

islature took one ballot for United States Senator to-day. In the Senate the ballot stood Stevenson 13, McCree 12, Turner 6, Scattering 5; in the House, Stevenson 34, McCree 34, Turner 11, Findley 8, Scattering 8.

The Boston *Journal* mentions a rumored defalcation of fifty thousand at the Howard National Bank which has been discovered during an official examination of the affairs of the bank by the Government Commissioners. The loss will not effect the capital of the bank.

NEW YORK.—Webster, counsel for the Spanish gunboats, has formally moved the dismissal of the libel against them. The Court granted the motion. Probably fifteen will get away to-morrow. Engineers, firemen and coal heavers are ordered to report on board early on Wednesday.

Dates from Rio say that the Brazilian ministry having unsuccessfully opposed the continuation of the war against Paraguay, have tendered their resignations, which have been accepted.

ST. LOUIS.—The Coroner has preferred a charge of murder in the fourth degree against the Architect, Assistant Superintendent, and Contractors of the stone masonry building which recently fell at the corner of Fifth and Olive streets.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The Regents of the University of California have resolved to abolish all the fees after April 6th, 1870, and declare the institution as the free property of unqualified applicants from all countries. They have also requested the legislature to pass a law permitting the board to organize a preparatory department of the University.

NEW YORK.—Col. Whiting, chief of the U. S. secret service, received by express from Philadelphia last evening, a package containing a counterfeit ten dollar national bank note plate. The plate, which is in four pieces, two for the face and two for the back, is splendidly engraved on the finest steel, the latter bearing the imprint of John Sellers & Sons, Sheffield. Experts pronounce it the best plate ever seen. They were of opinion that no notes had ever been printed upon it. The person sending it says he has been a counterfeiter for the past twelve years, but has reformed and left for foreign parts.

LOUISVILLE.—A body of a hundred armed men entered the Richmond, Ky., jail on Sunday and took out two negroes and hung one and whipped the other and sent him back to jail.

Washington specials say the Supreme Court decision on the bank tax question indicates that the court will sustain the constitutionality of the legal tender act. The Chief Justice, speaking for the entire bench, except Nelson and Davis, declared that Congress has the constitutional right to authorize the emission of bills of credit. In another place he says the exercise is indubitably constitutional and it is within the power of Congress to make a currency for the whole country. These expressions lead Congressmen to believe the legal tender act is safe.

FOREIGN.

LONDON.—The *Observer* says President Grant's message makes pleasing impressions in financial circles.

It is reported that Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, finds it necessary to raise a loan in the open market to provide means for the purchase of the telegraph lines, in accordance with the recent act of parliament.

De Lesseps denies that the Suez Canal is in want of funds or requires international protection. He promises that all the unfinished work on the canal shall be completed without interfering with navigation.

PARIS.—A council of ministers was held at five o'clock this afternoon at the Tuilleries. It was rumored that this was an extraordinary meeting of the council, and had been summoned to consider and decide on an immediate change in the cabinet.

Private advices, received here, assert that Gen. Prim contemplates a coup d'état, and will proclaim the Duke of Genoa king; and then present a law to the Cortes making him Regent during the minority. It is said that he relies on the support of the army the generals being in his favor, and that he will send for the Duke of Genoa to carry out the scheme. On the other hand, a public dispatch from Madrid, announces that Prim made a speech yesterday in the Cortes in which he denied any intention to make a coup d'état, declaring, however, that he believed an immense majority in the country were in favor of the Duke of Genoa.

A telegram from Rome reports

that the Pope has issued a decree providing, in case of his death, the Ecumenical Council shall not be dissolved now, and that the Cardinals shall take part in the election of his successor.

The French official yellow book is just published. It gives a favorable account of the condition of France and states that her relations with foreign powers and their relations with one another are still more amicable since the conference in the dispute between Greece and Turkey was held in Paris. The situation of the North German Confederation is not such as to cause France to change her attitude in Italy. It makes an important declaration with regard to the Ecumenical Council. This body, it says, is not beyond the pale of political powers, so the Emperor is resolved to use his incontestable right to interfere in its deliberation, and through their representatives, asks all the Catholic powers to do so. The course of Turkey on the Egyptian question is reviewed, and efforts are made to reconcile the Sultan and the Viceroy. American affairs are treated as follows: The advent of Grant to the Presidency of the United States has made no change in the good relations existing between the two nations. France has assisted the efforts of the Washington Government to re-establish peace between Spain and the Pacific republics, but the sympathy shown by the United States and South America with the Cuban rebellion has unfortunately complicated the settlement of the above question. In winding up this subject the book says, "The French government has no reason to violate the laws of neutrality; the only aim of this government is to develop, peacefully, its foreign relations and guard the interests of France."

LISBON, 13.—The mail steamer from Rio brings dates to Nov. 22. The allied army, under Prince Deu, had moved upon and captured one after another of the strongholds of the Paraguayans, killing, wounding and taking prisoners nearly 400 of the enemy; they captured an amount of war material. Over 900 families had been restored to liberty. The allies were marching on the last outpost of Lopez.

PARIS.—Paul Angeles, a deputy of the Spanish Cortes, and a fugitive from Spain, has been ordered to leave France.

ROME.—The bishops have brought a number of addresses and presents to the Pope from the faithful in all parts of the world. It is officially stated that since 1865 the Holy See has received one hundred million francs from the contributions of Peter's Pence.

LONDON.—Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc have written warm Eulogies on Peabody.

THE LONDON "STANDARD" ON AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

THE following article from the London *Standard* of November 6th, is one of the most fair and candid we have ever seen published in relation to the Mormon question. There are some points, which the writer views from a strictly anti-Mormon standpoint, and from his views in relation to them we decidedly dissent. But on the whole, the article evinces a spirit of fairness and candor rarely manifested by our contemporaries when writing about Utah and the affairs of her people:

"Renewed exertions are being made at Salt Lake City, in America, to procure the admission of Utah as a State into the Federal Union. In the beginning of the month just past an enormous meeting is reported to have been held in the Great Tabernacle for the purpose of adopting a memorial to be presented to Congress at the opening of the session in December. The memorial which was adopted urged that petitions to the same effect were sent to Congress in 1856 and again in 1862, though no proper vote was ever taken upon them. It points out that all the conditions according to which a territory of the United States may claim to be received into the Union have long since been fulfilled, that Utah now contains a population of 150,000, and that it is a violation of the Constitution to refuse them political existence. The claim of the Mormons can hardly be ignored any longer, though it is not very probable that it will receive a favorable hearing. The followers of JOSEPH SMITH have no friends in the Union either North or South. Dislike of the Salt Lake community is common ground on which all parties in America unite. Perhaps it may be considered

the only emotion on which there is perfect unanimity of opinion from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian border. But though this sentiment of antagonism to a community in which the most cherished law of civilized humanity is set at defiance is one which will readily enough find an echo in Great Britain, there is nothing more than an outward semblance of agreement in reference to the Mormons between the public opinion of England and that of the United States. American dislike to the Mormon State arises from the fact that it is in the Union without being of it. No one who studies the phenomena of Transatlantic life, considered apart from Transatlantic politics, can be blind to the fact that Americans are tolerant of any social eccentricities so long as they do not offend national sentiment. However much any community may choose to repudiate the ordinary laws of morality, its members are generally allowed full liberty to do this, provided they do not at the same time waver in their political enthusiasm for the star-spangled banner. The principles of Republicanism are carried out to the utmost in all affairs relating to religion. The outrage committed by the Mormons on civilised views concerning matrimony would not alone have brought them into hatred and contempt if they had refrained from boasting of their intention to create an *imperium in imperio*.

The 'prophet' JOSEPH SMITH, it will be remembered, raved about the future supremacy of the Mormon people, and foretold the downfall of the United States. Mormonism, in his eyes, and consequently in the eyes of his disciples, was destined to overspread the whole continent, and the national sentiment of the Americans was thus brought from the first into fierce antagonism with the new dispensation. It was a political fully as much as a religious revolution which the Saints of Nauvoo were preparing. Their premature boasts of future independence, coupled with the marvelously rapid growth of their material prosperity, which excited the envy and hostility of their border neighbors, first roused that animosity which only long afterwards seized upon their matrimonial immortality as an excuse which could be given to the world. The early persecution of the sect in Illinois, the cruel destruction of Nauvoo, and the expulsion of the Mormons beyond the limits which civilization had reached at that time, all took place before the 'revelations' in favor of polygamy had ever been promulgated.

It will not be necessary for us to say in words that we have no wish to deprecate any indignation against the sect as it at present exists, which has really originated in abhorrence of polygamy. But Mormon politics are becoming very important in America, and are likely to occupy more and more attention as time goes on. It is surely worth while, therefore, to comprehend them aright, and to keep in mind the fact that hostility to the Mormons in the United States is of much older date than polygamy, and, therefore, cannot be represented, except to persons who have forgotten the progress of events, as springing from a pure impulse of offended morality. If it had not been for the conflict of political sentiment between the Mormon community and the inhabitants of the Union generally, it is pretty certain that Utah would have been a State long ago. In power, prosperity, and importance it is fivefold greater than it need be in order to become qualified for admission into the Union. Except for the one abominable institution which it has adopted it has every claim to the admiration and respect of the world. It does not serve any good purpose to shut our eyes to facts, and we know enough about the Mormons now to be independent, in forming opinions concerning them, of the clumsy falsehoods to their disadvantage in which the American papers abound. They are not a people, like the Corsair, with one virtue and a thousand crimes. The strangest fact about them is, that they should, as they do, possess only one crime, considering what that crime is, and a thousand virtues. They are orderly, industrious, sober, and self-denying to a marvellous extent, and beyond this it is tolerable clear that their attachment to polygamy is rather an attachment to the eccentricities of their Church than an attachment to the thing itself. Taking the whole population, it must be remembered that plural marriages, however prominent a feature of their social life, are after all the exception and not the rule. The heads of the Church have ordained the dreadful institution, and have declared its practice to be a virtue.

The Mormons, therefore, to a man, would fight for it till they died, but their enthusiasm would arise from their passionate loyalty to their leaders, and every fact in their history, every present phenomenon of their social life, shows that if their leaders were to issue a new revelation, forbidding polygamy, the practice would at once be abandoned without a murmur. The Mormons are, in short, 100,000 or 150,000 people, who are prepared to obey BRIGHAM YOUNG's orders to the death, who, within the limits of their strange devotion to him, are thrifty, laborious, and well conducted to a degree which is simply marvellous. There is no city in the world so utterly free from the ordinary crimes which degrade every other in Europe and America as that singular settlement by the Great Salt Lake. Let its inhabitants once get rid of their peculiar sin, and they would at once constitute themselves a people whose claims upon the sympathy of the world at large would be second to none.

This being the case, it is surely worth while to consider the Mormons as a community to be reformed rather than to be crushed. When the American papers preach a crusade against polygamy, they interpret that to mean a crusade against the people who defend it in principle, and amongst whom some few, speaking comparatively, practise it. It is for this reason that we are anxious to discriminate between the two ideas.

There is no reason to believe that *bona fide* attempts to wean the Mormons from polygamy by means of peaceful persuasion would necessarily prove abortive. The practice will not be abandoned till BRIGHAM YOUNG, or his successor—for "the President" is old, and anything but immortal—gives the word, but public opinion in Utah may be prepared for the word, and the man whose genius for administration has hitherto proved so remarkable is not likely to be deaf to the signs of the times if he should find his subjects outgrowing their simple-minded intellectual prostration of former days. Polygamy, far from being the essence of, is merely an excrescence on, Mormonism, and any day we may suddenly find that it has disappeared, if only the advocates of brute force argument against it can be kept back in check. We do not deny that the United States is strong enough to put down polygamy and Mormonism altogether by brute force if they choose. A community of 150,000 people, taking them at the largest estimate, are of course like flies in the hands of thirty millions, but before we are hurried by righteous indignation to assert that brute force ought to be employed to eradicate so great a scandal as polygamy from a country like America, let it be clearly understood that the employment of brute force in this case means the devastation of a thousand homes, the slaughter, very probably, of fifty thousand persons. It is useless to imagine that the dispatch of a flying column along the Pacific Railroad and the bombardment of BRIGHAM YOUNG's house from the heights above the town will bring the Mormons to their knees. Every man in Utah, the "Gentiles" apart, and they are a mere sprinkling, is a priest and every man a soldier. The combined influences of religious enthusiasm and military discipline convert the whole male population of the state into a devoted army in time of need. It is no exaggeration, merely a plain statement of facts, to say that the vast majority will die rather than submit to force. They will fight in the town, in the mountains, on the plains. The United States will have to destroy fifty thousand lives before they make the Mormons yield, and to spend as many more in the process. Such a prospect as that is not one to be lightly faced, especially considering that the Mormons have never yet been subjected to influences which may prove even more efficacious than the largest army which could be dispatched against them—the influences of kindness and political justice. The claim of Utah to be admitted into the Union may, at least be courteously considered, and even if it be decided that it cannot be received, so long as it adheres to its peculiar institution, then, at all events, the evil will be approached in the proper way. If the prospect of admission into the Union be held up to the people of Utah as the price of polygamy—should they consent to give that up, and if their stubborn pride is soothed by the abandonment of all hostile threats and menaces to "wipe them out," a new light will be thrown on the subject, from which it would be reasonable to hope for the best possible results."