

THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, April 20, 1870.

ADULTERY AND ITS PUNISHMENT—A REMARKABLE SERMON.

A REMARKABLE sermon was delivered by the Rev. Charles B. Smyth, a Presbyterian minister, in New York City, on Sunday, the 10th inst. His text was the tenth verse of the twentieth chapter of Leviticus:

"And the man that committeth adultery with another man's wife, even he that committeth adultery with his neighbor's wife, the adulterer and the adulteress shall surely be put to death."

He opened his remarks by saying that it is the great fault of the modern pulpit that they indulge in "vague generalities," but in his view the Christianity, not of modern speculating theologians, not of bigoted sectarians, "but the Christianity of Christ himself—this is what is needed in the pulpit, in the pew, in the courts of the church, in her conventions, conferences, synods and councils, to put life into a dead world, and to make the church, not a by-word and a laughing stock, but an object universally admired and beloved.

"Thou shalt not commit adultery," rings through every avenue of the soul, he said, "with the true ring of a precious coin that is not counterfeit, and elicits at once the unanimous acclaim of all the faculties that such a command is right—right in the very nature of things—absolutely, eternally, unchangeably right."

"Brethren," said he, "it is time for true modesty to take the place of the false modesty which by her prudery, with cruel whip in hand, has driven virtue like an exile weeping from our land and peopled it largely with Fourierites and free lovers. It is time for the pulpit to wake up on this question. It must do so if our country is to be kept from a fate like that of Sodom and Gomorrah. The medical faculty are arousing themselves and crying to the clergy to come and help them. Let the latter not hear their cry in vain, nor refuse to hearken to the call of God: 'cry aloud and spare not; show my people their transgressions.'"

He then took the press to task for the doctrines which it, in many instances, disseminates, and asked who can tell what the influence the reading of the effusions from the pens of men of loose morals has produced upon youthful minds? He evidently does not favor the abolition of capital punishment, for he said that men whose morals are bad are apt to favor such an abolition. Impunity for crime accords well with the freedom to commit crime.

The extensive prevalence of the crime of adultery he thought was plainly traceable to the free-love doctrine of marriage by affinity, and on this account a disregard of the sacred obligations of marriage by law had grown up. The Indiana method of settling questions arising out of the practice of this crime he was opposed to. That method also was opposed to common sense. This was evident from the fact that even the nations of antiquity, which were loose as to many points of morality, were united in indicting punishment upon all who were guilty of adultery.

To give our readers an idea of his line of reasoning on this point we quote from the report of the sermon as it appears in the New York Herald:

"Abimelech threatened death to any of the men of Gethar who would thus in-vite the wife of Isaac. Judah condemned Tamar to be burnt on the supposed evidence of her having committed this crime. The Egyptian law maintained life both of the offenders. The Locrians put out both of the man's eyes. The Germans placed the woman denuded among her kindred, shaved her head, and caused her husband to beat her through the city. The Gortynians crowned the man who seduced a woman, the woman obliged the man to ride upon an ass, naked and booted and, and for ever after called her in scorn 'a rider upon an ass.' Even the Romans, though very lax and though permitting the husband to divorce his wife at pleasure, yet fortified by statute his property in her so long as he recognized her as his wife. And the Jews punished with death both offenders. This leads me to remark further that adultery with impunity is opposed to the law of God.

"The doctrine that a man should be allowed to violate the seventh commandment with impunity is absurd. It is opposed to the instincts of human nature. The offense is one that pierces the heart of the injured one with a poisoned arrow that sets his nerves on fire and consumes all his joys and his hopes. It wounds his brain and sends his reason reeling. It meets a spontaneous, unquenchable, insatiable resistance, which seeks the life of the offender, 'mad or not mad.' Now, from the fact that God himself decreed death as the punishment for adultery, it follows that death is the natural and proper punishment for that crime. And if it is so, how comes it to pass that nations under the influence of modern civilization, professing Christianity, have not affixed that penalty to the offense? The reason which Blackstone assigns for this deficiency in the laws of England may be sufficient to account for the same in all Christian lands. He says that it was 'left to the feeble coercion of the spiritual court, according to the rules of the canon law—a law which has treated even adultery itself with a great degree of tenderness and lenity, owing, perhaps, to the constrained necessity of its first compilers. The temporal courts, therefore, take no cognizance of the crime of adultery, otherwise than as a private injury.'"

"By a law enacted during the Commonwealth this crime was made capital, but the same authority says that 'at the Restoration it was not thought proper to renew a law of such unfashionable rigor.' The Court of Charles II. is well known to every reader of history, was most profligate; and such a law, consequently, would be by no means agreeable to the monarch, who was at the same time law-breaker, since no man who is composed of mere desires to be his own executioner. Brethren, it is time now that our law-makers should open their eyes to the fact that the judgments of God are true and righteous, and should attach the proper

penalty to the violation of the seventh commandment. The remembrance that so many men have in recent years fallen back upon their natural rights, and avenged their injured honor and ruined hopes and blighted bliss with their own hands, and been acquitted by honest juries appointed to try them on the charge of murder, and that their verdicts have been approved by the people, should make them understand that mere pecuniary damages are no compensation to any man for the desolation which an artful seducer has made in his hitherto happy home.

"We have our statute law, and our common law, but there is a higher law that rises above them all; and that higher law is the law of God—a law promulgated amidst the thunders and lightnings and other awe-inspiring indications of the presence with it of our God, who is a consuming fire to all workers of iniquity—a law, the utterance of which meets with a true and an exact echo in every manly heart, and says, 'The adulterer and the adulteress shall surely be put to death.'"

If such preaching as this were more general, such statements were sustained and enforced, crime would receive a severe check; but who can get law-breakers, as Mr. Smyth says, to be law-makers; that is, make laws binding upon themselves? This is well illustrated by the manner in which the proposition of Mr. Fitch, of Nevada, was received by the House of Representatives, when he proposed to make the provisions of the Cullom Bill applicable to all the States and Territories.

"CULTUS AFTER MR. HOLLISTER."

Under the above heading the Omaha Herald, of the 15th, contains the following letter:

SALT LAKE, April 9.
To the Editor of the Herald:—A letter in the Herald of the 6th inst., from O. J. Hollister, Esq., affords me a text for a few remarks to-day, which shall be kindly spoken, as they are kindly meant.

I do not personally know Mr. Hollister; do not pretend to interfere in any way between him and the Herald; but he has left an "opening" for me to say a few things. The opportunity I wish to improve.

I had known that Mr. H. was an office holder here under government pay, but did not know that he was also a Bohemian. Your humble special Cultus would not of course venture to comment upon an official personage, but when he avows his position of a newspaper correspondent, he "comes down" to our level, and I feel at liberty to pay my respects to his position.

I am relieved to know that Mr. H. did not pen the Cullom bill, and do not wonder that he is very anxious to be relieved from the damning odium attached to its author; but of course he would not expect to retain his official head if he failed in giving in his adherence to its doctrines.

I desire to call attention to a few facts mentioned in Mr. H.'s letter. "Some of the gentiles of Salt Lake City, upon the receipt of the news of the passage of the Cullom bill by the House, were alarmed for the consequences; a meeting was called and was attended by the leading Godbe schismatics as well, to consider the propriety of memorializing the Senate in favor of the modification of the bill."

Now let it be understood, for I believe it to be true, that the above meeting was a private one, no "Gentile" or "Godbeite" being present who had not been invited. The object of getting up a private meeting to deliberate upon a matter of as much public interest as this Cullom business is so ridiculous that it seems almost folly to give it any attention.

"Will Mr. Hollister affirm that one single Gentile who was known to be in antagonism with the Cullom inquiry was invited to that meeting? But what was the result of that meeting? According to Mr. H. a committee must have been appointed by the private meeting, and that committee proceeded at once to business. But what did they do? Let Mr. Hollister answer:

"This committee called on the leaders of the Mormon church—Taylor and Cannon—and asked them if they would pledge the church to abide the law in future if it should leave the past untouched. They answered 'No.' Oh, wicked and perverse 'Taylor and Cannon,' why were you so inconsiderate and naughty as to refuse the olive branch of peace so delicately tendered you by the weighty committee of the private meeting of Gentiles and schismatics, who from Mr. H.'s showing must have represented the 'law'? It is true that the 'leaders' of Mormonism might not have been able to control the future actions of the hundred and fifty thousand Mormons to any greater extent than Mr. Hollister and his co-laborers in the work of moral reform could have controlled the 'law,' but still, if Taylor and Cannon had said yes, instead of no, what a different state of facts might have existed. The world probably will never know the ponderous results from this blunder of these two 'leaders' of the Mormon church. If they had said yes, the 'committee,' I am justified in saying, would not have 'folded its arms and let events take their course.' On the contrary, it would have used its army to control and change 'events from their course.'"

"Now, if the course of events should result in a big suit at law, in ebanory or at arms, in which the trial of 'titles with Brigham Young for supremacy here in Utah' shall be instituted, then and in that case, if the said Brigham shall be ousted of jurisdiction, I am very much afraid that that functionary will censure 'Taylor and Cannon' for their indiscretion. But supposing these latter gentlemen had said yes, what then? I suppose the only result would have been, that the framers of the law 'would have refrained from inserting in its enactment' any 'ex-post-facto' provisions, and that was all the committee promised. Seriously, one word to Mr. H., would it not be wiser for you and I as well as other Gentile residents here, ourselves to abide the laws, leaving the making thereof to the proper authorities? We are here, either for business or pleasure, or for whatever cause. We are in the minority, and cannot expect to give tone to the laws. We have lives and property to be protected. The Mormon law-makers in Utah have enacted a code which gives us 'that protection.' They have certain religious beliefs and practices which we cannot expect to alter, or adopt them; shall we be less tolerant than they?"

CULTUS.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

The Georgia Bill Passed.

In the evening the discussion on the Georgia bill was continued by Schurz and Trumbull, the latter closed the debate. Their speeches occupied three hours. At 11:30 the Senate proceeded to vote upon the pending amendment. Wilson moved an amendment to strike out Bingham's proviso, and insert a proviso to extend the term of the legislature till 1872. Pomeroy moved an amendment to Wilson's amendment, substituting therefor his amendment, declaring the existing government of Georgia provisional, constituting it the third military district and providing for the election of the legislature, Nov. 15th, 1870. Pomeroy's substitute was agreed to yeas 37, nays 24.

On the adoption of the amendment of Wilson, as amended by Pomeroy, and to strike out Bingham's amendment, it was determined affirmatively, yeas 38, nays 23. Wilson moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill indefinitely; lost, yeas 23, nays 39. Sumner moved to adjourn, remarking that the bill was so changed that it would not be known. His motion was subsequently withdrawn. Pomeroy moved his amendment as a substitute for the whole bill, carried, yeas 38, nays 22.

Nye congratulated the Democratic side on having voted solidly to put Georgia back under military rule. Thurman, on behalf of the Democratic side, declined discussion at this time.

Drake offered an amendment authorizing the President to suppress domestic violence, to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and to make municipal liabilities responsible for damages and injury to persons and property within their limits, and not suppressed by them; rejected, 30 yeas, 31 nays. Drake moved an amendment, omitting that part relative to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus within the limits of municipalities; adopted, yeas 32, nays 26.

Trumbull and Edmunds expressed the opinion that the suspension of the writ was included in the act.

Edwards moved that, nothing in the act be construed to authorize such suspension; rejected, yeas 29, nays 30.

Pomeroy offered an amendment repealing certain laws so as to permit the organization and calling into service the militia of the State of Georgia; agreed to by party vote. The bill was then read a third time and passed, yeas 29, nays 25.

HOUSE.

In the evening session the tariff bill was considered in a committee of the whole. Various amendments were offered and adopted when the committee arose and the House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Convention of envelope makers—Large number of Emigrants—Canada in jeopardy—Fenian Fighting Talked about—The Fenian Congress—Arrival of Burlingame's remains—More about McFarland trial.

NEW YORK, 20.—A convention of all the envelope manufacturers of the United States was held at the Astor House yesterday. Resolutions were adopted for appointing a committee to investigate the whole matter relating to stamped envelopes, that being a subject now before Congress; and at the same time to investigate the justice of the late official order of the Post Master General, for stamping envelopes. Ex Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts, arrived by the steamer Russia, from Europe. He spoke in terms of the highest esteem of the late Burlingame, but said he had nothing to communicate in reference to him, which had not already been stated.

Hon. Mahlon Chance, our new Consul at Nassau, West Indies, has arrived at that port and assumed the discharge of his official duties.

The arrival of Irish emigrants in this city yesterday was unprecedentedly large, and the number passing through Castle Garden is greater than on any one day since the beginning of the year. The following named steamers, all from Liverpool, each brought the number of emigrants annexed: France, 1,268; City of Manchester, 1,121; City of Washington, 1,125; Colorado, 1,208, making a total of 4,412.

The Silesia, from Hamburg brought 620 emigrants, who landed last evening, making the total number, arriving at this port yesterday, 5,032. The McFarland trial will finish to-day. Among the witnesses will be Edwin Booth, and Stewart, the manager of the Winter Garden Theatre.

It was freely stated by prominent officers of the Fenian organization yesterday, that not only will an expedition against Canada depart within a few days, but that fighting will have commenced on the frontier ere the close of the present Congress. Gen. O'Neil will direct the movements of the raiders.

ALBANY.—The remains of Robert Harper, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Albany, who mysteriously disappeared in January last, were found floating in the Hudson River, opposite Corlman's, last evening. The O'Neil Fenian Congress assembled at the Masonic Hall to-day; there were between 50 and 60 delegates present, including representatives of the circles in the Eastern and Western States. The credentials of the Chicago delegates were referred, but their admission is considered doubtful. Further proceedings are unknown, but a report is current that some twenty or thirty officers leave to-night for the frontier to take command of the advance guard.

The steamer Silesia arrived to-day; she brought the remains of Burlingame, which were in charge of his eldest son. The Chamber of Commerce attended and escorted the body to Hoboken to the Boston boat. The Union League Club Committee, from Boston, will accompany the remains here. The remains are removed to-day. The body will be placed aboard the Silesia at Hamburg, and an almost entire absence of ceremony, even the passengers being unaware of the fact. Flags were lowered to half mast, and so remained till the arrival of the vessel in quarantine. The court room was crowded as usual.

this morning, with spectators at the McFarland trial. The evidence begins to become interesting. The insanity plea is dropped for the production of testimony relating to the connection of Richardson with Mrs. McFarland. Mrs. Mason was again placed on the stand and examined by Graham. She testified that Mrs. McFarland received two letters, which came to witness' house from Hartford, where Richardson was. Mrs. McF. told witness she was going to Boston; she also told her she would not live with her husband. The witness remonstrated, saying that Mr. McFarland was a devoted husband. Witness testified to going with McFarland to his wife's room when he took the letters from his wife's desk, from Mrs. Calhoun and Sinclair, and found that they pertained to Richardson. The rest of the witness' testimony was mostly a repetition of the statements made yesterday in reference to the habits of McFarland, that he was at home invariably at evenings, and at alone in the house when his wife had gone to the theatre.

ILLINOIS.

Sentenced for Murder.—Washington Items.

CHICAGO.—At Jacksonville, Illinois, yesterday, Thomas Cantrill was found guilty of the murder of his brother, and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

The Republican's Washington special says that the President, in conversation yesterday, avowed his opposition to Pomeroy's amendment to the Georgia bill, and, without saying so directly, conveyed the idea that he would not approve the bill if the amendment were adopted.

The Tribune's special says the House appropriation committee have agreed upon the Post Office bill; it is about the same as last year, except that the usual amount, fixed to meet the anticipated deficiency, is omitted; this is in view of the probability of action on the bill to abolish the franking privilege, which will reduce the expenditures.

The debate in the Senate in the evening, on the Georgia bill, drew an audience which filled every corner of the galleries and lobbies, several hundred remaining until after midnight.

MISSISSIPPI.

Probable end of the Yerger Case.

JACKSON.—E. M. Yerger was brought before Chief Justice Shackelford of the Supreme Court of Mississippi on a writ of habeas corpus and released on his recognizance in 15,000 dollars bond.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PORTUGAL.

Storm and Damage to Shipping.

LISBON.—The city was visited by a fearful tornado on Saturday night, causing great loss of property. Some persons were killed and many injured. The shipping in the Tagus suffered severely; many vessels were wrecked and nearly all more or less damaged. No American vessels are reported lost. The British fleet rode the storm without injury. The South American steamer reports much loss to shipping at Buenos Ayres, from a violent tempest, but no vessels from the United States are mentioned.

Special Notices.

"Success attends Merit." No axiom is more aptly illustrated than in the rapidly increasing demand for DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER. Its merits consist in its purity, economy and the small quantity required to produce sweet biscuits, rolls, pastry &c, compared with other baking powders offered to the public. No short weight, but "good measure and running over," guaranteed. It will keep in any climate. Manufactured by DOOLEY & BROTHER, N. Y., and for sale by Grocers generally.

BURNETT'S FAMOUS COCAINE POSSESSORS superior hair-dressing properties. TO THE EDUCATED PALATE, Burnett's Standard Extracts differ widely from all other flavoring preparations.

BURNETT'S PREPARATIONS are favorably known throughout the United States.—N. Y. Tribune. THE PERFUME "FLORIMEL" once used recommends itself.—Christian Freeman, Boston. AN EXCELLENT MEDICINE.—Jones Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma enjoys a well deserved reputation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT BARGAIN!

We will sell at AUCTION at Dr. Clinton's old stand, our fine stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens ware, also our Store Fixtures, One Spring Wagon and One Sewing Machine, &c., &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1870

COOPER BROS.

N.B.—Parties having claims against us will please present them forthwith, and persons indebted to the firm will please call and settle their accounts.

Cooper Bros.

IMPORTANT TO MINERS!

WOODHULL BROTHERS, of Little Cottonwood have opened an office at the

Elephant Store

For the purchase of

LEAD AND SILVER ORES

For which they will pay the highest price in CASH.

Ores to be located in the city in lots of not less than ten tons. Samples for examination and assay will be promptly attended to, and further information obtained by applying to John Cunningham, Elephant Store, Salt Lake City.

WOODHULL BROS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

U. C. R. R.

MAY-DAY

EXCURSION TRAINS!

SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY,

APRIL 30th, MAY 2nd and 3rd,

Splendid Chance for Schools!

CHILDREN from 5 to 15 years old, to

OGDEN and RETURN

FOR

ONE DOLLAR.

Teachers and Parents in attendance, ONLY TWO DOLLARS.

When parties wish, we will charter Trains or single Coaches, by special arrangement.

Apply early, so that arrangements can be made to accommodate all. Those who delay may, in the rush, be disappointed.

JOS. A. YOUNG,

SUPERINTENDENT.

Z. C. M. I.

MINERS!

TRAVELERS

MINERS!

Will find a FULL STOCK of everything necessary for their profession and comfort in the Departments of

of

Co-operative Mercantile Inst'n,

BLANKETS, RUBBER DO., HEAVY CLOTHING, UNDER GARMENTS, OVER SHIRTS, WHITE SHIRTS, RUBBER BOOTS, KIP BOOTS, ETC., ETC.

GROCERIES!

Bacon, Hams, Fish, Sugar, Syrups, Honey, Yeast Powder, Soda, Saleratus, Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Etc., Etc., Etc.

TOOLS.

SHOVELS, PICKS, PANS, ETC.

LIQUORS!

An Immense Stock! An Immense Stock!

We invite all to call and examine

H. B. CLAWSON, SUPT.

Z. C. M. I.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT!

Mrs. COLEBROOK

RETURNS her thanks to her numerous patrons for the liberal support she has received during the past 18 years and begs to inform them that she has refitted her establishment, East Temple St., and has made arrangements with several Eastern Importing Houses for a constant supply of the latest Parisian styles of Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, etc. at REDUCED PRICES.

LADIES OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

Reference: H. B. Clawson, Esq., Supt. Z.C.M.I.

113 1st.

JAMES COULT

WISHES to inform the public that he is on hand to do

WHITWASHING AND PLASTERING

Short Notice and Reasonable Terms.

Orders can be left at W. HARRISON'S Tin Store, West side East Temple Street, or at J. COULT'S residence, near the 11th Ward Meeting House.

d120-1m

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

JOE SIMMONS, PROPRIETOR "REVERE HOUSE SALOON,"

Is receiving daily, Fresh Oysters direct from Baltimore. Also Fish, Peas, Calves Tongues, Old English and Scotch Ale and Porter, Brewer, Remus & Co.'s celebrated Ale, Waggoner's Ale and Lager Beer, Golden Crown Cigars, Premium Fine Cut Tobacco, in fact, to speak seriously you must call and see and taste for yourself.

d174-1f

UNITED STATES

INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS!

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Salt Lake City, April 14, 1870.

The Annual List of Excise Taxes, including Income, for the year 1869, and Special Taxes for 1870, has been received from the Assessor of the District of Utah and have become due and payable.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To the tax payers of Salt Lake County, in the District aforesaid, that WILLIAM H. BIRK, Deputy Collector, of the First Division, will be at the Collector's Office, opposite the Townsman's House, in said county, to receive Taxes, of Annual List, on the 15th and including the 25th day of April, 1870, and if the said Taxes are not paid according to the provisions of law, five per cent, will be added, with costs, and the same will be collected by distraint and sale.

O. J. HOLLISTER,

d121-10 COLLECTOR.

Utah Central Railroad

T. & W. TAYLOR

Have a choice lot of

CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, BLANKETS, ETC., ETC.

Which they offer on reasonable terms, and orders properly drawn up on the Utah Central Railroad bond account.

d106-1m

UTAH CENTRAL!

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE,

SIX DOORS WEST OF THE THEATRE

I have opened a first-class

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE

and will sell as cheap as anyone.

Wanted.

Co-operative and Utah Central Paper

I am prepared to furnish parties with UPPE or PIC-NIC on Short Notice.

d116-1f

CHEAP CASH STORE!

HAVING bought out a stock of goods at very low rates I am determined that the people shall have the benefit of the bargain. I have placed the same in the hands of Mr. JOHN ALFORD, opposite the Salt Lake House.

Call and buy Cheap

CLOTHING, GROCERIES, ETC.

Look for the sign of the CHEAP CASH STORE, Main Street.

d12-1m