### Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY POR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Spain.

From the Tribune. The latest accounts from Spain, which are to January 17, leave but little doubt that General Prim had not met with that support on which he relied for the success of his enterprise. Still, the restoration of tranquillity was not yet so complete as the official despatches of the Government day by day announced. Even at the date of our latest advices (January 17), a Madrid telegram announces that "some armed men had appeared in the vicinity of Reus, in Catalonia," and that "the movements of the troops in that province continue."

It is announced that the Prime Minister has instructed the Generals who are pursuing Prim not to capture the latter, but to drive him into Portugal. The report, which seems to be well ounded, gave rise to the strangest rumors. The Queen was said to be in sympathy with Prim, and to refuse to sign his deposition from his dignity as Senator. It is hardly necessary to state that all rumors of this kind are entirely untrust-

worthy
The Portuguese Legislature do not like the project of an Iberian kingdom, to be composed of a union between Portugal and Spain—a prorals, and is believed to count also Prim among its supporters. On January 8, the Chamber of Representatives unanimously protested against the scheme.

#### The Basis for a Friendly Settlement with England. From the Times.

The report on reciprocity which has just emanated from the Treasury Department, and of which we had a very imperfect synopsis by telegraph, is a paper of far broader scope than we had anticipated. Instead of being merely a digest of former treaties, or a summary of the mutual benefits accruing from the Convention of 1854, we find that the report of Mr. McCulloch's agent takes a survey of the whole domain of international policy.

In helping us to a clear estimate of the trade the adjacent British Colonies, Mr. Derby boldly seizes the occasion to suggest that any new commercial compact with the neighboring provinces might well be utilized to bring to a friendly settlement the claims of the United States against Great Britain for her violation of her obligations as a neutral power during the says Mr. McCulloch's agent, "Great Britain desires to propinate this country after all that has occurred, would it not be her true policy to cede to us a portion of her remote territories, valuable to us, but of little value

In more specific terms, Mr. Derby suggests the cession to the United States of British Columbia and Vancouver's Island. These colonies, he points out, are settled in great part by Americans, and while they are too remote from Eng land to be of any practical account to her, they would form useful and ultimately proutable adjuncts to our Pacific States. By the surrender of her sovereignty over those portions of her dependencies on the Pacific which lie within the temperate zone, it is assumed that England might find a solution of the question of the Alabama and other claims, "preferable to a specie payment, or reprisals for the ravages of her cruisers." There is doubtless something in this ingenious conception. If it has a weak side, let us suggest that it lies in the fact that the proposed Atlantic Confederation of Colonies is intended ultimately to include within it both British Columbia and Vaucouver's Island, and that to this end a conditional sale of the whole of the Hudson Bay Company's territories to Canada was concluded in England less than a year ago. It may be, however, that the delegates now in Washington are empowered to treat for the surrender suggested by Mr. Derby, and that, as a consideration for a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, we are not only to get the entire Island of San Juan, which has caused so much trouble, but two additional colonies and a thou sand odd miles of additional coast on the Pacific. The precedent for such a surrender, on commercial grounds, Mr. Derby finds in the advice just tendered by England to Austria, to give up Venice as the best means of reducing the standing armies of Europe, and of promoting interna-

Were Mr. Derby's report not conceived in the most friendly spirit towards those who seek for a continuance of the treaty, it would be unfair to attach so much importance to his proposal to readjust the balance of power on this continent. But, inasmuch as he puts in a good word for the provinces and for provincial commerce as often as he offers one in behalf of his own country, it may be assumed that he has some knowledge what would prove an acceptable basis of compromise. Indeed, he declares that "most of the views taken in this report have been confirmed since it was written, by a conference with some of the most able and influential men in the provinces." These influential men, Mr. Derby ubsequently indicates to be none other than Ministers of Canada.

His outline of a system of commercial legislation, which shall be common to the United States, moreover indicates that he has confidence in the desire of the Provincial Delegates to make a very material surrender of the privilege they have heretofore enjoyed in the making of their own tariffs. Through all the twelve years of this treaty, which terminates on the 17th of March, they have gone on increasing the duties on almost every article we cared to export. This enjoyment, we gather from Mr. Derby's report, they are prepared to see curtailed to a most sig nificant extent. And if they agree, as it would appear this report contemplates, to withdraw their great staple, humber, from the free list in the next convention, and have it taxed \$1 per thousand, board measure, we should infer that the Provincial embassy has an unusually large

The point which will shortly come to be of most immediate interest, as these negotiations progress, will be the attitude and disposition of the British Government. We could readily be lieve that for her own account, England would not stand in the way of any fair bargain for ceding a certain amount of British-American territory to the United States-that is, provided we wanted to buy. But as long as Great Britain maintains colonies, pays for their protection, spends her money on them, sends them Gov-ernors, and performs generally the functions of an imperial power towards a dependency, we take it she will regard with some jealousy any attempt on their part to discriminate against

her trade, in favor of any other nation.

When the Colonial Legislatures set about a revision of their tariffs which shall continue, or peradventure increase the duties on the great British staples, such as fine cloth, etc., and which shall, at the same time, lower or perhaps abolish the duties on the leading staples of another country, there is apt, we fear, to arise a clash of interests and conflict of authority. The question, it is true, is one for the colonists and the parent Government to settle between thembut we may as well take secount of the difficulties which still lie in the path of reciprocity, even if this report from the Treasury is accepted by the delegat s as it stands.

#### Ten Ugly Questions, Pertinent Even if Impertment.

From the World. Some years ago there was a member of the House of Representatives from (what was then a State, but what it is now nobody knows, having, according to the Stevens-Sumner doctrine, committed suicide) Tennessee, who was very much in the habit of asking questions of a

appropriations of public money upon very democratic notions of public economy and private integrity. That same State had, at a later day, another representative, who was also much given to such pertinent, or impertinent, inquiries. Neither Andrew Johnson nor George W. Jones are now in Congress, and Tennessee is for-bidden to send other men like them. For that State, as for the foolish virgins, there is a shut door; and therefore we venture to offer in The World a few questions from the home of Jack

son and Johnson:-I. By what right is a frigate of the United States Navy, or a transport belonging to the War Department, employed at public expense for a pleasure trip either for the health or amusement of the person or family of a public officer who is paid a large salary?

II. Do civil officers who voyage about in Government vessels receive their salaries while travelling at public expense but not on business? III. Do the vessels of the navy, when used

private yachts, introduce cigars free of IV. By what authority do members of the Cabinet order "special cars" to be sent on railroad routes for the special accommodation of themselves, their families, or friends?

V. Are such "special cars" paid for? If so, by

whom? If not, why not? VI. Is it becoming or proper for Cabinet Ministers receiving large salaries, or for members of Congress receiving pay and "mileage," to ac-cept or to solicit "free-passes" over railroads or

on steamboars? VII. It a member of Congress, or a Speaker of the House, become an itinerant lecturer, does his pay as "Speaker" or "member" continue while absent from Washington? Does he travel on his "mileage," the pay for his lectures, or on

'free passes?' VIII. How long will it be before members of Congress, or Cabinet Mmisters, will expect that their "free passes" on railroad or steamboat lines include their families as well as themacives ?

IX. When any of them travel in Government ships, are they supplied with food and liquor "tree," as well as with free passage? X. Is there any member of Congress, in either House, with courage enough, and with skirts clean enough, to dare investigate, and obtain true, full, and satisfactory answers to any or all of these questions?

#### Southern Claims for War Damages-A. Wise Movement in Congress.

From the Herald. The resolution of Mr. Delano, of Ohio, which was adopted by the House of Representatives on Tuesday last, involves a line of policy so essential to the salvation of the Treasury from bankruptcy and the country from a ruinous financial revulsion as to be entitled to the special commendation of every loyal citizen through the length and breadth of the land. We refer to the resolution instructing the Committee on Claims, till otherwise ordered, to reject all claims refer. red to them for examination from citizens of any of the States lately in rebellion growing out of the destruction or appropriation of or damage to property by the army or navy of the United States while engaged in suppressing the Rebellion.

As was remarked by Mr. Delano, there is no obligation on the part of the Government to pay for the damages by the ravages of the late war. Moreover, if it were agreed upon that loyal sufterers should be indemnified it would be impos sible to draw the line between them and Rebels. On the question of loyalty every Southern loser of property by the war could give some evidence in his favor by ex parte affidavits. Mr. Niblack, Democrat, of Indiana, of the Committee, was under the impression that loyal citizens, as distinguished from Rebels in arms, ought to be indemnified; but, as the status of the Southern States was not yet settled, the Committee would do well to defer any action in the premises. Mr. Ward, Republican, of New York, however, speaking for the Committee, hit the nail upon the head in suggesting that the amount of these Southern losses from the war, the condition of our finances, and the difficulty of separating the loyalist from the traitor, admonished him not to open the door that might double our national debt, bring on financial roin, and perhaps reputitation and national disgrace.

The Committee on Claims were accordingly instructed by the House—118 to 36—to reject all Southern claims for war damages till otherwise ordered. The thirty-six members voting in negative were doubtless the Democrats of the House, who, in this matter, as in the District Negro Suffrage bill, put the interests of the country behind the tactics of their party. What eare they for the Administration, the national treasury, a financial collapse and repudiation, so that they continue to build up again their old defunct Democratic party? But we would still admonish them that so long as they adhere to this old game of their Democratic party, so long they will be kest under foot. They must meet the demands of the crisis, regardless of their old party, or they will never do anything to wipe out their record of the war.

It is morally certain that national bankruptcy, repudiation, and financial and political chaos, will follow the experiment of compensating even loyal Southern men for their losses from the war. Mr. Senator Guthrie, of Kentucky, Secretary of the Treasury under poor Pierce, and possessing a good reputation as a financier, recently, in the Senate, put down the losses of South from the late Rebellion at the stupendous figure of ten thousand millions of dol-lars. This may seem incredible; but, including the Rebel expenses of the war in money, labor, and supplies; the Southern crops of cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, etc., of four years, neglected, wasted, burned, or captured; the white able-bodied men of the South killed and crippled; the four millions of Southern slaves set free; the plantations laid waste; the ships, cteamboats, railways and rolling stock cities, towns, villages, houses, public buildings, factories, stores, foundaries, cotton gins and presses, mills, depots, bridges, fences, forests, timber and lumber, etc., destroyed, and horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and swine swept off, together with the losses of Southern banks, corporations, and speculative investments depending on the suc-cess of Jeff. Davis, we dare say that Mr. Senator Guthrie is not far out of the way. But whether this aggregate of Southern war losses is ten thus aggregate of bousand millions, we cannot touch it without running the danger of being swallowed in an unfathomable abyss of bank-

ruptcy, corruption, contusion and ruin.
Suppose we begin with the compensation of loyal Southern men-one precedent will lead to another, still widening the margin of liberality until by the pressure Congress and the treasury the Government and the country will be over-whelmed. A national debt of three thousand millions is as heavy a burden as we can safely carry. It must be diminished before long, or even this weight may stagger us. The House of Representatives, therefore, has acted wisely in regard to these Southern losses from the war. We cannot touch them without danger of swamping. They belong to the schedule of property destroyed without insurance. They must be postponed to a more convenient season, and take their chances for a shower of gold with Kentucky, when the will be paid for the one hundred millions of negro property lost by Secretary Seward's proclamation of the abolition

A French lawver has made a bequest of \$20,000 to the knastic asylum of his town. It earned this money," his will states, "by the patronage of those who go to law; my present gift is but a restitution."

of slavery.

-The Grand Jury of Lafayette county, Miss., have found a "true bill" against General A. J. Smith, U. S. A., for burning the court-house and town of Oxford in the summer of 1864—and that is probably all they will find.

-Several experiments have been made in Parls on the effects of santonic acid (an extract of the flowers of santonia). When a dose of about ten centigrammes is taken, a kind of in-toxication i prod ced, which causes all objects to appear rellow to the patient, and when about fifteen centigrammes are taken the same objects character similar to the following, and refusing appear violet colored.

### Religious Intelligence. FOREIGN.

SCOTLAND.—Dr. Norman McLeod has startled the good people of Scotland by a speech before the Glasgow Prest ytery on the Sabbath question. He denies the continual colligation of the Fourth Commandment, and bases the Christian Sabbath upon the authority of the Apostles, derived from our Lord, but intended, he considers, to be dis-tinguished from the Jewish, and observed in a method adapted to Christian liberty.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN EUROPE. - We have referred heretofore, in general terms, to the Sunday School work of the American and Foreign Christian Union of this city, in Italy and Germany, but from recent reports from both these coun but from recent reports from both these countries, we are surprised at the extent and large promise of this branch of missionary effort. In Italy twenty-five to thirty schools have been organized on the American plan, with a general conviction of their great importance as means of progress. In Berlin there are twelve Sabbath schools, with more than one hundred and fifty teachers and two thousand five hundred scholars and as a government of these many scholars, and as a consequence of these, many schools are forming in different parts of Germany with rapidity and success. Although the oldest school is less than two years, Dr. Schaff thinks the institution eminently fitted to awaken a new life in Germany. In Holland the work is begun, and a Sabbath School Union and a child's paper established, and in Switzerland several large schools and a child's paper have resulted from a tew weeks' labor. The London Sabbath School Union, a powerful body, has offered to co-operate with the New York Christian Union, and has already done much in that direction.

DOMESTIC. COLORADO,-Intelligence has been received of the arrival of three missionaries sent to Colorado by the American Home Missionary Society, and of the pordial reception by the people.

PENNIES COUNT .- A Women's Penny Society. in New Hampshire, reports that its receipts in sixty years amount to \$63,931.57, which is about one-ourth of the whole amount contributed in the State to Home Missions.

METHODIST .- It is stated that the Methodists have now seventy-five churches in New York in good working order.

—The New England Methodist Theological Seminary has been removed from Concord, N.

H., to the neighborhood of Boston. ROMAN CATHOLIC. - Archbishop McCloskey has just papointed the Rev. Dr. McGlynn to the pas-torship of St. Stephen's Church, in New York, made vacaut by the death of Rev. Dr. Cum-mings. Dr. McGlynn is a native of New York,

and is highly spoken of. SALT LAKE CITY,-We noticed, some time ago. the establishment of a Congregational Church in Salt Lake City, by Rev. Mr. McLeod. Some doubts of its success were feit at first, but according to recent accounts it is gaining ground. Mr. McLeod is an able man, a fine preacher, and s winning favor daily.

CITY MISSIONS .- The New York City Mission says there are 350 churches, chapels, and missions of all kinds in the city, with accommodations for 300,000 persons. There are about 64,800 church members in all the Protestant charches, and 70,000 pupils in their Sunday Schools. There is evidently a great work to be done in the city evangelization,

CONGREGATIONAL .- At Boston, the Congregational Courches have united in earnest in ex-ploring and supplying the religious destitutions

of their vicinity.

-Rev. Mr. Carroll, of the South Church in New Haven, in a funeral sermon last Sabbath, stated that the entire amount expended by the late Gerard Hallock in the erection of that church and the support of the preaching there was \$119,000.

Home Mission. — Deducting New England, with its 63,000 square miles, and the Middle States, with their combined area of 104,000, from the 360,000, the extent of our whole country, and we have left 2,833,000 square miles of States and Terriferies, more than three-fourths of which are enthely missionary ground, and much of the other fourth. This fact, with the desolations of the late war, calls for great efforts on the part of the churches to supply our own country with religious teachings.

PRESENTERIAN.-Late Richmond (Va.) advices represent the churches as enjoying an increased attendance, and a good degree of prosperity and religious interest. Drs. Hoge, Moore, and Read have overflowing houses. -A great revival is in progress at Wilmington, Del., particularly at the First Presbyterian

Church -In Chicago the churches are earnestly engaged in revival services.

—Rev. Dr. Sunderland has been heartily welcomed back to his church in Washington after

his Paris mission. BAPTIST .- A lady missionary in St. Louis, sustained by three gentlemen, at a salary of \$500 a year, has made in the last cleven months 2968 visits, conversed with 783 persons on religion, given a large unmber of (bibles, testaments, tc., and gathered many children into Sunday

-The Philadelphia Baptist Association has appointed a committee to devise a plan for the stablishment of a "Baptist Home," where Baptist ministers and their widows, and, so far as consistent, members of Baptist churches generally, may find a home when overtaken with poverty, age, and sickness.

## MISCELLANEOUS JOTTINGS.

-Miss Charlotte Thompson is at the Mobile theatre. -Max's "arma" do not to profit him much in Mexico-why not try his legs?

-The number of persons who died in Providence, R. I., during the past year, aged seventy years and upwards was 11s.

-The Hartford Daily Courant, with the pre-nt year, enters upon the one hundred and second year of its uninterrupted publication. -A ship captain was recently discharged from his commission in Liverpool for being drunk 110 successive days, -John Van Buren called to see the President

on Tuesday, and was afterwards on the floor of the Senate. -It is rumored at Detroit that General Carl Schurz will be the editor of the Post, the new

Republican paper about being started in that -The principal advantage of the underground rallway in London is that the traveller may ride as far for two cents in ten minutes as above

ground he can ride for twelve cents in an hour. -The engagement of Princess Dagmar, of Denmark, with the present hereditary Grand Duke of Russia is now regarded in Germany as a settled thing, though not yet officially an-

-The debt of the city of Newark, New Jersey 8 \$2,634,108. The statement of the receipts and hisbursements of the city for the year 1865, shows that the amount already excended in excess of the receipts is \$34,658. The heaviest expenditure for the year was for public schools (\$70,000); the interest account absorbed \$62,857, while the cost of maintaining the Police Department amounted to \$52,224. The expenditures of every department except four exceeded the appropriation made at the beginning of the year.

-Indiana has long enjoyed the reputation of being the State in which restive partners under the matrimonial yoke can more easily become twain than in any other part of the republic. She must now yield the palm to Oregon, where the outgivings of "an uneasy civilization" are less trammelled by law, usage, and custom than elsewhere; all of which may be seen in the following "decree of divorce" granted by an indulgent spouse to her beloved husband, at Umatilla Orange.

tilla, Oregon:

"Know all men by these presents, that I hereby eive, grant, and bequeath unto my beloved husband, Proudhon St. Feix, a full and free divorce from the bonds of matrimony, granting and bequeathing unto him, my beloved huseand, all the cappiness he can get. Witness my hand and seal this Sh day of September, A. D. 1865. This divorce is granted for a little rat-colored mule, which he gives to me.

"MARY ST. M FELIX." The above is a veritable document.

### LEGAL NOTICES.

A tors, Lenatess, and other persons interested.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Aoministration to the estates of those persons decessed, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the City and County of Phila delphis; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said City and County for confirmation and llowance on the third PRIDAY in February next, at 16 o'c.ock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1885.

1865.
Dec. 20. Jane E. Mason, Executrix of WILLIAM
MATON, deceased.

" 50. James Beil and sobert M. Logan, Executors of
ROBERT LAUGHLIN, deceased.

" 50, Thomas C. Neshiti, Administrator of WILLIAM
R. NESBITT, deceased. Jan. 2, Eilen Barron, et al., Executors, of GEORGE

Jan. 2, Eilen Barron, et al., Executors, of GEORGE
BARBION, deceased
3, Hannah Hudders, Guardian of JOHN M. HUDDERS, are a mimor.
3, Willom Simon, administrator of HENRY
SIMON deceased
5, Janes Gillespie, administratix of WILLIAM
GILLESTIE, deceased
6, James T. Black, Executor of THOMPSON
BLACK, deceased
6, Simon Arno d and S. Dettlebach, Administratists of PHILIP ARNOLD, deceased
6, George S. Hobensnek, Executor of HANNAH
WILLIARD deceased
6, Jehn Moarthur Jr., Executor of WILLIAM
DENNEY deceased
6, William Yorke and Wilkim Lippincott, Executors of PETE 31, YORKE, deceased
8, William Purves, Administrator of SARAH
A OURE, deceased
9, Thomes E., Schwenn, Jr., Administrator of
THUMAS MCGIVERAN deceased
10, George W. Dedrick, Guardian of FILZABETH
ANDREW J., and WILLIAM B. MOTT,
minor children of WILLIAM B. MOTT,
deceased.
11, Henry S. Hagert, Trustee of MICHAEL, D.

ANDREW J., and WILLIAM B. MOTT, more children of WILLIAM B. MOTT, deceased.

11. Benry S. Hagert. Trustes of MICHAEL D. HARRIGAN deceased.

12. Betward Rafferty, Guardian of DANIEL CAHILL and MARY CAHILL, late minors.

13. John Widuck. Executor of DANIEL WILCO K. deceased.

13. Redman Cooper, Administrator of ANN CARLISTE, deceased.

13. Redman Cooper, Administrator of ANN CARLISTE, deceased.

14. Libre, deceased.

15. Harriet and Elizabeth Easby, Executrices of John Eabby, deceased.

15. Henry Moore. Executor of REBECCA BRYSON. deceased.

16. Thomas Folds, et al. Executors of GEORGE W. FOBE. deceased.

16. Thomas Folds, et al. Executors of GEORGE W. FOBE. deceased.

17. Charles W. Herrison, Executor and Trustee of CHARLES F. UPPFID. deceased.

18. Joseph A. Hall. Administrator of WILLIAM P. HALL deceased.

19. George W. Herrison, Executor and Trustee of CHARLES F. UPPFID. deceased.

19. George W. Borris and Edward Armstrong. Executors of AGN'S C. HOPE, deceased.

19. George W. Hall. Administrator of WILLIAM P. HALL deceased.

19. George Colony. Executor of JOHN MCUAR-HON. deceased.

19. George Colony. Executor of JOHN MCUAR-HON. deceased.

20. Roberts Smith and H. Dupont. Trustees of TENJANIN GERHARD deceased.

21. FOUTH. MILL H. deceased.

22. William J. Kelly, Administrator of HUGH MCRPHY, George deceased.

23. JOHN L. MILH deceased.

24. JOHN L. SMITH. deceased.

25. William J. Kelly, Administrator of HUGH MCRPHY, George Sed.

26. William J. Kelly, Administrator of HUGH MCRPHY, George Sed.

27. JOHN L. SMITH. George Sed.

28. John L. Foulke, Guardian of CHARLES L. FULLKE, a minor, deceased.

29. William K. Fry. Executor of FREDERICK S. AXE, deceased.

25. John L. Foulke Guardian of CHARLES L. FULLKE, a minor, deceased.

26. John L. Foulke Guardian of CHARLES L. FULLKE, a minor, deceased.

27. John L. Foulke Guardian of CHARLES L. FULLKE, a minor, deceased.

26. Daniel O. Hitner, Guardian of CHARLES L. FULLKE, a ministrators of ISAA KOON deceased.

26. William M. Dav'd, et al., Executors of JACOB DAVI.), dec

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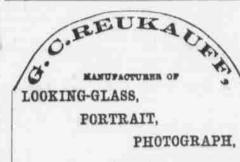
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