

MARRIAGE, MORALITY AND VIRTUE.

In a recent number of the New York *Tribune* an article appears under the title of "The Foes of Wedlock," which sets forth some plain truths in forcible language. The writer starts out by saying that "if it be true, as we continually hear it reported, that the marriage institution is coming into bad repute, that young men avoid it, that an increasing number of those who do not avoid it cease to respect its laws and purposes and undermine its foundations while they support its superstructure, it is worth while to ask what there is in our modern views and practices to encourage such a state of things." He then proceeds to give the explanation commonly rendered for the decrease of marriages, namely: that the extravagant habits of life in the East are such that young people cannot afford to marry. But, in relation to this point he says:

"Most of those who practice celibacy on the pretext of economy are those persons who could afford very well to marry if they would be content to begin life with simple, honest, wholesome comfort, to be increased as life went on. But they must have everything at once. They must start where their parents left off. They must dash away at top speed, with horns blowing, streamers flying and the eyes of their fashionable friends looking admiringly on. It is not thrift or foresight. It is simply vanity. They love their pleasure too much to forego any portion of it for the satisfaction of matrimony."

He names extravagance as the grand foe of wedlock. Extravagance has its cause and that cause is the love of pleasure. That is a predominant feature, at present, in eastern society. Matrimony stands in the way of such pleasure as society craves. His remarks on this subject are such that at the risk of making our article too lengthy we copy them. They give us a graphic picture of the views which prevail in society East, and the causes which operate to produce the horrible results against which every right feeling man and philanthropist must utter his indignant protest.

"Matrimony," he says, "restricts freedom; it limits the range of desire; it divides the purse; it diminishes the means of indulgence; it involves thought for others; it implies care; it suggests self-restraint and denial; all very unpleasant things for young hearts to contemplate. There are delights to be given up, and things undelightful to be accepted. * * * Child-birth is painful. It mars beauty; it destroys bloom; it takes away the softness of the flesh; it renders the wife less attractive to the eye than the mistress was. The mother must stay at home in the nursery instead of going to the opera, the theatre, or the ball. She must watch her children when she had rather drive with her husband, and must hear them cry when she would infinitely prefer hearing him read or talk. Children are expensive, too; the more of them there are, the fewer bronzes and pictures. There must be the fewer laces and jewels, the fewer cloaks and hats, the fewer dinners, and suppers, and merry-makings. And so child-birth is avoided if possible by honest means, but these failing, by means dishonest. The poor find the door steps of the rich a convenient substitute for foundling hospitals where these do not exist. The rich find other less cruel means of delivering themselves from an incubance which interferes with the enjoyment of their existence. These enjoyments have the effect to render distasteful the duties and cares of married life. They prevent young people from entering into wedlock, and they tempt them, having entered in, to abuse it."

Can there be any surprise entertained at the hatred with which the institutions of Utah are assailed, when the above is a true description of the popu-

lar feeling on the subject of matrimony in the metropolitan city of the Union? There can be no real sympathy between society thus described and that which exists here. There is no common ground upon which their members can meet. They are separated by an impassable gulf. Yet if we were in this condition, we would be popular. If the views of matrimony prevailed here which prevail in the East, and we carried them out, the people of Utah would be deemed worthy of favor and be thought fit associates for their fellow-citizens not of their persuasion. But they are not, and what then? They are denounced; they are degraded; they are proscribed. They stand as a living, unyielding and uncompromising protest against such pernicious and damnable views and practices as the *Tribune* describes, and they must be removed. It is inconvenient; it is disagreeable to have such a society. Here virtue is fostered, matrimony is honored, the name of mother is prized as one of the holiest in the vocabulary of our language, and children abound; is it any wonder, then, that uncomfortable feelings arise in a society, the antipodes of this, when our name is mentioned or our example is alluded to? With us the element of passion is not come into honor. Stolen delights are not sought for; license is not indulged in; but the love of pleasure is bounded by a regard for principle and right. And we thank the Lord that it is so.

When one travels through our settlements, and sees the happiness and contentment which every where prevail, sees God honored, the institution of marriage respected and maintained, children growing up in innocence and purity far removed from the disgusting sights and examples too common elsewhere, and with correct conceptions of the nature of their existence, there is a feeling that should overmaster every other—that is, thankfulness to that Great Power who has, in His mercy, brought about such results.

The people of this Territory have had reason, thus far, to bless the institution of matrimony. It confronts crime; and criminal indulgences meet with no mercy at its hands. Society is kept pure, and vice is compelled to retreat before its healthy influence. The results which follow it here would follow it elsewhere, if it were properly honored and maintained; but woe betide any nation or people who disregard its claims, dishonor its provisions and violate the laws which it prescribes. Their downfall may be delayed; but it is, nevertheless, inevitable.

A SENSATIONAL DISPATCH.

By reference to the telegraphic dispatches in another column our readers will perceive that word has reached Chicago from Washington, that the House Committee on Elections have virtually decided against our Delegate, the Hon. W. H. Hooper, and, of course, in favor of the contestant for his seat as Delegate, McGrorty. We can not lend credence to the statement. We are not yet prepared to think that any Committee of the Congress of the United States have fallen so low, as this news, if true, would indicate. We know there are men who would seize any pretext, however contemptible, even as much so as the claim of this McGrorty, to do us injury; but we cannot believe that the House Committee on Elections would lend themselves to such infamous schemes. For their own sakes we hope so at any rate. But should the decision go against our Delegate, we feel disposed to view the matter very philosophically, and accept it as a blessing, though somewhat disguised. We believe we can perceive some advantages that will result to the Territory from such action,

should Congress be so lost to every claim of justice as to deprive Captain Hooper of his seat. But of these we need say nothing at present. Action on the part of the Committee and the House will prove whether the Washington specials' reports are correct, or not. We know that it is a very easy thing to get up a sensational telegram on any subject. We have known instances before now of whisky and a *douceur* performing wonders at Washington in manufacturing sensational dispatches with a view to influence public opinion against the "Mormons." From things which have come to our knowledge we have reason to conclude that McGrorty has had some such convenient tool—of whom there are any number among newspaper correspondents in that immaculate city—to spread such reports as he might deem desirable respecting his success, &c.

There is very little gratification experienced by those who gain any supposed advantage over us. They may value it as a great point achieved, and plume themselves accordingly; but we accept all such things, with such equanimity, and so fully believe that Divine Providence has so arranged it for some good purpose, that malice is deprived of its sting. The great incentive our enemies have to stimulate them in their nefarious schemes, is to do us despite. It is a great pleasure to them to see us annoyed; but, fortunately for us, we have such faith in the Power that presides over the destinies of nations and peoples, overruling everything, however unpropitious, for our good that this gratification is denied to them. Whichever way this election case may terminate, the result will bring us no chagrin. This is consolatory.

[Special to the Deseret Evening News.]

By Telegraph.

COLLIERS STRIKE AND RIOT IN BELGIUM!

THE WYOMING TERRITORY BILL!

CONGRESSIONAL!

LOCOMOTIVES FOR THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD!

HANCOCK ASSIGNED TO THE ATLANTIC DEPARTMENT!

THE UTAH CONTESTED ELECTION!

San Francisco, 27.—Sonora advises state that there is considerable excitement in Guaymas with regard to the location at that point of the terminus of the Southern Pacific railroad. A survey of the port has been ordered to be made. Gov. McCormick, of Arizona, is said to have called the attention of government to the importance of Sonora. Governor Pasqueira, of Sonora, is in correspondence with General McDowell, and it is believed a plan is maturing for annexation to the United States. The cotton crop of Sonora for the past year was a success.

Legal tenders 72½.
London, 27.—A strike has occurred among the operatives in the coal mines of Charlemon, Belgium. The malcontents assembled in a body and became riotous, and the troops were compelled to fire upon them. Many were killed and wounded. Quiet has been restored.

Florence.—The government is actively endeavoring to suppress brigandage. A large body of troops under General Pallavicini will commence operations immediately in the province of Naples.
Washington.—In the Supreme Court Black asked that an argument on the preliminary injunction bill, in the case of the state of Georgia against General Grant and others be heard. The Court declined, process not having been served on the counsel for military authorities and the General.

The Senate committee on territories will have the Wyoming territory bill called up at the earliest possible moment.

Senator Coles' bill, reorganizing circuit courts of the United States, provides that each court shall consist of a Judge who shall reside in the circuit and be called the circuit judge, who shall be appointed in the same manner and hold office by the same tenure, and receive the same compensation as

the district judge. The acts authorizing the district or supreme court judges to hold circuit courts are repealed.

The Secretary of the Treasury in reply to the resolution of the House, gives an account of the mode of printing government notes, and says fraud is impossible except with collusion with a great number of employees in the printing bureau and treasurer's office.

New York.—Senate.—The bill supplemental of the national currency act, was taken up, and Cattell spoke in support of the bill. After debate it was laid over, and the naval appropriation bill was taken up after an ineffectual effort to take up the Union Pacific railroad bill. Considerable discussion followed on the amendment striking out the provision to make the navy yard employees subject to the appointment of the President with the consent of the Senate, which was finally stricken out by 23 to 8, and the other amendment agreed to.

Naples.—Admiral Farragut has returned to Rome and will remain a few days to recruit his health, and then return to Constantinople.

Madrid, 27.—The Spanish Cortes has passed a bill granting indemnity to Great Britain for the seizure and detention of the vessel *Queen Victoria*.

London.—In the House of Lords this evening the question of the Alabama claims gave rise to some debate. Earl Russell made a speech in which he reviewed the relations of the two countries during the war of rebellion, and defended the policy pursued by him in the case of the *Alabama* and other confederate cruisers.

Washington.—House.—The morning hour was occupied in business appertaining to the District of Columbia.

Ashley, of Nevada, introduced a bill making agricultural scrip receivable in payment for pre-emption claims: referred.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the Senate communicating the President's veto to the bill amending the judiciary act, with the action of the Senate thereon. After some discussion the previous question was moved and the bill passed over the veto by a strict party vote, 112 against 34. The Speaker proclaimed that the bill had become law, notwithstanding the President's objections.

The conference report on the bill repealing the tax on certain manufactures was presented. Schenck explained its provisions. The House recedes from the disagreement to the Senate amendments with regard to drawbacks, and with reference to the tax on sales. The tax is to be on sales on all manufactures of \$5,000, except where specially provided for. The provision to guard against whiskey frauds is somewhat altered. The report was agreed to.

Boutwell offered a resolution, that after Monday the House will postpone action on all matters except questions relating to impeachment. The resolution provoked much discussion and elicited strong opposition. It was finally withdrawn, and the House adjourned.

New York.—The *Prima Donna* and *Magnet*, bound for California, are loading with locomotives and other material for the Central Pacific Railroad.

The association in Worcester, Mass., to aid in the formation of a colony in the west, is fully organized. Trustworthy agents are appointed to go west at an early period, select a favorable locality and purchase land for a large colony.

A special says the House postal committee report a bill to establish a line of American steamers from New York to Europe, and authorize the government to lend aid, in the way of a subsidy, for the construction of the vessels.

London, 27.—In the House of Commons last night, Lord Stanley gave notice that he would offer a resolution on Monday next that the consideration of reform in the Irish church establishment be left until next parliament.

New Orleans.—Gen. Buchanan has ordered an election in Louisiana for members of Congress, and for such State, municipal, and judicial officers as provided by the Constitution. The election, heretofore ordered on the new constitution, will be held at the same time.

Washington, 28.—The President has issued an order through Gen. Grant, assigning Hancock to the command of the Department of the Atlantic, with his headquarters at Washington.

New York.—A Havana special says that the President of the Tebantepec Railway Company has arrived there on his way to Mexico to complete arrangements for building that road.

Marochio, Maximilian's minister to Rome, has been imprisoned in the city