

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

RELIGION AND THE RICH.

From the N. Y. Herald. We believe it a fortunate thing that there are no sects in heaven. A witty lecturer once pictured a Methodist preacher standing on one of the battlements of the celestial abode arguing doctrinal points with a sturdy Presbyterian standing on another battlement. The idea of such a discussion, in such a place, is irresistibly comical; but, unfortunately, there are good grounds for it. If we ignore or regret the picture, it must be admitted that, supposing there are sects in the home beyond the grave, heaven must be a somewhat lugubrious place, although certainly not dull.

But all religious denominations are united in declaring that in the divine land there are no sects, and how, in the face of this belief, they can insist upon their being the only true mode of worshipping God passes our comprehension. Matters of ceremony and mode of worship do not, however, comprise the only differences. The ideas promulgated are so opposed, the one to the other, that people are rather puzzled to know what is right and what is wrong. Not long ago we had Mr. Beecher declaring that it was proper to amass wealth; on Sunday Mr. Hepworth discoursed so as to leave the impression that the possession of much money was the cause of much irreligion. We think that he colored his picture too highly. If "a poor man, paying honestly his small rent," is "without respect," then must the clergyman of our churches be directly responsible for his contemptuous treatment. Is Mr. Hepworth prepared to admit that his influence over his congregation is next to nothing? Why is wealth the idol before which all bow down and worship, while worthy poverty is ignominiously thrust aside? Perhaps the question will be sufficiently answered by referring to the fact that clergyman have a weakness for brownstone front houses not less than secular mortals.

On the whole, it is our opinion that the rich are neither so selfish nor so influential as Mr. Hepworth would have us believe. At the same time we admit the force of his argument against an absorbing greed of gain. It is not, however, that men desire to amass riches so much as that they aim to possess enough money to spend freely. And the temptation to spend as the evil one dictates, the indulgence in frivolities which occupy the mind to the neglect of God, and the gradual extinction of religious sentiment which so frequently follows a life of luxury, are the great dangers which beset them. Wealth is by no means inconsistent with Christianity. Indeed, without it many souls would have been lost which have been saved. There is hardly a religious mission which is not mainly supported by the wealthy. True, it was different in the early ages. St. Patrick received no salary for converting the heathen Irish, and we do not remember reading that, at an earlier period, St. Paul was supported by a band of missions. But times have changed since the Christian fathers spread the truths of the Gospel throughout the world. A Christian hotel keeper exacts pay for the bed and board furnished the missionary, which the pagan gave gratis, and, to do them justice, the wealthy contribute their quota towards defraying expenses.

There is no more favorite subject than that of money, its use and abuse, with our clergy, men, excepting the prolific topic of the Papacy. And it is noteworthy that those who declaim most against riches are the very ministers whose congregations comprise the wealth of the country. Are we to conclude from this that they speak by authority? Are their sermons founded on personal experience with their flocks? If they be, then we have nothing more to say. We can only lament widespread infidelity in high places, and pray, for the sake of Christianity, that there may be many more cases in the bankrupt courts than there now are.

BOSTON BOSH.

From the N. Y. World. We fear that we were hasty the other day in assuring mankind that nothing in the life of the American Anti-Slavery Society became of like the leaving it. The proverb assures us that a mounted mendicant will bring himself to grief. But a fanatic differs from him in this respect—that his own days are unaccountably prolonged, while his wretched hobby is ridden to an unhappy end. Relays of hobbies are always standing ready, however, for the insatiate and headless horseman of hobbies; and accordingly we need not be surprised to find the Anti-Slavery Society transferring their trappings and their trunk to the highway, slain by the fifteenth amendment, and already begins to affront the sensitive nostril, to a new eminence, and career madly over enclosures upon which they have hitherto abstained to poach.

Candor compels us to confess that they are not so amusing in this as in their former characters. The funeral baked meats of the Anti-Slavery Society, including the "chickens, boiled preferred," but coldly furnish forth the marriage-table of "Christianity and Reform." But candor compels us also to acknowledge that, though none of them are known as exemplars of orthodox "Christianity" and very few of beneficial "Reform," they have made a nearer approach than ever before to practicality, and an endeavor to discuss, if not to remedy, the actual wants and woes of men. Their charity did not begin at home, nor has it arrived there as yet; but it seems to be on the way, and we confidently look for it to end there. Formerly they were wrought up to feverish eloquence by the wrongs of men in Virginia and Louisiana; they have now narrowed the range of their vision until it can discern the sins and sorrows of the population of New York; and by and by, perhaps, they will condescend, when they seek a grievance, to look around and make the consequent discovery that everything is not precisely pure and lovely and of good report even within the sacred circle of the Hub or the inviolate precincts of the almshouses of Massachusetts.

As they have chosen, in the meantime, to consider that, now that the Southern States are redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled, this city is the sink of the foulest remaining iniquity, it perhaps becomes us to accept their strictures with a becoming humility, and to order our sackcloth and ashes in silence. They have indeed, as reformers, paid us the same sort of compliment which was bestowed upon the robber's daughter by the Italian confessor in the ballad when she intimated to him her desire to quit her evil course:

"For shame! I never knew so criminal a family as yours. For many and many a year they've kept starvation from my doors. And if you marry an one respectable at all, Why you'll reform, and what will then become of Father Paul?"

If we were any less wicked we would not be half so dear to the Bostonian reformatory mind as we are in our present unregenerate condition. For the vocation of the Boston reformers would be gone if there were no carnal capital to which they might point and express gratitude that they were not as other towns, or even as this New York.

Of course, Boston is not to be criticised by the standards of New York, nor are the conventions of human society in general of any weight whatever in that capital. Otherwise we should be moved to deprecate that truly Bostonian courtesy which takes up its parallel of the wickedness of New York to a New York audience, and tells us, to the faces of such of us as are verdant enough to put our faces in the way of being talked to, what a generation of vipers we are.

The indictment which Boston has drawn up in New York against New York, we regret to say, lacks specification. The speakers were all very sure that New York was a dreadful place, but they did not seem to be so sure what were the prodigies of vice which we performed. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was kind enough to say that, though "the material distance between New York and New England was but eight hours by railroad; the moral distance has the whole breadth of the Atlantic in it." The metonymy of Boston, which is indeed eight hours from New York, for New England, of which region New Yorkers can reach the happy confines in an hour and a quarter or so "by railroad," is as truly and touchingly Bostonian as is the assumption that between us and Boston there is an impassable moral gulf. But when Mrs. Howe came to give reasons for the faith that was thus in her she could only say that she had read about it in the *North American Review*. "Mr. Parton's record of the Erie Railroad," "Mr. Adams' article on the Erie Road," it seems, decided Mrs. Howe. But we fear it must be owned that Mr. Parton is himself a New Yorker, as Mr. Fisk, Jr., is certainly a Bostonian; so that Mrs. Howe ought in justice to have conceded us the antidote in one case and assumed for Boston the bane in the other. And if Mrs. Howe had read her *Tribune* (which is understood to be good authority in Boston) for the past few weeks with the attentiveness it demanded, she might have inferred that the "ring" and the "City Hall" were not nearly so black as Mr. Parton had painted them.

But though Mrs. Howe's diagnosis is thus vague, her expression is explicit. "I think you ought to have more Unitarian churches in New York. The want of centrality makes itself felt in this." Deeply as we regret to differ with Boston when Boston is good enough to advise us, we are compelled to reject with scorn the project of precipitating upon a helpless population additional Bel-lowses, and Frothinghams, and Osgoods.

The same nebulousness characterized the remarks of our other Bostonian critics. The single grievous and crying sin that seemed to afflict them was the existence of Mr. Stewart's new house. "Is not that marble palace on Fifth avenue," fiercely inquired the Rev. Mr. Channing, "a fruit and result of the business ambition of this great Valley Fair?" And Mr. Wendell Phillips "thought that the marble palace on Fifth avenue expressed the orthodox type of Christianity." Very severe things have been said by metropolitan critics about Mr. Stewart's house. But, if Boston can find nothing worse in New York than the architectural monstrosity which so excites its horror, its reformers may go home and look at their own glass-house on Beacon street, and let him that then appears without sin among them cast the first stone at ours in Fifth avenue.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

From the N. Y. Times. Democratic resistance to accomplished facts has manifested itself anew in Ohio and California, this time in opposition to the fifteenth amendment. The Buckeye Bourbons, being in control of the polls in Circleville, refused to receive the votes of colored men which were offered, on the ground that they had no sufficient evidence of the ratification of the amendment, and that the State law forbade them from receiving them. This action was taken in obedience to the behests of a secret caucus of Democratic leaders, held on the previous evening, and the result was that 150 votes, all told, were excluded. A despatch from California informs us that a combination of county clerks had been entered into there to refuse to enroll colored men as voters, and that the Democratic members of the Legislature—numbering over fifty—had addressed a letter to the Clerk of Sacramento congratulating him on his refusal, and pledging themselves to sustain him with all the moral and physical force God has given them! If the proposed action is adhered to throughout the State, it is probable that nearly eight hundred negro voters will be temporarily disfranchised.

The inquiry at once suggests itself, what will be the result of so ridiculous a demonstration? Certainly no sane person can suppose for a moment that the Circlevillians of Ohio or the multimorph villains of California will be able to interpose a veto of the amendment to the Federal Constitution. The only practical result which can follow their stupid action will be to consolidate the negro vote of the country in the future against the Democratic party, by the demonstration of implacable hostility to the negro which it affords. It is estimated that there are not far from 120,000 negroes in the Northern States who have been enfranchised by the fifteenth amendment, and at least 700,000 in the Southern States. With such a policy as has just been foreshadowed in Ohio and California, to say nothing of the similar spirit of hostility which was evinced by the Democrats in the States of New York and Indiana in reference to the ratification of the amendment, it is fair to assume that several millions of the whole number of negroes will hereafter vote steadily with the Republican party. They certainly will unless they are even more stupid than the Democrats have asserted them to be.

It is difficult to harmonize such obstinate and suicidal action with accepted ideas of the feeblest regard for partisan prudence or policy by the Democratic party, even upon the hypothesis that its ancient prejudice has become ineradicable, or that its impulse of resistance to every political result in opposition to its ancient creed is uncontrollable. It might reasonably be supposed that a polite regard for success would curb even its instinct of obstruction to permanent and irrevocable progress, and that it could be induced to "move on" to the championship of new issues in fresh fields of endeavor. But it seems not to be so decreed, and that we are doomed to be plagued and annoyed by a continued post-mortem resistance. Democracy seems determined not to forsake the old battle-field, but constantly revisits it like a ghoul, to tear and devour the dead.

—According to the latest reports, not Herr Wagner, but Herr Ferdinand Hiller and M. Wasthewsky are to conduct the Beethoven Fete, at Bonn, next August. We hope the latest reports are true.

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SHERIFF'S SALE. SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias to me directed will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE. AT THE HOTEL OF JOSEPH YARNALL, In the town of New Castle, New Castle County Delaware, ON SATURDAY, The 23d day of April, A. D. 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described REAL ESTATE, Viz:

All that certain tract or parcel of land called the Mile House Farm, situate, lying, and being in the hundred and county of New Castle, in the State of Delaware, near the town of New Castle, and which is bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a point in the centre of the road leading from New Castle to Hamburg lane, opposite a stone set on the north side of said road; and at the distance of 17 1/2 poles from a ditch dividing the land hereby to be conveyed from land now held by T. Tasker, formerly a part of Stenham farm, thence along the centre of the said road north 73 1/4 degrees, east 17 1/2 poles, to a point in the said road opposite the middle of the ditch aforesaid, thence along the middle of the ditch aforesaid north 37 1/2 degrees, west 54 5/8 poles, thence north 45 1/2 degrees, west 44 7/8 poles, north 35 1/2 degrees, east 36 4/8 poles to the centre of the New Castle and Frenschotter Railroad, thence along the line of the said road, westwardly to the line dividing this land from land of the heirs of Robert Burton, deceased, thence with the said dividing line south, nine degrees, west 73 poles, north 7 1/2 degrees, west 10 1/2 poles, south 20 1/2 degrees, west 25 poles, south 75 degrees, east 5 1/2 poles, south 94 degrees, west 29 1/2 poles, to the Marsh Bank, and continuing the same course 12 1/2 poles to low-water mark on the river Delaware, thence by the line of low-water mark up the said river to a point opposite to the stone on the side of the Hamburg road aforesaid, and thence by a line at right angles to the said road, to the centre of the said road and place of beginning, containing of upland and marsh eight-four acres, more or less.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. The Western Maryland Railroad Company having secured the aid of the city of Baltimore, will soon be in funds sufficient to complete the road from Pipe Creek Bridge to Hagerstown, and will receive Proposals until 9th April for all the unfinished Grading and Bridging on the uncompleted section, the work on which has been suspended for a year.

W. BOLLMAN, President, No. 24 N. HOLLIDAY STREET. MICHAEL WEAVER, GEORGE H. S. HILBER, WEAVER & CO., Hope and Twine Manufacturers, Dealers in Hemp and Ship Chandlery.

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JACOB RICHARDSON, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, New Castle, April 4, A. D. 1870. (11210)

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