

Deseret Evening News.

GEORGE Q. CANNON, Editor.

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 14, 1867.

Owing to the pressure of interesting matter on our columns to-day, we are compelled to omit our editorial article. It would have given us pleasure to have alluded to Senator Cragin's action in the U. S. Senate, in reporting a Bill from the Committee on Territories regulating the selection of Juries in Utah. But we will have time enough to thoroughly ventilate this and other matters before Congress adjourns.

[Special to the Deseret Evening News.]

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

ANOTHER BILL AGAINST UTAH!

Desperate Attempt to Release the Fenian Burke, 20 Houses blown up, 40 Persons Wounded and 4 Killed!

HEAVY ROBBERY IN THE STREETS OF NEW YORK!

Neapolitan Insurrection Expected!

LIVELY TIMES IN THE GEORGIA CONVENTION!

The Senate Refuses to Sustain Stanton's Suspension!

Chicago, 13.

The House proceedings of Wednesday have been received by mail.

Washburn, of Wisconsin, made a strong speech against an appropriation for the purchase of Alaska.

The bill passed providing for brevet commissions only to be issued in time of war for gallant and meritorious conduct in the face of the enemy.

Seward sent a communication stating that the correspondence with the British Government regarding the arrest of naturalized citizens is being copied but is very voluminous.

The Military Committee has reported adversely to the paying of the army weekly.

The same Committee reported back a bill declaring that no officer cashiered or dismissed by court martial can ever be restored except by fresh appointment and confirmation. After considerable discussion, the bill was recommended.

London, 13.

The Times counsels the acceptance of President Johnson's views on the disputed question of naturalization and allegiance expressed in his Annual Message.

The Government has decided to prosecute Martin and other persons who made treasonable speeches at Dublin on Saturday.

Washington, 13.

House.—After the transaction of minor business, the House went into Committee of the Whole, and several speeches were made on the impeachment question.

Senate.—Wilson presented a memorial from Warren, an American citizen confined as a Fenian in Dublin, who declares the offence for which he is imprisoned was committed in New York.

Cragin, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill regulating the selection of juries in Utah. The bill forbids polygamy; makes the issue therefrom illegitimate, establishes election laws; and repeals the law exempting the Church of Latter-day Saints from taxation.

Sherman called up the bill to repeal the cotton tax. Morrill opposed it. After further discussion the bill was postponed.

Wilson called up the House bill securing an extension of bounties to the families of soldiers who died since the passage of the law. With a slight amendment the bill passed.

The House resolution of adjournment during the holidays, passed. The Senate then went into executive session. Adjourned till Monday.

New Orleans, 13.

The Convention ordered printed the resolution directing the Convention to proceed at once and organize a civil government in Louisiana.

The *per diem* of the President is made double that of the members of the Convention.

Richmond, 13.

The Convention laid on the table a resolution requesting the continuation of the Freedman's Bureau. A communication was received from General

Schofield, who approved the ordinance fixing the pay of members. Other business unimportant.

New York, 13.

A Clearing-house clerk was robbed in the street of a satchel containing \$600,000 in checks, and five hundred in currency, by two men in a sleigh, who beat him severely. The payment of the checks is stopped.

Washington, 13.

A conference of soldiers and sailors from all parts of the Union, is to be held in Washington on the 16th, to consider the propriety of calling a National convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.

Grant has just issued orders to muster out 124 officers of the veteran reserve corps.

London, 13.

Attempts made in Glasgow and Belfast to hold public funerals for the executed Fenians were checked by the interference of the authorities.

A daring attempt was made to-day to release the Fenian Col. Burke, confined in prison. Powder was exploded beneath the prison walls; the whole side of the wall was blown into the air, and three adjoining buildings were destroyed. It is rumored that 20 persons were killed, but the confusion is so great that nothing is definitely known. Two men and one woman are arrested on suspicion of complicity in the outrage. Burke was confined in an inner cell, and failed to escape. He has been removed to a place of greater security.

The Times says after the recent speech of Minister Rouher the European Conference would be a mockery.

Advices from Shanghai say it is believed the American Minister Burlingame will soon leave Peking for Washington on a special mission for the Chinese Government.

Paris, 13.

It is said the Minister for Foreign Affairs has sent a dispatch to Florence with regard to the claims of Italy upon Rome, based upon the speech of Rouher in the Corps Legislatif.

It is reported that the Emperor will soon dissolve the present Legislative body and that a new election will be held in January.

Florence, 13.

There are serious apprehensions of an insurrection in Naples, where the demonstrations against the Government have been unusually violent.

Washington, 13.

Theaker, the commissioner of patents, has yielded to the pressure and tendered his resignation.

Buffalo, 13.

Cornelius Vanderbilt is elected President of the New York Central Railroad.

Schenectady, 14.

Eight hundred boats are ice-bound for the season, between Syracuse and Troy. There will be a great loss of many cargoes.

New York, 15.

The Herald's special gives details of the explosion at Clerksville Prison. No prisoners escaped. The street opposite the prison is narrow, and lined with three-story houses. Twenty houses are almost entirely demolished; and forty persons, men women and children, have been found wounded, of whom four have already died. The house opposite has been suspected for a long time as being the Fenian head quarters. The street is ripped up a considerable distance by the force of the explosion. The whole city is terribly excited, and everybody is alarmed, not knowing where the next blow may fall. Government will resort to more stringent measures.

The Herald's Atlanta special says there was great excitement in the Convention to-day. Blount rose and charged the majority of the Convention with conniving at fraud, and being determined to do wrong to the people of Georgia. Great excitement ensued. Blount refused to stop, but finished his denunciation, and then tendered his resignation. There are prospects of a very stormy session. The mulattoes are very insolent to the whites.

The late storm swept with fury along the Atlantic coast, and there are many stories of shipwrecks coming in.

The World's special says the Senate refuses to sustain the President's suspension of Stanton. The President will probably issue an order removing Stanton, forcing an appeal to the Supreme Court.

FROM "DIXIE."—Bro. Samuel West, from Washington, Washington County, informs us that matters and things in that section are in an excellent condition. Good health prevails and prosperity abounds, though they have had no rain for a length of time. The people feel considerably encouraged with having their cotton worked up at home in the factory at Washington.

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to the effects of Catholicism, when it exercised great power among the nations, and the thought of any church getting such a power strikes a terror to them. That church professed to be the church of God upon the earth, and some dread similar results to those which attended that. Supposing the early Christians had not departed from the truth, but had retained the keys of the kingdom, there never would have been a man put to the test with regard to his religious faith. If an Infidel had abused a Christian, it would have been stopped, and the wrong-doer would have been compelled to cease his violence; but no religious test would have been applied. The law of right would have prevailed. Some suppose that when the Kingdom of God governs on the earth, everybody who does not belong to the Church of Jesus Christ will be persecuted and killed. This is a false idea as can exist. The Church and Kingdom of God upon the earth will take the lead in everything that is praiseworthy, in everything that is good; in everything that is delightful, in everything that will promote knowledge and extend an understanding of truth. The Holy Priesthood and the laws thereof will be known to the inhabitants of the earth, and the friends of truth, and those who delight in it, will delight in those laws and cheerfully submit to them, for they will secure the rights of all men. Many conclude, from reading the history of various nations, that Catholicism never granted any rights to any person, unless he would believe it as he was required to believe. But it is not so in the Kingdom of God; it is not so with the law, nor with the Priesthood of the Son of God. You can believe in one God, or in three gods, or in a thousand gods; you can worship the sun or the moon, or a stick or a stone, or anything you please. Are not all mankind the workmanship of the hands of God? And does He not control the workmanship of His hands? They have the privilege of worshipping as they please. They can do as they please, so long as they do not infringe upon the rights of their fellow-beings. If they do well, they will receive their reward, and if they do ill, they will receive the results of their works. You and I have the privilege of serving God, of building up Zion, sending the gospel to the nations of the earth and preaching it at home, subduing every passion within us, and bringing all subject to the law of God. We have also the privilege of worshipping Him according to the dictates of our own consciences, with none to molest or make us afraid.

I am now going to preach you a short sermon concerning our temporal duties. My sermon is to the poor, and to those who are not poor. As a people, we are not poor; and we wish to say to the Bishops, not only in this city, but through the country, "Bishops, take care of your poor." The poor in this city do not number a great many. I think there are a few over seventy who draw sustenance from the General Tithing Office. They come to the Tithing Office, or somebody comes for them, to draw their sustenance. If some of our clever arithmeticians will sit down and make a calculation of the hours lost in coming from the various parts of the city to the Tithing Office, and in waiting around there; and then value those hours, if occupied in some useful employment, at twelve and a half cents each, every eight of them making a dollar, it will be found that the number of dollars thus lost by these seventy odd persons in a week would go far towards sustaining them. We have among us some brethren and sisters who are not strong, nor healthy, and they must be supported. We wish to adopt the most economical plan of taking care of them; and we say to you, Bishops, take care of them. You may ask the question, "Shall we take the tithing that should go to the Tithing Office to support them, or shall we ask the brethren to donate for that purpose?" If you will take the time consumed in obtaining the rations drawn by them out of the General Tithing Office,—for every person who is not able to come, must send some one for them—and have that time profitably employed, there will be but little more to seek for their sustenance. Get a house in your Ward, and if you have two sisters, or two brethren, put them in it, make them comfortable, find them food and clothing, and fuel; and direct the time now spent coming to this Tithing Office wisely in profitable labor. Furnish the sisters with needles and thread to work at sewing, and find something for them to do. Take those little girls who have been coming to the Tithing Office, and have them taught to knit edging, and tidies, and other

kinds of knitting and make lace, and sell the products of their labor. Those little girls have nimble fingers, and it will only take a little capital to start them at such kinds of work. Where you have brethren who are not strong enough to saw and split wood, or do some kind of out-door labor, agree with some chairmakers to have his chairs bottomed, and get rushes and set the brethren to bottoming the chairs. If you cannot get that for them to do, procure some flags or rushes, and let them make foot-mats, and sell them, but do not ask too high a price for them, do not ask a dollar or two dollars each for them, for one can be made in an hour or two. And if the market should get stocked with them, get some willows and have willow baskets made, and you can scarcely stock the market with them, for they wear out almost as fast as they can be made. In the Spring have these brethren sow some broom-corn,—they will enjoy working a little out of doors in the nice spring weather; and then in Fall they can make brooms with the corn. By pursuing this course a Bishop will soon be able to say, "I have accomplished a good work; the brethren and sisters whom I had to help are now in a condition to help themselves." And in a short time, if their labor and time are wisely employed, you can build for them the finest house in the ward. You may call it a poor-house if you choose, though it should be the best house in the ward; and there its inmates can enjoy themselves, the younger ones can be taught music and thus a source of enjoyment be created, as well as being taught in various kinds of profitable employment; and the lives of all be made a blessing to themselves, they being in the enjoyment of happiness and comfort. You may think that I am painting a fancy sketch, but it is practicable, and those are places I intend to visit by and by.

Now, Bishops, you have smart women for wives, many of you; let them organize Female Relief Societies in the various wards. We have many talented woman among us, and we wish their help in this matter. Some may think this is a trifling thing, but it is not; and you will find that the sisters will be the mainspring of the movement. Give them the benefit of your wisdom and experience, give them your influence, guide and direct them wisely and well, and they will find rooms for the poor, and obtain the means for supporting them ten times quicker than even the Bishop could. If he should go or send to a man for a donation, and if the person thus visited should happen to be cross or out of temper for some cause, the likelihood is that while in that state of feeling he would refuse to give anything; and so a variety of causes would operate to render the mission an unsuccessful one. But let a sister appeal for the relief of suffering and poverty, and she is almost sure to be successful, especially if she appeals to those of her own sex. If you take this course you will relieve the wants of the poor a great deal better than they are now dealt by. We recommend these Female Relief Societies to be organized immediately.

Another thing I wish to say. You know that the first Thursday in each month we hold as a fast day. How many here know the origin of this fast day? Before tithing was paid, the poor were supported by donations. They came to Joseph and wanted help, in Kirtland, and he said there should be a fast day, which was decided upon. It was to be held once a month, as it is now; and all that would have been eaten that day, of flour, or meat, or butter, or fruit, or anything else was to be carried to the fast meeting and put into the hands of a person selected for the purpose of taking care of it and distributing it among the poor. If we were to do this now faithfully, do you think the poor would lack for flour, or butter, or cheese, or meat, or sugar, or anything they needed to eat? No, there would be more than could be used by all the poor among us. It is economy in us to take this course, and do better by our poor brethren and sisters than they have hitherto been done by. Let this be published in our newspapers. Let it be sent forth to the people, that on the first Thursday of each month, the fast day, all that would be eaten by husbands and wives and children and servants, should be put in the hands of the Bishop for the sustenance of the poor. I am willing to do my share as well as the rest, and if there are no poor in my ward, I am willing to divide with those wards where there are poor. If the sisters will look out for rooms for those sisters who need to be taken care of, and see them provided for, you will find that we will possess more