# TOR DALLY SWERE OF THE RELATED FOR PARTICULAR LEADERY & TALLAR BOT THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1869.

# SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

### EDIFORIAL OFINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED SVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

BUTLER'S PHILOSOPHY OF WAR. From the N. Y. Times.

The cost of war is understood. The profitable-ness of foreign war, especially with Great Bri-tain, Mr. Butler undertakes to prove. His great argument is that "it would stop importations." To bring about this result he is anxious to issue a proclamation of non-intercourse. That would produce the blessing he covets. Importations from our largest customer will then cease, and untold prosperity will immediately crown all

branches of home industry. This is the idea as Mr. Butler presents it. But in this shape it is too imperfect to be satisfactory, and we anxiously await its more complete development. The stoppage of importations we can understand. But the consequences of the stoppage-will not Mr. But-ler explain what they would be? What does he propose to do with the enormous surplus products of our labor, a very large proportion of which now find their way into plns British markets? How does he propose to reconcile the Western farmers to the losses and inconveniences which the closing of foreign markets will entail? Then there are public creditors-how does Mr. Butley the propose to take care of them? They are paid gold interest; and the gold reaches the Government in the shape of duties upon importations "Stop the importations," and how will the Trea-sary get its gold? And without gold, how will Treasury keep faith with the national creditors? Still again, how does Mr. Butler propose to reconcile Mr. Boutwell to the collapse of his These are a few of the many inquiries which Mr, Butler's theory suggests. that they are not wholly unworthy of his atten-His willingness to undertake another war tion. is heroic. The philosophy of his method of coercing Britain is profound. But there are practical difficulties in the way which seem to need a little explanation.

### "FREE RELIGION."

From the N. Y. World.

Boston appears to be "breaking out" all over with social boils. After having its bad blood stirred to cutaneous exposures by the workingwomen's movement and sundry other efforts to ring its dire iniquities to the surface, it is now about to exhibit the spectacle of a free religious movement, to be engineered by the Rev. Frothingham, really of Boston, but now of New York. The assemblage of free religionists who are to convene in Boston to-day will composed of Jews, Spiritnalists, Trancenden-talists, Atheists, Pantheists, Materialists, members of nearly every religious and Irreligious denomination, except the or thodox, fin Massachusetts and the outer Such persons as Ralph Waldo Emerson Wendell Phillips, Julia Ward Howe, Rabbi Adler, Thomas W. Higginson, and David Was-son-all of Boston beloved-are to address the convention. What is to come of the projected discussion, except that those who engage in i will agree to disagree, who shall pretend to pre At least the world without and within the Christian Church may anticipate a splendid display of rhetorical pyrotechnics from some of the speakers; and, whether the Christian Church be grievously abused or taught some prudent lesson, and whether unbelievers receive light or not, Boston will have again enforced its chronic determination to rasp in some wise the sensi-bilities of mankind.

#### HONORING OUR FALLEN SOLDIERS. From the N. Y. Times.

The Executive Committee of the Grand Army: of the Republic have issued an address, an nouncing to the public that they adhere to their original purpose of setting apart Sunday next the day for decorating the graves of the fallen Union soldiers with flowers: and they call for contributions in aid of this praiseworthy object. In regard to the protest that has been made in

gotten villany of other days-some act of turpitude that their own partial reasoning had almost brought them to look upon as a piece of special virtue. There is a disappointment that congests the liver and utterly destroys the holders and the public.'

temper of your avaricious old trader doomed to witness the success of energetic younger rivals in the same line, and there is a billous bitterness of spirit that makes a hang-dog rogue of the cham-pion prize fighter ruled out of the ring for a trick of striking foul. England's present wrath has something of all these qualities in it, and it does not answer what we have said, but only gives unconscious utterance to her appreciation of her present place among nations. Disraell was more than half right in the saying that England was rather an Aslatic than a European power. England's best hold for em-

pire is in India and in her trade with China, She is at the end of her tether with regard to development even in that direction, and now begins to fear that she cannot hold what she She has for a long time seen the growing power of the United States in that quarter, but did not fear it; for she measured our foreign policy by the expressions given to it secretaries as Mr. Seward and by such the general unformed character it had before the war. Now, for the first time, in view of such a style towards her as appears in Mr. Summer's speech, she discovers that there is another great power in the world; that the people on this side the Atlantic are disposed to assume and to hold that place among nations to which their strength and vigor justly entitle them; that there must be a change in the relative power of the nations of the earth, and that this change must most especially be made to her disadvantage. England's Irritation at Mr. summer's speech is excited, not because it states a case against her on this old, old argument, but because it is the first practical fulmination against her traditional policy and power of the great people of the future—because it announces what she feels must be her doom.

#### THE REGIME AT MADRID. From the N. Y. Tribune.

That was a happy inspiration of Panch's Shakespeare when he wrote, doubtless in memory of the Bourbon establishment, "The labor we delight in physics Spain." Don Gonzalez Bravo, once the keenest executive of Queen Isabella's wrongheadedness, as inspired by his own iniquity s a politician, has again come to light as an adviser in the house of Bourbon. The more liberal of his countrymen seem to estimate him as the personal quintessence of whatever is adroit and dissolute in Spanish statecraft. He is now, if anything, a delighted laborer in the cause of secret and open mischief against the present regime of Madrid. Queen Isabella promises to abdicate if the Cortes will be rash enough to recognize her son, the Prince of Asturias, as King. The proposed abdication might be something more than a powerless resignation sent in after rout and disaster. The Queen means to say that if the Spanlards will set up the house of Bourbon once more, she may not be eager to arge the invasion of her country by her adherents under Gasset in the south of France. Her secret agents may cease trying to excite revolt among he more bigoted and incorrigible portions of the kingdom. She may endeavor to refrain from keeping it in that chronic condition of fever excited by the witchcraft of royalty, even when discrowned, disgraced, and be-draggled. Some might think that with self-denial Spain could be saved a such war at home and an island abroad-this, too though the Queen's ex-Captain-General, Concha is almost in despair about it, and the Queen's organ, the Gaulois, surrendered the case of Cuba three months ago. Gonzalez Bravo, on his part views the situation more hopefully for his royal mistress. In short, he vetoes the abdication, if that be possible. We suppose, then, there is still a fair-seeming field for intrigue in Spain, and a mass of corrupt material fit for the infusion of the poisons of Bourbonism: else so cunaing a politician as Bravo would not count upon the shreds and patches of power which are left to Isabella. We cannot believe that the Spanish revolution will go backward; but the talent for retrogression which such men as Bravo possess

s both malign and earnest. While the Cortes has debated upon monarchy and the Church we are glad that its tendencies and feelings as to the need of a decided gov

the president at the time of his death of a Brooklyn bank, and, to use the stereotyped phrase, "enjoyed the fullest confidence of the stock-

> from the pulpit. His successor has since taken possession of the chair vacated by him in the parlor of his bank, and the conviction has been slowly forced upon that successor's mind that the esteemed and valued financier in whose scat he now sits had, in one way and another during his presidency, contrived to misuse, appropriate, and imperil several hundred thousand dollars, the property of the bank or of its depositors. In all this, we repeat, there is nothing new nor surprising. The striking and peculiar feature of the case is, that these dismal facts should have been made known only through a catastrophe, itself the result of fiduciary infidelity of another sort. Had the Long Island Railway been kept in proper order and properly administered, the chances are that the defalcations of the President of the Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn might never have been known of men This president was a man still in the vigor o life. His conversions or malversations of the bank funds appear to have been made in the interest of a variety of speculative operations in which he was engaged, either as a principal or as an associate, and which were still working out at the moment of his sudden and dolorous death. Had he lived, those operations, it is true, might have resulted disastronsly, and so forced him before the public gaze as a eriminal. But, then, they might also have resulted prosperously, in which case he might have gone on, full of years and honors, to a green old age, and died, leaving an example to all the young Whittingtons and Greshams of his town and time. It will hardly do to claim that his sudden destructio was a special visitation of Heaven to punish his nfidelity to his trust; for in that case we should be forced to conclude that Heaven may makela railway director careless about the murder of his passengers in order to make a bank director about the money of his depositors areful Without involving ourselves in moral problems at once so intricate and so insoluble as are thus suggested, however, let us but consider how painfully probable it is that there be among us scores, If may not of conspicuous financial and hundreds, commercial magnates whose reputations might be just as dismally compromised as was this of the Brooklyn bank president, were they, like himself, to be peremptorily hurled out of their accustomed spheres by the breaking of a rail or the collision of a couple of trains The fevering influence upon all men's minds the world over of the vast and sudden increase in the world's wealth and commerce which has taken place since the discovery of California and Australia, and the development of sounder priniples of trade in the policy of the world's greatest mercantile State, Great Britain; and the pecial demoralization of men's minds in this ountry by the passions and the crimes of a great ivil war, have conspired, we fear, to make oo sadly just the recent declaration of a bitter English writer, that "thieving is the rule, honesty the exception, in the modern world of commerce and trade.





various quarters against devoting Sunday to this purpose, they say they think due con-sideration has not been given to the "simple and sacred nature of the ceremony." They add

"We feel that the pious act of strewing flowers upon the graves of our departed commules, who died to make the nation worthy of a Christian Sabbath, and of all other blessings, is a sunctifying rather than a descerating act, and that its influence as a costom, annually recurring, will be to refine and elevate those who observe it in the spirit of its con-ception."

This is an entire misstatement of the point at issue. No objection has been made in any quarter to the simple coremony of strewing the graves with flowers -nor is this, by any means the whole of the performance described by the committee as being so simple and sacred. The day will be given up to a grand muster, parade, and procession through our streets of all the military of the city. Bands of music will accompany the procession, and the whole affair will be marked by all the noise and commotion which are inseparable from such occasions. It is against this, and not at all against decorating the graves of the soldiers, that the religious portion of our people protest. They regard it as in violation of their rights, a gross disregard of the laws of the State, and a needless and ostentations defiance of the moral and religious sentiment of the community. No good reason has been given in any quarter for having this parade on Sunday, rather than on Saturday; and while the attendant crowd will doubtless he larger, it will not contain a large portion of our citizens whose sympathy and aid are greatly to be desired.

## ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES. From the N. Y. Herald.

What is the meaning of the excitement in England over the Alabama dispute? Why does our statement of the case give rise to so much irritation there? Is it not something quite out of the ordinary channel that a whole nation of of the ordinary channel that a whole nation of respectable beef eaters and beery shopmen—a rotund and jocund people, from his worship on the bench to cabby at the corner—should thus fall into paroxysms of outraged virtue and startled decency because we, their dear friend on this side the water, have ventured to tell on this side the water, have ventured to tell them how we look at the matter in dispute be-tween us? Surely this ought not to be a very great offense. Especially it ought not to be an offense in a friend; and we know that England regards us as her warmest and dearest friend: for she has just told us this in spasms of refor she has just told us this in spasms of re-proachful atterance that remind us of what the chambermaids say on the stage when they declare their devotion to that mistress who is sending them away for robbery. Have not the *Timus*, the *Star*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the universal *et celara* of the British press dinned in our ears for many days the whole story of how Britain for many days the whole story of how Britain loved and loves us-how she refused to pick our toyed and loves us—how she refused to pick our pocket in the row, and would not join with Frence to cut our innocut throat? Could the force of affection go further than this, that it should induce England to refrain from nurder and robbery when a safe opportunity was before hor? And yet with all this fondness—this exces-sive londerness, and nertiality, for us, her door sive tenderness and partiality for us, her dear cousins-she will not hear with common patience what we have tosay on ourside of a story that has been tremendously stated and restated

on her side. What is the reason of this? Whence this un-accountable loss of temper—this tipsy strategy that slips out of an argument by accusing some-that slips out of an argument by accusing somebody of wanting to fight? England perceives, for the first time, that she stands face to face with the power that bears to her the same rela-tion that Rome bore to Carthage. This idea has had such an effect upon her as is usually due to the contact of a cart rung with one's maz-zard. It has awakened her to the fact that she bears quite different relations to the world at large from what she thought, and in important large from what she thought, and in important semi-bewilderment she vents a fume that is half maudin hypocrisy and half rage at the one that has disturbed her self-complacent sense of her own dignity and might. There is a peculiar irritation that proad old gentlemen seem to icel when anddenly competed to contemplate icel when anddenly compelled to contemplate | Mr. Beecher's City of Churches a man of ma-all desense of a contain specialty. Office hours, h to again, despite all self-respect, some half for- ture years and of the west reputation. He was is No. 55 S. RLEVENTH Street.

ernment have so far consolidated as to make t probable that Marshal Serrano will be made Regent. This is, at any rate, one step towards The Cortes, after voting the national decision. sovereignty as a fixed principle of the Spanish Constitution, elected the monarchy as its form of government, and now all that remains is to choose a king. Whether a king shall be made out of native clay, as Garibaldi suggests to the republicans, or whether he shall be bought from among foreign wares, is the Spanish problem. The declination of Fernando of Portugal discouraged the king-makers, and the candidature of the Duke of Aosta was likewise a failure. Of all those who were nominated for the throne, the Duke of Montpensier alone holds out with any vitality of claim. Since one of his relatives has publicly described him as a cold-hearted and narrow-minded man, and the Liberals of Spain appear to have no love for one un-distinguished for prowess or talent, Montpensier hardly offers the material out of which sovereigns of popularity are made. A large and in-fluential element will resist the fatality of his imposition on Spain. It may be as easy in time to make a King out of the Regent, the Duke de la Torre, as of one who has never been Regent, and has never been military, or statesmanlike, or popular, or Spanish-the Duke of Montpensier. Logically, Serrano's chances for the sovereignty ought to be as good as those of Montpensier. We are aware that the latter is powerfully favored by Admiral Topete, whom some call the Farragut of Spain-a very Spanish Farragut at that; but Montpensier, if chosen by the Cortes, will, it seems, be forced upon it. The latest dates, however, point to the possible choice of a son of Don Fernando of Portugal, who is to connect him-self by marriage with the house of Montpensier. In any issue it is important that the Spaniards shall decide themselves out of all danger of anarchy.

Abelard Lopez de Ayala has resigned from the Spanish Cabinet, wherein he was Colonial Minis-ter. We are rather glad of that. Ayala pro-mulgated the unjust and deceptive law by which the Cubans were to be cheated of a great part of the franchise due them. He was also accused of having retarded all patriotic effort respecting the abolition of slavery, and of having been an instrument of the more inveterate and powerful class of slaveholders in Cuba. All that we know of him is that the laws which he has issued to the Cubans have only added fuel to their fire.

A FINANCIAL APOCALYPSE. From the N. Y. World.

That a financial personage of eminent respec-tability should suddenly turn out to have been for years a systematic swindler, all his magnifi-cent enterprises the mask of the meanest dis-honesty, and all his oppressive reputation a cloud of gold dust to blind his fellow-creatures eyes withal, is heither new nor surprising. It is not new: for, though England no longer hangs her Dodds and her Fauntleroys, and even America only in rare and exceptional cases seques-trates the genius of her Monroe Edwardses in a in both countries teem with cases of confidence misplaced on the most colossal scale. It is not surprising; for it is clear that nobody but a man of the best repute financially is ever likely to get into a position in which he can swindle his con-stituents on a really grand scale; and it might possibly be a hazardous remedy, even for great recognized evil, to adopt the rule that none but confirmed rogues should ever be put into places of financial trust and responsibility. But a case of fiduciary infidelity which has just come to light in Breoklyn, though neither new nor surprising in itself, invites comment by the singular circumstances in which the revela-tion has been made. into a position in which he can swindle his

tion has been made.

Some time since one of those periodical massa cres which men and coroners' juries call railway accidents occurred on the Long Island Road. A number of people were instantly and horribly killed; a number more mutilated and injured. Among the former was a well-known resident of Mr. Beecher's City of Ghurches—a man of ma-

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