NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

JOB PRINTING *of every description, also Stereotyping and Engraving, neatly and promptly executed at the lowest rates.*

Volume XXXVII.....No. 26

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—EUROPEAN HIPPOTHEATRICAL COMPANY. Matinee at 2½.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances afternoon and evening.—ON HAND.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—JOHN GARTH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—TIGER OF THE SEA—ZIP; OR, A LIFE'S DEVOTION.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—MONALDI.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PANTOMIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE, No. 720 Broadway.—LES BRIGANDS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—JULIUS CÆSAR.

STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—THE OPERA OF L'AFRICAINE.

PAVILION, No. 688 Broadway.—THE VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—COMEDIES AND FARCES.

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—NICK OF THE WOODS—ROMEO JAFFER JENKINS.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISMS, NEGRO ACTS, &C.—WHITE CROOK.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—NEGRO ACTS—BURLESQUE, BALLET, &C.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUES, &C.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &C.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, January 26, 1872.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

PAGE.
1—Advertisements.
2—Advertisements.
3—The State Capital: Discussion in Joint Session of the Committee on Cities; the Seventy's Charter Explained; Debate on the Board of Audit Bill in the Senate; Senator O'Brien on Comptroller Green; Robertson's Rapid Transit Bill—State Legislatures—Obituary—Miscellaneous Telegrams.
4—Who Murdered Panormo? The Brooklyn Mystery Still Unsolved; Light Piercing the Darkness; Witnesses Coming Forward to Testify; Particulars of the Tragedy; A Reward of $500 Offered for the Arrest of the Murderer—Bribery Punished in Chicago—The Warren Hallet Mutiny—The Disaster to the Steamer Alaska—The West Virginia Constitutional Convention—The Shaky Savings Banks: Meetings of Depositors of the Market Bank; The Run on the Third Avenue Institution; Paying Depositors of the Ocean Bank—More International Rowing—$1,050 Gone—Heavy Robbery in Newark.
5—Proceedings in Congress—A Bishop Murdered: Bishop Patterson and His Co-laborers Hacked to Death by Polynesians; The Murderers Avenging Their Kidnapped Companions; Kidnapped Kanakas Murdering All on Board a Vessel—The Warrior's Burial: The Remains of Major General Henry W. Halleck Consigned to Earth in Greenwood Cemetery—The Workingwomen—Excursion of Notables to Havana—Newark's Doomed: Botts' Last Day on Earth; Preparations for the Execution To-day—Another Newark Tragedy—Music and the Drama—Seventh Ward Democratic Reform—Brooklyn Democratic General Committee—Suicide in Brooklyn—The Sleepy Hollow Tragedy.
6—Editorials: Leading Article, "The Connecticut Republican Convention and Other Presidential Movements, Including the New Missouri Movement"—Amusement Announcements.
7—Editorials (continued from Sixth Page)—France: Thiers' Anxiety for Complete Relief of the Prussian Occupation; Bismarck's Condition for Immediate Evacuation—Spain and Cuba—News from England, Russia, Rome and Cuba—The War in Mexico—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Personal Intelligence—The Burns Anniversary: Celebration and Banquets by the New York Caledonian Club and Williamsburg Association—The Grand Duke Alexis at St. Louis—Fun on Shipboard—Weather Report—Business Notices.
8—The Courts—Horse Notes—The City Laborers—Meeting of the Dock Commissioners—The Register's Fees: The Citizens' Association Ask that the Prices be Reduced; What the Register Says of the Place and its Perquisites—Political Movements and Views: The Administration War on General Hancock—The Custom House Committee's Investigation—Smallpox—A Highway Robber Brought to Grief.
9—Abandoned in Infancy: An American Girl's Child "Born in Paris;" the True Story of a Life—Whither is Mexico Drifting? How the Prospect of Annexation to the United States is Viewed by the Mexicans—The Trenton Bank Robbery—Police Transfers—Immigration—Financial and Commercial Reports—Marriages and Deaths.
10—Washington: Senator Schurz Resolved to Bolt if Grant be Renominated; Chicago and Amnesty Debates in the Senate; Education and Outrages in the Southern States Discussed in the House; Woman Suffrage Declared Unconstitutional—The Lager Beer Saloon Homicide—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.
11—Contents of the WEEKLY HERALD—Official Proceedings of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen—Advertisements.
12—Advertisements.

Napoleon's Chance of Restoration in France.

President Thiers is exceedingly anxious to perfect the complete liberation of the soil of France from the presence of Prussian soldiers. This fact is made patent by the contents of the HERALD special telegram from Paris which we publish to-day. Bismarck is quite willing that the German army of occupation should "left about face" at any moment, and move toward home and Fatherland at "double quick." That is, always provided that France will previously pay, in a lump, the three milliards of money due on the war indemnity bond to the Berlin treasury. Thiers has not the cash, nor does he know, as it appears to us, where he can obtain it in such large quantity conveniently. Hence his recent negotiations with the money capitalists on the subject of a cession of the tobacco monopoly profits. So it remains a matter of the hard material fact of money between the two great nations. We are told that this condition of affairs opens a chance for Napoleon's restoration. It is said, indeed, that M. Thiers assured General Cissey, during the interval of the late governmental crisis in France, that "if Napoleon had fifty millions of money he would be in power in fifteen days." Perhaps so. An English poet acknowledged, in the reign of Queen Anne, that even the paper money of that day was a "last and best supply" which could "fetch and carry kings."

The Connecticut Republican Convention and Other Presidential Movements, Including the New Missouri Movement.

The republicans of Connecticut, through their delegates in State Convention assembled, have renominated Governor Jewell and the State ticket elected with him last year as their ticket for the coming spring election, and have reaffirmed their adhesion to the doctrines and principles of the republican party of the nation. Furthermore, the Connecticut republicans declare that under the present administration the public debt has been reduced nearly three hundred millions; that peace and order have made great progress in the lately rebellious States; that a new policy of justice and good faith has been adopted towards the Indians; that the rights of all men under the government, especially of the poor and friendless, have been scrupulously protected; that a self-respecting and yet peaceable policy has been adopted towards all the world; that our controversy with Great Britain has been treated in a manner greatly creditable to both nations; that "we have undiminished confidence in the patriotism, integrity and ability of President Grant, and that, for the great and good work done in the country's behalf, we heartily thank him and his Cabinet and the two houses of Congress," and so on to the end of the chapter.

Our reporter reports that the Convention adjourned with three cheers for President Grant, and that the resolutions were earnestly applauded, and especially in the endorsement of the President. Lastly, a delegation, strongly in favor of the renomination of General Grant as the head and front of the republican party, was chosen to the Philadelphia National Convention, which meets on the 5th of June next; and thus it will be observed the Connecticut republicans are in the field for their April election on the platform of the national administration and under the banner of General Grant as their candidate for the Presidential succession against all contestants.

Now, what is the prospect, in Connecticut, in the Philadelphia Convention and in the Presidential contest? "Our later Franklin," Mr. Greeley, who does bear some resemblance to "the earlier Franklin," in his old white coat, hopes in Connecticut to "help elect the ticket which has commanded success;" but, instead of seconding the endorsement of General Grant, he says, "our friends have a keen contest before them, and they have need to lay aside all superfluous burdens and address themselves strictly to the work of the canvass." Our venerable agricultural professor has not bolted yet, but is still hedging to head off Grant. Meantime the prospect in Connecticut may be considered somewhat doubtful. The State, like New Hampshire, is closely divided between the republicans and democrats, and it will be remembered that last year, on the St. Domingo quarrel, between the President and Senator Sumner, the labor reformers and the temperance reformers, as independent outside factions, carried off the old republican balance of power and gave the State to the democrats. This year, the St. Domingo difficulty being settled, the New Hampshire republicans have evidently resolved to do their best to recover the State, and with the chances of success in their favor, considering the general discouragement and demoralization of the democratic party.

On the other hand, it will be remembered that last March, with the loss of three members of Congress in the New Hampshire election, the "secesh" democrats of the South and the copperheads of the North joined in a general jubilee, and that Jeff Davis boldly proclaimed the revolution in New Hampshire as a good sign of the ultimate triumph of the "lost cause." It will be remembered that with this democratic revival of the issues of the war the Connecticut republicans took up the gauntlet, and that, "fighting it out on this line," they swept the State in their April election, completely upsetting the delusive democratic revolution in New Hampshire. Then came Mr. Vallandigham with his "new departure," which operated only to distract his party; then came the astounding Tammany exposures, which demoralized it everywhere; and so it was, that from the Connecticut election in April to the overwhelming republican victory in New York in November, the strength of this party, on the platform of General Grant and his administration, was so strongly pronounced that numerous democratic leaders and journals began to debate the question of dissolving or suspending their party organization and of volunteering to support, "for this fight only," an independent republican ticket in opposition to Grant, and as the only plan offering any hope of defeating him.

This brings us through all the vicissitudes and disasters of the democracy, from their delusive Bull Run victory in New Hampshire down to the present time, and back again to Connecticut. But, we repeat, the prospect is somewhat doubtful this time in Connecticut, because in this campaign there are these two new parties in the field—the temperance party and the labor reformers—and the war issues are out of the way. The temperance party will draw its recruits from the republican party, because your "teetotal" democrat who makes cold water the main question is a scarce article. The labor reformers, too, will mostly come from the republican camp, because your old line democrat adheres to his old idea that the democratic is the true party for the laboring man, and he "will not leave it to join this new-fangled concern." It is probable, therefore, that from their voters drawn off by the temperance party and the labor reform party the republicans may lose Connecticut in this coming election. To this end we think it likely that there are some straggling anti-Grant republicans, who are neither temperance nor labor reformers, who will do what they can towards a democratic victory; for this is part of their game to head off General Grant, or to weaken him in the Philadelphia Convention. The Connecticut democrats hold their Convention on the 6th of February, and we shall not be surprised if they take another "new departure," in view of a coalition with the anti-Grant republicans, according to the new gospel of General Blair.

This coming election in Connecticut, then, will be very interesting; but it may be safely said that, even if carried by the democrats, the result will not materially help Messrs. Sumner, Trumbull, Carl Schurz, Fenton and Greeley in their little game to cutting out Grant in the Philadelphia Convention. Assuming, then, that General Grant will get the Philadelphia nomination, what will these men do? The democrats will wait for them; but, with Grant renominated, as Lincoln was, will these boltérs bolt? That is the question. In Missouri they have held an independent State Convention, and resolved upon a new party. They have adopted a platform which, excepting its free trade plank, and certain sly hits at General Grant, does not materially differ from that of the administration. But these independent anti-Grant Missouri republicans have done something more than the proclamation of their principles. They have voted unanimously to call a National Convention of liberal republicans to meet in Cincinnati, on Monday, the 6th of May, to take such action on the Presidential question as may be deemed advisable.

This looks like business. These Missouri men have their misgivings of their weak-kneed anti-Grant brethren of the East, if permitted to await the action of the Philadelphia Convention. They must be brought to face the music and define their position in advance of that Convention. Hence this Missouri call for a National Convention of liberal republicans at Cincinnati, a month in advance of the Philadelphia concern. This call to Cincinnati will go far to determine several questions which cannot now be answered. First, it will be apt to develop the strength of the out-and-out anti-Grant republicans, and to separate them from those fishy fellows who expect to come over to Grant if they cannot defeat him at Philadelphia. In the next place, this Cincinnati Convention may determine the course of the democratic party. If the gathering of the liberals at this Convention shall be so strong as to betray a promising defection in the republican camp, the nominations of this Convention may be adopted by the democrats as their Presidential ticket, and the party may be merged "for this fight only," with the liberal republicans. But if this Cincinnati experiment shall turn out a *fiasco*—as we fear it will—then the democracy will patch up and run their old machine again, and, excepting a few stragglers who have gone too far to turn back, all these anti-Grant "liberal republicans" will be found on the 5th of June at Philadelphia, shouting with Colonel Forney for General Grant.

The Committee and Charter at Albany.

The Charter prepared by the Committee of Seventy was discussed before the Joint Committees on Cities of the Senate and Assembly at Albany last night. Ex-Governor Salomon, formerly of Wisconsin, and Messrs. Stearn and Ruggles spoke in its favor and explained its complicated provisions; but it is doubtful whether their arguments convinced the Committee of the wisdom and practicability of the cumbrous machinery by means of which the Seventy propose to govern New York. It is evident that a majority of the members of the State Legislature have become satisfied that complicated commissions and divided responsibility have laid the foundation of the corruption and misrule to which the city of New York has been subjected for the past five or six years, and that the verdict of the people at the recent election was rendered in favor of a simple form of government, direct responsibility and accountability to the citizens on the part of public officers, and a broad policy of local improvements, with the consolidation of the suburbs in one grand metropolis. The Committee of Seventy, or the members of that renowned body, to whom has been delegated the duty of framing a charter, have missed the inspiration of the popular sentiment, and have instead frittered away their efforts in an absurd attempt to carry out a theory of minority representation, by means of which the responsibility for the proper management of the several departments is as effectually divided as it was in the days of mixed legislative commissions and elective officers. It is this radical defect in the Committee's work that has called forth the unfavorable comments of the independent press, and not, as ex-Governor Salomon's stupidity implies, because the proposed charter cuts off from the newspapers the city advertising. When he attributed the opposition of the press to such a paltry consideration he must have been thinking of the weekly sheets published at his former home. He has evidently not been long enough a resident of New York to appreciate the power and independence of the metropolitan journals, however competent he may believe himself as the dictator of a charter for the government of the old Knickerbockers.

Our Domestic and Foreign Commerce—A Sweeping Proposition in Congress.

The chairman of the Committee on Commerce, Mr. Shellabarger, brought before the House of Representatives on Wednesday a series of resolutions relative to our commerce among the several States and with foreign countries, with a proposition to instruct the committee of which he is chairman to inquire into the whole subject. It seems rather strange that the committee should ask to be instructed in matters that properly come under its consideration. We suppose, therefore, from this formal manner of proceeding, that the Committee on Commerce is about to enter upon a thorough investigation of our commercial condition, with a view to prepare a bill or bills on the subject. We are gratified to learn that Congress begins to see it has the power to regulate commerce among the several States, and that its duty is to ascertain "whether the commerce among the several States is injuriously affected by any inadequacy in the present means of land transportation, or by any combination or monopoly in the control or ownership thereof, or by means of any excessive or inequitable rates of freight or fare charged by common carriers, or by means of other burdens or restraints imposed on such commerce by carriers." This is the first important step taken by Congress to regulate the railroads and canals of the country in the interests of commerce and the public. The other resolutions relate to foreign commerce and are very well in their way, being much the same as a number of similar ones submitted heretofore; but this one, aiming at the railroads, is of the greatest significance.

FIREPROOF BUILDINGS, suitable for savings banks, are advertised for rent. Better have them peculation proof.

Mexico and Manifest Destiny—General Grant's Duty.

Here we have the old, old story. Civil war, brigandage, society in chaos, a government without power or purpose, a Church which compels no respect in its sacred capacity and wields no influence in moulding the habits of the people. Politics is treachery and treason statesmanship. With all there is a haughty, foolish pride that comes back from the old Castilian days, a pride that is implacable because of its ignorance, and so becomes tyranny. And yet no land was ever blessed as this poor, foolish Mexico of which we speak. The grandest suns, skies recalling the Mediterranean, all climates and temperatures, the fruits of tropical and temperate zones, as though nature, in a bounteous mood, had given Mexico the endowment of the Prodigal Son only to see it wasted. Thriftlessness, shiftlessness, shame—these are what Mexico has shown. This narrative of a new revolution is only an added chapter in a sad, dismal history. What we have in Mexico is only pauperism run wild. The nation has no public conscience. Whether or not, as is sometimes supposed, the warm, luxuriant climate brings enervation, and with that indolence and poverty and dishonesty; whether or not, as grave thinkers suppose, there is that in the tropics which rebels against custom and energy or responsibility, we do not know. At the best, problems of this kind are fantastical. No one can tell us how far the aspects of nature control the morals and intellect of a people, for we find that time presents a nation in various and different phases. We have had the Greeks of Pluto and the Greeks of the Lower Empire, the contrast embracing all that is high as well as all that is degrading in civilization. The same Rome was the empire of Julius and of Commodus, and yet how widely apart. The greatest nations in Europe—the German, the Gaul, the Russian, the English—are the descendants of savages so rude that they have not preserved their early history. In fact, we have no race now that has stood through the centuries except the Hebrews and the Chinese. Modern races are constantly changing—now receding, now advancing, now ruling the world by their valor and genius, now sinking into apathy and cowardice and sloth. So we cannot determine the future of a people like the Mexicans by any of the empirical tests which are written by modern philosophers.

France was never so base, so degraded, so helpless in Europe as under the regency. And yet this very regency and the reign of Louis XVI. threw out the brightest minds that French annals can show; and the children of this same France, under the lead of Napoleon, traversed the Continent with conquering tread. France sank in luxury and ignorance under the later Bonaparte, and is now the mockery of European nations. But another generation may see it rise, as in 1793, and sweep over every enemy. But no such parallel can be applied to Mexico. Its history is a monotonous record of crime, helplessness and ignoble ambition. We have had charlatans like Santa Anna coming and going, varied by the brief reign of some poor Iturbide, or the brilliant, helpless empire of a well-meaning but sadly placed Maximilian. But with Santa Anna and Iturbide and Maximilian it has been always the same. No one ruler, not even the conscientious and accomplished prince in whose veins ran the blood of the Cæsars, who brought to his throne all the acquirements of a highly bred nobleman, the anxiety to do well by his people, the ambition to reign worthily and do his whole duty, could make any impression upon Mexico. Whatever may be said of the influences which placed Maximilian on the throne, and however we may feel that he was simply a filibuster, and as such was properly put to death, his name should always be spoken with honor as one who reigned and died like a king. The war which detbroned him is also the only phase in Mexican history which has a redeeming quality, and shows the existence of the elements of a patient spirit.

If any ruler deserved well of Mexico it was Juarez. He made an honorable war against the invader—fighting for his flag with Indian courage and fortitude, until he was driven to his frontier. Mexico has had no President who has deserved as well of his fellow citizens and mankind as Juarez. And yet Mexico is the same under him that it was under an adventurer like Santa Anna, and a prince like Maximilian. He has never held the country in hand. Although the friend of the United States, and owing its independent existence almost absolutely to our protection, we have nothing but trouble from Mexico. During our war it was a base of supplies for the rebel armies. Since the war we have had constant vexations on our Rio Grande frontier. With every desire to aid the country in its development, our capitalists would almost as soon put their money into a morass as into Mexican securities. As a consequence Mexico stands alone in the world and is never heard of unless some swaggering, foolish general gathers his mob of greasy retainers around him and makes a pronunciamento. Sometimes a half dozen generals do the same thing in different States, one pronouncing against the other, and so on without ceasing, until the country is in commotion—murder and robbery hold sway, and the republic becomes like one of its volcanoes, throwing out fire and lava and smoke and dismal vapors—and is a sorrow and vexation to all the world.

Plainly, then, there can be but one result for Mexico. Its people must have a strong government, authority, laws, and the enforcement of the laws. We cannot, as Americans, now dominating this Continent and holding our position among the first nations of the world, shrink from the duty imposed upon us by the failure of Mexico to govern itself. Nature, as we have said, has lavished fertility and beauty upon its soil. The Yankee could make its haciendas the seats of wealth, intelligence and order. Give Mexico peace, and it will be one of our richest States—as rich as we have made California. The time is ripe for annexation. General Grant is fully aware of this. He is familiar with the people, the country, their customs and the reasons which have brought this unhappiness upon them. Let him address himself to the acquisition of Mexico as something more desirable than Cuba or St. Domingo; that will be a source of new strength to the republic, a blessing to the Mexican people themselves, and a noble contribution to the cause of progress, peace and national stability.

Congress Yesterday—The Amnesty, Chicago, Educational and Appropriation Bills.

The work done by Congress in passing the bill for the relief of the people of Chicago, by taking the duty off all housebuilding materials used in the restoration of that city, was not allowed to remain done. The Senate, under the rule which permits a motion to reconsider to be made on the day following that on which the vote is taken, took up the Chicago bill again yesterday, and had considerable discussion upon it before it was laid aside for another turn at the Amnesty bill and the Sumner rider to it. The Chicago bill was assailed by Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, because its benefits were not extended to the Michigan towns that were devastated by the forest fires of last summer, and he read letters from some of his constituents denouncing the measure as a swindle and fraud perpetrated by free traders, also a Michigan newspaper paragraph branding it as a scheme concocted by Chicago speculators. He appealed to the Senate not to rob the already ruined lumbermen of Michigan and Wisconsin for the benefit of Chicago. Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, who had voted for the bill originally, recanted and confessed that he had seen the error of his ways to such an extent that he was now convinced that the bill was unconstitutional. He also had letters to read from his constituents in the same vein as those which Chandler had read. The world will be astonished to learn that, after the universal sympathy which the Chicago conflagration evoked, and after the generous contributions sent to the relief of the sufferers from all over the United States and Europe, men can be found in the Senate of the United States so lost to all humane, generous feeling as to oppose this measure of relief, simply because, under our oppressively high tariff system, the lumber to be used in rebuilding Chicago may be imported from Canada instead of from Michigan, and the screws and nails and bolts may be imported from England instead of from Pennsylvania. We have seen the calculation that this measure, if it became a law, would save some twenty-five millions to the people of Chicago, while it would not diminish the revenue more than fifty thousand dollars, these figures giving about the general proportion between what the tariff costs the people and what it benefits the government.

An adverse report was made on the petition of the woman suffragists, and then, the Amnesty bill having been taken up, Mr. Hill, of Georgia, made a statement illustrative of what he said the other day as to the exclusion of the best men of the South from public life. He said that there was a vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of that State, and that the Governor was anxious to fill it from among the best jurists of the State, but could not do so until their political disabilities were removed. Mr. Morrill, of Maine, advocated the bill and opposed Mr. Sumner's negro palace car amendment to it as unwise and unconstitutional. We wonder whether the Massachusetts Senator would not next propose a similar measure to punish hotel keepers for not placing nurses and servants at the same table with their employers. There would be as much sense in the one as the other.

The House had up yesterday, first, the Educational bill, which was discussed during the morning hour, and afterwards the General Civil Appropriation bill, with an *entremets* in the shape of an Executive call for information as to Ku Klux affairs, in the course of the discussion on which Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, instanced acts of oppression on the part of military officers against citizens of South Carolina, quoting the HERALD correspondence as authority for his statement. The only notable matter in connection with the Appropriation bill was a statement by Mr. Garfield, on the authority of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Pensions, that one-fourth of the pensions paid by the government were frauds. As the pension list is about thirty millions a year, the people have thus the satisfaction of knowing that they are paying between seven and eight millions a year to pension thieves.

Dissolution of the Spanish Parliament.

A telegram from Madrid announces that a royal decree was read yesterday dissolving the Cortes. Following immediately upon the resignation of the Ministry, it gives us a fair idea of the condition of Spanish politics at the present time, and the difficult *rôle* the young King has to play as ruler of Spain. The Cortes just dissolved showed two days ago, by its rejection of Señor Herreros, the Ministerial candidate for chairman of that body, its complete want of confidence in the immediate advisers of the Crown. The members of the Cabinet so regarded the act, and took the hint by resigning their portfolios to the King. The monarch is therefore without a Cabinet and a Parliament. He has ordered the elections for the Cortes for April 2; and this appeal to the people may prove the guide for his future line of conduct. If beaten at the polls the good sense of the young King would dictate to him one course, which, in all probability, he would follow out—that of packing up his trunk and leaving the Spaniards to squabble and fight and settle their disputes among themselves. The conduct of Amadeus since he ascended the Spanish throne has been such as should have won for him the respect, loyalty and patriotism of Spaniards; but, instead of that, the very men who ought to have forgotten their petty jealousies for country's sake, have been the cause of such dissensions as tend to bring the name of Spain into contempt throughout the world.

A SPANISH "HOWL" ABOUT CUBA.—Señor Diaz Quintera, a member of the Spanish Cortes, addressed the Legislature yesterday on the subject of the relations to Cuba, advising the Parliament to cede the island to the United States. We are specially informed by a telegram from Madrid that the utterance was "howled" down by the whole House. Señor Quintera is a prudent and, no doubt, patriotic Spaniard, notwithstanding. The "howl down" system generally defeats the objects of those who are schooled in its use and adopt it.

Senator Pomeroy's Proposed National Park—"The Wonders of the West."

Gazing upon the sunset's high-heaped gold;
Its crags of opal and of crysolite;
Its deeps on deeps of glory, that unfold
Still brightening abysses,
And blazing precipices,
Whence but a scanty leap it seems to heaven.
—*Lowell.*

Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, has introduced a bill in the United States Senate, which, we hope, under proper restrictions, will become a law—a bill setting apart the wonderful valley and its strange and magnificent surroundings at the head of the Yellowstone River, in the Rocky Mountain Territory of Wyoming, as a national park, to the extent of forty-four miles by forty. Mr. Pomeroy desires to have this region of unparalleled wonders dedicated to the nation at once, in order to prevent it falling into the hands of squatters and unscrupulous land speculators. This is a beautiful idea; and while yet there are no squatters on the ground Congress ought to secure the district indicated to the whole people of the United States and their descendants forever. There is no such grouping anywhere else in the world of the beautiful, the magnificent, the grand, the sublime and wonderful in nature as we have them in this marvellous Plutonic region of the Yellowstone; and, as the giant cedars of Mariposa and the glorious mountain walls and domes of Yosemite have been given to the State of California, so should this Yellowstone region be given to the people of the United States, to prevent its disfiguration by squatters and speculators, with their "gin-mills," sawmills and chemical factories, and in order to make it a national park which will invite strangers to the contemplation of its indescribable attractions from all parts of the world. Even in a business point of view this is the best use to which this district can be applied for the people and for the national Treasury.

We might occupy a page of the HERALD with the descriptions before us of these recently discovered fascinating wonders of the Yellowstone, but for a general idea of them a few words will, perhaps, be sufficient. They lie in a labyrinth of the Rocky Mountains, on the eastern side of the main chain, in the Territory of Wyoming, some two hundred and fifty miles north of the Union Pacific Railroad, and from that road, over that singularly rough country, the approaches to these Yellowstone wonders are equal to a summer's campaign. As Fremont describes the valley of the Snake River, west of the Rocky Mountains, this whole region of the Upper Yellowstone, it may be truly said, is "a volcanic region—a land of fracture and violence and fire." The deep basaltic chasm through which the river winds its way, the extinct craters in the surrounding mountains changed into lakes, but, more than all, the thousands of boiling springs and the enormous geysers of this extraordinary region, betray the volcanic forces which have operated here and which are still in active operation.

Here, with their wild, strange and sublime surroundings, we have waterfalls which make even Niagara a tame affair, and a lake, the circuit of which is nearly two hundred miles, more attractive than the lakes of Switzerland. Here we have a river which, in its deep canyon for thirty miles, is even during the brightest day mostly in the dark. Here we have towering river walls, painted by the action of the air and water upon their mineral deposits in all the colors of the rainbow. Here, on the mountain sides, we have clusters of hot springs, discharging their water from terrace to terrace in numerous pools, the terraces and the pools, from their mineral coating, having all the appearances of alabaster or of marble of different colors. Here we have fountains discharging black and red mud, and fountains of water white as milk; and here, in the "Fire Hole Basin," we have geysers which eclipse those of Iceland in their numbers and their strength—a most astonishing sight—one of them discharging a column of water twelve feet in diameter to a height of over two hundred feet. And clouds of steam rise from this basin as the smoke from a city in flames. Here we have natural domes, spires, castles, towers, turrets and fortifications, in numberless fantastic forms, and the wildest groupings of mountain peaks and pinnacles and ridges, rising from ten to twelve thousand feet above the sea. In short, here, including the most beautiful virgin forests of pines, we have a wilderness of wonderful things with which nothing can be produced for a comparison on the face of the globe.

We have heretofore spoken of all that great division of the Continent extending from the great Plains to the Pacific Ocean as the Asiatic section of the United States. And so it is; and while in its climate and in its geographical and geological peculiarities it resembles Central and Western Asia, the country east of the Mississippi may be as aptly called European in its character. For instance, touching our Asiatic section, on the coast region of California we have the land of the Philistines over again; in the Great Salt Lake of Utah we have a duplicate of the Dead Sea of the Holy Land; in the deserts of Nevada we have the land of Moab; in Colorado we have the Caucasus, and it is probable that, with a complete exploration of those great Siberian rivers—the Obi, the Yeneisi and the Lena and their tributaries—they will be found in their awful canyons to resemble the Snake River, the Columbia and the Colorado, more or less. But, while we shall have to explore the Himalayas for the wonders of Yosemite, and will have to go to Australia for a match for "the Mother of the Forest" of Mariposa, there is only one region in all the world in which we can find all the wonders of the Yellowstone, and that is the region which Senator Pomeroy proposes to dedicate, and which we trust will be dedicated by Congress, to the people of the United States as, *par excellence*, the National Park.

IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES.—According to the returns made to the Bureau of Statistics at Washington the foreign immigration into the port of New York alone for the quarter ending December 31, 1871, amounted to nearly fifty-one thousand souls. This is exclusive of the immigration into Baltimore, which consists mostly of hardy Germans, who take the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the great West, and the immigration into Boston, New Orleans, Philadelphia (rather meagre, the latter), Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah,