

The Reign of Murder in the City.

Murder is the fashion of the day in New York. Humiliating as the confession is, truth compels it. Criminal homicides are recorded in almost every issue of the *Herald*, the sickening details furnishing daily sensational horrors. Life is held cheaper here to day than it has ever before been, even in the most lawless localities of the West or South. In the "flush times," thirty or forty years ago, it was esteemed perilous to visit Natchez-under-the-Hill after nightfall. Pistols and bowie knives were freely used there, but the blacklegs who congregated in the hells were cognizant of the custom, and honest people could stay away. California's early miners protected their lives and property with the ready revolver, and punished theft by the simple law of vengeance. In the rude conditions of society which sanctioned such practices there was a lack of the regular organizations for dispensing justice. The swift punishment of an offender by the party injured or his immediate friends, though informal, was often actual justice, and popularly accepted as such. Here, on the contrary, we have murderous violence in open defiance of law and public sentiment. Our city is guarded by a vigilant police. Its courts of criminal jurisdiction are many and costly. Perhaps nowhere else does the public pay more liberally for judicial protection, yet murder stalks our most public streets in high day; it holds revel in our slums at night; it infests our hotels; it mocks the majesty of the law by slaying its victim on the threshold of a judge's chamber; it is all about us, thickening the air with blood, and it is never punished. Jack Reynolds was a prophet. His execution only gave the seeming lie to his assertion, "Hanging is played out," which has since his death become literal truth. Our city prison is thronged with murderers. Their lives are safer there than those of the average citizen in the streets. We do not hold the police responsible for the terrible condition into which we have drifted. They usually detect and arrest the slayers. In the practical uselessness of our Courts and prosecuting officers is the source of this plague, which, if not stayed, will work the ruin of our great and proud city. It is well known that money is able to postpone and indefinitely prolong the trial of a culprit guilty of the most heinous murder. If money is not used to corrupt officers it certainly is made to procure such vexatious delays that in effect it thwarts justice and procures immunity from penalty to the most guilty. It obstructs and clogs all the operations of the Courts, and, far worse, has created a popular belief that murder in New York is not to be punished. This is the explanation of the reign of murder at all times and in all places through our city. Were it once again established that speedy and sure hanging would be the fate of every murderer, from that moment murder would become a rare crime. To bring back this assurance is the sacred duty, as it is the urgent interest, of every citizen. Without it neither life nor property can long have value.—*New York Herald*.

Judge Nelson's Career on the Bench.

The retirement of Judge Nelson from the bench of the supreme court of the United States, carries one's memory back for half a century. Under what was then the new constitution of New York, Judge Nelson was appointed on the 21st of April, 1823, to be circuit judge of the sixth district. The duties of that office, which was a creation of the constitution just then going into effect, were almost identical with those discharged by a judge of the present supreme court. There were eight of the judges, and the supreme court proper, over which John Savage was called to preside, consisted of only three members, and was purely an appellate tribunal. Of the eleven supreme and circuit judges who took office at the same time with Nelson he alone survives. Nearly all of his associates died long ago. He remained a circuit judge till February, 1831, when he was appointed an associate justice of the supreme court of this State, in place of William L. Marcy, who had resigned on being chosen a senator in Congress. In September, 1836, Judge Nelson became chief justice of the supreme court, and held that position until March, 1845, when he resigned on being appointed an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. Judge Nelson was on the supreme bench of New York fourteen years. All those who occupied seats by his side during that period are dead. When he first took his place

upon the supreme bench of the United States, that court consisted of nine members. All whom he found on the bench are gone. The greater part of them died many years ago. Indeed all who were on the bench with him as late as the outbreak of the rebellion are dead, except two. These simple facts show that Judge Nelson's judicial career has been a very remarkable one. We have no recollection of another instance, either in this country or in England, where a man held such high judicial positions for half a century without the interregnum of a single day. Mansfield and Marshall, famous for their long tenure on the bench, fell far short of Nelson. Never pre-eminent on the bench, he was always able, learned, industrious and safe. Only a lawyer of first-class attainments can fill the place he has honored so long.—*New York Paper*.

A COSTLY POLICY.

If Congress enters into this business of excavating canals New York will have her share of the government contributions as well as New Jersey, and Ohio as well as West Virginia. As it has been with these land grants to railroads so it will be with these bounties to canals—there will be no end to them till the spring is exhausted. So, too, if we subsidize two or three steamship lines, we shall have to subsidize two or three or a dozen more, for the arguments of the lobby are potential in proportion to the margin for pickings and stealings. In a word, these splendid internal improvements suggested as the future domestic policy of General Grant, we fear, are splendid schemes only for widespread corruption, public demoralization and national bankruptcy.

The projected foreign policy of the administration, so far as we can judge from present indications and rumors, embraces a vigorous preparation for war in reference to our complications with Spain and Cuba, the revival of the St. Domingo annexation scheme, an interoceanic ship canal and new treaties of amity and commercial reciprocity with Mexico and the Central and South American States with an eye to a few more subsidized steamship lines. This programme, in addition to the budget of internal improvements suggested, may well cause the Secretary of the Treasury to shudder at the prospect before him. Of course all these grand projects will require a prodigious supply of bonds and greenbacks, increased instead of reduced taxes, and a suspension, first, of the payment of the principal, and next a suspension of the interest of the national debt, in order to make both ends meet. The President tells us in his Message that in view of needful expenditures any further reduction of our national taxes is, for the present, impracticable. We presume that, for the present, he intends to indulge Mr. Boutwell in his pretty conceit of a redemption of the debt at the rate of a hundred millions a year until these other uses are found for his surplus funds. The whole outlook is anything but that of relief to the toiling masses of the people.

From the material facilities of the age, such as railways and telegraphs, every country concerned in these agents of modern progress is inevitably tending to a strong or stronger centralized government. This tendency is the modern law of gravitation. If there had been no Southern rebellion the railway and the telegraph would have banished by this time the State rights doctrines of Calhoun even from South Carolina. But these interventions in Southern local entanglements, and these internal improvements and steamship subsidy projects suggested by General Grant, indicate a tendency to a centralization as patriarchal as that of Pekin and as complete as that of St. Petersburg. But there is still this encouraging compensation before us, that when, like Red Cloud and Spotted Tail, we shall all come under the care of our Great Father, we shall all be relieved of the trouble of taking care of ourselves.—*New York Herald*.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of John Perry, deceased, of Bountiful, Davis County, Utah Territory, that they are required to present their bills duly authenticated forthwith, to the undersigned at Bountiful for settlement. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please call at the same place and settle immediately.

WM. BROWN,
WM. A. KINSON, } Administrator
Bountiful, Dec. 18, 1872. d211 w45



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U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 8, 1870.—JAS. A. JACKSON & CO.: I have examined the formula for making the "Home Stomach Bitters," and used them in the Hospital for the last four months. I consider them the most valuable tonic and stimulant now in use.
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T. J. VASTINE, M. D. T. G. COMSTOCK, M. D.

We cheerfully concur with every word contained in the above testimonial.
JOHN CONZELMANN, M. D.,
CHAS. VASTINE, M. D.,
G. S. WALKER, M. D.,
CINCINNATI, Oct. 19th, 1870.—Messrs. W. B. KENNEDY & Co., Agents "Home Bitters": Gentlemen—Agreeable to your request, I have examined the formula of the "Home Stomach Bitters," and find the remedies it contains such as are in general use by the Medical profession. They are very scientifically and pleasantly combined, and as stimulating tonics will be found especially adapted as corroborants to the treatment of low or debilitated stages of the system, whether arising from impaired digestion, or from malarial diseases.

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Chicago, Sept. 28, 1870.—J. L. BENTLEY, Esq.: We have examined the formula of the "Celebrated Stomach Bitters," and find it to be composed of articles that are considered the best tonics used by the Medical profession, and one of the best bitters we know of now in use. Very respectfully,
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NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. That I will appear on the 24th of January, 1873, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the U. S. Land Office in Salt Lake City, U. T., to make cash entries for the following townsites, embracing the following described lands, to wit: For the Townsite of Croydon, N E 1/4 N W 1/4 of S E 1/4 and S E 1/4 of N W 1/4 and N 1/4 of S W 1/4 Section 20 Township 4 North of Range 4 East, containing 320 acres.

Also for the Townsite of Peterson the E 1/4 of S W 1/4 and Lots 6 and 7 and W 1/4 of S E 1/4 Section 6 Township 4 North of Range 2 East, containing 240 88-100 acres.

Also for the Townsite of Enterprise the S 1/4 S E 1/4 Section 5 N E 1/4 of N E 1/4 Section 8 and W 1/4 of N W 1/4 Section 9 Township 4 North of Range 2 E, containing 240 acres.

Also for the Townsite of Richville the S E 1/4 Section 11 Township 3 North of Range 2 East, containing 160 acres.

Also for the Townsite of Porterville the S W 1/4 of S E 1/4 and S E 1/4 of S W 1/4 Section 14 and N E 1/4 Section 23 and N E 1/4 of N W 1/4 Section 23 and N W 1/4 Section 24 Township 3 North of Range 2 East, containing 440 acres.

Also for the Townsite of Milton the N E 1/4 of N W 1/4 Section 28 and S E 1/4 of S W 1/4 Section 21 Township 4 North of Range 2 East, containing 80 acres.

To make the proof required by law and show that I am entitled to have these entries made under "an Act of Congress for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands approved March 21, 1867," and "an Act amendatory thereof approved June 8, 1868," for the use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, at which time and place any person or persons can appear and show cause if any there be why such entries should not be made.

JESSE HAVEN,
Probate Judge, Morgan County, U. T.
December 2, 1872. w46 lm

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