of a check in Oakes Ames' book showed that his old clerk and protegé, Bartiett, had been indulging in his little transactions with the great shoveller. Now Bassett, Dawes' present clerk, is alleged to have been feathering his own nest, all combining to make sweet morsels of scandal, which Ben Butler rolls under his tongue. A Query to Pomeroy.

Subsidy Pomeroy, before he leaves the Senate, priation which President Lincoln, it is said, permitted him to receive, ostensibly for aiding colored people to immigrate to St. Domingo. Won't he rise to explain?

The Geneva Spoils-Butler's Bill Undergoing the Fiery Ordeal-Ben and Kerr Giving Each Other the Parliamentary The bill providing for the distribution of the

Geneva award came up again in the House to-day, and gave rise to a very animated and acrimonious Butler received efficient aid in ad vocacy of his bill from Peters, Hale, Lynch and Frye, of Maine. Hale in particular made an able, xhaustive speech on the bill, meeting all the objections of its opponents; in fact the Maine delegation were a unit in favor measure, which excludes the insurance the companies from receiving any portion of the award save where they can prove an actual loss sustained over and above the premiums received for war risks. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed on the democratic side of the House at the evident unfairness of farming out the time to the friends of the bill, and giving no chance to its opponents to be heard on the subject. Kerr objected to this procedure, and when general consent was given to extend the time for calling the previous question William R. Roberts said that he preferred this bill to any before the House, but thought that in a matter of such grave impertance it should be postponed so as to give more time for its consideration. Beck spoke strongly against the bill and in favor of paying the insurance companies. He said the faith of the nation was pledged to pay them. Kerr also opposed it, and unquestionably made the most skilful and logical appeal in favor of the companies and of referring the whole matter to the courts. Vorhees followed Kerr, taking opposite ground. He believed the bloated and cowardly companies, as he called them, had not a claim upon the award or the country; that the war to them was a source of profit, and that instead of losing they fattened upon our misfortunes. He was against the further accre tions of enormous wealth, but on the side of the poor, who were now powerfully represented in the lobby. Butler closed the debate, and feeling that Kerr's attack had somewhat injured the bill, he pounced upon him in his unsparing, sarcastic manner. He charged that Kerr got his inspiration from William M. Evarts, the attorney of the insurance companies, whom he accompanied to the

room of the Judiciary Committee, plainly insinuating that Kerr was actuated by impure motives. Kerr rose, and deliberately exclaimed. "That's a Butler's face became scarlet, and he reiterated

his charge, Kerr denied that he accompanied Evarts to the

committee room, saying that he went there by courtesy of the committee and found Evarts in the room. "Oh," said Butler, "the lie, then, is in the eva-

sion, not in the assertion. Some men can't see an honest thing when it is before them."

"Yes, retorted Kerr, "and you me of them;" and saying this one of he looked at Butler with a wicked and sarcastic sneer upon his countenance, which plainly said "Come on if you dare." But Ben seemingly took no further notice of him, and went to work to defend his bill. He showed that under it the sailor and the poor man could prove his claims and receive his dues without having to resort to expensive lawsuits, where his means would swallowed up in lawyers' fees. Butler was particularly severe on W. M. Evarts, whom he charged with having used his influence upon the floors of Congress in the interest of the insurance companies. He also declared that before the United States employed Evarts to defend our interests at Geneva he (Evarts) was employed by the companies to press their claims, thus serving

two clients of opposite interests. It was evident from the first that the insurance companies had no chance of succeeding in the House. Various attempts were made to amend the bill by Clarkson, Potter, Leonard, Myers and others, but all failed, and it finally passed, as reported, by nearly two-thirds majority. It nov goes to the Senate, where its fate is very uncertain, as there is a very strong lobby here in the interest of the insurance companies, who will, doubtless, spare no effort to amend or kill the bill, as they are fighting for \$4,000,000. Its fate will undoubtedly be settled by a conference committee. The Senatorial Foot Put Down on Jobbery. The lobby has sustained a Waterloo defeat today, and many of them left by the mail trains this evening in a thoroughly routed and demoralized condition. The resolution agreed upon by the republican caucus did the work, and extinguished hopes of each wirepulier, who had expected to get his little job tacked on as an amendment to some appropriation bill which the public necessities demanded the passage of, however it might be loaded down with riders. The lobbyists were all on hand and every scheme for depleting the Treasury was represented. Mail steamer subsidies, postal telegraphs, national shipyards, canals cor necting the ocean with the lakes, Washington public works, railroad land grabs and a score of other jobs were each and all represented; but it was of no avail. They endeavored to promote an opposition to the rule on the ground that it would cut off debate, but it was in vain. A majority of the republican Senators were pledged to each other to stand firm against jobbery, and, after much gabble, it was de. cided that all amendments not germane to appropriation bills could be laid directly on the table Unless there is a square back down on the part of eight or ten republican Senators we may exclaim, Goodby, jobs!" until next December, when the lebbyista will have 'before them a long session to work in. The Senators had noped to have finished the Naval Appropriation bill this afternoon; but it was late before they could get at work on it, and there was then a series of contests on amendments between the liberals, led by Cragin, and the economists, headed by Ed-munds, who was neither joily nor happy. At last, as dinner time approached, the Senate "petered out," until there was no quorum, which necessi tated an adjournment. Caldwell's Case Next on the List. The Senate Committee on Elections and Privi leges will report on Monday on the Caldwell case and about Wednesday or Thursday on the Louisiant cases. In neither case is the entire report as yet decided upon.

of mail matter, then, the phrase 'one full rate of used in section 151, means simply the int of postage required to be paid for a hal ounce of such matter, viz. : three cents, so that the latter section applies whenever a letter exceeding a half ounce in weight, on which at least three cents postage (one full rate) has been paid, is de posited at the Post Office for mailing. In such case, though full postage or the amount chargeable under section 156, may not have been paid on the letter, yet it is the duty of the postmaster at the mailing office to forward the same to its destination charged with the unpaid rate, &c., and this unpaid rate the Attorney Gene rstands to signify such rate or rates o postage as had not been paid on the letter or other matter at the time of mailing it, and with which it was then chargeable by law in addition to the rate or rates of postage that had been paid thereon." Hurrying Up the "Pub. Docs."

The Congressional Printer has been directed to hurry up the printing and the binding of the "Pub. Docs." ordered by Congress, so that they can be all done and sent away under franks before the 1st of

Attempt to Reduce the Printers' Wages At a meeting of the Columbia Typographical Union, held this evening, resolutions were adopted reciting that certain employing printers of Wash-ington have appeared before the Senate Committee on Public Printing urging such legislation as would secure the reduction of the wages paid to the printers in the governmen This Union considers such action as unwar ranted by any consideration of justice or equity also that the thanks of the Union are due to Mr. A M. Clapp, Congressional Printer, for his argument before the same committee in opposition to any reduction of wages.

Treasury Balances.

The following were the balances for the Treasury the close of business to-day :-- Currency, \$5,164,482 39; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, \$29,435,000; coin, \$64,816,378 74, including coin certificates \$22,851,000.

Currency Statement.

The amount of fractional currency received from the Printing Division during the week was \$420,000; shipments, \$584,000; shipments of notes \$1,200,000; amount held by the Treasurer as se curity for circulating notes, \$387,062,500, and for deposits of public money, \$15,660,000.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, \$344,859; for the month to date, \$4,650,080; for the fiscal year, \$74,618,549. National Bank Notes Outstanding

National Bank currency outstanding, \$343,332,729 New Five Per Cents Issued.

The Treasury to-day issued seven millions of the new five per cents to the Syndicate, upon the receipt of their certificates and the deposit of an equal amount of five-twenty bonds as security for payment. One million was issued yesterday on the same conditions. The Treasury will now issue bonds daily to the Syndicate, as called for by them

THE STOCK EXCHANCE INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1873.

The Committee on Ways and Means this morn ing examined Edward King, President of the New York Stock Exchange, relative to Judge Sherman's claim and Mr. Bassett's proposition. Mr. King testified that he had been unable to find the letter of Judge Sherman, here-tofore referred to, claiming \$10,000 for services in Washington, but that it is now in the hands of a gentleman in Brooklyn, who has mislaid it, and that as soon as it is found it will be pro duced before the committee. He presented to the committee the report of the sub-committee of the New York Stock Exchange, to which was referred the claim of Judge Sherman. The report, which is dated New York, January 25, 1872, says :-

That upon summoning witnesses, hearing evid-ence and giving the matter thorough investigation, they could find no basis for a valid claim by Judge Sherman; and from this the committee suggest the propriety of allowing the claimant, if he should so elect, to appear before the committee or a sub-committee. for the purpose of proving or substancommittee, for the purpose of proving or substan-tiating such demand. In response to further questions as to any papers

or knowledge that he had on the subject under investigation

SHERMAN'S LETTER.

Witness produced a letter from Judge Sherman, addressed to L. Lockwood, Jr., and dated "Judge" Rooms, United States Court, for the Northern District of Ohio, March 27, 1872." The following is an extract from the letter :-

Last Summer, at the instance of your father, I attempted to get such a construction placed upon the revenue laws as would relieve the bankers and brokers from the payment of a heavy tax. There attempted to get such a construction placed upon the revenue laws as would relieve the bankers and brokers from the payment of a heavy tax. There was a partial success, but such a boasting, or rather publicity was given to it, that the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury was called to it, and he forbid the order to be issued. There was then no remedy but in Congress, and I so suggested to your father. He then wrote me the enclosed letter. On the authority and in consideration of what he said in it, I went to work and had an interview with Mr. Boatwell and with John Sher-man, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, with Mr. Garfield and other prominent mem-bers of Congress, and the result was that it became the policy of the administration but the stamp and other taxes. I think this result was brought about by discussions raised and infuences used by me; the taxes are not yet re-skixty days; if your father were living there would be no necessity for asking about it; but as the agreement was made through him, I fear there may arise a misunderstanding, and there-fore ask you to inquire into it and ascertain whether the committee of the Stock Exchange still recognize the contract. If they do it is all right and I will continue my labors. Let me hear from you at your carliest convenience. Piease preserve the letter. Another thing, please inquire what is the selling value of the stock of the central Pacific Kaalroad of California, and let me know. Yours truly, C. T. SHERMAN. The witness was examined in regard to the off-The witness was examined in regard to the official report of Colgate to the Stock Exchange relative to the alleged proposition of Mr. George A. Bassett, clerk of the Ways and Means Committee, and said he had no knowledge whatever of it except from the report and from a casual conversation with Mr. Colgate and Mr. Denney, President of the Stock Exchange; such a proposition was never submitted to the Exchange or to the govern ing committee to the Exchange or to the govern-ing committee of that body, which transacts all the business. He asserted in the most positive manner that no money had ever been used with the authority or knowledge of the Stock Ex-change for any corrupt purposes manner that no money had ever been used with the authority or knowledge of the Stock Ex-change for any corrupt purposes in connection with legislation, and that there is no general im-pression on the part of the Exchange that valuable legislation can be obtained in Washington by use of money. He presented a letter written by John P. Denney, chairman of the Law Committee of the Exchange, dated Pebruary 14, 1873, and stating that Mr. Colgate always had distinct instructions that the Exchange would not consent to any payments being made for corrupt purposes, and that if we could not succeed on the merits of the case he was to use no other means. No pay-ments have been made by the Bureau of Claims excepting Colgate's salary, which was to cover all expenses, either legal or otherwise, and two small bills for stationery, Ac., amounting to \$126. The committee will resume the investigation on Monday, when it is expected Mr. Denney, Chair-man of the Law Committee of the New York Stock Exchange, who had the calam of Judge Sherman in charles G. Chapman, the sub-committee of the Exchange, who had the claim of Judge Sherman in charge, will be present as witnesses.

WHERE WILL IT END? Morrill's Mobilier Senatorial Inquisition

Reopening the Congressional Ulcer.

Vice President Elect Wilson

Again Interrogated.

"THE PEOPLE WANT US."

Rounders and Ward Stump Orators Draining

the Party Purse-A Terse Explanation and General Denial of Corruption.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1873. The special Senate Committee, of which Senator Morrell is chairman, to inquire into the distribu tion of Crédit Mobilier stock among Senators, held a secret session this morning and adjourned until half-past one o'clock, when Senator Harlan will be recalled.

The committee resumed its session this after. oon, when Vice President-elect Wilson was recalled, and his attention was called to a despatch sent to a New York paper on the 16th of September last, contradicting by his authority the statement that he held Crédit Mobilier stock.

Senator Stockton asked witness if he had authorized the contradiction, and witness replied he had a conversation with General Boynton and did anthorize the contradiction; the despatch was the substance of the conversation he had with General Boynton; witness would take the word of General Boynton; he is a man of character, and trustworthy.

PATTERSON ONCE MORE

Senator Patterson was recalled and questioned by Mr. Scott. He testified that his conversation with Mr. Ames in relation to taking stock might have been earlier than 1867; it probably occurred during the session of 1866; witness could not remember now, it had been so long ago; Ames came to witness before the second investigation and said then, "I have got to raise some more money," and proposed to let witness have some of the stock of the road ; the money was paid for it by witness; the receipt produced by Ames and signed by witness called for 200 shares, whereas, in point of fact, he received

<text><text><text><text><text> enterprise. WHERE THE MONEY WENT. That it was received and applied with the same motive which has led me at the suggestion of friends on various occasions to collect and apply what would amount in the aggregate to large sums for the benefit of other candidates for office, between particular to the dark of the state of the second particular to the benefit of the second second second the second second second second second second whether the second s motive which has led me at the suggestion of frieads on various occasions to collect and apply what would amount in the aggregate to large sums for the benefit of other candidates for office, State and national, just as I aided less than a year since to collect considerable sums of money to be forwarded to North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Neoraska, to be used in defraying the expenses in part of the election of members of the Legislature, which would be required to elect United states Senators as well as State officers, preliminary to the Presidential election, the de-sire to secure the re-election of certain eminent United States Senators being no small part of the motive inducenting donations; in further reply to the severe questions in relation to the dates of the drafts I state that, although I am not yet able to give the committee defluite information, after re-dection and striving to revive my recollection, it is my belief, founded on an indistinct memory of events, that they were received after the date of the flowa October election; that they probably bear different dates, some distance apart; that meither of them was cashed immediately after its receipt; that one of them was probably deposited and checked out afterwards, and that cashing one of them was probably deferred until late in the Autumn, possibly in the Winter. This belief in part grows out of a distinct recollec-tion that the proceeds were partly anticipated, and other funds were used to meet current political de-mands and replaced from the proceeds of these checks after they were cashed and partly from a re-view of the correspondence reminding me of a visit to New York latels the Autumn or in the win-ter rollowing the October election of 1865; it is, I think, possible, if not probable, that one of these schecks was cashed at that time; I have an impres-sion and feel almost certain that one of these thecks in a state size receipt before it was con-versed, and it may have been the one sent to the bank by Mr. Cariton; in of the committee on yesterday, sought and con-versed with several personal riends whom I sup-posed might be able to give me some facts or aid in reviving my memory on the subject, and an there-fore able to add something to my former state-ment. PUNDS WERE SENT TO B. S. NOBLE, of Jowa, as before stated. Funds were entrusted to a Mr. Gurley, at one time United States Attor-ney jor the District of Jowa; something was

handed to Colonel William Penn Clark, now in this city, and also to Colonel T. H. Stanton, of the United States Army, to reimburse expenditures made by then on my account. Three dollars were sent to T. S. Woolson, a mer be State Senate who we woolson, a mer woolson, a member of led at Mount Pleasant the State Senate, who resided at Mount Pleasant, lowa, the place of my residence, with instruc-tions to use so much as might be necessary to pay the hotel, bill, carriage hire and ser-vices of messengers during the contest, over two hundred dollars of which, however, he afterwards returned, stating that 'he had needed but little; and I have an impression over two hundred dollars of which, however, he afterwards returned, stating that 'he had needed but little; and I have an impression amounting almost to a conviction that a part of these funds went into the possession of Elijah Sells through the hands of other parties without Sells through the source from which it came, but I have not yet been able to trace it. There were others whose bills were paid and who disbursed lunds to defray expenses attending this election which I am not able to particularize at this distant date. and, as an apology for this inability, I trust I will be pardoned for stating that I was at the time taxed to my utmost capacity day and night with the

taxed to my utmost capacity day and night with the BUSINESS OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT, as I think the most perplexing position connected with the government immediately following the close of the war, when we were resuming our relations with one-third of the States of the Union and the great Indian tribes of the Sonthwest who were involved in the rebellion, so that I was unable to give much thought to what then seemed to me to be so small a matter as the choice of a United States Schator. I believing that if not elected I could remain in the Cabinet, the President being at that time in harmony with the republican party, and no necessity for my resignation at the time being apparent. In intrher reply to a ques-tion propounded by the committee through Mr. Stockton, for what purpose was this money in the election of Senators in Iows ? I will explain that my knowledge on the subject was chiefly derived from friends until a year since; but from representations made to me by personal and political friends during the conjust in Iowa nec that my knowledge on the subject was chiefly derived from friends until a year since; but from representations made to me by personal and political friends during the contest in lowa pre-ceding the Senatorial elections I have learned that the friends of the republican candidates for the Senatorial elections I have learned that the friends of the republican candidates for the senate exerted themselves, first, to carry the State, and particularly the State Legislature, for the republican against the democratic candidates; secondly, to secure the nomination and election of friends of their choice for the United States Senate; thirdly, after the date of the election of the members of the Legislature they endeavored to ascertain how a majority of their political friends among the elected stand as regards their favorite; this sometimes involves, in a State as large as Iowa, and as inaccessible as a great part of it was in 1865 by railroad or other public conveyance, very con-siderable expense for travel; this was so, as I was informed by my friends, in 1865, I having said to them that I did not wish my name used before the Legislature unless its use in that connection was found to be in harmony with the un-blassed wish of at least a majority of the republican members elect; some of the friends who undertook to ascertain these facts paid their own bills, and would not accept any re-turn; some were unable to do so, and very prop-erly permitted others to pay these bills; erly permitted others to pay these ones, VERY CONSIDERABLE EXPENSES ARE OFTEN IN-

VERY CONSIDERABLE EXPENSES ARE OPTEN IN-CURRED by the friends of the rival candidates on their way to, at and returning from the Capitol during the early part of the session and preceding the election of an United States Senator, that have been con-sidered in Iowa, and, as 1 suppose, elsewhere perfectly legitimate. Friends of candidates in the different counties rush to the Capitol generally univited; but sometimes in pursuance of a request to keep their members right, as they call it, if supposed to be right; or, if inclined to vote for a candidate distasteful to them-selves of the people of their locality, to persuade

pursuance of a request to keep their members right, as they call it, if supposed to be right; or, if inclined to vote for a candidate distasteful to them-selves or the people of their locality, to persuade them to get right. Their presence induces the friends of opposing candidates to hasten to the scene of action to rescue, by their presence and in-fluence, the imperilled cause of their respective favorites for United States Scentor. Thus the Capi-tol city is filled with prominent and influential citizens from all parts of the States, amount-ing to many hundreds, and sometimes to many more; these visiting friends often find the expense of travel to and from the Capitol and of living during their stay much greater than they anticipated; get out of means, and are supplied by other friends who happen to have a surplus, or from a common fund, contributed in advance, if any such exist; and others come expecting to have their bils paid and to have *A* 6000 THK GENERALLY; the committee will perceive that two or three hundred doilars a piece for such expenses for a score or two of persons, or a few doilars a piece for the expenses of several hundred persons, would necessarily absorb several thousands of doilars; it was to meet these expenses incurred in the Winter of 1885-6 by my friends at Des Moines that a considerable part of the money derived from the Durant checks, as well as other funds, as I was in-formed, was applied; some of these bils were pail or the parties reimbursed after the Senatorial election of funds used under such circumstances by my friends so many years alterwards; I desire to aid the committee to the extent of my ability in the performance of their duty by dis-closing fully all Know about each subject of legiti-mate inquiry, but as some of the scient of my ability in the performance of their duty by dis-closing fully all Know about each subject of legiti-mate inquiry, but as some of the questions pro-pounded during the latter part of my examination on yesterday seemed to me to imply a other official position, as stated by the members of this committee propounding some of these ques-tions, I think I ought not to be interrogated fur-ther as to these points until I have an opportunity to know what the supposed offences are, and an confronted with the witnesses by whom it is ex-pected to support them, all of which, embraced within any legitimate inquiry on the part of the Senate, I shall expect to meet promptly and fully with overwhefming rebutting testimony to the entire satisfaction of every Senator and every fair-minded citizen of the country. Senator Harlan was asked, "Were you ever threatened in any way by a presentation of the

THE NEWPORT MONSTER.

Essex, the Seducer of His Own Daughters, Under Lock and Key-The Crime and Arrest-The Lecherous Beast Imploring His Wife to Save Him.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 15, 1873.

The greatest excitement has prevailed in this city to-day over the arrest of Albert II. Essex, the man who is alleged to have committed the crime incest upon his daughters. The circumstances are of the most atrocious nature, showing a depth of depravity scarcely to be credited in a civilized community. It appears from facts that have come to light that the crime has been going on for a long time, two of his daughters being among the vio-tims, and it was only on his attempt to commis the crime on a third that he was exposed by his wretched wife and daughters and subjected to arrest. The two daughters alluded to are aged respectively twenty-two and nineteen years; the one on whom the recent attempt was made was aged about fifteen.

THE WIFE POWERLESS TO INTERFERE

It appears that the man's own wife has all along been privy to this conduct on the part of her hus band, but was utterly powerless to prevent it, be. ing restrained from interference or exposure by threats of death from the inhuman monster. The threats reduced her to a mere skeleton. The daughters likewise were influenced in their compliance by the same fear.

THE YOUNGER DAUGHTER SAVED.

It was only when the attempt was made on the younger sister that they resolved that rather than that she should be ruined they would brave all consequences to themselves and have the guilty husband and father arrested.

THE MONSTER UNDER ARREST.

On being arrested he manifested no particular surprise, and only inquired the cause of his apprehension, the only reply to which on his part was the exclamation of "Oh, my God." He is a property holder in this city, and though a man of some what uncommunicative disposition and mingling but little with his fellow citizens, has never been regarded by them as a person of criminal proclivities. He has always borne the appearance, however, of a man communing much with his own thoughts. His family have been very much respected by their neighbors and acquaintances, and the community will sympathize with them in the unfortunate and heartbreaking circumstances with which they are surrounde through this alleged depravity of one who should have been their protector.

A COMPORTABLE HOME MADE MISERABLE.

The home of the family is situated on Broad street, in one of the most highly respectable neighborhoods, being furnished throughout with the necessary wants of a comfortable and happy home. There was considerable talk here of a riot, but the feeling has somewhat abated, and the family now are resting in a state of security and peace of mind that they have not left for over a year.

Essex is a man fifty years old, thick set and well built, and weighing about two hundred pounds.

THE COWARD TREMBLES BEFORE THE LAW. His wife visited him at the jail to-day. He pleaded for her to withdraw the charges and save his soul. His two daughters have been summoned to appear before the Court on Tuesday next.

This morning the pitiful story spread with rapidity from lip to lip in various forms, and there is much public indignation in consequence.

Late this evening a large crowd had assembled opposite the jail with threats of lynching the man wretch from his iron cage, but the prompt arrival of the police, who succeeded in dispersing the crowd, was effectual in restoring peace and tranquility.

THE HERALD COMMISSIONER IN CUBA

[From the Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard.] The Spanish authorities in Cuba have threatened to shoot the HERALD correspondent, Mr. James J. O'Kelly, if found within the camp of the insur-We hardly think that even the blind and gents. foolish Bombastes Furiosos who manage the affairs of Spain in Cuba would undertake so desperate a piece of business as that. Is it not time that our country taught these high-strutting, black Spanish roosters that they have no business to insult us eternally as they may think fit? We have put up with not a few of their high-sounding and airy in-sults, and it is beginning to be a question of how near we are to that point beyond which patience ceases to be a virtue. We may find it necessary to take the buckram out of these bepuffed and bepadded swaggerers, and if thereby Cuba secures her freedom, and some other needed improvements follow incidentally, we, person-ally, shall not be sorry. The cause of the HERALI correspondent may yet become the cause of American progress and American honor as against Spanish bombast and idiotic impolicy, and there s very little question, if it does come to that, as to what we shall have to do. We have a man at the head of affairs who has tamed more dangerous bipeds than these, and this would be a work to which he would bring an especial fitness, and in doing which he could not be otherwise than backed by the whole people.

DURANT'S \$10,000 GIFT. Harlan's Statement of "How the Money Goes."

Secret History of Political

Campaigns.

Before the Senate Committee.

Refore the Senate committee to-day Patterson rian were examined. It is useless to waste words on these two. Patterson "did wrong, but didn't know it." Ames beguiled him; his simty made him an easy prey. Harian did wrong nd then "forgot all about it." He read a very ong statement to-day; but, on being cross-manined, his memory was awfully bad. No better memoranda to refresh it could be required than Dr. Durant, R was well agent of our Washington Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was not in the om to-day or he would have arreated a lot of mittee (No. 3). Their three victims of this refined crnelty, as before stated, were Wilson) Patterson and Harlan, whose agonies were cally painful to witness. Patterson patters glibly, on' comes the frank business, but Har n nounders about like a hippopotamus out water. Three more precions know no-Nothings never were seen, and, by their own account, their forgetfulness was only equalled by their verdancy. They endeavored to-day to make the committee sellow the example of the Polandars and touch

The Postmaster General's Recent Order Touching Deficient Postage.

The Postmaster General having submitted to the Attorney General the question, "Should letters not fully prepaid be charged at the office of delivery with double the deficit postage or only with the balance not prepaid " the Attorney General has, after a full consideration of the different sections of the act to revise. consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the Post Office Department, given his opinion that letters not fully prepaid at the time of mailing should not be charged with double the deficient postage, but only with the actual balance not prepal mediately upon the receipt of the opinion the Postmaster General gave directions that the Post Office Department should conform therewith. In considering the question which had been submitted by the Postmaster General the Attorney General says :-"Let it be noticed, in the first place, that the rate of postage chargeable on all letters for their transmission through the mail is fixed by section 156 of the Postal act as three cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof. With respect to this description 12, and in Lisbon Falls 18 below.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15, 1873. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :--

In your issue of the 14th inst. I noticed an article, entitled "Young Gentiemen of the Mercantile Library, Beware," and signed "Legion," in which the writer-who claims to represent a number of ladies-complains of the insolence and inattention of the clerks of the Library. This attention of the clerks of the Library. This "Legion" is doubtless some billous old maid or dyspeptic man, who cannot and does not appre-ciate polite and prompt attentions when received. The writer of this article has been a subscriber of the Mericantile Library for the past twenty years, and feels bound, in justice to the clerks of that in-stitution, to deny in fold the statement of "Legion." and to further state that, at no time have the clerks of the Library been more polite and attentive to the wants of its members than those now in its employ, all of whom are gentlemanly, prompt and attentive, as every well-bred person will testify. I ask, therefore, that as an act of justice you will give the above a space in your columns, and oblige yours respectfully, LADY SUBSCHIBER.

COLD WEATHER DOWN EAST.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Feb. 15, 1873. The thermometer in Brunswick this morning ks?" A. I do not think anything of that kind

the course Ar is a set of the angle of the third the ever occurred. BOYNTON RECALLED. General Boynton was recalled and asked whether he had any personal knowledge as to whether the checks or sheets or copies of them were shown to Mr. Harian to influence his action. The wit-ness replied that he published the statement, but had no absolute personal knowledge of the presentation of these checks or sheets to Senator Harian. He was in ther asked whether he knew of any person who knew whether they were pre-sented, and replied that he knew of nobody of his absolute personal knowledge. The committee then adjourned.

THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

* WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1873. The Wilson Crédit Mobilier Committee is not in session to-day. The committee do not expect to examine any more witnesses, with the exception of General Dodge, whose arrival is still awaited, and it is not known when he will come.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cholers on Board the Lackswanns at Calcutta.

The Calcutta (E: I.) Englishman of the 10th of January publishes the following :-

January publishes the following :--We referred vesterday to the outbreak of cholera on board the United States frigate Lacka-wanna. The disease made its appearance shortly after the vessel's arrival here, and there were, as we said, three deaths on board-two while she was in port and another while she was on the way down the river-since which time we have, not heard further. Neither of the persons who died of cholera while the saip was in port was an officera while the saip was an officera was an officera while while was an officera was an native traders who were at first allowed all and a third, the poison sold to sailors on shore u der the name of liquor of different kinds. Two the men attacked had been on shore, while othe who were also seized had not left the ship.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15, 1878. Commander Joseph N. Miller has been detached from the naval station at New London and or dered to the Hydrographic Bureau at Washington Medical Inspector A. Z. Gibson has been detached from the Medical Board of Examiners at Washing-

ton and ordered to special duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; Surgeon George H. Cook has been detached from the Terror and ordered to return home and await orders.

THE STEAMSHIP NEVADA

The Agent's View of the Delay of the Australian Steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 15, 1873. Mr. Raymond, the agent of the Australian Steam hip Line, says he has no apprehension for the safety of the steamer Nevada, which is overduseventeen days, schedule time. He thinks the steamer put into Honolulu for repairs, and will re-main there until the arrival of the Moses Taylor. She will probably transfer her mails to that steamer.

KILLED WHILE INTOXICATED.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1873. In the case of the man found fatally injured on the road near this city last night, the Coroner's jury this afternoon found a verdict that James Hyndman came to his death from injuries received on the road between Herbert's saloon and Haine's woolien mills on the 14th day of February, and that the cause of said injuries is unknown to the

jury. It is supposed that Hyndman, who was intoxi-cated at the time, was run over by a party who were ignorant of the accident.

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

The commander of the Spanish forces in Cuba ha given notice to the NEW YORK HERALD correspond ent that if he is found among the insurgents he will be treated as a spy and shot immediately. Whereupon the HERALD of Friday published a flery double-leaded article threatening vengeance dire on Cuba and Spain if so much as a 'If the HERALD Commissioner receives any injury at your hands without violating the laws of you country you will be held to a strict accountability. and will be made to suffer the menalty of the out rage, not in the Island of Cuba alone, but on every inch of soil that owes allegiance to the Spanish flag." It is a very pretty quarrel as it stands.

(From the Titusville (Pa.) Herald.)

The NEW YORK HERALD is doing a good work in Investigating the affairs of Cuba and furnishing reliable information of the weakness of the Spanish cause and the horrors of Cuban slavery. Its cor respondent now proposes to enter the patriot lines, for the purpose of ascertaining positive knowledge of the strength and prospects of the Cuban insur gents; but he is threatened by the Spanish General with being treated as a spy in case he passes the Spanish outposts. Unless we are greatly mistaken this boastful Spaniard will find that he has bargained for a larger contract than he can fulfil, if he undertakes to carry out his threat

[From the Columbia (S. C.) Union.]

The NEW YORK HEBALD of the 7th waxes exremely wrathy over intelligence received from Cuba that the correspondent of that journal, sent out to inquire into the condition of the island, is to be shot by the Spanish authorities if caught within the insurgent lines. Mr. O'Kelly waited upon Captain General Morales to obtain permission to visit certain places on the island, and was told that he could go where he liked, but if caught in the insurgent lines he would be "shot as a spy." Mr. O'Kelly, with true American intrepidity, concluded to risk the chances.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

The reason assigned for the threatened abdica ton of King Amadeus of Spain is that an old mis understanding with the Ministry growing out of the appointment of Don Hidalgo to the Captain Generalship of the Basque Provinces. The truth is the Carlist insurrection is spreading daily and growing in strength. The Cuban trouble wears on the young King, and on top of all this comes the hostility of the NEW YORK HERALD. It is not surprising that the young man is anxious to quit Spain.

WILCOX SENTENCED.

ALBANY, Feb. 15, 1873. The jury in the case of William Wilcox, charged with the murder of Jacob Seib, this alternoon rendered a verdict of gality of murder in the third degree, and he was sentenced to for " years in.