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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third street and Eighth av.—ROBERT THE CLOCK. ATHENIUM, No. 255 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—LEO AND LOTUS. UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Thirtieth and Fourteenth streets.—ATHLETIC COURT. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—BROTHER SAM. BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—RICHARD III. GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third av.—CHRISTIAN. THEATRE COMIQUE, 34 Broadway.—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleeker streets.—ALHAMBRA. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—SLASHER AND CRASHER.—THE TRIPLE TREATMENT. WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—JASTRA. Afternoon and Evening. MR. F. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THE END OF THE HOUR. RYAN'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.—NIGHT MISTAKENLY, ECCECITACITY, &c. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—AROUND THE BLOCK. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, corner 28th st. and Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c. STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street—GRAND CONCERT. ASSOCIATION HALL, 25d street and 4th av.—LEO BURR.—PHEASANT DRESS: ITS FOLLIES AND CHANGES. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, Jan. 17, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

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MAYOR HAVEMEYER IS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF MUNICIPAL REFORM.—In his message he commented on the evil of allowing a Commissioner of a municipal department to pass upon his own estimates as a member of the Board of Apportionment. Comptroller Green not only passes upon his own estimates as Park Commissioner Green, but also audits and pays bills of his own contraction. He presents, besides, the only instance of the old Tammany vice of double office-holding now remaining in the city government, if we except the three or four subordinate positions held by his clerk, Mr. Whittemore. Can Mayor Havemeyer reconcile with his duty as a reformer his neglect to fill Comptroller Green's place on the Park Commission? Does he think that honest reform can fail to condemn double office-holding, or can lend itself to intrigues to keep open a vacancy on a city commission to accommodate political and personal intrigues? We call upon Mayor Havemeyer to fill up the Central Park Commission with competent and honest men without any further bargaining or delay.

The St. Domingo Land Company—A Grand Project on Paper.

Our readers have seen, by what appeared in our columns yesterday, that the St. Domingo question has been revived in a new form. This time, however, it is apparently without the objections that surrounded it two years ago. Then the proposition was to annex the St. Domingo Republic. The President of the United States proceeded so far as to negotiate for annexation, and obtained the consent of Congress to appoint a Commission to go to St. Domingo to report upon the advisability of annexing that Republic. Our readers will remember that the frigate Tennessee carried the Commission with all the "pomp and circumstance" of a great national undertaking; that the Commission reported favorably to the scheme; but that, after all, the Senate was adverse to the proposition. Yes, a Senate having an overwhelming majority of the administration party refused to ratify this administration project. Public sentiment was against it, and in this case, at least, the Senate acted in accordance with the public will.

Among other objections to annexation the one that had great weight both with Senators and the people in causing the scheme to be rejected was the stupendous job of the St. Domingo Land Company, which was at the bottom of it. This company had obtained from Baez, the President of St. Domingo, a grant of about one-third of all the public lands of the Republic, and the parties who had worked up the annexation project were those interested in the grant. In this new scheme we see the names of the same persons who were most prominent and active in the old one, with some others added. Among those prominently interested in the old company are Fabens, Spofford and Barlow. The gentlemen who appear to be members of the new or reorganized one are warm friends of President Grant and his administration. We mention Henry Clews especially, who is treasurer of the company. These facts may create a suspicion that General Grant is not only "deeply interested" in this private enterprise of American citizens—as Mr. Hazard, the secretary of the company, says, though not in a personal sense, we presume—but that this scheme is favored by him with the ulterior view of bringing about annexation in an indirect manner—of accomplishing his long-cherished object which the Senate mercilessly squelched. We do not think the President would act in such a surreptitious manner. We believe he honestly thinks that the possession of the territory of St. Domingo, or the Samana portion of it, by an American company, would be a benefit to the trade of the country. This, we imagine, is the "deep interest" he takes in the project, and for no other reason. Still, the American people will be disposed to believe the President has the ulterior object of annexation in view, and he should at once remove such an impression by disavowing any purpose of that nature.

This new St. Domingo Company, like the old one, if, indeed, it be not the old one revived and reorganized, shows a great deal of tact in the initiation of its project. It has obtained, to begin operations, a systematic and extensive advertisement in the press of this city and of the country gratuitously. This cunningly planned dodge, like a skillful coup d'Etat, has aroused public attention generally. A mere business operation, and, perhaps, a stockjobbing one, has obtained all the notoriety desired without costing the parties a cent. The advertising is worth many thousands of dollars if the scheme is worth anything at all. Should the company continue to act with the same skill it may get some value out of St. Domingo, or out of its stocks, unless insuperable obstacles are interposed in the way of trade or labor, or in the failure to induce immigration to the island.

There can be no objection, of course, to the enterprise of American citizens in St. Domingo or anywhere else, provided the government be not dragged into annexation or complications to defend land grants or privileges conferred upon them. And here, considering the peculiar action of the administration heretofore with regard to St. Domingo, it will be necessary for the President to define exactly the position of the government on this question. We want no annexation and no insidious steps toward it, and, least of all, the annexation of a distant tropical island that has no production and trade worth mentioning, and a sparse population of degraded negroes not speaking our language. We have territory enough, embracing nearly all the climates, varieties of soil and productions of the world. We want all the population we have, and more, to make this vast territory productive. If we did not, it would be cruelty to induce white men to emigrate as laborers under a tropical sun, and the negroes will not leave their heritage here to go to St. Domingo. Still, we say, if this company can, without annexation, develop the resources of St. Domingo and increase our trade with the island, we could only wish it success.

But we have a duty to perform to the American people in view of the too flattering advertisement of the St. Domingo Company, for we have examined the St. Domingo question in all its bearings, and had, perhaps, no small share in enlightening the public when the annexation project was up and the United States Commission was sent to investigate it. First, then, it is absurd to speak of a vast trade with St. Domingo. There is scarcely any trade and there are not the elements for it. One little steamer, making monthly trips, does the principal trade with the United States. There is hardly any other. The company speaks of a prospective trade amounting to hundreds of millions. This is ridiculous. St. Domingo has scarcely any production in itself. However rich the soil may be—and most of the tropical lands of the West Indies are rich—there is not the labor, nor do we think it can be carried there, to make the soil productive. Then it is an error to say that the island has a commanding position for the trade of and with the Antilles and South America. It lies on the outer verge of the whole group and is not properly in the track of commerce. The enormous production of the island formerly, including Hayti, which was the richest and most populous part, is to be attributed to the forced slave labor under the French and Spaniards. A very different state of things exists now. The island has become depopulated to a great extent and the population which remains, all black, with rare ex-

ceptions, has become utterly demoralized and worthless.

To show how reprehensible the efforts of the St. Domingo Company to mislead the public is, we have only to point out the misstatements with regard to some of the alleged productions of the island. For instance, it is said there is great abundance of fine coal. Now the scientific men who were sent out with the United States Commission were very anxious to find such coal and explored thoroughly for it, but they found only a sort of lignite, not at all comparable with the coal of commerce and of little use, comparatively. Then, again, a great parade is made about the precious metals and copper. There is no evidence of gold or silver having been found where it would pay to work for them, nor of copper where capital could be profitably employed. Doubtless sugar, coffee, the tropical fruits and other things will grow well there, but who is to make them grow? Where is the labor to come from? White men might work there for a short time till their stock of strength, health and manly vigor that they would carry with them might last, but they and their progeny would soon sink beneath a hot tropical sun. We fear the whole scheme is visionary, unless, indeed, it be either a stockjobbing one or the projectors have the purpose of drawing the United States into annexation in order to give some value to their grant. If a hundred and fifty thousand dollars have been paid by the company to President Baez, as has been alleged, it will prove a Godsend to him since the same annual amount paid by our government for the rent of a little wharf at Samana Bay has been cut off. We should like to know, too, by what authority President Baez presumes to sell the territory of the Republic and the people with it, few as they are in numbers. True, he is a dictator and a usurper; but American citizens ought to consider what value there is in any title or grant he makes. If the company really has a good title, and, as we have said before, can make anything out of the soil or trade of St. Domingo, all very well. But we protest against any incipient movements towards annexation. We warn the American people, too, not to be misled by misrepresentation and this widespread advertisement of what is represented as a magnificent enterprise.

An Issue of Fact Between the Spanish Government and Secretary Fish.

A very singular story was on Wednesday telegraphed from Madrid. Señor Zorrilla, the President of the Spanish Council, is reported to have made a positive denial in the Cortes of the statement that communications have passed between the governments of Spain and the United States on the subject of slavery. He further announced, says the cable despatch, "that he had instructed the Spanish Ambassador to the various Powers to deny that the Spanish government had received any note from Secretary Fish upon this question. The government was unaware of the existence of a note from any foreign government on the subject of slavery in Cuba. If Secretary Fish had sent a note of such character to Minister Sickles the latter had not communicated it to the government of Spain."

This official statement cannot be suffered to pass unnoticed by the government of the United States. The American people have been given to understand, not only that communications have passed between the two governments on the subject of slavery, but that Spain stands distinctly pledged to the United States to abolish slavery in the island of Cuba. In January, 1870, Secretary Fish, writing officially to our Minister at Madrid, said:—"This government regards the government of Madrid as committed to the abolition of slavery in Cuba," and instructed the Minister "if it should appear that the Cuban insurrection was regarded by the Spanish authorities as finally and completely suppressed" to inform them that this government, "relying on assurances so repeatedly given," would expect immediate steps to be taken for the emancipation of the slaves in the Spanish colonies. Again, in June, 1870, Secretary Fish addressed another official communication to our representative at Madrid, in which he spoke of the gradual emancipation project introduced in the Cortes as falling far short of what the American people and government "had a right to expect." The instructions of the Secretary on that occasion were positive. "You will state to the Spanish government," he wrote, "in a friendly but decided manner, that this government is disappointed in this project; that it fails to meet the expectations that have been raised by the various conversations with you; that, in the opinion of the President, it will produce dissatisfaction throughout the civilized world that is looking to see liberty as a universal law of labor; that it will fail to satisfy or to pacify Cuba; that peace, if restored, can be maintained only by force so long as slavery exists, and that our proximity to that island and our intimate relations with it give us a deep interest in its welfare and justify the expression of our earnest desire to see prevail the policy which we believe calculated to restore its peace and give it permanent prosperity."

There is a direct and positive conflict in these statements. If Señor Zorrilla speaks truthfully Secretary Fish has deceived the American people with false pretences of intercession with the Spanish government for the abolition of slavery in Cuba, and with false statements of pledges "frequently given" by the Spanish government that the slaves of the island should be set free. If Secretary Fish's despatches are not deceptions Señor Zorrilla has spoken falsely in the Spanish Cortes, unless, indeed, the American Minister at Madrid has neglected his instructions and failed to bring Secretary Fish's notes to the knowledge of the Spanish government. In whose mouth lives the diplomatic lie?

THE CUSTOM HOUSE CHARTER FOR NEW YORK will probably develop at an early day the strength of the opposition in the Legislature to the "regular" republicans. This opposition will, in addition to the democrats, of course include whatever of liberalism survived the election of last November. To these may possibly be added a few sore-headed regulars.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS FOR SENATOR AT ALBANY yesterday decided to give Judge Charles R. Wheaton, of Poughkeepsie, a chance to be beaten by ROBERT CONKLIN.

The Senate of the United States—Its Duty in the Caldwell Case.

We have often called the attention of the country to the Senate of the United States. There was a time not far in the past when it was distinguished for the intellectual worth and political virtue of its members. Clay and Webster and Calhoun were long among its brightest ornaments. Silas Wright and Benton and Douglas had honor to themselves, the Senate and the nation. In more recent years, just antecedent to the civil war, during the rebellion and since the close of that remarkable struggle, it has had among its members Senators eminent for the sincerity of their convictions and their unwavering purpose. Of these none hold a higher place than Charles Sumner. When Webster left the halls where the thunders of his eloquence were so often heard Sumner entered upon his career as a statesman—a career that we sincerely hope may be far from its close. In the quarter of a century he has filled his place it has been his evil fortune to see the brilliancy and power which once made this the most august legislative body in the world gradually fade away. From an arena of giants the Senate Chamber has become the showboard of puppets. There is no longer intellectual strength, statesmanlike intelligence or moral soundness among the newcomers who have gathered to Mr. Sumner's side. These men are his peers, but not his equals. If he should die to-morrow he would leave behind him little that is good and nothing that is hopeful for the perpetuity of the Republic.

If we should seek the reason of this in any single fact we should fail to find the cause. The degradation is more apparent than the methods by which it was accomplished. The disturbed and deplorable condition of the South, growing out of the ignorance of the freed people, the usurpation of the carpet-baggers and the fendishness of the Ku Klux, is one of the most potent of the many causes. But the new and many of the old States, as well as the reconstructed States, have weak and bad men in the Senate. We can readily understand why Patterson, the new Senator from South Carolina, who expects a seat in the next Congress, should be accused of bribery. We are not surprised that Georgia, Florida and Alabama are represented in part, at least, by men whose attainments do not include the three R's—reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic. Even in the case of Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, we saw nothing to provoke any grave fears for the safety of our institutions. But if it is suggested that Senators from Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska or Kansas have obtained their places by the corrupt use of money, or through the influence of railroad or other corporations, we may well be alarmed. Investigation would develop a state of facts as disgraceful as has been shown in the relations of many prominent men to the Crédit Mobilier. Probably fifty out of the seventy-four Senators obtained their seats by purchase. We know of many cases where the allegation is openly made and has never been denied by the accused statesmen. It is seldom that any inquiry is instituted, even where the charges are notorious, and when it is done it is generally to whitewash the criminal. The country will remember the tenderness with which Senator Pomeroy was treated last year. He may not have been guilty, but he certainly was not tried. The case of his colleague, Senator Caldwell, was put off week after week and month after month, and, notwithstanding that the facts which have been developed are of the most damaging character, it is not certain even now that a report will be made at this session of Congress.

This man, Caldwell, is a fair sample of the new class of Senators. Unlike his colleague, he has not even Pecksniffian greatness. He is not able, he is not wise, he is not good and he is not eloquent. If he opened his mouth it would be only to "put his foot in it." A whole Winter spent in the gallery of the Senate would scarcely reveal the fact of this man's presence upon the floor. The Senate is full of men like him; but, like the white caps which flock the tide, it is not easy to distinguish one from another. But, for all this, Caldwell is a dangerous man, and "useful" in his way; his usefulness alone made it possible for him to attain his infamy of distinction. The legislators who preferred his claims to those of other persons were induced to see his fitness by such an insignificant argument as a thousand dollars for a vote. According to the testimony his competitor, Governor Carney, was persuaded to get out of his way for fifteen thousand dollars, and got seven thousand dollars besides for "electioneering expenses." And it is said that the money thus spent in Caldwell's behalf was not his own, but the corruption fund of the men who expected to own him after purchasing his election. If he had not been their instrument in their jobs he would be doubly a villain; but his record shows that he is indeed a supple tool. We should hesitate to speak of him thus if these facts had not been clearly shown in the investigation which is now in progress. His connection with the use of the money for the purpose of bribery seems beyond all doubt, unless, indeed, the sworn testimony is both false and malicious. As it stands it is too bold and clear to be mistaken, and marks him as a man who is a disgrace to his State, to the Senate and to the country. If it is true, any unnecessary delay in his punishment will be a crime only less heinous than his own offences. The first duty in this affair devolves upon the Senate—the duty of his immediate expulsion from the body of which he is unfit to be a member. But this will not entirely cover the case or satisfy the demands of justice. This man must go from the Senate to the Penitentiary. He has falsely worn the badge of a Senator; now let him assume the stripes of a convict. He has shown himself as faithless in his high position as he was unscrupulous in obtaining it. The least that he can do by way of repentance is to serve his State breaking stones in his prison clothes. If we would save the Republic we must make of him an example to political corruptionists. His name must stink in the nostrils of all honest and dishonest men, and his fame become undying infamy. He was execrable in his age; let him be execrated in the mouths of his countrymen. Others in the Senate are as bad as he, but their guilt has not been established. A Nemesis awaits the others also, and, sooner or later, it will fall like a thunderbolt, blasting their lives and their reputations. Upon Caldwell it has fallen already, and even now he may cry with Cassio, "Reputation, reputation, reputation!"

Oh, I have lost my reputation! I have lost the immortal part of myself, and what remains is bestial!"

Drunkness is among the besetting sins of Senators, and its exhibition in the Senate Chamber is not an unusual occurrence. This would in itself be a sufficient disgrace, but one shame follows closely upon the exposure of another. The Crédit Mobilier investigation had not gone far till another committee developed this Caldwell bribery. While the two inquiries are going along side by side facts are developed showing that other Senators have not been averse to the use of money in securing their elections. One of these, according to the testimony of C. S. Bushnell, was ex-Senator Thayer, of Nebraska. Fortunately, Thayer did not succeed; but Dr. Durant swears that he gave ten thousand dollars toward the election of Senator Harlan, of Iowa, six years ago, and Harlan succeeded. Harlan admits the fact, but denies the pertinency of the inquiry. He seems to ask whether it is anybody's business who aided him in his election by paying money in his behalf. In this there is an impudence that is sublime, for money expended either in buying newspapers or votes in favor of a candidate for the United States Senate is bribery. It is not a case analogous to any other, since there are no legitimate election expenses attending these elections, and when money is paid in this way the fact is sufficient proof that the reasons which prompt its payment are dishonorable. Harlan's case, as well as Caldwell's, shows that it is, indeed, time that the Senate begun to purge itself. Now it is not only imbecile, it is corrupt. Its presiding officer that is and that is to be are both tainted by grave suspicion of participation in the frauds of the Crédit Mobilier. Others of its members, long regarded as among its pearls, are sadly off color because Hoax Aims made butter melt in their mouths. It is not even unconscious of its dishonor, and the sad spectacle has been witnessed within a year of every member of the Senate asserting on his *voir dire* that he had not violated its sacred confidence. When the HERALD published the Alabama correspondence, instead of proceeding against our agent the Senators took measures against themselves. Like Barnaby Rudge's raven, each of them seemed to say to the others, "You're a devil, you're a devil." They have now an opportunity to proceed against one of themselves in earnest; and though Harlan goes out in March, it might be well to dispense with his public services even sooner. The testimony in Caldwell's case is so straightforward and seems to fix the charge of bribery so completely upon the Senator that in his case the issue cannot be evaded. The man who buys his way into the Senate is fit only for the Penitentiary, and we expect this to be the end of Caldwell's career, for nothing short of it will satisfy the people.

Congress—The Territories—The Vienna Exposition, &c.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Schurz, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported back the House Vienna Exposition bill, with an amendment increasing the appropriation to aid the people of the United States to participate in the show from one hundred thousand dollars to three hundred thousand dollars. This amendment was vigorously opposed by Senator Chandler, as involving a scheme for the encouragement of foreigners in the appropriation of American inventions; but Messrs. Schurz, Cameron, Hamlin, Sawyer and Morton carried too many guns for the opposition, and all attempts to reduce the appropriation were defeated. Doubtless the item of three hundred thousand dollars will be passed, though it is difficult to see what advantages will result from this expenditure for the exhibition on "the beautiful blue Danube" of American pianofortes, sewing machines, ploughs and reapers. There will be some wisdom in the exhibition at Vienna of the wheat and corn and fruits, and the gigantic potatoes, beets, pumpkins, cabbages and cauliflowers raised in our new States and Territories; for in these things emigration will be encouraged, even from the Danube; but three hundred thousand dollars for this Vienna exposition looks very much like a lobby job. But so we go.

Mr. Nye, from the Committee on Territories, introduced several Territorial bills, fixing the salaries of officers and legislators, the length of legislative sessions and the "care of the penitentiaries; which were passed. They appear to be adapted for the better government of the Territories, in the reduction of their extra expenses and so on. As the old cocks crow the young ones learn, and so Congress, while setting the examples for spoils and plunder, has to keep a sharp eye on its pupils in the Territories. All right. Nothing like reform.

The most marked feature of the day's proceedings was the speech reported at length elsewhere of Senator Sherman on the knotty point of the resumption of specie payments. In his view the way to reach that great point is by declaring coin payment resumed after the 1st of January next. He proposes to sustain this by allowing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue five per cent bonds of the United States when he is not able or does not think it desirable to pay out coin. It is Mr. Greeley's definition in another shape—namely, to resume is to resume. Meanwhile the healthy nation grows in vigor and strength, and would not be half so troubled in spirit if the doctors would let her circulation alone.

In the House the bill for the admission of Colorado as a State was under discussion, Mr. Roberts, of New York, opening with a speech in opposition to the scheme. We believe that in the apportionment for the House of Representatives under the census of 1870 it is provided that no Territory shall be admitted as a State short of the population required for one Representative—one hundred and thirty thousand, we believe. Has Colorado one hundred thousand population, including her Indians? If not, why make her admission as a State a practical repeal of the good rule established?

of the House of Bonaparte, whether it will once again rule the destinies of France, or whether it will sink into oblivion, this saying of the young Pretender will live. It was in the circumstances a wise utterance, and in the future it is quite as likely to be remembered as the Bridge of Lodi or the Star of Austerlitz or the Baptism of Fira. "Vive l'Empire!" would have been a dangerous saying. "Vive la France!" was happy and to the point. It may yet be remembered in the interest of the Prince, but for the present it is an admission on the part of the Bonapartes themselves that the Empire as well as the Emperor is dead.

News from Dr. Livingstone—With Stanley's Supplies He is Off Again to Solve the Nile Mystery.

We have the gratifying information by cable that yesterday at London advices to the 30th of November were received from Zanzibar, which state that letters have been received there from Unyanyembe announcing that the expedition with supplies for Dr. Livingstone, which was sent forward from the coast by Mr. Stanley, had reached the intrepid traveller, and that on the 18th of August he had again set out for the interior of Africa—his great object being the solution of the still unsolved problem of the sources of the mighty Nile.

We hope that the outfit thus secured will enable Dr. Livingstone to finish his appointed work. From Unyanyembe he will have hundreds of miles to travel westward to reach the point where from sheer exhaustion he was compelled to suspend his explorations and hobble back to Ujiji. But, after reaching that point again, he will have only a hundred miles or so to traverse, in order to determine whether his immense system of interior lakes and rivers south of the Equator, the general drainage of which, so far as explored, flows northward, are discharged into the Nile or the Congo. Speke, Grant and Baker, in their discoveries of the two great equatorial lakes, the Victoria and Albert Nyanza, were certain that they had reached in these magnificent lakes the fountain-heads of the great river of Egypt. Speke and Grant were right in their conclusion regarding the Victoria Lake; for they explored the south end of it, and found there a dividing ridge or water shed, from which on the one side the drainage was into this lake, and that on the other side the waters flowed southwest into Lake Tanganyika. On the east, therefore, the Victoria Lake is the fountain-head of the Nile. The Albert Lake, on the west side of Victoria, may also be the head of the Nile for that basin; for the opinion which had existed that probably the Tanganyika had its outlet in the Albert Lake was set at rest by Livingstone and Stanley in their famous boating excursion from Ujiji to the northern end of Tanganyika, where, instead of finding a river flowing out, they found a strong river flowing into the lake. The drainage of this lake, it was thus settled, goes down to the Indian Ocean.

Beyond the western highlands of the Tanganyika, and some hundreds of miles to the southwest of the southern end of the Albert Lake, lies that vast basin of interior lakes and rivers discovered by Livingstone, and which he believes to be the head basin of the Nile. If so, his Luabala River and its continuations, with their chain of lakes, become the main stream of the Nile, and the united outlet of the Victoria and Albert lakes is reduced to a mere tributary of the wonderful river of Egypt. Furthermore, if Livingstone is correct in his conclusions, his discoveries will add some seven or eight hundred miles to the length of the Nile and a great Empire to its drainage in one of the best watered and most fertile regions of Central Africa. Livingstone thinks the drainage of this basin goes into the Bahr-el-Gazal, a river which comes into the Nile from the southwest some eight hundred miles below, or north of the Albert and Victoria lakes. But here lies the controversy, and this is the question which, with his fresh supplies from Stanley, Livingstone has set out to solve.

Meantime additional interest is given to this exploration from the expeditions in this direction sent out by the enlightened and progressive Viceroy of Egypt. First of these expeditions is that of Sir Samuel Baker, who, with a force of five thousand men and hundreds of camels, and with sloops, portable boats, &c., some two years ago was sent up the river to annex its whole valley to Egypt. It was reported and feared lately at Cairo that near the equatorial lakes Baker, from his diminished forces and exhausted supplies, was in great danger of being cut off. Hence a second expedition of five thousand men from the Viceroy, which, detailed by way of the Red Sea and Zanzibar, goes for the relief of Baker. From Zanzibar it will doubtless take the route of Stanley, across the land to Ujiji, and thence strike northwardly around the west side of the Albert Lake in search of Baker. At the same time it is conjectured that the Viceroy has an eye to the annexation of these new discoveries of Livingstone should it be found that they belong to the Nile Valley; though England, should it come to this, will have a word to say on the subject.

Sir Bartle Frere's mission to Zanzibar embraces the abolition of the East African slave trade and the establishment of colonies of freedmen and missionary and trading establishments on the main land. Those beautiful and fruitful regions of the interior discovered by Livingstone may thus become a very desirable occupation by England. The reader will thus perceive that the safe arrival at Unyanyembe of Stanley's supplies for Livingstone, with the departure of the Doctor on his mission, is connected with a series of events, movements, objects and probable consequences of the highest importance to science, humanity and civilization.

Railways in the United States.

The growth of the railway enterprise of the United States, as narrated in detail in an article in another column, is one of the most striking features of our national development. The completed mileage of the United States at the present day is over seventy thousand, which total is larger than the aggregate railway mileage of the whole of Europe. The average increase per year for the past three years has been about seven thousand five hundred miles, the amount constructed in 1872 being less, however, than in 1871, as if the demand for new railroads had fallen off in the latter year. This reaction is, we hope, a healthy indication that these undertakings are not to be pushed any faster than they are needed or prove remunerative. Undue railway expansion caused the English panic of 1847, and is as dangerous as commercial over-