

## EDITORIALS.

THE position of Louisiana is causing much sober reflection and inducing many sharp remarks from thoughtful and intelligent men. H. N. Ogden, Attorney General of Louisiana, in an address to the Attorney General of the United States, says he presents "neither the case of Wm. Pitt Kellogg nor Henry C. Warmouth. They are both strangers to us, and our people have suffered long and patiently under the mismanagement of such men, as is known to the whole country. I am speaking in the name and as the representative of the best people of Louisiana, who are firmly convinced that in the recent election they carried most of the important offices of their State, and that if effect shall be given to the real popular verdict of November, the Government will pass into the hands of honest and capable men."

Of Judge Durell's course and the situation at New Orleans, Mr. Ogden says: "A Federal judge, absolutely without jurisdiction, seizes a State house and seats a Legislature, the members of which have no other claim to their seats than the finding of a returning board whose sole authority is the recognition of this usurping Federal court, and which professes to act solely upon the statement or returns made by certain United States officers who are entirely unknown to the laws of Louisiana."

The Philadelphia Press (administration paper) says of this Louisiana business and of the committee of citizens of that State now visiting Washington and New York, "They are said to be non-partisans and representatives of the best and most conservative sentiment of their State. It would be a grave mistake to deny them a hearing or to dismiss their case, if a just one. The Louisiana difficulty, and the manner in which it has thus far been treated, have aroused the very gravest apprehensions. The country is not gone yet; but unless the recurrence of this controversy in any State of the American Republic is not now made forever impossible by a precedent that shall stand out clearly in all the future, a great many will conclude that it is going. \* \* \* The whole business is a bad one, and, whatever side we regard it from, has an ugly look. May we never see its like again."

THE carpet-bag class of individuals have a terrible penchant for reforming and reconstructing local bodies politic and social. These peripatetic characters itinerate in promising fields until they catch an opportunity—or otherwise worm themselves into office, no matter what or where, so that it pays. They are a generally despised class because of their unmitigated meanness, greediness, and lack of principle generally, but in high sounding professions they are wonderfully profuse.

We can point to a grand field for these reformers and reconstituters. It is no other than New York, and when that great city is satisfactorily reformed and reconstituted, there are other large cities nearly as bad that might be attended to.

Judge Fullerton, in a recent address from the bench in New York, speaking of the lawlessness of the times, said that the prominent question was whether criminals should be arrested, and if arrested whether they should be punished; that bad men considered the death penalty for murder played out; and that if that state of things was permitted anarchy would soon ensue. That is in New York, the commercial capital of the country. What a capital field for the energies of the carpet-baggers, that is, considering their lofty professions! Why not go and reform and reconstitute New York, check the general lawlessness of the times there, and roll back the tide of anarchy which Judge Fullerton says is surely coming, unless promptly prevented?

## Correspondence.

LONDON, Nov. 28, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

In company with President Smith and party I visited the Prince Consort National Monument. It is situated in Kensington Gardens, in the central part of the Metropolis. It is designed to perpetuate the name of Prince Albert, also to show the high estimation in which he was held by the British nation, likewise to represent allegorically

ally by sculpture and Mosaic pictures the arts and sciences which he fostered, and to point to some of his important undertakings, the Great National Exhibition being the foremost.

For grandeur of design, excellency and beauty of workmanship, I believe it excels every other structure of a commemorative character, in any part of the world. In approaching it I was struck with astonishment by its beauty and magnificence. A vast column, covered from base to pinnacle, with beautiful sculptures, rich carvings, embossed and Mosaic work of the most elegant description, beautiful foliage of beaten metal, fine enameling, the whole being set out in artistical order with twelve thousand gems sparkling like stars in the firmament.

This monument, including the foundation, rises one hundred and eighty feet above the surrounding ground, terminating in a large ball, embossed, supporting a magnificent cross. It commences with a mass of concrete sixty feet square, seventeen feet thick, overlaid with two courses of thick stone; upon this is erected a substructure of massive brick work, upon which the great column is based. The base of this column or "podium" as it is termed, is about twelve feet high, surrounded by one hundred and eighty marble statues about six feet in height, representing men of all ages, distinguished in the arts and sciences. This podium, built of massive blocks of granite, forms the foundation for the "shrine" or tabernacle, a vast canopy about fifty feet high, richly ornamented, beneath which, upon a lofty pedestal, will be placed the colossal statue of the prince. This tabernacle is supported by four clusters of pillars of finely polished granite of various colors. Several of these pillars are two feet in diameter, held together, in part, by an ornamental band of bronze set with polished "gem-like stones;" and in part are cemented by a dove tail groove to the central core, around which they cluster. The tabernacle is terminated by four gables ornamented with Mosaic pictures and decorated with carvings and enamel work and polished gem-like stones, some of them nearly four inches in diameter. Upon this tabernacle is reared a lofty spire of cast iron work, ornamented in the most magnificent style and set with thousands of gems. Out from this Tabernacle, near its angles, arise four small structures built in imitation, in many respects, of the principal one, being enriched and highly ornamented from base to pinnacle. This column, or spire, the same as the Tabernacle which forms its base, is surrounded with statues at successive heights, standing in its ornamented niches, and at their angles.

Four of these figures, standing in niches above the base of the spire, are eight and a half feet high, the four at the angles are seven and a half in height; far above them, the spire is flanked by statues six and a half feet high, representing angels; and still higher, other figures six feet in height with a like representation. These sixteen statues are all of copper.

This lofty spire is crowned with a magnificent globe, beautifully embossed, supporting a great cross highly ornamented.

A vast pyramid of granite steps surround this monument. The total length of these steps is equal to two miles and a half; and the number of steps is eighteen hundred and three. Several of the blocks of granite in the base of the column and in the pillars, weigh fifteen tons each; the working of each of these stones occupied twelve men sixteen weeks. The iron girders which bear the spire, weigh twenty-three tons and the weight resting upon them is two hundred and ten tons. The spire is made of iron built up in stages and bolted together; the girders are of wrought iron. The gems and inlays are formed of vitreous enamel, spar, agates and onyxes, more than twelve thousand in number; two hundred of these are real onyxes, many of them nearly four inches in diameter.

The general features of the design are thus delineated: The Prince is to be represented by a colossal statue, seated upon a lofty pedestal beneath this magnificent canopy; around and above him are gathered in series and in groups the most beautiful works of man, illustrating the arts and sciences which he promoted, and the subjects to which he devoted his attention. Upon four large pedestals, composed of blocks of granite, at the outer angle of the steps, the four quarters of the globe are represented by groups of marble statues. Upon the pedestal forming the angles of the podium, or base of the Tabernacle, are groups of marble statues

illustrative of Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce and Engineering. Again, still above, on pedestals of polished granite, are statues in bronze, representing Astronomy, Chemistry, Geology and Geometry. Above these is another set or order of bronze statues representing Rhetoric, Medicine, Philosophy and Physiology. The four sides of the "podium" contain one hundred and eighty marble statues, representing eminent artists in printing, sculpture, architecture, music and poetry. From the base to the roof of this tabernacle, the whole range of arts and sciences is illustrated. The column above is devoted to illustrating virtue and religion. The four statues in the niches of the spire, point to the Christian virtues—Faith, Hope, Charity and Humility. The four figures at the angles represent the moral virtues—Fortitude, Prudence, Justice and Temperance. The four angels above them are in attitudes signifying resignation of worldly honors, while those above surrounding the base of the cross, are in attitudes as if desiring celestial happiness.

Here, I will close my sketch of this curious and wonderful specimen of intellectual and physical effort, so happily and beautifully displayed in this magnificent monumental structure.

LORENZO SNOW.

MENDON, Cache Co., Dec. 22, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

Friday last was a gala day in Mendon. For some few days previously all was excitement, expecting the next day we would be able to see the iron horse from our own door, and on Thursday evening we were informed by Bishop Hughes that he had made arrangements so that all the children in Mendon could go out on the track and get on board the cars and accompany the engine on her first trip to Mendon with passengers.

Next morning at 10 o'clock the children were taken to Three Mile Creek. They got on the cars all safe and started for Mendon, and it was a sight that would have cheered the heart of anyone to look into the cars a few moments and see the happy faces and hear their odd remarks on locomotives, railroads, etc. We arrived all safe and gave three rousing cheers for J. W. Young, President of the road; also, for the workmen of the road; and last, though not least, for Mr. Tolley, who is chief of construction, for whose kindness to the children and all on board the cars we return him our thanks. He is the right man in the right place and is energetic in furthering the interests of the U. N. R. R.

All the employees on the road were invited to dinner by the citizens of Mendon. A grand ball was given in the evening, which was well attended and all went merry, etc., till chanticleer announced the near approach of day, when we dismissed after one of the most agreeable parties we ever had in Mendon.

On Sunday evening the new Co-operative store was dedicated by prayer by Bishop H. Hughes. J. D.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

EASTERN.

TOLEDO, 22.—The weather yesterday and to-day has been the coldest for several years. Thermometer 15° below zero at seven o'clock this morning.

A locomotive became disabled between Goshen and Warsaw, on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad last night.

NEW YORK, 22.—Elisha Gregory, one of the proprietors of the Canterbury concert saloon, was committed without bail to-day, for attempting to kill Geo. Wilson, and accidentally shooting Theodore Williams, of the Grand Central Hotel, last evening.

The Portsmouth has sailed for the South Pacific exploring expedition.

CINCINNATI, 22.—By an explosion of the water pipe of the kitchen range in the residence of Col. Moulton, this morning, one servant girl was fatally, and another slightly injured. A similar explosion occurred at the Henrie House; nobody hurt.

HARRISBURG, Pa., 22.—Mrs. Samuel Knox, residing in Walnut St., was killed this morning by the explosion of a cooking range water pipe.

NEW YORK, 22.—The Herald says a number of the present stockholders of the Union Pacific R. R., have written to Horace F. Clark, president of the road, asking him to commence suit for the recovery of eighteen million dollars said to have been taken and divided

among those engaged in the Credit Mobilier transaction. The Herald says the suit will compel full development of all the facts, for Oakes Ames, with his fortune at stake, will not be willing to stand in the capacity of trustee before the parties whose interests he represents, and it is hoped the suit will not be compromised, but that the whole secret history of the Credit Mobilier may be brought to light for the good of the country. The Herald reporter says that Clark admits being asked by the stockholders to commence suit and that the directors at the meeting next week may take action in the matter.

The Central Presbyterian Tabernacle, Brooklyn, of which the Reverend T. Dewitt Tallmadge is pastor, was burned this morning. The fire broke out at 9 30 a.m. The Sexton and assistant were the only persons in the building at the time, and it originated in one of the flues bursting forth suddenly. As soon as discovered the Sexton rang the bell and gave the alarm, which brought a thousand spectators to the scene. A strong gale was blowing and the flames swept around the church, devouring everything in the way. The ceiling and walls, which were corrugated iron, became red hot and curled off. The mammoth jubilee organ was soon burned to a cinder and the whole interior of the edifice became a mass of flame. The roof fell in at half past 10, soon after the cupola with the bell, weighing 2,000 pounds. The Tabernacle was erected in 1870, and cost \$75,000. Being built of corrugated iron it was regarded as fire proof and was enlarged in 1871 so as to seat 4,100 persons. For it was purchased the Boston coliseum organ, the largest instrument in the country. The loss is estimated at \$95,000. Insurance, \$45,000.

Wm. Orton, after considerable negotiation, has resold to Whitelaw Reid fifty shares out of the hundred, constituting the capital stock of the Tribune Association, for a large advance on the price at which last week he purchased it. He retains one share and it is further agreed that he shall be elected trustee of the Association, thus securing it the benefit of his wide influence and recognized business ability.

The Tribune editorial, announcing the change of proprietorship, has the following:

"We propose continuing the old battle against injustice and ignorance under the same republican banner which Horace Greeley upheld so stoutly and so long and the same policy of candid independence which it was one of his latest acts to reaffirm over his signature in these columns. Naturally we shall prefer to support as far as possible the administration which professes the party name. Such administration will receive from us a frank and cordial approval of every action performed in accordance with its principles, but the Tribune is nobody's official advocate, our party sympathies not being strong enough to overcome our independence or muzzle our honest utterance."

CINCINNATI, 22.—St. John's Episcopal Church was damaged a thousand dollars by fire this morning, which originated in the flue of the furnace.

President Grant arrived here to-day, having spent yesterday with his father in Covington. He returns to Washington to-morrow.

CHICAGO, 22.—The weather has moderated greatly since morning. Last night was one of the coldest for years.

A New York special says Whitelaw Reid formally vacated his position on the Tribune yesterday, and Jno. R. G. Hassard was installed as temporary managing editor.

A fire at Oregon, Ills., this morning, destroyed five business houses. Loss, \$20,000.

WASHINGTON.—The United States and Spanish governments have concluded an agreement for jointly taking testimony in Cuba, to be used by the commission holding its session in Washington, for adjudication of the claims of American citizens, growing out of the present rebellion in that island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 22.—The Baptist church at Warren was damaged \$500 by fire this afternoon.

Pearl street church, Fall River, caught fire to-day, which was extinguished without damage.

David Harris contests the will of his father, the late Edward Harris, of Woonsocket, who left his son fifty thousand dollars, out of an estate estimated at two millions.

CLEVELAND, 22.—The kitchen range in the residence of E. S. Flint, exploded this morning with terrific force, demolishing everything in the room; nobody hurt.