

and statesmen as Matt Carpenter, Edwards of Vermont, Sherman of Ohio, Conkling of New York, would never vote for a law which on its face was null and void for want of power to make it.

Gen. Ben. F. Butler, Dawes of Massachusetts, Garfield of Ohio, and Morton of Indiana, respect the law and Gen. Grant too much to ever permit such a statute to be adopted. And the Democratic party have too earnestly opposed the Ku Klux bill to vote for such a measure. This extract from the *World* tells their sentiments—

"A prominent ex-federal official, who arrived to-day from Salt Lake, reports business improving, the city peaceful and prosperous, and nothing lacking for a quiet and successful summer but the assurance that Grant, Newman and McKean will let them alone. As for McKean, self-respect and the respect due his judicial office demand that he either tender his resignation at once or return to his courts in Utah, and in any event to cease his attempts to influence the making of the laws which he is to execute."

Failing disgracefully as a Judge, still more so as a lobbyist, his last effort is, as a politician, to have his cronies, the virtuous A. M. Gould and O. J. Hollister, represent him, and the twenty carpet-baggers collected at Corinne, in the Philadelphia Convention, and so make new strength with the President. Dr. Newman has proved as great a failure as his Boswell; he has lost his church in Washington, has failed to become a Methodist Bishop, in the Convention, and can no longer save himself at court. Now then these men turn to the Philadelphia Convention, and ask that splendid body of men to endorse McKean, with his blunders, his follies, his vanities. But all in vain. The Philadelphia Convention, like the Grant press of the nation, will denounce the operations in Utah for the last twelve months as usurpative and perverse of law, as judicial blunders disgraceful to the bench here, and to the President, whose confidence has been betrayed and abused, and whose administration is dishonored by these men. Gen. Grant gave orders to enforce the law, according to law. The court here violated and trampled under foot all law; imposing on the President and deceiving him, and thus the Philadelphia Convention will wisely shut its doors in the face of these men and their representatives; and will place on McKean and his associates the sole responsibility of their blunders here. Gen. Grant wants no more dead weights on his shoulders. And thank God the end draweth nigh. As the enclosed telegraphic dispatch proves—

C. H. Hempstead, late United States District Attorney for Utah, arrived from Salt Lake City this a.m. He reports business reviving, capital and capitalists arriving in the Territory, and that nothing is necessary for a quiet and prosperous summer, except the assurance that Congress will permit matters to go on in their natural course. Chief Justice McKean, with several of his followers, still remains in the city, but there are indications from high quarters that a general change of the Federal officers in Utah will be made within a reasonable time.

Grant is slow in his movements after imbecility, corruption, violation of laws, but his mills, like those of the Gods, grind surely; justice and law will at last triumph over Chief Justice and injustice.

The general conference of the Methodist Church, the highest legislative body in that church, meets once in four years. In the current session, held at Brooklyn, New York, 292 ministers and 129 laymen have attended as delegates, seventy-two annual conferences and 1,426,692 members being represented.

The chief interest in the present session was the election of eight new bishops, who were ballotted for, May 22 and 23. The following are the names of the bishops elect: Rev. Thomas Bowman, D. D., President of Indiana Asbury University; Rev. W. L. Harris, D. D.; Rev. R. S. Foster, D. D., President of Drew Theological Seminary; Rev. I. W. Wiley, D. D., editor of the *Ladies' Repository*; Rev. S. M. Merrill, D. D.; Rev. E. G. Andrews, D. D.; Rev. Gilbert Haven, D. D., editor of *Zion's Herald*, and Rev. Jesse S. Peck, D. D.

The election, it is said, gives general satisfaction, the elected being all men who have been for years prominent men in the church, who have not

sought the office, but have left it to seek them. Poor Newman, who badly wanted to be a bishop, sought the office, and tried to bring it upon himself, is left out in the cold. We are sorry, very sorry that he is so shockingly unappreciated.

The Rev. Thomas Bowman, D. D., was born at Berwick, Pa., and is 53 years old. Graduated at Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., became assistant grammar teacher there, entered the Baltimore conference in 1839, was president of Dickinson seminary, Williamsport, Pa., resigned, and resumed preacher's duties, was elected president of the Indiana Asbury University. Dr. Bowman is a popular pulpit orator, of medium size, compactly built, pleasant featured, plain in attire, modest and unobtrusive in manners.

The Rev. William M. Harris, D. D., was born in Ohio, in November, 1817. Was licensed to preach in his 19th year, joined the Ohio Conference, was elected principal of Baldwin Institute, became professor in the Ohio Wesleyan university at Delaware, was elected assistant-missionary secretary, has long been secretary of the General Conference. He is an able writer. He prepares the proceedings of each General Conference and edits and revises the *Disciplines* every four years. He is nearly six feet high, well built, with courteous manners and social habits.

Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D. D., was born in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1820. He joined the Ohio conference in 1837. Was soon appointed to Cincinnati. In 1850 was transferred to New York. Was elected a professor and subsequently president of Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J. He is a vigorous and lucid writer, is tall, imposing, dignified and graceful in person, and solid in character.

The Rev. Isaac W. Wiley, D. D., was born in Pennsylvania, and is in his 47th year. He graduated in medicine, but entered the Philadelphia conference in 1849, next year went to China as a missionary, and returned in 1854. Was elected president of Bennington Seminary, N. J., in 1864 was elected editor of the (Cincinnati) *Ladies' Repository*. He is otherwise an author, and he edits the works published by the Book Concern at Cincinnati. He is of medium height, slender build, compact form, and pleasing address.

The Rev. Stephen M. Merrill, D. D., was born in Ohio, September, 1825. In his 21st year he joined the Ohio conference, and became presiding elder. He is a writer of marked ability, and in 1868 was elected editor of the (Cincinnati) *Western Christian Advocate*. He is tall in person, and rather grave and dignified in bearing.

The Rev. Edward S. Andrews, D. D., was born at New Hartford, N. Y., in 1825. He graduated in the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and in 1848 joined the Oneida conference. Was elected professor and subsequently president of the Oneida conference Seminary, at Cazenovia, N. Y. He was transferred to Brooklyn, N. Y. He is of medium height, compact build, frank and cheerful countenance, neat in attire, grave, dignified, courteous and sociable in manners and wears glasses.

The Rev. Gilbert Haven was born at Malden, Mass., in September, 1821. He graduated at the Wesleyan University, and was elected professor of Greek and Latin and subsequently president of Amenia Seminary, N. Y. He joined the New England Conference in 1851. Went as first chaplain with Gen. Butler's regiment. Visited Europe and the east in 1862. Was stationed at Boston. Was appointed to look after the whites and blacks in Mississippi. Returned and was elected editor of (Boston) *Zion's Herald*, wielding a powerful and controversial pen. He has published other works, one after the Wendell-Phillipian style. He is a sham-hater, and he refused to become a D. D. some years ago. He is rather short and stout in person, with Websterian head, closely shaven face, bright black eyes, sunny countenance, happy and jolly temperament, and is familiarly called "Gil."

The Rev. Jesse T. Peck, D. D., was born in Middlefield, N. Y., and is 61 years of age. He became a preacher 40 years ago. He was elected principal of the Methodist Seminary at Gouverneur, N. Y., then took charge of the Troy Conference Academy, at West Poughkeepsie, Vt., then was elected president of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penna., then returned to preaching. He was editor of the tract department, then preacher in New York, then spent eight years in California, chiefly as presiding elder, then was stationed in New York State. He was largely instrumental in the establishment of the Syracuse University, and is one of its

trustees. He is the author of numerous works. He is full six feet in height, stalwart and fleshy, with little hair, large sparkling eyes, and a countenance that "laughs all over." He is the eldest in years of the eight, but the youngest in election of the total board of 13 bishops.

For the material for the above description of these new Methodist bishops, we are indebted to the *N. Y. Tribune* and other exchanges.

We are sorry, very sorry that the Rev. Newman was not elected a bishop, as then we might have honored him also with a brief biographical notice, but as he is a marked failure it is perhaps best to say nothing at all about him.

PROSPECT OF THE SOLUTION OF THE MORMON QUESTION.—The Mormon representatives in the city are highly satisfied with the fruits of the session; they have seen McKean's proceedings overthrown, the Voorhees and Bingham bills defeated, and, within a day or two, have received substantial assurance from the House Territorial Committee, that at the next session the bill for the admission of the State of Deseret will be reported favorably, provided polygamy in all its forms is absolutely and unconditionally renounced. Representative-elect Fuller recently had an interview with the President upon the subject of the admission of Utah, in which the President intimated his readiness to sign the bill for her admission when properly passed next session. He deprecated, however, further agitation of the subject at present, believing that the State, when admitted, should come quietly, and, as a matter of right, and not as an escape from domestic agitation.

The above dispatch, from the very best informed newspaper correspondent in Washington, a friend of the administration and President Grant, shows that, day by day, the cause of justice, of independence and liberty advances; and that all that was required to ensure action on the part of the President himself was a knowledge of the truth. During the last year he was constantly deceived and imposed upon by the false statements of Newman and McKean, and their friends, who beset him day after day with assurances "that the judicial proceedings here were going on to enforce the *United States laws, according to law*," and as the then Attorney-General Ackerman was not familiar with the law of Territories the President was entirely misled and imposed upon. The Supreme Court of the United States undeceived him and the nation, and Gen. H. Williams, Attorney-General—and Benjamin T. Bustin, Solicitor General, the ablest, purest, noblest law officer of this government for many a year, now keeps himself fully advised as to the legal duties devolving on him, and we have reason to believe that General Grant will perform them "without fear, favor or affection." All that Utah now needs is a corps of civil officers who are honest, capable and pure; and those, we trust, General Grant will soon give her. And fortunate it is for us all that two such men as Hons. Frank Fuller and George A. Smith, the only true Republican delegates to the Philadelphia convention, from this Territory, are now in Washington to advise the President and his Cabinet, of the character and official conduct of those officers, who have violated all law here for the last eighteen months. The President can hardly afford to let the present canvass open, until men of honesty, capability, and sterling integrity supply the places of those whose wicked deeds, though nominally secret, are well known to all; and whose public and private characters and conduct will be fully photographed on the stump, and in all the anti-administration papers in the Union during this summer. There are signs that the Presidential campaign is to be fought this year on purely personal grounds, and every corrupt and dishonest office-holder under General Grant will be exposed and held up to public execration. Let us have honest men in public office—then we shall have peace.

OUR dispatches bring the news of the death of James Gordon Bennett, editor and proprietor of the *New York Herald*, on Saturday evening, June 1, of an epileptic affection. Mr. Bennett was one of the trio of most noted editors of New York and of America, Mr. Raymond having preceded Mr. Bennett in departing this life, and Mr. Greeley being the remaining one of the trio.

Mr. Bennett was born about the year

1800, at New Mill, Kelth, Banffshire, Scotland, where he attended school until he was fourteen or fifteen years old, when he entered the Roman Catholic Seminary at Aberdeen, to prepare for holy orders in the Catholic Church. Two or three years of academic life sufficed, and then he and a companion embarked for America in April 1819, arriving at Halifax. He there taught school, but soon left for Portland, and made his way to Boston the same year, where he became proof-reader in the publishing house of Wells & Lilly. While in Boston he indulged in several poetical compositions.

In 1822 he went to New York, and soon after he went to Charleston and was employed as Spanish translator on the *Courier* of that city, for which he also prepared original articles in prose and verse. In a few months he returned to New York, where he established a commercial school and delivered a course of lectures on political economy.

In 1825 he bought the *New York Courier*, a Sunday paper, in which he did not succeed, so he became a writer and reporter for several journals of that city. In 1828 he became connected with the *National Advocate*, discontinuing the connection in 1827.

He became associate editor, with M. M. Noah, of the *Enquirer*, and a member of the Tammany society, writing for and afterward becoming associate editor of the *Courier and Enquirer*. In 1832 he differed with the senior editor, Col. J. W. Webb, retired from that journal, and issued the *New York Globe*, but in a month afterwards he purchased a part of the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, and became its principal editor, which he continued till 1834, when he returned to New York.

In 1835 he issued the first number of the *New York Herald*, with which his name ever since has been identified, as the presiding genius, although for the last four or five years he is reported to have taken little active interest in the conduct of the business.

The stinging personal attacks and the general audacity of the *Herald* in its earlier history earned for it the title of the Satanic press. The *Herald* has ever been shrewd, enterprising, newsy, but utterly unscrupulous. Established purely as a commercial speculation, it has ever had both eyes open to the main chance, to which all other considerations have been held to be subordinate. Financial success has been the end, the means adopted being any and all which have promised success.

The founder, proprietor, and editor of the *Herald* has passed away, leaving a name as one of the most successful newspaper men of America, but otherwise deserving of little respect.

STUDYING UP "MORMONISM."—To-day a friend of ours was passing a group of four gentlemen, apparently English travelers, when he heard one of them ask another if he intended studying up "Mormonism." The answer was in the affirmative, and the others also announced their intention of doing so. That is right. By all means study up "Mormonism." There are many and potent reasons why all people should investigate and study it up. The principal one however, is that it is the gospel of Jesus Christ, the true plan of salvation. There are a few things which should always be attended to by all who wish to be informed upon so important a subject. The mind should be divested of prejudice, that it may be susceptible of receiving correct impressions. A prayerful condition is necessary, that divine assistance may be received in aid of the investigatory work. We honestly believe that if a person would comply with such preliminaries, instead of commencing to gain information on so important a subject with a preconceived notion that "Mormonism" is all a humbug, the search would result in a firm conviction that there is in the system evidences of divinity possessed by no other class of principles.

"Mormonism" will bear investigation and scrutiny of the closest description, because it is a system, the foundation and entire superstructure of which is truth. If there is any failure of its adherents to produce the most beautiful and harmonious results, the fault can never be rightfully attributable to "Mormonism," but to the clogging tendencies of degenerate human nature. Study it up by all means. We know of no more profitable employment.

There is a fixed connection between what a man admires and what he is.

When a man has "no mind of his own," his wife generally gives him a piece of hers.

Many have withstood the frowns of the world, but its smiles and caresses have hugged them to death.