Daily, by ma

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington, Foreign, New York, and Miscalaneous Tolegraphic News—Advortisements. BECOND PAGE—The Law Courts—Home for the Friendless—Personal Items—Northern California Iceter—Connecticnt Democratic and Liberal State Conven-Unnecticut Democratic and Liberal State Conven-tion—Advertisements.
FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The Pacific Mail Investi-gation; The Champlain Canal; Another Fillbuster-ing Expedition; Allairs in Utah—Current News Items.

Items.
FIFTH PAGE—Catholic Coromonialst St. Mary's Church
—Woman Suffrago The Farm and Garden—St.
Louis Visitors—Raliread Matters—A Bear Story—
Advertisements. ivertisements.
PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Railro

SIXTH PAGE—Anousta, The Transport Time-Table—Advertisements.

BEVENTH PAGE—Washington Letter—The Transportation Question—Two Women on the Block—New Paragraphs—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging Etc.

HIGHTH PAGE-New York Letter-The New York

Canals-Sergeaut Hoff-New Publications-Adver-

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VIONER'S THEATRE-Madison street, between tate and Dearborn, Rugagement of Edwin Booth. ACADEMY OF MUSIC-Halated street, south

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE-Randolph atreet, I

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, betwee finte and Doarborn, Arlington, Cotton & Kamble' alinstrol and Burlesque Troupe. Ethiopian Comicalities

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madi-

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WHOLE T. KET, 623. Circulars sent; Information given. J. B. MAR-TINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st., P. O. Box 4685, New

# The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, February 24, 1873.

To expel Brooks and Ames, as the Poland Committee recommended, will require a two-thirds vote: but, if the Associated Press may be believed, not even a majority will vote for the resolution of the Committee. Twenty members of the House have made known their intention of speaking on the question when it comes up

Sounter Pomerov's ruling passion is as strong at the calamitous close of h is Senatorial career as it was in the heyday of his fame as Old Subsidy. Unabashed by the charges of corruption for which he is under investigation, he appeared last Friday before the Senate with another landgrant, giving the right of way through the public lands to the Utah Northern Railway.

The Chicago Times of Saturday last has an important dissertation on Chinese law as applicable to railway legislation in the State of Illinois. By pushing its researches into the philosophy of Confucius, it can'undoubtedly obtain light in the demagogic value of a three-cent war. We commend the Times to a diligent study of the religion of Joss, with a view to ascertaining how many newspapers can be sold by urging people to mob railway-conductors.

Minister Sickles gave a reception and ball a Madrid, Saturday night, which was attended by the leaders of the Republican movement, and was made an occasion for informal discussion of the policy of the new Government. Gen. Sickles gave his advice, the substance of which was that the people should as soon as possible learn their duties as citizens. A monster mass-meet ing of the real Republican sort is to be hold in Madrid to-day.

Gov. Warmoth has published a long reply to the majority report on the Louisiana case. Ho assails the evidence of the witnesses for the Kellogg party as false and untrustworthy, denies the statement of the Committee that the black voters are in a majority in the State, and that they went unanimously for the Republican ticket. He claims that, making every allowance against the Fusionists, they elected McEnery by 3,500 majority, and demands that he be recognized as Governor.

A freight train was left standing on the track of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railway, yesterday morning, at Momence, right in the path of a passenger-train already due. The men in charge of the freight-train coolly go to sleep in the caboose at the rear instead of going out to warn the approaching train, and, of course, they wake to find its locomotive plowing through their car. The conductor of the freighttrain, who was responsible, if any one was, for the negligence, was instantly killed, and two others were badly hurt.

The Senate is expected to debate the Caldwell case to-day. The Democrats, our dispatches say, will oppose the resolution declaring that Sonator Caldwell has never been duly elected. They follow the reasoning of Caleb Cushing, that the Senate has no warrant for any inquiry behind the votes of the Legislature. It has right to know only that the organization of the Legislature and the election were in compliance with the forms of law. Caldwell, it is said, will plead that only two cases of corruption are alloged, and that these two should not vitiato a majority of twenty-five.

If Congressional Committees are to be believed, a case of bribing is an exception to the rule that it takes two to make a bargain. The Credit Mobilier Committee found that Ames had bribed Congressmen, but that no Congressmen have been bribed. In much the same way the Ways and Means Committee report in the case of Judge Sherman, who procured certain legislation from Congress for his employers, the New York Stock Exchange, that no Congressmen are inculpated by the evidence. They refer the Judge's case to the Judiciary Committee to see at imposchment be justified.

The Judiciary Committee have determined to present articles of impeachment against United States Judge Delahay, of Kansas, whose case they began to examine a year ago. The charge winst the Judge is habitual intextcation and 'requent commission of gross indecencies a the bonch under the influence of liquor. while c ango in the case is very voluminous witnesses is Senator-Elect Ingalls. The evid. pay Judge Dolahay's son-in-law One of the Who agreed to

\$5,000 if he would keep the Judge sober long the influence of newspapers circulating millions lough to open court and sign some very im-This was done; but Mr. nortant papers. Ingalls' clients refused to pay the money, and he celined to hold himself liable.

In order to check the destruction of life in New York by the poisonous mistakes of illtrained and careless druggists, a law was onacted, year before last, subjecting all druggists to surveillance by the State, as is deneabroad. No person was to be allowed to compound medicines or sell drugs unless he had passed an examination before a State Board, and received a cortificate from them. This law has not done its work as fully as it was hoped it would. At least one-fourth of the 1,200 persons embraced under its provisions have ignored it. Of these, only 275 have been examined, although the Board has been in session since last August. The new system is to be credited with having driven out of the business twenty-five or thirty of the most dangerous class of druggists.

A dispatch from Washington says that the President has appointed the Hon. Richard Yates Government Director of the Union Pacific Railway. If he has made this appointment in the way of sarcasm, at the expense of the Hon. fames Brooks, we can easily appreciate the toke. It is equivalent to a suggestion that a high state of personal debauchery is preferable to a low state of blackmailing. This may be a truth worthy of all acceptation in the abstract, but we submit that the country has not reached a pass where a choice must be made between a ot and a bribe-taker for the management of important public business. If it is necessary to ake care of Yates at the public expense, let him be put on the pension list, and let the interests of the Government in the Pacific Railway be looked after by sober men.

The preliminary organization under the laws of Illinois for the charter of the long-expected extension of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will take place in this city to-day. The route of the road from Pitteburgh to Chicago has been fixed, and the contracts for the construction will be lot as soon as the Company is organized. The read runs in almost an air-line from Chicago to Pittsburgh, and it is to be hoped that the work will be begun simultaneously at Chicago and at other points. When there are two or three tons of freight here waiting transportation East to one that the existing railroads can carry off, the sooner this additional trunkline is completed the greater will be the benefit conferred upon this city and the West, and the more speedily will it begin to reimburse its stockholders for their outlay.

"The Progress of Iron Smelting" engages the gratified attention of the New York Tribune, which shows that the production of pig-iron in this country during the past year was 2,588,250 tons, and that the business was very profitable, and is likely to be more so this year. This progress, it says, "is abundantly vindicating the wisdom of the protection it received." We do not see how these facts yindicate the wisdom of the protection it received, any more than the buge profits obtained by the Credit Mobilier Company vindicate the wisdom of the protection they received. There is another branch of industry, which was followed last year to a very considerable extent, which yielded no profit at all,-that of corn-growing. If the corngrowers had been allowed a bounty of \$7 per ton by law, they migh have made as glowing an exhibit of the year's business as the American Pig-Iron Manufacturers' Association. Is there any more virtue or patriotism intrinsically in making pig-iron than in growing corn?

Mr. Charles A. Dana was requested to attend a public celebration of Washington's birthday at Philadelphia, which was to have a special importance in advancing the interests of the Contennial festival. Mr. Dana was also requested to make a speech. In his reply to the Commissioners he referred to his arrest in Philadelphia, some months ago, as he was passing through the city on his way from Washington to New York, because of his publication of the Kemblo letter of "addition, division, and silence." He gave bail in the sun of \$5,000, which he subsequently forfeited, because be was advised that he would not be allowed to prove the truth of the letter as a justification of its publication. Mr. Dana has now declined the invitation to make an address in Philadelphia, on the ground, evidently, that he is atraid to speak in a community where a man cannot tell the truth without being subjected to a prosecution for libel. Reexpressed the hope, however, that the law would be changed before the celebration of the Second II voisary of American Independence.

The new Spanish Republic does not start off with that unanimity among Republicans which promises success. As we have already stated, the Republic has as much to fear from Republicans as it has from the machinations of the three claimants to the throne, Alphonso, Don Carlos, and the Duke de Montpensier. Political parties in Spain are parties of most violent and almost innumerable factions, and in the contentions and quarrels of the numerous factions of the Ropublican party there is every reason to expect that the most powerful of the three royal claimants will step in and take possession. These quarrels have already commenced in violent partisan agitation, and notwithstanding the reassuring statement of Castelar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Echogaray, Minister of Finance, that the condition of the Republic is peaceable, the Ministry itself to which they belong is in the face of acrisis, which already threatens to cost it the loss of Cordova, Ministor of War, and possibly all the Ministers adhering to the Radical party. Meanwhile, a large number of the leading officers in the regular army have resigned, and this is the face of the operations of the Carlists and

the presence of Don Carlos himself in Spain, In the consideration of the House Appropriation bill. Mr. Banks offered an emondment prohibiting the publication of documents for gratuitous circulation, which encountered vigorous opposition. Mr. Hoar was particularly denunplatory, and characterized the proposition as a part of a system, of which the repeal of the franking privilege was another part, to deliver the public sentiment of the country and the legislation of Congress into the hands of a few newspapers in the great cities. The very absurd objection was successfully answered by Mr. Roberts, when he compared the proposed barrier against newspaper despotism to Mrs. Partington's attempt (adopted from Punch) to sweep back the ocean tide with a broom. Mr. Hoar's speech met with the ridicule it deserved when he was told that he was trying to overcome.

of copies, and giving the proceedings as they occur, by the occasional speeches and reports that find their way to the trunk-manufacturors. However, the majority of the House seemed to be of Mr. Hoar's way of thinking, for Mr. Banks' amendment was voted down without even taking the year and nays. Whether this resulted from an indisposition to decrease the printing subsidy, or from a wholesome fear of the "newspaper despotism," it is impossible to say.

It is reported from Washington that the Na-

tional Labor Council,-a sort of lobby estab-

lished in Washington in the interest of the eight-hour movement,-will make a vigorous advance on the next Congress to secure the passage of a law providing that, under all public ontracts entered into between employer and employe, eight hours shall constitute the legal day's work, and that any violation in this respect shall annul the contract. The basis upon which this law will be asked is that the present Government recognition of the Eight-Hour law for its own employes fails to help the inter ests of the workingmen, for the reason that the contractors, who work their men ten hours a day, can take contracts at cheaper rates than the Government can, and do the same work. This advantage for the contractors, it is held, will eventually take the public works out of the hands of the Government, which will then have no occasion to employ laborers. That there is little danger of such a result is proved by the vote in the House on Saturday, in which it refused to authorize the letting of contracts to the lowest responsible bladers exclusively. If there were such a danger as the National Labor Council foresee, however, it would not affect the general right of employers to ongago workmen for as laborers to work as many hours as they wish. As a matter of course, the more work a man does the more pay he will This is a law of supply and receive. demand which no Congressional law could possibly touch. The result of such a law as the Labor Council proposes, therefore, would be a species of despotic restriction on mon who desire to carn more money than they can earn by eight hours' work, and at the same time a fruitful source of swindling by opening an easy way for breaking contracts.

The Supreme Court of this State have decided the appeal from McLean County, taken by the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company in the prosecution brought against them by Gustavus Koernor, Richard P. Morgan, Jr., and David S. Hammond, Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, for unjust discriminations in freight charges, favorably to the Railway Company, and have denied the constitutionality of the Railroad law so far as relates to such discriminations. The clause of the law upon which the action was

brought is as follows: brought is as follows:

That no railroad company organized or doing business in this State under any act of incorporation or general law of this State now in force, or which may hereafter be enacted, shall charge or collect for the transportation of goods, merchandles, or property, on its said road, for any distance, the same or any larger nor greater amount as toll or compensation than is at the same time charged or collected for the transportation of similar quantities of the same class of goods, merchandles, or property, over a greater distance upon the same road.

On the 5th of December 1871, the Railroad.

On the 5th of December, 1871, the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners filed an informa tion in the nature of a que warrante in the Circuit Court of McLean County, setting forth that the Chicago & Alton Railroad had repeatedly charged \$5.65 per thousand feet for transporting lumber from Chicago to Lexington, a distance of 110 miles, while it charged only 85 per thousand feet for transporting lumber from Chicago to Bloomington, a distance of 126 miles. The Railroad Company answered that the legislation above quoted was in violation of its chartered rights, and therefore void. They alleged, also, that the charge of \$5.65 to Lexington was a reasonable charge, and that the charge of \$5 to Bloomington was unreasonably low, but that they were compelled by competition to carry at that rate to Bloomington, or lose the business

The case was brought to a hearing last autumn, and judgment rendered by the Circuit Court in favor of the Commissioners; Judge Tipton, in the learned opinion which he gave, holding that the State retains the power, notwithstanding the charter of defendant, to so regulate and control the franchise of defendant as to determine what shall constitute, and to prevent by proper legislation, unjust discriminations between communities, as well as between different individuals of the same community." This judgment has been reversed by the Supreme Court of the State. The Court affirms the right of the Legislature to prohibit unjust discriminations in railway freights, but says that, by the act in question, the Legislature has forbidden all discriminations, and, in case of any discrimination by a railroad, has declared its charter forfelt on an arbitrary presumption of guilt, giving it no chance to explain, although it might be able to show itself mocent of any unjust discrimination. On these accounts they unanimously declare the act contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, and reverse the decision of the Court below.

THE PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION. It is to be regretted that the limited time re aining before the adjournment of Congress may prevent the investigation of the Pacific Mail Steamship subsidy from being as thorough as it should. The work of investigation is but half done if it does not go to the very bottom of the corruption which has of late years been a controlling force in Congress. The remedy cannot be made effectual until the sore is completely exposed. There has never been so good an opportunity presented before to accomplish this. To stop now, or hurry over the work in a superficial manner, would he a national calamity, and an injustice to Congress itself. The investigations have become so general that they no longer assume a partisan character, but are conducted in the intorests of honest legislation. The public are in excellent temper to have these investigations contipued, until bribary and gift-taking are extir pated, root and branch, and the offenses made up odious that no man will have the hardihood hereafter to seek to influence legislation with money. Even the partisan press, which has hithorto maintained an apologotic course, which originally stigmatized the charges of corruption as campaign slanders, and, at the outset of the investigations, prophesied that result would exculpate everybody. now acknowledges the gravity of the facts which have been proven, and calls for the application of a ponalty which shall adequately stigmatize the enormity of the offenses. Even the New York Times, the principal organ of the Administration, after much grimsoing, clamors lustily for sweeping and even vindictive punish-

ment. In a recent article upon this matter, it points out at first that Congressmen had no right to share in the profits of the Credit Mobilies stock, whother they obtained it honestly or not. for the reason that the dividends were drawn from the misappropriation of government bonds and government lands, the direct result of a fraud upon the people. For this reason, it denounces the report of the Poland Committee for attempting to excuse some Congressmen by stating that there was no evidence to show that these Congressmen know the nature of the stock when they took it. It claims that they should have known it, as the character of Credit Mobilior was no secret. It claims that, in cases where the Committee has rejected the testimony of Congressmen, the witnesses should be arraigned and punished for perjury, and closes with the recommendation that "it is the plain duty of Congress to visit with punishment all who took Credit Mobilier stock from Oakes Ames," and advises severe censure for all who had connec tion with it but fortunately got rid of it, not only as an act of justice, but in order that a lefinite standard of public morality may be established for the future. The Pacific Mail Steamship subsidy scheme

offers a field even more promising than that of

Credit Mobilier. That the subsidy was procured

by gigantic corruption has long been notorious

in public rumor. At the time favorable legisla-

ion was procured, its agents maintained a

eplendid establishment in Washington, which was a runway for Congressmen whonever they folt inclined. They gave elegant lunches and entertainments. They were abundantly furnished with money, and it flowed freely as water. They supported a large and influential lobby. The movement on Congress was as much stock-jobbing operation, manipulated by Wallstreet brokers operating for a rise in stocks, as many hours as they can, nor the general right of | it was a scheme to procure the subsidy, and, between the officers and agents of the Company and the New York brokers, a powerful combination was effected, which, if the charges alleged are true, spent a large sum of money in Washington-competent authorities placing it as high as half a million of dollars-to obtain the passage of the subsidy bill. The failure of the Brazilian subsidy scheme about the time that the Pacific Mail passed, furnishes a clus also to the corruptions which secured the latter result. Mr. C. K. Garrison, who managed the Brazilian schome, now proposes to show up the members who made propositions to him for money in consideration of their votes, and it is stated will produce a letter from the Hon. Sypher, of Louisians, wherein he offered not only his own vote, but the votes of twenty other carpet-bag Congressmen, for the gross sum of \$30,000, or about \$1,500 each, which shows that the carpetbaccers were even cheaper rascals than Kansas legislators. The prima facie showing with reference to Pacific Mail is even more damaging than was the evidence upon which the Credit Mobilier investigation was based. In the latter, there was a loop-hole for escape, or at least for plausible justification, in the fact that the acquisition of stock was a matter of negotiation through the regular channels of business, and this plea was at first advanced by the implicated parties with considerable show of success. In the Pacific Mail scheme, however, the charges are made that certain sums of money have been directly paid Congressmen for their votes. Morally, there is no difference in the two modes of securing the desired legislation. Legally, however, the Pacific Mail scheme is divested of all technicalities. It is a plain matter of affirmation or denial, with no opportunities for prevarication or quibbling. There is no avenue of oscape for the guilty party. For this reason, it is to be hoped that the investigation will be made as thorough as possible, in the brief time that remains, and that the modus operandi by which the agents of the Pacific Mail procured the passage of the subsidy may be clearly demonstrated, It may not be possible at this late stage of the session to properly punish the guilty parties, but it is due to the cause of honest legislation that the exposure shall be complete enough to establish a standard for the next Congress and for future Congresses: and it is also an imperative neces sity that this result shall be reached, that some check may be put upon subsidies, land-grants and other schemes upon which the public money has hitherto been shamefully squandered. complete exposition of the Pacific Mail, even if it did not result in the punishment of bribery, would secure another valuable result in making the encouragement of private speculations by Government assistance so odious that no Congrossman would dare to yote for them here

THE CHAMPLAIN CANAL, The proposition to enlarge the Champla Canal, pending in the New York Legislature, was noticed several days ago. Though not likely to pass at this session, some facts in regard to it, prought out in the debate before the Canal Committee, will be interesting to our readers. From the remarks of Mr. Weed, we learn that it is proposed to improve the Rudson River by dams between Troy and Fort Edward, a distance o forty miles, so as to secure a depth of water of ten feet. The locks are to be 300 feet long and 45 wide. It is twenty-four mile from Fort Edward to Whitehall, seventeer miles of which will be by canal and seven by improving Wood Creek, which only requires dredging to make its capacity equal to that of the canal. It is proposed to make the anal of a capacity of 110 feet at the bottom, 150 foot at the top, and 10 feet deep. The total cost s estimated to be about \$8,000,000.

The summit at Fort Edward is 150 feet above tide-water. Of this 117 feet occurs in the Hudon River which it is proposed to overcome by 11 dams, and from the point where the cana leaves the river the remaining 83 feet can be overcome by two locks. It was stated before the Committee that a lockage of 50 feet is required between the Fort Edward summit and Lake Champlain, but, according to the profile of the New York canals, it is 81 feet; but it matter little, as the Hudson River, which feeds both ways from the summit, will probably furnish

an ample supply of water to the canal. The Hon John Young, of Montreal, who was present, by invitation, spoke of the enlargement of the Welland and the St. Lawrence Canale to a capacity for vessels of 1,000 tons assure to be accomplished, and that the Caughnawaga Canal, from the head of Lachine Rapids to Lake Champlain, as sure to be opened by the time the canal and improvement between tide-water on the Hudson and Lake Champlain can be put in operation by the State of New York. If the Oity of New York means to retain the grain trade of the West, or any considerable portion of it, the more earnestly she advocates the opening of this route the better. Then yousels of 1,000 tons will have direct access to that city from

all the lakes. If it is not opened, Montreal will always have access to the complete records, while ltimately grasp most of this trade, and with it a large share of the commerce of the West.

Mr. Young showed that the cost of freight now between Buffalo and New York is \$4.60 per ton, while by this route it would not exceed \$2.65 per ton, making a clear saving of \$1.95 per ton. Even with the present tonnage, with saving of \$1.50 per ton, the gain to our commerce would amount to about \$3,700,000 every year. He also referred to the treaty by which the waters and canals of the St. Lawrence were made free to the people of the United States. What the people of the West want is cheaper freights to the ocean, without any reference to the route by which it is secured.

ANOTHER FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITION. A document is published in New York, signed by a number of leading citizens of San Domingo, and purporting to represent the popular sentiment of the Dominican Republic, making t vigorous protest against the leasing of Samana Bay. The hombastic style of the circular give it an aspect of genuineness; and, if genuine, it indicates that the New York Company will no be able to assume the severeign rights which Bacz has guaranteed it without a struggle. The protest refers to the former negotiations between Baez and Grant, and represent that the present transfer is as unauthorized and tyrannical as that which was contemplated in the unratified treaty with the United States Government. It also refers to the unsuccessful efforts that have been made in times past by the British the French, and the Spaniards to possess them selves of the island, and declares that the same popular resistance will be offered to the presen ertaking. The manifesto comes in time to confirm a very general impression that the terms of the convention between the Bacz Gov ernment and the Samana Bay Company are not so acceptable to the people of San Domingo as they have been represented. It also comes in shape of a warning to Congress to have nothing whatever to do with the Samana Bay Company in the way of special legislation, As a mercial enterprise, the Samana Bay Company must be permitted to work its own way with such facilities alone as international lay and existing treaties afford.

The telegraph bringing the account of this Dominican protest also conveys the information that there will be no lack of adventurous volum toors in New York City to assist the Samans Bay Company to take possession of the property which it professes to have bought, and to set up the new Government projected in the terms of the Baez convention. This statement fully justifies the prophesy which the Dominican leaders make in their circular, that the Samana Bay Company is but another form of the filibuster ing spirit which Walker developed in Nicaragua, and Lavostida once attempted in San Domingo It will be the exercise of only reasonable caution for the United States Government to regard the enterprise in the same light. If the Samana Bay Company were simply a commercial venture, there would have been no occasion to exact from Baez the governmental powers that he pretends to have delegated. The terms of the convention guaranteed the Company the right to establish their own Government over the peninsula which they have bought; to lovy and collect taxes; to fix import and export duties for their own benefit; to charge for all harbor facilities, and otherwise exercise eminon domain. The contract further provides for the future extension of their dominion over the entire Dominican possessions, by enormou grants of land for every mile of telegraph lines which the Company shall construct All contracts or rights heretofore exist ing that clash with the terms of this Bacz convention are declared to be null and void. It is not surprising that the Dominican people recognize that they have been sold out,property, citizenship, and all,-and that they propose to make a national struggle to pro serve their country and their independence. So far as San Domingo is concerned, it is not improbable that Bacz will be deposed and driver out of the country, and that the coming Government will be formed on the basis of opposi tion to the invasion of the Samana Bay Com

If this Company shall thus lose its commer cial character and assume that of a filibustoring expedition, it will be the duty of the United States Government to interfere. We want no American counterpart of the East India Company in the West Indies. We want no private individuals, nor association of private individuals, to make war on their own account, so long as they are American citizens and may be legitimately restrained by the American Governnent. Nor will it be well to defer Government action until the expeditions are organized, and the attacks actually made, as in the case of the | minister castigation to her erring child in the Fenian war in Canada. In the present instance there is ample warning. The whole history af San Domingo annexation teaches the cor-ruption and probable illegitimacy of the Bacz Government. The terms of the Samana Bay Company's charter, and the violent opposition of the Dominican people, forecast the purpose of certain American citizens to set up a govern ment of their own in opposition to the sentiment of a republican people. We must not res under the aspersion of even winking at such project. It is opposed to the very spirit of our government, and to the best principles of civ ization, It is not probable, after the develop ments which have been made, that the Samans Bay Company will dare to come before Congress to ask protection in any form. But the Govern mont should not wait for this opportunity to de clare its irresponsibility for this Company's con tract. It should be on the alort to check the movement at the very first evidence of an evert

### Affairs in Utah,

From a gentleman engaged in business at Salt Lake, and whose residence of several years in that city has given him ample opportunities to judge correctly of current events and opinion in the dominious of Brigham, we learn the follow-

ing particulars:
One of the most lamentable facts is the depauching and utter demoralization of some of bauching and acts to the Territory. They can, he says, he bought for money to do almost anything. To obtain justice or an honest oxcention of the law is, therefore, about impossible. He mentioned one case in which it was decided to buy up for \$103,000 a totally unjust and indefongible claim to one of the mines, rather than t trust it to the decision of the courts. This state of things has rendered property unsafe and inof things has rendered projectly dueste and hi-vestments uncertain for many months past. The agent of the Associated Press, he says, is the reature of these blackguard officials, and hence the news he sends is often unreliable and false From these charges he exempts Dr. Taggart Judge Hawley, Mr. Hollister, and a few others The Probate Courts have usurped nearly all the functions of the law, and, being entirely under the control of Brigham Young as between Gentiles and Mormons, no justice can be expected from them. In the transfer of lands, Mormons

Gentiles never can know whether they are making a safe purchase or not. Hence, also, noted murderers walk the streets at noonday, and orime

goes unwhipped of justice.

In spite of all this, investments to the amount of \$100,000,000 have been made in the mines of Utah, most of which are yielding large divi-dends to their owners. Railways are building in all directions, and great progress is making in the settlement and development of the Territory. There is now twenty feet of snow in the mountains, and much more than usual lies upon the whole Territory. This has, in most cases, stopped mining for the winter, but it forms a stroped mining for the winter, but it forms a sure basis for active summer business, and good crops are confidently anticipated. Most of the best ores are still' shipped to Swansea, Wales; but the Emma and some others are selling all they can raise to the smelting establishments in Chicago. Our informant re-gards Utah as containing the richest and most extensive silver-producing districts in the world. Novada can no longer claim pre-eminence over the home of the Mormons.

the home of the Mormons. The Mormons have no intention of removing to the Sandwich Islands or anywhere else. They claim to have discovered the country and made it habitable, and they propose to stand by it. They believe the Lord is on their side, and that leading Gentiles deprecate the large concentration of troops in the vicinity, as no violence is apprehended. There is now a strong is apprehended. There is now a strong moral pressure on the Mormons, and it is stead ily increasing by the large influx of Gentiles, and it is thought their peculiar religious potions and the practice of polygamy must yield more surely and rapidly to natural forces than they would to a military domonstration. Removal of corrupt Government officials and a reorganiza-tion of the judiciary of the Territory, so that the Probate Courts should be confued to their legit-imate duties, and those of the General Government be empowered to administer the laws with impartiality, will speedily restore Utah to its former prosperity, and solve the Mormon probom wisely, and in the shortest time possible.

### The Nebula in Orion.

The Nebula in Orion.

The New York Tribune contains the following, as a part of a report of a lecture delivered last week, at the Cooper Union Institute, by Prof. George F. Barker, of Yale College:

George F. Barker, of Yale College:
Still another application of the spectroscope is, to
the nebular hypothesis of La Place, one of the grandest
theories which the brain of man ever conceived. As
it came from La Place it was only a theory accounting,
it is true, for the facts. Mon, however, ask for proof
of the existence of this cosmical matter in a rebulour
form. The nebulo are, by the spectroscope, found
be of this nature. The spectra given by the nebulour
vary, some being those of gazes, others being berly
tones of solids or liquids. Thus does the spectroshow the process of the creation of the universe and
verify the theory of La Place. Nobula were to be resolvable by the telescope. The spectroscope is shown
this to be false. The nobular to create the prosolvable by the telescope, The spectroscope has shown
this to be false. The nobular to create the prosolvable by the telescope, and though the telescope to be a mass of sure, gives, though the spectreacept, a true gaseous spectrum. The story of the
telescope is therefore not true.

Either the report does great ajustice to Prof. Barker, or he has betrayed a amentable want of acquaintance with the subject; which is all the more dangerous, as it tends to throw unwarmore dangerous, as it tends to throw unwar-ranted discredit upon the value of the telescope as an aid in the study of phonomenal astronomy The nebula of Orion appears, in the best tele scopes, as a nebulous mass, which "contains" about forty-eight stars; and it was simply suggested, soveral years ago, that an instrument of sufficient power might be constructed to resolve the whole nebula into separate stars. But this has nover been done, and the spectroscope proves to us that the guess was unfounded in this case, though correct as regards some other clusters then called nebulm. The nebula of Orion has not been resolved (into stars) by the telescope. The forty-eight stars aboved alluded to seem to be surrounded by the cloudy mass which the spectroscope shows us i cloudy mass which the spectroscope shows us is a vast aggregation of glowing gas. We do not yet know whether these stars are a part of the nebula, or whether they are much farther away or much nearer to us than the gas; the latter nesition is the most probable. The story of the telescope is not, therefore, contradicted by the spectroscope, notwithstanding the assertion of Prof. Barker. On the contrary, the two stories are complementary and consistent, as truth should be; and, taken together, they furwith a much greater volume of truth than is contained separately in either story.

Moncure D. Conway, writing to the Cincinnati Commercial from London, after a visit to the Zoological Gardens, acknowledges him have been more than half converted to Darwin sm by what he saw and heard there among the animals, and narrates many curious facts. of the bears closely resembled Theodore Parker, who, as overy one knows, had a special fondness for bears. An old fox bore a close resemblance, also, to Mr. Seward, and a walrus to the Tich-borne claimant. He saw a singing monkey and a tearful chimpanzee. also, some humble invalids who constantly unhappy unless they he constantly unhappy unless they had the sympathy of the Superintendent. One old bab-oon gave a look and made a motion at a troublesome boy precisely "in the style of the gouty old uncle on the stage who shakes his crutch at the offender, and cries, "Odds boddikins! Grammercy! Zounds! Egad!" Two bears recontly had cataract on the eye, and, after the administration of chloroform, to which they submitted in human fashion, were operated upon with success, and recovered. Many of the monkoys are suffering from hereditary consumptio Mr. Conway also saw a maternal hippotamus admanner which has been patent amo since Eve's time. The most conclusive proof of humanity which he observed, however, was the following: There was a very pious man in the Gardens distributing tracts to the visitors. A boy who had one of the tracts, which invited him to "Pause," put it into the paws of a big ape, who sat down with it, eyed it upside down, fore and aft, every way—then good it to tickle the nose of a slumbering haboon. Whereupon, Mr. Conway remarks:
"One would give something to have a chim-panzee commentary upon the dogmatic theology thus offered him before any revival has occurred in the monkey-house, or any catechetical in-struction destroyed the original simian simolicity."

The official North German Gazette predicts that great events will happen in Germany dur-ing the present month, and bases its prediction on the fact that February has always been a sig-nificant month in German affairs. It shows that in February, 1679, Frederick William achieved success against the Swedes. In February, 1673, the peace was concluded which closed the Sovon years' war. In February, 1807, King Frederick William was compelled to make peace with Napoleon at Schon-brunn, but in February, 1813, the league was made between Prussia and Russia, and in February, 1814, the means for the everthrow of Napoleon were in Blucher's hands. In February 1815, Napoleon resolved to leave Elba, and, after the hundred days, came the crowning victory at La Belle Alliance. In February, 1850, King Frederick William IV. accepted the Prussian Constitution. In February, 1864, the Prussian troops secured their victories in Sleswick, and in February, 1871, the preliminaries of peace were signed at Versailles.

### NOTES AND OPINION.

The New Hampshire campaign is very dull. Here they are within a fortnight of the election, and, except that the Republican organ at Concord has an occasional paragraph of a column upon the impressive character of the crisis, one

upon the impressive character of the orisis, one would hardly know an election was pending. The Domocratic papers are remarkably quiet.

—The Kansas Legislature must adjourn March 4, unless members are willing to prolong the seasion without pay, and, as the Legislature must wait until the second Tuesday after notice of a vacancy in the United States Senate before

proceeding to fill it, the belief is entertained at Topeka that the appointment of Caldwell's suc-cessor will fall to Gov. Osborn. In that event, Leavenworth interests will be protected, the

Governor being a Leavenworth man. There are sixteen Leavenworth candidates.
—The Harrisburg (Pa., State Journal onjoys the poculiar confidence of Simon Cameron. We

are pleased to quote from the Journal : are pionesed to quote from the Journal:

There can be no mistaking the action of the Senato
in the Caldwell case. It is dignified and resolute, a
precedent which indicates its course in other similar
cases, and a vindication of the dignity of the body,
which gives assurance that Congress is determined to
purgo lisely of the founds which the nation had such
good reason to believe has existed there. The idea of
allowing a man to hold any official position which it
is known he purchased, is revolting.

The needs of Assurance and a Service of the control of the control of the service of the control of the service of the control of the service of the control of t

-The people of Arkansas vote, March 8, on n amondment to the State Constitution putting a end to all disabilities by reason of the late Rebollion. If carried, 20,000 people will be efranchised.

-The Albany Evening Journal says of the

Caldwell case:

If it could be settled that the use of money a Sentatorial contests, as in Kanasa, would invalid to the election, it would go far to desirely this principles practise... But, moriforious as the proposition seems in its consequences, it is a question upon which the lawyers will doubtiess divide.

The editor of the Journal is popularly understood to be one of a synthetic sleady making

stood to be one of a syndicate aleady making plans at Albany to "place" "United States Benatorship in 1875. The "by" refers, doubt. ess, to that.

-Gov. Hartranft's first erreise of the vetoover the Transfer line systems of the verte-power was, last week, on a 1d which proposed to except the Borough of Connellaville, Pa., from the operations of Bekalow's measure of the last session, for thy election of Municipal Boards by the cumulative plan. The Governor only objects to the Canellaville bill, without expressing any opinin as to the cumulative

—The rovision Alabama laws has been intrusted to a Leislativo Committee wholly composed of blackmen. The Mobile Register

Rays:

We have no concent to make on an outrage so flagrant as to bred disgust by its very being. Nor have we any connect to make upon McKinstry's act in thus insulting the body over which he presides, the legal ability of he whole State, and the laws of common sense, awell as of decemey.

—The peple of New York will vote, next Novembe, whether Judges shall hereafter be appointed by the Governor, or elected according the resent system.

What must be the general opinion of that

"What must be the general opinion of that mal's honesty who escapes punishment by the custinacy of one juryman? The vote yesterday on the impeachment of Colfax leaves him in a similar position. "Davenport Democrat.

—Poor Nesbitt died without taking tes with Colfax. There has been nothing so touching since Adam.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

—Now those who knew George F. Nesbitt in his lifetime might wonder why he showed such unwonted liberality to "an almost total stranger," If it were not for the fact that, in June, 1868, Congress increased the appropriation for postage-stamps and stamped envelopes from \$275,000 to \$450,000. As Mr. Nesbitt's firm were the contractors for printing one or both these

\$275,000 to \$450,000. As air. Nosbitt's irm word the contractors for printing one or both these articles, a flood of light is let in upon his metives.—New York Sun.

—The case of Mr. Colfax takes a new aspectrom the discovery of further contributions from Mr. Nosbitt. Thus, while Mr. Colfax is partly corroborated, new doubts are suggested.—Albany Evening Journ. 21.

Evening Journ. 1.

—Our statesmen say to-day they would be glad.
To know if Ames has anything to Add.
They used to ask, unless they are belied,
Whether he hadn's something to Divide.
—New York Tribune.
—The procession will positively start next
Tuesday,—scapegoats in advance.—Springfield
Republican.
—Mr. Colfax's case is a bad one, indeed. Politically speaking, it may be considered his
best leaves. St. Jouin Things.

Republican.
—Mr. Coffax's case is a bad one, indeed. Politically speaking, it may be considered his burial case.—St. Louis Times.
—The Springfield Republican thinks the public may be assured "that there are more and biggor fish in this Credit Mobilier pond than have yet been caught—old, wary follows, who keep in deep water, and are now silently chuckling at the greenness, and consequent misfortunes, of their less-captioned and less-cautious bretheren. They may come to the pan yet, though, in spite of their knowingness.
—Mr. Ames jokes right and left. He said among other things that "if the House takes his scalp there will be a good many bald-headed men around."—Washington Dispatch to the New York Heraid.
—William R. Roberts was asked this evening what he thought of Poland's report. His reply was unique and witty. "Well, I will tell you my opinion," said he,; "the Credit Mobilier investigation is a pyramid of fraud, the base of which is Republican and the appx Democratic. The Committee have reversed it, and put the entire Republican pyramid upon the Democratic

my opinion," said ho,; "the Credit Mobilier investigation is a pyramid of fraud, the base of which is Republican and the apex Democratic. The Committee have reversed it, and put the entire Republican pyramid upon the Democratic ener; but it won't stand there long."—New York Herald's Washington Dispatch.

—What a valumble editor of the New York Tribune Mr. Colfax would have made about these days.—Cincinnali Enquirer.

—We are pleased to learn that Oakes Ames is a staunch friend of the cause of temperance, and encourages the growth of teetotalism among his workmen in his Massachusetts shoved lactories. We are glad to hear that Schuyler Colfax has been able to resist all temptations to violate the resolution against smoking cigars which he made two years ago. It is comforting to know that both the Pattersons are strongly opposed to the Mormon system of polygamy. It is cheering to get the assurance that Harlan is in favor of propagating the Gospel among the Indians. It is refreshing to be reminded that James Brooks delivered an elequent endogrupon George Washington, who made a famous observation after he had chopped down an appletree with his little hatchet. It is consoling to think how Kelley, and Dawes, and Carifeld, and Company opposed Horace Greeley because of the political corruption with which he was connected. It is something to get the information that Henry Wilson is still a poor man after thirty years of public life. It strongthous our loyalty to recall how furiously Gen. Logan fought for his country. But it is not pleasant to each poor, plous, anti-tobloc, teetotal, anti-polygamic, patriotic, anti-Greeley, propagandist, apple-tree heroic members of Congress with Credit Mobilien stock in their pockets.—Cincinnati Commercial.

### COMMISSIONER DRUMMOND

McGREGOR, Iowa, Feb. 20, 1873 To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune :

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I have read a letter in your issue of the 18th inst., from "your own Washington correspondont," reflecting very severely upon Commissioner Drummond's action in regard to public lands in Drummond's action in regard to public lands in Iowa,—claiming that he is working for the rail-road interest, and obtaining unusual and improper decisions and rulings from the Secretary of the Interior, favorable to railroad companies. It calls him the "stool-pigeon" of the Iowa companies.

Now, I know acthing of the cases mentioned.

nor do I care to investigate them. Possibly Commissioner Drummond is in error, but harcly Commissioner Drummond is in error, but harc'y probable, for he was a man, when among us, noted for thorough examination, fully mastering a subject before giving his judgmont. But, as to his honesty, you have only to ask those who know him best. There is but one voice. He is above suspicion. Here, at home, friend or fee will, I am sure, testify alike to his unswerving integrity. His whole life-record is opposed to all such insinuations of your correspondent.

I have known him for many years, in all his social and business life, and, if there is a man in the Government service who is trying faithfully and impartially to discharge his official duties, it is Commissioner Willis Drummond. Yours, H.

## Children's Parties.

Children's Parties.

They are dreadfully old fogy about children's parties in London. The Lord Mayor had a children's ball, recently, numbering eight hundred guests, from 6 to 16 years of ago. They began to arrive at 6 o'clock, and were received immediately by the host and hostess, and danced till 8 o'clock. Then a shadow pantomine was rendered, and at 9 a company of posturing Arabs were introduced, who were succeeded by a Punch and Judy. The London supper was served at half-past 9, and at 10, we blush to say, the company went home.

-We cannot second the exclamation of Senator Nye: "Away with these investigations; we have had enough of them!" We cannot help thinking that if "these investigations" had been commenced in 1703, and continued every year up to the present time, the country would be much better off to-day than it is. And the man who, in future, undertakes to stand between the people and an houset inquiry into the conduct of public affairs, will have a rough time of it.—St, Louis Democrat (Administration).

—A Danbury young man in the ardor of his affection promised to chorish a young lady with a love that would survive an army overcoat.