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Wonders of Colorado.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Sun).

Headquarters Powell's Colorado River Exploring Expedition, Kanab, Utah, Jan. 7.—"We left Green River Station, U. P. R. R., May 22, 1871. We were provided with three splendid boats, 22 feet long and 5 1/2 feet beam. Amidships, forward and aft, a water tight compartment is built for holding provisions, instruments, photographic materials and so on. This leaves a vacant place forward and aft for the rowers, the steersman sitting on the after cabin. We were loaded with two months' supplies, the rest having been sent round to meet us at various points along the route. We pulled out, our party numbering eleven, Major Powell with the first boat acting as guide and pilot for the expedition.

For the first sixty miles we met with no serious rapids or obstructions of consequence. June 2d we entered Red Canyon and ran some very bad falls, passing one of which, the Nellie Powell, Prof. Thompson's boat was capsized, spilling the crew into the boiling flood, and losing everything that happened to be lying around loose. The main cargo, being under hatches, was preserved from damage. One of the party saved in. For six days we had tolerably lively times, making twenty miles, and running about fifty rapids. At one fall we had to carry our boats seventy-five yards over cliffs thirty feet high. June 11th we were in Brown's Hole. Here one of the party, F. C. A. Richardson, of Chicago, gave up the race on account of sickness, and started for home. We entered the canyon of Lodore June 17th, our first portage here being at Disaster Falls, and Hell's Half Mile, besides numerous line portages. The distance through this canyon is about sixteen miles. We found the walls composed of red sandstone, varying in height from 2,000 to 3,500 feet. At the junction of the Green and Bear rivers we found Echo Park. It is about three miles in circumference. It is hemmed in by vertical walls 1,000

to 2,000 feet high, and consequently accessible only by the river.

While camped here a party of us ascended the Bear river fifteen miles, and made a topographical map and about twenty negatives. We passed through Whirlpool Canyon, and then we entered Island Park. This is about fifteen miles long, and fertile in some places. It would make a splendid stock ranch. It is surrounded by high, broken mountains and crags. From the top of one crag 3,000 feet high I had some noble views. Through Craggy or Split mountain, a distance of fifteen miles, we encountered several bad rapids and falls. Clearing this, we entered the valley of the Uintah and had fair sailing for about eighty miles. At Uintah Agency we received supplies. Starting out August 5th we entered the canyon of Desolation, and for one hundred miles again encountered rocks and rapids. We again received a mail and supplies at Gunnison's Crossing, brought in by Major Powell from Salt Lake, he having left us at the Uintah Agency. From Gunnison's Crossing to the Paria river, about three hundred miles, we had mostly all canyons, and made about forty mile portages, besides running about one hundred bad rapids. The walls vary from 500 to 4,000 feet high, and are vertical on both sides.

About one hundred miles above the Paria, at the entrance of a stream called the Dirty Devil, from its muddy appearance, we cached our boats, in which a land exploring party will come down in the spring from a trap which will be made from some volcanic mountains lying about fifty miles to the north west of the Colorado at this point. We arrived at the Paria Oct. 23d. We cached the boats, and started for this place with a pack train. Our supplies are stored here, and the party are camped six miles south of the place. The work for the winter is the establishing of base lines for the latitude and longitude, topographical and geographical mapping of the mountains bordering on the river, photographing scenery in the vicinity, and visiting various tribes of Indians, among which are the Pah Utes, Navajos, and Aztec or Moquis, and others, all of whose languages Major Powell is preparing vocabularies. He is also collecting from them a large amount of very interesting curiosities.

A visit to the seven Aztec cities in Arizona will be made some time during the winter, and it is thought that many valuable items in regard to this nearly extinct race of people will be added to history. Kanab is one of the pioneer towns of Utah. It is situated near the line of Arizona, about 80 miles northeast of St. George, and 70 miles north of the Colorado River.

During the troubles with the Navajos, the Mormons had a fort built here, which has been occupied six or seven years. Agricultural pursuits, however, have never received any attention until two years ago. Now a fine town is laid out, and building is progressing rapidly. There are about forty families, all Mormons and true blue polygamists. They have a telegraph, which has lately been connected with this place.

Brigham Young and suite passed through some four or five weeks ago. We had the honor of an interview, and were received very cordially. Looking upon us as a peaceable party, intent on scientific pursuits only, he has extended to us every encouragement. The inhabitants also have given us the hand of welcome, and where we expected to spend a dreary winter, we find the door of hospitality open, and friendly greetings, reminding us that though far in the wilderness, we have not yet passed the pale of civilization." E. O. B.

The Philadelphia North American says that the iron productions of the United States during 1871 amounted to 1,850,000 tons, and that it would have reached 2,000,000 tons but for the disastrous miners' strikes in the Pennsylvania anthracite regions. The result of that foolish movement has been to break up the old arrangements for the supply of anthracite, causing thousands of acres of new coal lands to be brought into working. The probability is that the coal production will be larger during 1872 than formerly.

Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm writes to the Woman's Journal that woman suffrage in Illinois is under a heavy cloud. Many formerly identified with it shrink aghast from doctrines proclaimed by some of his professed friends. They would prefer going back to the good old times when wives were corrected with a rod not more than an inch round, rather than forward into the proposed elysium of no legal marriage or free divorce.

One Term Policy.

The New York Herald thus discourses upon the "One Term Policy" and the charges against President Grant:

"General Grant has certainly been as satisfactory a President as Washington or Jefferson, or Jackson or Lincoln. The country proposes to honor him as these other statesmen were honored. The witches break out into a clamor of denunciation, and cry out their tavern scandals, which nobody believes, and they do not believe themselves. One or two of the graver ones say further: 'We do not suggest General Grant for re-election, because we are in favor of the principle of one term for Presidential candidates.' This is a principle, is it? Let us grant that. Why, then, force this principle upon the country at a time when its advocacy is an injustice to Grant? This principle did not prevent Mr. Greeley, Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Sumner, and in fact the whole tribe of witches from supporting Mr. Lincoln. If this faith was strong in them, why did they consent to Mr. Lincoln's election? If their devotion to the principle was of an elastic, temporary, accommodating nature, why advance it now? We think Mr. Conkling, as the friend of the President, made a mistake in considering the 'One Term Principle' as in any way reflecting upon Grant. He should have said: 'Let us have the one-term doctrine prepared and discussed at the proper time. If it is wise we can adopt it, if not, reject it. You bring it forward now, not as a principle, but as an intrigue. You know well that the custom of the country has been to re-elect chief magistrates who are worthy. Why should that custom be broken to enable you to visit your resentment upon Gen. Grant? If this is really a principle—a deeply cherished conviction—you are taking the course that will most surely destroy it; for you bring it forward as an intrigue, a scheme, an expedient, meant to deny Grant his due honor, and you compel every one of his friends, whether they agree with you or not, to oppose your principle.' This is the ground upon which to discuss the one-term question. It does not belong to the present canvass, and the proper course for General Grant's friends to take is to consider it an adjourned issue, and to insist that by law and custom, by an example as sacred as that of Washington, they have the right to re-elect General Grant; that they mean to try and do it. When that is done, they will take up this principle and consider it calmly and with thoroughness, and without the suspicion of making war upon the President."

The Snow Blockade.

From the San Francisco Chronicle of the 21st ult we cull the following concerning the late blockade on the overland railroad:

"For twenty six days have the people of San Francisco been without mail facilities, and passengers have been delayed, owing to the blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad, and during the whole of that time it does not seem that the Company realized the emergency, for at no time were adequate measures taken to open the road. Passengers who have just arrived agree in saying that at no point were there a sufficient number of men employed, and some never saw a snow plow upon the road, and others charge a lamentable deficiency in rolling stock, and a scarcity of engines. It is freely stated that the detention was purposely allowed to continue, when the cause could have been removed, in order to affect some stock operations in which the New York and Boston owners are at variance. How that is we do not know, but this is certain, we have suffered, and are likely to continue to suffer from the blockade, when we have a right to expect an open road; and whether it was by negligence or design, we have good reason to complain. At all events the Government should make some arrangements by which the mails could be put through. It is said that this was not done, because it would be an admission that the road was not passable. In the face of such a detention, such a reason is only ridiculous. The Central Pacific Company deserve great credit for the manner in which they forwarded the delayed passengers and mails when the opportunity was offered them. They spared neither trouble nor expense in their part of the work, and if the Union Pacific had shown one half the energy, the blockade would now have been ended, instead of lasting, as it probably will, for some time longer."

Tariff on Salt.

The Free Traders, in their warfare on our Tariff, demand that salt shall be put in the free list, but object that tea and coffee shall be made free! This inconsistency betrays them. It demonstrates that free trade is a war of British capital and labor on American capital and labor, and that the reduction of our tariff rates is not sought in the interests of our own people, but in the interests of foreigners. The British do not produce tea and coffee, nor have they the monopoly of carrying and supplying these commodities. If they had, their busy agents in the United States would have made the country ring with a howl against the wicked tariff, which taxes the poor man's tea and coffee. But the British largely produce salt in the West Indies, in England and in Canada, and they want the American market for it exclusively. So they oppose a reduction on tea and coffee, lest that might satisfy the popular feeling against tariff taxation upon articles of necessity entering into general consumption, which they had to a certain extent kindled—but they surround Congress and implore feelingly the restrictions, which the tariff places on the poor man's consumption of cheap and pure British salt.

Free salt is a clever catch word, but they must laugh who mouth it; for, granting that the repeal of the duty on foreign salt would cheapen it, which surely it would not, can any skilled arithmetician cipher out the saving it would effect on a workingman's consumption of salt for a year? Two fifths of the salt now consumed in the United States is foreign. If the duty on it were repealed, the result would be that within one year mainly British and Canadian salt would be sold in the United States. And has the country forgotten the sufferings of the Rebel Confederacy for want of a domestic salt manufacture?—N. Y. Tribune.

A Grim Joke.

The late Isaac O. Barnes has been the subject of many good stories, one of which has not yet found its way into print. He had been invited to attend the funeral of a particular friend and enemy, and as the deceased had, at their last interview, specially urged his being present, he felt in duty bound to respond. Arrived at the house of mourning, he found the family assembled in a very small and uncomfortable room, in the middle of which stood the coffin, that at all might take a last look at the face of the departed. The service was conducted by two clergymen, friends of the deceased, who, with their long prayers and extended "remarks," consumed nearly two hours, during which Mr. Barnes suffered untold agony of suspense and impatience. Hardly had the second minister pronounced his "Amen," when Barnes, in his well-known squeaky voice, turning to the person sitting nearest him said:

"Did you know Kid?"
"Yes, sir," said the man addressed, in a low voice.
"Good fellow, wasn't he?" continued Barnes.
"Yes, sir"—still in a suppressed tone.
"And he was a mighty smart one, too," squeaked Barnes.
"Very smart," continued the other, as the company present began to look in that direction.
"Yes he was," piped Barnes, still louder, and with one of his expressive exclamations, "and if he had had the running of his funeral he'd have been under ground an hour and a half ago."

A PLEA FOR THE LUDICROUS.—The ludicrous has its place in the Universe; it is not a human invention, but one of the Divine ideas, illustrated in the practical jokes of the kittens and monkeys long before Aristophanes or Shakespeare. How curious it is that we always consider solemnity and the absence of all gaiety, surprises and encounters of wit as essential to the idea of the future life of those whom we thus deprive of half their faculties and then call them "blessed!" There are not a few who, even in this life, seem to be preparing themselves for that smileless eternity to which they look forward, by banishing all gaiety from their hearts, and all joyousness from their countenances. I meet such an one in the streets not unfrequently, a person of intelligence and education but who gives (and all he passes) such a rayless and chilling look of recognition—something as if he were one of Heaven's assessors, come down to "doom" every acquaintance he met—that I have sometimes begun to sneeze on the spot, and gone home with a violent cold, dating from that instant.

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