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JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 54 Broadway.—SPANISH; OR, THE LOVE STAR OF CUBA.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—FANTASIES OF WILL O' THE WIND.
GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third st.—FRANZINI.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—ROSCINI.
NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 730 and 730 Broadway.—ALICE.
WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—GLASSES AT NEW YORK IN 1848. Afternoon and Evening.
ATHEANEUM, No. 550 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—LADY AND LOVER.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleeker streets.—ROBERT DEWITT.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, between Broadway and Fourth av.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—DAVID GARRICK.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—TICKET OF LADY MAC.
STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—BELL'S READING.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—ALICE.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.—NIGRO MINSTRELS, ECCENTRICITY, &c.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, corner 28th st. and Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—OFFICE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, Feb. 21, 1873.

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THE SPANISH REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED IN CUBA.—The accomplishment of a republican form of government in Spain has been publicly announced to the people of Cuba. A portion of the press appeals to the population of all classes, especially to the insurgents, to become reconciled towards the parent State under the new order of affairs. It appears as if the island population is pleased with the change, although rather undemonstrative in its affirmation of the fact. The sailors of the United States steamer Worcester were landed at Havana for the purpose of affording aid for the extinguishment of a fire. They worked in the palace yard, their ready and gallant action eliciting the admiration of the spectators.
ASSASSINATIONS IN ARKANSAS appear to be inseparable from politics. On Wednesday last the case of Dodson and Fowler came up in the County Court of Pope county. Dodson had been declared Sheriff of the county by a commission from Governor Hadley, issued immediately after the last election. Fowler claimed the office by election also, and took the case to the courts, where the decision was against him. A captain of militia who had given evidence in the case was hustled out of the Court after the decision was rendered and shot dead. Dodson was also tracked by a desperado to Perry Station and shot as he was entering a train for Little Rock. This is the reign of order and security so much boasted of recently by certain political schemers.

Guizot on France and America—Are Republican Institutions a Failure? What France Really Needs.
In the remarkable interview with the venerable and illustrious Guizot, published in the Herald of yesterday, there were some thoughts which should not be dismissed without further consideration. When a man of the years and wisdom of Guizot addresses to the American people the observations of nearly ninety years as a critic upon republican forms of government we should weigh well what he says. His life verges upon a century. This is a long, long time to be allotted to one man. But in a nation's history a century is but a step. We can best improve our institutions and reach that perfection of government which we trust in time to have by carefully weighing the objections and criticisms made upon it by eminent men of other nations. And no man now living among the distinguished men of these times can speak with a higher claim to respect than the venerable ex-Minister of France.
We cast aside as unworthy of any genuine people that feeling of complacency which leads Americans so often to assume that they alone are the chosen race of the world—that their government is the most perfect—that they are free from the superstitions and tyrannies and social miseries of the older nations, and that they have finally reached a system of laws that cannot be improved. There is no surer sign of moral decay than to feel that there is no room for improvement. The essence of all true life, physical and moral, is growth. This is true of nations as well as men; and nations as well as men should remember the Divine admonition, that he who mourned over the moles in his neighbors' eyes should think well of the beams in his own. We note the evils of much of the government in France. We have seen that nation, in the period of one man's life, pass through every phase of national glory and shame. We, in America, have moved on—steady, resistless, flowing like the broadly-sweeping waves that peacefully roll over the wide Pacific—from 1776 to 1873—from a colony of four millions to an empire of forty. We have never receded. We had two, or three stormy periods—English, Mexican, Secession wars—just as storms now and then ruffle the Pacific; but the national wave rolled on, and still seeks broader seas. During this time we have seen France pass from the Reign of Terror to the Empire, from the Empire to the Restoration and down to the Commune—in other words, from the Reign of Terror to the Reign of Atrocity and Despair. We look upon its history and the eye becomes pained and the mind confused, as when we look upon lightning flashes. And yet France is a mighty nation. In literature, war, art, science, social and domestic economy, what have we, incomparable Americans that we are, done to excel France? In war she has given us Napoleon; in literature Pascal, Voltaire and Hugo; in art we need not go beyond Dore; in science Descartes and La Place; in social and domestic economy the art of living in comfort on half a dollar a day. We criticize French extravagance, forgetting that the French people are the thriftest and perhaps the wealthiest in the world. We mourn their want of patriotism, and forget that no people emigrate so little as the French, and that in one day they subscribed several hundreds of millions of dollars to buy the invader from the soil.
Why is it, then, that France should be so unfortunate in its government? M. Guizot says he sees no established future but in a constitutional monarchy, and adds that he is sorry it was impossible to have founded such monarchy in America at the conclusion of the War of Independence. "I desire," he says to our correspondent, "to see France ruled by the most enlightened of her sons. For this reason I am not a republican, for I fear that in a republic the noisiest, and not the most enlightened, men would govern France." The venerable statesman was too courteous to say as much to an American journalist, but no doubt his thought was that in America noisy men rule and men of enlightenment are never called to power. Is this true? How frequently we are told that we never have statesmen in office—that our Clays, our Websters, our Calhouns, our Seward are never elected to the Presidency! During the last campaign nothing was more commonly said than that one party had nominated a boor as its candidate and the other a dishonest, irresponsible visionary. Yet when we come to answer the question intimated by M. Guizot another is suggested. Under a monarchy what kind of men govern a people? Take the Presidents of the United States—the eighteen gentlemen elected to fill that office since the foundation of the Republic. Of this number five, at least, gained a world wide fame outside of their office, and would have had as conspicuous a place in our history had they never held the Chief Magistracy. There are no three names that stand higher among the famous men of the age than Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln. They certainly are what M. Guizot would call "the most enlightened" citizens of the State, and a government cannot be radically bad that will elect such men by the popular vote. Let us go further! Take England, the model constitutional monarchy, and look at her rulers from James I. to William IV.—twelve, including Cromwell. There are but two in the list who are worthy of respect, and one of these was an English squire who rose to supreme command, and the other a foreign prince from Holland who expelled the rightful king. The worst President that ever sat in our executive chair was more able, more reputable and more thoroughly conscientious as a Chief Magistrate than any in this list of kings, while men of the character of Charles II. or George IV. would never by any chance have held supreme power in the United States. It may be said, however, that these kings chose "enlightened men" as their Ministers and so ruled the country. We have only to add that while we have never seen men like Edmund Burke or Cobden in the councils of constitutional monarchs, we have seen men like Walpole, the Pelhams, Castlereagh and Palmerston, and with the exception of the elder Pitt, Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Gladstone, we cannot recall any man of the highest qualities of character and genius—that Guizot would call "the most enlightened"—who has been Prime Minister of England since it adopted the constitutional form of monarchy.
We do not believe that America would be happier, more powerful or more respected as a

monarchy than she is now. Nor do we think France would be. M. Guizot dreads a republic because he sees in it, inevitably, the return of the Commune. We insist that the cause of the Commune lies deeper than any form of government. We never see phenomena of that nature wantonly, spontaneously breaking out among civilized nations. When the smoke rises from Vesuvius and darkens the sky we may surely expect the flames and the streams of molten lava. We know there are fire and death in the mountain, and that they must come. So when we see in a country like France a painful, terror-inspiring, sad exhibition like the Commune we are bound to think that there is that in the social and moral condition of the people that menaces and will ever continue to menace the world's peace until the cause is removed. No mere form of government will avoid this. We had a constitutional monarchy with M. Guizot himself, and he is certainly a most "enlightened" man, and it ended in riots and revolution—almost a Commune. We had that superb Second Empire, gaudy with all kinds of imperial glory, and immediately after the Commune. No one is more responsible for the Commune than Napoleon III. He should have ruled France so that the Commune would be impossible. You cannot prevent the eruptions of Vesuvius by boarding over the crater. The longer you keep it covered the greater will be the eruption, the more desolating and widespread the ruin. You may put a standing army and a constitutional king and the Church and all "the enlightened men" on the top of the political crater in France, but it will break out some day or other unless the cause is removed. A government, be it republican or monarchical, owes something more to the people than order. When a people are truly happy and all rights are respected, when labor is generously rewarded and the workingman sees something more in his life than four francs a day and beggary in his old age; when a government recognizes that St. Antoine has rights as sacred as St. Germain; when ignorance is made a crime and education a duty and the way to honor; when kings cannot wantonly in an hour send a half million of bright-eyed, strong-limbed men to cut the throats of another half million, carrying desolation and death to a million of homes, then we shall believe there is an end of these awful tragedies like the Commune. Do these fiends burn libraries, then teach them to read. Do they destroy property, then give them a chance to acquire it. Make the return of the Commune impossible by eradicating the causes that led to it.
Our criticism upon M. Guizot is this:—That he would board over the crater in France and put a king on it, when his duty is to see what causes the internal convulsions and destroy the cause. He does not see that in France there are no political questions to be compared for a moment to those terrible social questions which, indeed, underlie all government and forms of government. We have escaped them here because we have had in abundance and are free from those three evils of the older nations—a standing army, an aristocracy and an Established Church. We have had periods of moral decay. We had slavery and Tammany and Erie, and Dishonor sitting in the seat of Justice, and statesmen who dared to discuss repudiation. We confess these sins with humility, and had we time could continue in a spirit of self-criticism and show the causes of this shame, and where in our own way we have erred as greatly as France. Let it suffice that the better spirit came in the end and the devils were cast out—that we destroyed slavery, overwhelmed Tammany, reformed Erie, punished judicial dishonor and made repudiation an infamy. We may sin again, but in the end the better spirit will rule. And in taking leave at this time of the venerable and illustrious statesman whose views have graced our columns, let us pray that he may live to see his own dear and beautiful France controlled by the same better spirit, the evils which brought the appalling disasters of 1870 utterly cured, and the still greater evils which flamed out in the Commune and its horrors patiently discovered and firmly destroyed, for this is the very duty of all Frenchmen who love France. When it is done it will be time to say whether she is worthy of a republic or still clings to a throne.
The Case of Vice President Colfax.
The Credit Mobilier infamy presents no more degrading chapter than that which records the fall of Vice President Colfax. The story of this unfortunate man presents not a single point that can excite popular sympathy. A low-priced corruptionist, he has added falsehood to his other offences, and every step he has taken has plunged him deeper into the mire. He has been bought at a cheap rate, and has sought to escape detection by falsehoods meaner than his former prostitution. The House of Representatives cannot and dare not screen him. The resolution for his impeachment proposed yesterday by Fernando Wood should have been passed without a dissenting voice, for those members who are his partners in crime should in decency have refrained from voting on the question one way or the other. It was rejected, but by a vote significantly close, and a resolution was adopted directing the Judiciary Committee to report whether there is sufficient in the evidence taken before the Investigating Committee to warrant the impeachment of the Vice President. To be sure, Bingham, with his twenty Credit Mobilier shares and his ten thousand dollars in dividends, is chairman of that committee, but General Butler is its senior member after the chairman, and we look to him for a proper report on the resolution.
Colfax must be impeached. The country demands it. No false pretence that his term is about to expire and that the resolution of impeachment will be inoperative must be allowed to screen him from the disgrace and punishment he merits. The penalty of incapacity as well as of removal attaches to his crime, and hence it is believed by many that if the articles of impeachment should be found during his term of office the case could be tried after the expiration of the term for the enforcement of this penalty. But if Colfax were to retire half an hour afterwards the resolutions of impeachment should be adopted by the House as a mark of their condemnation of his action. The republican members, with the exception of General Butler and five others, at present rest under the stigma of

shielding this unfaithful and degraded man, who has brought disgrace upon the second office in the United States. Let us see whether they will dare to suffer their records to remain as yesterday's vote has left them.
The City Charter—The Politicians in a Comic Role.
The State Assembly was busy yesterday with the New York city charter, and preceding the debate in the House our citizens were favored with another letter from Mayor Havemeyer, and another long dissertation on municipal government from the untiring place-hunters of the Committee of Seventy. At Albany the debate—if the stuff that comes to us from the State Capitol can be dignified by that title—was mainly confined to the democrats, whose eloquence was principally devoted to a defence of the Board of Assistant Aldermen now about to retire to private life. But in all cases—with Mayor, democrats and committee—the burden of the song is the same, "Let us have a non-partisan government." The spectacle is certainly a comical one. Each political Mr. Merryman, as he turns a summersault into the municipal rings, shouts out the old cry, "Here we are again, in favor of non-partisan rule!" A democratic Assemblyman, who never voted against his party in his life, thinks it very wrong that the city offices should be filled wholly with republicans or wholly with democrats. Mayor Havemeyer reiterates for the twentieth time that if the offices are not distributed by himself in a non-partisan fashion the city must go to the dogs. John Wheeler, who believes that a good man ought to be at the head of the Department of Public Works, and believes that he is a good man, insists that the city government must be non-partisan. So do his associates on the Committee of Seventy, and so do Green, Tilden, Tom Dunlap and all the other lights of the reformed democracy.
Well, let us see how they propose to secure non-partisanship in the municipal government of the metropolis. First, by retaining the Board of Assistant Aldermen, a body distinguished for its non-partisan character. Next, by giving all the appointments under the government absolutely to the Mayor. Of course in exercising this power Mayor Havemeyer would himself be strictly non-partisan. He would bestow half the offices, no doubt, upon a political party led by men who plot all day to cheat the people and gamble all night to cheat each other. But can he reckon on similar disinterested action on the part of future Executives? Suppose Fernando Wood should be again elected Mayor of New York, does any one believe that he would exercise the supreme power of appointment in a strictly "non-partisan" spirit—that he would not prefer his own political friends for office to any other persons? Suppose Hugh Gardner, Thomas Murphy, John I. Davenport or George Bliss, Jr., should, in the course of events, be chosen to the Chief Magistracy of the city, does any one believe that they would be "non-partisan" in their appointments? The "non-partisan" pretence is as much a fraud now as it was when it was set up during the campaign by the republicans, who are at present engaged in securing the spoils of victory, and Messrs. Havemeyer, Green, Tilden, John Cochrane, Rufus Andrews, John Wheeler, Tom Dunlap and their friends know it to be a fraud when they utter the cry. Their object is to get hold of the city patronage through the Mayor, just as the object of the republicans is to get hold of the city patronage through the Board of Aldermen.
So far as the spoils are concerned, it is matter of very little interest to the people of New York what party may secure them. There are good and bad men in both political organizations, and if the republican Board of Aldermen will give us honest, competent and vigorous officers as heads of departments, our citizens will be satisfied. Many of our most responsible and reputable business men belong to the republican party, and hence there will be no lack of material for desirable selections. There may, however, be room for improvement in some of the provisions of the charter as reported by the committee; and it would be well for the Mayor and the Committee of Seventy to devote their attention to these details, instead of making a useless effort to secure a few city offices. We are not sure that the number of Aldermen might not be increased to the advantage of the city, say from fifteen to twenty-two—and a provision inserted requiring that one should be taken from each ward, and required to be a resident thereof. This change would satisfy many who are now opposed to the mode of appointment proposed by the charter. These are matters for the majority of the Legislature to consider seriously and maturely, for while the people are fully satisfied that the non-partisan cry is a fraud and a humbug, they nevertheless expect the dominant party to give them a good, honest charter, that will secure a fair representation to the voters of the city, and they will hold the republicans to accountability if they fail to do so.
Spain—The Policy of the Republic.
In many essential particulars Spain is doing well in the new circumstances in which she finds herself placed. On the part of the new government there is an evident desire to conciliate. All factions are invited to come in and share the blessings of the Republic. It is gratifying to know that, with the exception of the Carlist opposition somewhere in the North, the Spanish people, with wonderful unanimity, are going in for the Republic.
On the 15th inst. a grand republican demonstration was made at Saragossa. Saragossa is memorable in modern history for its two famous sieges in 1808, during which the heroic spirit of the Spanish race was nobly revealed. Saragossa never can, never will, forget that struggle; and the memory of the heroic effort and the almost unparalleled sacrifice is dear to Spain. On the 15th of the present month the city, which, of course, was held by the monarchists, was formally handed over into the hands of the republicans. The political prisoners were released; the officers of the artillery resigned their positions and surrendered their batteries; the red flag was displayed from the public buildings, and in the evening there was a general illumination. It was a great day, and one which will long be remembered in Saragossa.
We are proud to record another fact which reveals at one and the same time the good intentions of the men now in power and the prospects of the Republic. The governorships of the forty-eight provinces into which

Spain is divided are to be distributed equally among the radicals and republicans. In their desire to conciliate it almost seems as if the present government had gone too far. The republican governors are to have radical secretaries, and the radical governors are to have republican secretaries. Of course the whole arrangement is only temporary. In a short time the people must decide who are to be their rulers and by whom the spoils of office are to be shared. For the present it is impossible to refuse to admit that the present aspect of things is promising for the continuance of the Republic. The latest news from Madrid informs us that the United States Minister has assured the Cabinet of the Republic that the Cuban question will not be pressed in a shape embarrassing to the new government. Señor Castelar read to the National Assembly an official despatch from Washington congratulating the Spanish people on the advent of the Republic and in welcome to the new form of administration. The Porto Rico Emancipation bill found an official advocacy in the Parliament. The question of the Hohenzollern candidacy to a Spanish throne is being revived, it is alleged, by leading conservatives. Should this prove to be a fact the intelligence is important, perhaps as much so as any other news point of the present despatches.
The Innocents in Congress—Memories and Memorandums.
It has been the common impression that the present Congress of the United States is not lacking in shrewdness and worldly wisdom. Of late the people have not looked for the massive intellect, high-toned principle and patriotism which in former years distinguished our national legislature. The war, while it elevated the nation, lowered the standard of our public men, and brought to the surface a different class of lawmakers from that which rendered Washington attractive in former days. But the politicians who floated into power on the muddy waves of sectional strife have never been regarded as harmless innocents, ignorant of the wicked ways of the world, careless of their financial interests, and liable to be made the victims of designing knaves. Indeed, your modern legislator has generally received credit for more than ordinary astuteness, and one would as soon have searched for honesty among the shaved heads of Sing Sing as for veridancy in the halls of Congress.
The recent developments at Washington will shake this popular belief in the shrewdness of our public men. Vice President Colfax, a keen Western lawyer and journalist, whose ingenious political speeches and adroit parliamentary tactics have seemed to mark him as a thorough man of the world, is proved to have been so careless of his personal interests as to be forgetful of the purchase of stock, the receipt of dividends and the receipt of thousand-dollar donations from a government contractor until his treacherous memory had been refreshed by Hoax Ames' famous "mems" and goaded into activity by the necessity of self-defence. One thousand dollars appears to have been the extravagant price of this smiling Harold Skimpole of political life, and the natural ease and indifference with which he bagged and forgot the profits of the Credit Mobilier and the offerings of Nesbitt indicate the guilelessness of his unworly nature. Kelley and Scofield, of Pennsylvania, have been popularly credited with that keen perception of their own interests common to the citizens of the Keystone State; yet the legal acumen of Judge Poland has discovered that they could buy shares of Oakes Ames on credit without being aware that Oakes Ames was buying them; receive enormous dividends on Credit Mobilier stock in bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad without ascertaining the connection between the two corporations, and accept bribes without knowing they were bribed. Massachusetts and Ohio politicians are not generally set down as deficient in acuteness in pecuniary transactions or as verdant in legislative resorts; yet Dawes, a very old political bird, Bingham, the keen and red-hot impeacher of Andrew Johnson, and Garfield, whose experience in five Congresses might be supposed to have taught him something, are declared by the Poland polishers of Congressional reputations to have proved themselves as unsophisticated as children in money transactions and as unfamiliar as babes with the well-worn tricks of the lobby. All these simple-minded Congressmen, says the penetrating Poland, were ignorant of the nature of Credit Mobilier when investing money or credit in its shares, had no knowledge of its remunerative character, were unaware of its connection with the Union Pacific, and were simply as willing as children to open their mouths and shut their eyes and see what Ames would send them!
Caldwell, too, who hails from the State where the rules of draw-poker are more clearly understood than the Ten Commandments, and where the bowie-knife is the popular toothpick—Caldwell has been found by Senator Carpenter to be a saint behind a cloud, the innocent victim of wicked and designing plotters. Pomeroy, whose piety has been the pride of bleeding Kansas, is taken under the wings of those shepherds of the Christian flock—Nye and Conkling—and sheltered from the cruel slanders of the sinful York. And the Senate of the United States, taken as a whole, what a congregation of harmless lambs does it present to the public gaze! From the smiling President, Mr. Carker Colfax, whose many virtues wrapped the contracting Nesbitt in tribute-paying admiration, past the seat of the reverend Harlan, who remembers our Saviour's treatment of the money-changers in the Temple better than his own pecuniary transactions with Dr. Durant, down to the oblivious Patterson, whose memory would be hopelessly lost but for the timely aid of memorandums and tell-tale envelopes, the eye rests on scarcely any honorable member in the whole circle who may not be regarded as a model of simple-minded purity and innocence. It is evident that the world has been mistaken in the characters of these Senators and Representatives; that they are not the shrewd, keen politicians they have been taken for, but are the merest novices in worldly affairs, always excepting the sinful Brooks and the Memphis-plebeian Hoax. What wonder that grasping corporations and unscrupulous contractors should find easy victims among such unsuspecting individuals, and should be able to load them with stock and greenbacks without opposition. Let us all, then, join with the venerable Poland in singing the praises of our

virtuous Representatives, and let the nation cry with a united voice to these good and faithful, but inexperienced servants, "Bless you, my children!"
Emigrant Sharks in Castle Garden.
There has been for some years a tainted atmosphere about Castle Garden, for which those who have interested themselves in the matter have found it difficult to account. The Commission has always had upon it some good citizens, whose names have been cunningly pushed forward into prominence whenever anything has been done or said in relation to the management or affairs of the great emigrant depot. Hence those whose suspicions have been aroused have shrugged their shoulders and concluded that no dishonesty or maladministration could be possible under such men as Gulian C. Verplanck or Andrew Carrigan in former days, or under Wallace, Hoguet and Kaufmann, who are now on the Commission. But there has been a power behind these Commissioners, working secretly but surely to retain the real management of Castle Garden, and the consequences have been neither creditable to the institution nor beneficial to the emigrants. Session after session we have had legislative investigations into the affairs of the depot which have ended as such inquiries invariably do. The respectable element in the committee has been brought into prominence, while the investigators have been secretly supplied with "arguments" in favor of the management from the other side, and the result has been doubly advantageous in satisfying the honest members of the Board and the State Legislature at the same time. A nest of corruption has thus been left undisturbed and the Castle Garden "Ring"—not the least important of those remarkable combinations in the city—has been left to pursue its plans in security. It is time that this should cease and that no officer of the Commission should be suffered to run the Board into disgraceful complications.
The railroad ticket selling in Castle Garden has sometimes been made to contribute largely to the profits of the Ring, and until a sturdy fight was made some time since by some of the lines and their agents, who refused to submit to extortion, there was a sort of close corporation in ticket selling inside the Garden. Recently this portion of the business has been more honestly conducted and we have heard no complaints of imposition. But there is a struggle at present going on in the Commission over the admission to the Garden of a ticket agent for the Erie Railroad, who, it is claimed, is not a proper person to hold the interests of the emigrants in his hands. We know nothing about this person, but it is stated by Mr. Willy Wallace, one of the Commissioners of Emigration, that he has been convicted and imprisoned for improper conduct as an emigrant runner, and that other charges are brought against him establishing his unfitness for the position. It is enough that this Mr. Muller is an old emigrant runner to prove that he is an unsafe person to entrust with the duty of selling railroad tickets to emigrants, who are ignorant of our railroad fares, of our money and of our language. These poor people should not be placed at the mercy of any man who has been accustomed to make his living out of them. It is astounding that the directors of "Reformed Erie" should select such a person as their Castle Garden agent. It is astounding—or it would be astounding if the whole Castle Garden management was not what it is—that the Commissioners of Emigration do not at once and peremptorily refuse admission to the Garden of any person with such a record as that of Muller. The mere hesitation of the Commission in such a matter is a proof that the Legislature cannot too soon proceed with the work of purification in the Castle Garden Emigrant Depot.
The Jumel Estate—End of a Remarkable Suit.
The famous Jumel will case, which has occupied so much of the time of our courts for the past six or seven years, terminated yesterday in a verdict for the defendant, Mr. Nelson Chase. The plaintiff in the suit thus ended was George Washington Bowen, who claimed to be a natural son of the deceased Madame Jumel, and as such entitled to a share of the property she left, under a law of the State of New York which entitles a natural child to inherit from the mother. The verdict is a broad one, and will put a stop to other speculative suits which would, no doubt, have followed had the result of the trial been different. The jury found for the defendant on the merits, and added besides a supplementary or additional verdict finding that Eliza B. Jumel had no interest in the lands claimed as hers at the time of her death, which was descendable to her heirs. Mr. Charles O'Connor was the counsel for the defendant, Chase, and his devotion to the cause and the great ability displayed in its management have added to the laurels previously won by the veteran leader of the New York bar.
Madame Jumel died in 1865, and the litigation over the estate commenced immediately thereafter. A compromise was made with the original contestants of the will by which, for the sake of effecting a settlement, certain bequests under a former instrument were paid by the executor. As the property involved is valued at from four to five million dollars it might have been anticipated that efforts would be made to secure some portion of it, at least, by all who could present even a desperate claim to heirship. In the present Bowen suit there had been a previous trial ending in a disagreement of the jury. Prior to the commencement of this suit there was a former case in which Champlain Bowen, a member of the same family, was plaintiff, and in that there was also a verdict for the defendant, Chase. The trial now closed commenced on December 9, before Judge Shipman and a special jury, and has extended over three months with very slight intermission. Both Judge and jury have given the case their close and unwearied attention. We presume the litigation may now be regarded as ended. The verdict was based upon the evidence and the law, and will meet general approval.
THE LOUISIANA ENTANGLEMENT A SHARE BY THE SENATE.—In the United States Senate on the Louisiana controversy Mr. Carpenter has reported from the majority of the committee on the subject in favor of declaring both the conflicting State governments illegal, and has submitted a bill providing for a new election