

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILERS EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Dismemberment of Utah—A Blow at Brigham Young.

From the N. Y. Times. The new House bill to diminish the Territory of Utah is the most vigorous attempt yet made to solve the Mormon problem.

As a piece of domestic legislation, therefore, this bill of the Committee on Territories is of the highest importance.

Far more than a fanatic, far more than the head of a new religious sect, even of an universal Church, Brigham Young is now, as he has for eight-and-thirty years aimed to be, the head of a State.

His hydro-headed proselyting machinery, his missions all over the world—in Great Britain, Sweden, Russia, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, in the Sandwich Islands, in Australia, at the Cape of Good Hope, in the East Indies, in New Zealand itself; his European system of "conferences" and "districts of conferences," and "branches" and "districts of branches," working as accurately as any direct political government; his home organization of "quorums of the seventies," and quorums of the elders, the priests, the teachers, and the deacons; his well-trained and closely-governed "commonwealth" in Utah—all these tend to one end, namely, the perfecting of a grand State of the future, ruled by him or his successor.

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owling gravity of countenance which had gradually won for him a popular reputation for great profundity and thoughtfulness. Wiggins upon a time was travelling in Europe, and having been invited, through an American friend, to take part in a grand agricultural exposition to be held in the city of London, he went down with his friend to attend it in the little West of England town where it was to take place. As the two rode along in silence, the friend—who expected to be called upon for a speech at the post—suddenly turned to Wiggins and asked him, as one fresh from the Continent, what the exact difference was between an English acre and a French hectare. Wiggins testily replied that he "didn't know," and added, "What in the world are you thinking about acres and hectares for?" To which his friend, slightly nettled, responded:—"Because it's my business to think about them. What are you thinking about?" "I," answered Wiggins, with much simplicity—"I—why, I'm not thinking about anything!"

The Civil Service. In the early part of Mr. Lincoln's administration one of the humorous journals of New York published what is called an "account of a Cabinet meeting." "There has been a great discussion in the Cabinet," it said, "upon the question of the nomination of a Postmaster for a frontier town of Maine. There are two claimants, Smith and Jones. Smith demands the office because he furnished lanterns for the 'Wide-Awakes' during the canvass. Jones brings testimony to show that he contributed the oil for the lanterns. The delicate question involved has given President Lincoln much anxiety, and after several stormy meetings of the Cabinet, he is still unable to decide whether the office should be given to the proprietor of the lanterns or the contributor of the oil." This satire gives an idea of the troubles that surrounded Mr. Lincoln when he came into office. He never was free from them, indeed. Much of the care and oppression and weariness that came over him were caused by his yielding to the clamorous entreaties of office-seekers who filled his parlors, and crowded his lobbies, and obtained an easy surrender of his precious time.

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The New Leader in Congress. From the N. Y. Herald. General Kilpatrick last fall, in the service of a radical clique, went down East and into the congressional district of Massachusetts to take the place of General Butler. But the knight of Jersey signally failed, and the next thing we hear is that Butler in Congress has out-horsed Kilpatrick. This develops in Butler one of the strong points of General Jackson. With the first opportunity he settled his outstanding accounts. Secondly, of all his enemies of Andy Johnson, the merciless impeacher Butler was considered the most implacable till last New Year's day, when he went up to the White House and smoked the pipe of peace with Johnson and drank the toast of Rip Van Winkle—"Hail to you and your family, and may you all live long and prosper." Here, in the courteous gallantry of Butler, is another strong point of character, challenging the admiration of the South Carolina chivalry. General Quantrellum has preached it, but Butler has practised it.

"Let us have peace" is the motto of General Grant; and of all the mottoes of the days of chivalry there is none to surpass these four little words in simplicity and grandeur. It was supposed, however, that after the boiling up of Butler by Grant there could be no peace between them. But a horse fancier, who knew the strong and the weak points of Grant and Butler as he knows the point of a horse, found no difficulty in uncorking the bottles and effecting a reconciliation. Behold the result! Butler, the stone which the radical builders rejected, accepted by Grant, has become the head of the corner. Thus, to change the figure, Butler, as by common consent in Congress, steps into the high-quartered shoes of "Old Thad" and lays down the law to the Republican party. On the Tenth-of-Office report forty-seven besides Butler fly off to a tangent, but they are out in the cold. The promised land, flowing with milk and honey, lies in the other direction. On Butler's grand financial theory Congress, Wall street and Chatham street are all bewildered; but Rome was not built in a day. Andy Johnson holds, they say, that the public mind in two years will grow up to his simple and effective policy of taking the interest of the national debt to pay off the principal. And why, then, should not public opinion expand to the flexible system of Butler? Make paper the basis of values and gold will soon come down. It is better than the plan of the editor of the radical organ of resuming specie payments without the specie, though the flexible paper system may puzzle the "bloated bondholders."

At all events, assuming that this financial system of Butler will take some time to ripen, we may say that as a man of great political ideas and of great tact and energy in fighting them, he will still hold his ground in the coming Congress. In the Charleston Convention of 1860 he voted fifty-seven times for Jeff. Davis, and kept up the fight on that line till the Democratic party was broken to pieces. But what then? He lost leave from the whole concern, and at Baltimore, as the Union general in command, to the disgust of Davis, very soon settled the right of way to Washington. Next at Newport News, on the James, he first opened the eyes of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward to the grand idea that negro slaves captured or fugitives from the enemy were "contrabands." Before that, very absurdly, such property had been returned in obedience to the Fugitive Slave law. We had been shooting white men and delivering up their negroes according to the Constitution. Butler introduced the laws of war. But it was in his military-civil government of New Orleans that he most distinguished himself. Here his skill as a lawyer and politician, and his resolute and energetic character as a dictator, proved him to be the very man to bring law and order out of chaos, and to make the lawless, filthy, and most dissipated, the busiest, cleanest, and healthiest city of the South.

We say nothing of Big Bethel, Bermuda Hundreds, and Fort Fisher. They were not in General Butler's line. But the force of character and the peculiar qualities displayed by him in the civil affairs of Baltimore and New Orleans during the war are the very qualities required in the leader of the House of Representatives. Hence we think that Butler is the man to take the place of Stevens. We think, too, that having assumed the position, he will make the most of it; but we are sure that among the wrangling factions he will have something like his New Orleans experience over again from and after the 4th of March.

The Injured Husband in Illinois. From the N. Y. World. The Cole case is bearing fruit, and to-day we chronicle the crop in Illinois. Exhilarated by the reflection that a jury of New York had taken refuge in a monstrous and evident absurdity from finding the verdict to which the law and the facts plainly pointed them, and that the Illinois juror was as likely to be a donkey as his compeer of New York, a model spouse in this case first became a spy to assure himself of his wife's infidelity, and then an assassin to revenge it. Of course, he will be put through a mock trial, and at its close will be released with acclamation and congratulation, which will lead bystanders to think him—and induce him to think himself—a hero instead of a murderer.

There never was a case less palliated than—in the light so far shed upon it—this one appears to be. From of old it seems the man had reason to distrust his wife; but her old offenses had procured so easy a condonation as certainly might have led her next victim—for it is absurd to speak of such a person as herself the "victim"—to stand in no great awe of the reawakening of an injured "honor" which had been once lulled so readily and had slept so long. But after the second or the third or the fourth, whichever it may have been, of her temporary connexions had continued until it became a public scandal, not his "honor," but his shame stirred him up, not to repudiate her and so rid himself of whatever disgrace her conduct had fastened upon him, but nobly to set a trap for her lover to fall into. With his eye at the peep-hole which he had previously prepared, this high-minded being stood and silvered until he saw the prey ensnared, and then, "in a state," as the jury will probably put it, "of sudden frenzy amounting to a complete overthrow of reason," drew the revolver which he had put into his pocket in patient and hopeful anticipation of his sudden and ungovernable frenzy, and shot the man dead. And this ambush and butchery, not that passes in jury boxes for the fruit of feeling, but that is insanity, hereticism, but which, in view of the state as it stands, is probably insanity—an insanity for which the subject is not liable to be put in an asylum or otherwise restrained of his liberty, but for which he is to receive the fearful eulogiums of counsel and the sympathetic plaudits of what there is a truthful sarcasm in calling a jury of his peers.

It is high time that all this twaddle should stop. Either the breach of the seventh commandment is properly a capital offense, or it is not. If it is so indeed, let it be made so by statute. But if it is not, then let a man who kills his fellow for it be treated as a murderer. Let it not be understood that, in a country which claims civilization, the code is so de-

fective in any point that its omission must be repaired by the unlawful sacrifice of human lives. We have had quite enough of the victimization of reason for the most rascally set of their lives. Military and civil offices, a quasi social recognition, and the leadership of political parties are not the fit rewards of assassination.

One of the most outrageous features of all these cases is the fact—of which those conversant with the circumstances of them are almost always cognizant—that the man who chooses these murderous means to right himself for a real or a fancied wrong are the very men whom that wrong really wounds the least. The moral maxims which a woman puts into practice abroad are generally those which she has learned at home. A disregard of duty on the part of one party to the nuptial contract leads quite naturally to a disregard of the duty, which at bottom is but reciprocal, on the part of the other. And yet, as was proved in the case of the most notorious of these marital malefactors, it is quite rare for the most unfaithful of husbands to take the fiercest vengeance for the infidelity of the most grossly outraged of wives. It was with the odor of the myrrh wherewith the "strange woman" of Scripture perfumes her abode still cleaving to him that the "dishonored" husband in that instance murdered a man whose character, besides his own, was snowy innocence. If jurors will forget, as Bailey and Sikes forgot, every feature of the case they are sworn "well and truly to try" save that they are husbands, it at least behooves them to remember that other men are husbands too.

FINANCIAL. Union Pacific Railroad. WE ARE NOW SELLING The First Mortgage Gold Interest Bonds OF THIS COMPANY AT PAR AND INTEREST, At which rate the holder of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES can make a profitable exchange. COUPONS due January 1 CASHED, or bought at full rates for gold.

WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 36 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. COUPONS OF UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD 5-20s and 1881s DUE JANUARY 1, AND GOLD, WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 40 S. THIRD STREET, AND IN NEW YORK AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 20 NASSAU STREET, AND BY JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 50 WALL STREET, And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

JAY COOKE & CO., Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. Dealers in All Government Securities. Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New. A Liberal Difference Allowed. Compound Interest Notes Wanted. Interest Allowed on Deposits. COLLECTIONS MADE CHECKS bought and sold on Commission. We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 113 No.

SMITH RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS PHILA. & N.Y. Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange. Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms. ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON C. J. HAMRO & SON, LONDON. B. MERTZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFURT. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS. And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe. GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., No. 48 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. GLENDINNING DAVIS & AMORY, No. 2 NASSAU ST., New York, BANKERS AND BROKERS. Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office.

FINANCIAL. UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OFFER A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THEIR First Mortgage Bonds AT PAR. Nine Hundred and Sixty Miles

The regular Government Commissioners have proposed the Union Pacific Railroad to be FIRST CLASS in every respect, and the special Commission appointed by the President in 1867, has never been equalled." The report concludes by saying that "the country has reason to congratulate itself that this great work of national importance is so rapidly approaching completion under such favorable auspices." The Company now have in use 127 locomotives and nearly 200 cars of all descriptions. A large additional equipment is ordered to be ready in the Spring. The grading is nearly completed, and the distributed for 120 miles in advance of the western end of the track. Fully 120 miles of iron for new track are now delivered west of Missouri River, and to make in return. The total expenditures for construction purposes in advance of the completed portion of the road is not less than \$10,000,000. A donation from the Government of 15,000 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in U. S. Bonds on a line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about \$20,000 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. The Company has already received \$1,750,000 of this subsidy, and on the 31st ultimo had been examined by the United States Commissioners.

Government Aid—Security of the Bonds. By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, and no more. These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the whole road and all its equipments. Such a mortgage upon road, for a long time, will be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, takes the highest rank as a safe security. The earnings from the way or local business for the year ending June 30, 1868, on an average of 472 miles, were over FOUR MILLION DOLLARS, which, after paying all expenses, were much more than sufficient to cover all interest liability upon that distance, and the earnings for the last five months have been \$2,386,576. They would have been greater if the road had not been taxed to its utmost capacity to transport its own material for construction. The income from the great passenger travel, the China freights, and the supplies for the new Rocky Mountain States and Territories, must be ample for all interest and other liabilities. No political action can reduce the rate of interest. It must remain for thirty years six per cent. per annum in gold, now equal to between eight and nine per cent. in currency. The principal is then payable in gold. If a bond with such guarantees were issued by the Government, its market price would not be less than 20 to 25 per cent. premium. As these bonds are issued under Government authority and supervision, upon what is very largely a Government work, they must ultimately approach Government prices. The price for the present is PAR. Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 40 S. THIRD STREET, WM. PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. THIRD STREET, AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 20 NASSAU STREET, AND BY JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 50 WALL STREET, And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER, NEW YORK, 12 Main St. STERLING & WILDMAN, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 110 South THIRD Street, AGENTS FOR SALE OF First Mortgage Bonds of Rockford, or Island, and St. Louis Railroad, or Interest SEVEN PER CENT. clear of all tax payable in GOLD August and February, for sale 97; and accrued interest in currency. Also First Mortgage Bonds of the Danville Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad. Interest SEVEN PER CENT. CLEAR OF ALL TAXES. payable April and October, for sale at 80 and accrued interest. Full particulars with maps, reports, and full information of these roads always on hand for distribution. DEALERS in Government Bonds, Gold, Silver, Currency, etc. STOCKS of all kinds bought and sold on commission in New York and Philadelphia. 113 No.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE of thirty years at the North-west corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South SEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT. His superior in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, and hereditary constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial. Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, such as eczema, psoriasis, and prurigo, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CHAMPION SAFES. FIRE-PROOF SAFES. PHILADELPHIA, January 13, 1869. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chestnut Street. Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the store of Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chestnut Street, and destroyed the stock of merchandise, valued at \$100,000, and the building, valued at \$50,000. The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble columns were almost melted. We had, as you are aware, 100 of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required. They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords me much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition. Yours, very respectfully, JAS. S. CALDWELL & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13, 1869. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chestnut Street. Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., our large store, 8 W. corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire. We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 90 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits. Yours, very respectfully, HOWELL & BROTHERS.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., CHAMPION SAFES, No. 629 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. FROM THE GREAT FIRE IN MARKET STREET. HERRING'S PATENT SAFES. Again the Champion! THE ONLY SAFE THAT PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS UNCHANGED. LETTER FROM T. MORRIS PEROT & CO. PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month 8th, 1868. Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chestnut Street:—It is with great pleasure that we send our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion Safe. At the destructive fire on Market Street, on the evening of the 13th inst., our store was the centre of the conflagration, and being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnishes, scotch, etc., it was a severe and trying test. Your safe stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floors into the cellar, and a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day and found our books, papers, bank notes, bills, receipts, and entire contents all safe. It is a peculiar gratification to state your safe came out all right, as we had entrusted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your safes in a few days, as they have our entire confidence. Yours, respectfully, T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the victors in more than 90 accidental fires. Awarded the Prize Medal at the World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New York; and Exposition Universelle, Paris. Manufactured and for sale by FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. C. L. MAISER, MANUFACTURER OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE, No. 64 RACE STREET.

FINANCIAL. E.W. CLARK & CO. BANKERS, No. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCK, GOLD AND NOTE BROKERS. Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals received, subject to check at sight. INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES. GENERAL AGENTS, FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY, OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1867, with a CASH CAPITAL, \$1,000,000, FULL PAID. Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office. Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the secure story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by this Company, may be had. E. W. CLARK & CO., No. 35 South Third St.

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