

**EVILS OF CHRISTENDOM-THEIR CORRECTION.**

Since the late war there has been a great increase of crime in every part of the Union. We scarcely take up a paper that does not contain some horrible account of crime that has been perpetrated in the neighborhood from whence it hails. Many editors cannot close their eyes to the recklessness which is becoming more and more manifest, and they comment freely upon the decline in public morals which is so apparent. For ourself we turn away sickened and disgusted from the perusal of the horrid details of crime of one kind and another which abound in the papers. We have thought that we could comment upon some of these cases; but when we have attempted to do so we have recoiled from the task, many of them being too revolting.

There is nothing pleasant to contemplate in society as at present organized in Christendom. The history of so-called christian civilization is one of misrule and oppression, of usurpation and crime. Virtue is derided and assailed, while vice is fostered and honored. The bold, the insolent and the reckless elbow their meeker and more modest and humble fellows out of the path; they take the upper seats, and their brazen effrontery appears to answer the purposes of life better than the qualities the cultivation of which the great Founder of the christian religion enjoined upon his followers. He said: "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth." The meek must look forward to the realization of this promise with faith; for in christendom, at present, the meek are pushed to the wall, and the proud, the litigious, the braggarts inherit the earth, and try to monopolize its good things. Meekness, as society is now organized in the world, does not pay. In fact, the whole of the christian virtues, which were so beautifully exemplified in the life of our Redeemer, are at a discount; they receive no encouragement. Viewed from a worldly standpoint they are an injury to their possessor, so they are generally discarded.

A man who can stand sufficiently aloof to exercise an unbiased judgment, can see more to admire in all the creations of God which he sees around him than in man. Possessed of godlike attributes, and placed at the head of creation, man has abused his power, degraded himself and brought innumerable evils upon himself and all his surroundings. Yet though the earth itself and the animal and vegetable kingdoms feel the effects of man's mismanagement and transgressions, they can all be viewed with more pleasure and satisfaction than man. He has sunk lower than they all; his condition is a more pitiable one than theirs.

There is a crying necessity for a change. The increase of crime must be checked. The evils which so plentifully abound must be eradicated. But how? By what means? Pseudo-Christianity has proved itself a grand failure. Failure is written upon every one of its features. It neither moulds men nor shapes society; but is itself fashioned and changed to suit the popular whim. Its ministers are not the mentors of the age; they are not in the vanguard. They pliantly follow in the rear, content to have their voices slavishly echo the dicta which society pronounces. It is time that another system should be introduced. It has been. We have already experienced many of the results which have attended its introduction.

What we witness in this Territory is but the beginning of the great revolution which will continue to progress until a thorough and radical change is effected. Already we see the good fruits which have been produced. The virtues which Jesus inculcated are honored, not so much as they will be; but still they are more respected than they were by our people while connected with their former systems. Even now the practice of those virtues does not interfere with a man's advancement, nor act as a check upon his prosperity. Crime and its kindred vices are comparatively unknown, and the description of the old poet most felicitously describes society as it exists here.

"Where spades grow bright, and idle words grow dull;  
Where jails are empty, and where barns are full;  
Where church paths are with frequent feet out-worn;  
Law court-yards weedy, silent and forlorn;  
Where doctors foot it, and where farmers ride;  
Where age abounds and youth is multiplied;  
Where these signs are, they clearly indicate  
A happy people and well-governed State."

**PERSONAL SKETCHES.**—The graphic and facetious sketches of the Members of the Territorial House of Representatives, which appear in another column of to-day's paper, will, doubtless, afford amusement to all our readers, and to none more than the honorable Members themselves. They are from the pen of a well-known correspondent, whose humorous style the most of our subscribers will readily recognize.

[Special to the Deseret Evening News.]

**By Telegraph.**

**PROPOSED ADMISSION OF ALABAMA.**

**DEBATE ON THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.**

**HABEAS CORPUS TO CONTINUE SUSPENDED IN IRELAND.**

**A PRUSSIAN JEW WRONGFULLY CAUSED TO BE ARRESTED BY AN AMERICAN CONSUL.**

Helena, M. T., 19.—Thermometer 48. Weather clear and pleasant.

Virginia City, 1 p. m., clear and pleasant, thermometer 51 above.

San Francisco.—Legal tenders 72.

Washington.—Senate.—Trumbull, from the committee on the judiciary, reported adversely to the bills for the more efficient government of the rebel States, which, he said, were rendered unnecessary by the recent amendment reported by the committee, providing that a majority of votes cast shall decide elections.

Wilson introduced a joint resolution, declaring that the reconstruction acts provided that the electors of each State should have the opportunity to vote freely, without restraint, fear or the influence of fraud, at the election for the ratification of the constitution; whereas, at the Alabama election the voters had not the opportunity to vote freely, without fear or the influence of fraud, owing to dismissal from employment, and the hostile and menacing attitude of combinations of persons; and, whereas, Congress is satisfied that the constitution of Alabama meets the approval of the majority of the qualified voters in the State, therefore, be it resolved that the constitution of Alabama is hereby declared to be in conformity with the provisions of the reconstruction act of March 2d, 1867, and said constitution is hereby approved; and whenever a legislature is elected under said constitution it shall ratify the 14th article of the constitution, and said State shall be admitted to representation in Congress in accordance with the laws of the country. Referred to the judiciary committee. Wilson said he should call it up at an early day, when he would make a statement of the outrages perpetrated in that State in violation of the right to vote without fear or restraint.

The Senate took up the resolution for the admission of Thomas of Maryland. After discussion, a vote was taken and the resolution for admission was rejected.

House.—Wilson reported a bill providing for the surrender of persons convicted of certain crimes. The bill provides that no person who has been duly arrested, tried and convicted of murder, piracy, arson, robbery or forgery shall be allowed to enter or remain in the United States; and authorizes the President, on the production of satisfactory proof that such a person has entered or is about to enter the United States, to cause such convict to be returned to the country where he was convicted. The bill passed.

The House proceeded to dispose of the amendments, fifty-nine in number, reported from the committee of the whole, on the legislative appropriation bill. The amendment adding twenty per cent. to the appropriations for the employes of each House was adopted. All the amendments were disposed of, and the bill passed.

The House went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill. The bill appropriates in the aggregate a little over thirty-three millions. Blaine moved to add a proviso that no new commission be issued in any regiment except to those who by law are entitled to the appointment of second lieutenants by graduation at West Point; but the provision is not to be construed to deprive any officer whatever from promotion that may be opened by the occurrence of vacancies. The proviso gave rise to considerable discussion. Logan and Washburne opposing it on the ground of favoritism to West Point cadets. Schenck opposed it as being an attempt to legislate generally in an appropriation bill. The amendment was adopted by 54 to 43. Further discussion ensued, and Blaine said the proviso had been inserted after consultation with General Grant. Butler said, as one of the members of the committee on appropriations, he did not wish to be made responsible for the proviso. He wished to wash his hands of it, and thought the country had fallen on evil times when the army could be cut up or cut down at the request of any officer. The army had been put in the hands of the representatives of the people, and the last man who ought to influence those representatives, as to the strength of the army, was the General. Such a precedent might hereafter prove fatal to the liberties of the country. Blaine hoped it would not be considered derogatory in the first officer of the army to recommend a reduction in the military force. Butler asked where, in the constitution the General of the army is found to have the right to recommend anything to Congress. Blaine said he was not speaking of the constitution. If the General recommended an increase of the military force there might be some ground for jealousy and sensitiveness; but when he recommended a reduction he could see no cause for alarm. Finally the discussion closed and the committee proceeded to other portions of the bill.

A resolution was adopted asking the President to communicate all the correspondence relative to conferring the brevet rank of General on Sherman; also relative to the establishment of a new military district.

Madison, Wis.—The Democratic state convention nominated Chas. Dunn for Chief Justice, and E. H. Ellis, for Associate Justice; also the delegates to the national convention and the presidential electors. The delegates are instructed to vote as a unit.

Washington.—A naval court martial has sentenced Captain Collins to suspension from rank and duty for three years, receiving the pay of a captain on the retired list, and to be publicly reprimanded, for the loss of the steamer *Sacramento*. Lieutenant commander Bache, the navigating officer of the *Sacramento*, has a similar sentence, only one instead of three years. The Secretary of the navy has approved the sentence.

A delegation from the city council of Baltimore to-day presented to the President resolutions from that body complimentary to him.

Havana, 19.—News has been received that the Congress of New Grenada has assembled at Bogota and declared Senator Gutierrez President of the Republic.

London.—The House of Commons has passed the bill to continue the suspension of the *habeas corpus* in Ireland.

The leading members of the liberal party propose to give a farewell dinner to Minister Adams.

Sir George Shreeve, Judge of the court of Queen's Bench, died to-day.

Advices from Lisbon represent that political agitation in Portugal continues. The new government is very unpopular, and tumults are reported in various parts of the country.

Private advices from Brazil state that the government has issued a general conscription order to provide for reinforcements for the army in Parana.

Berlin.—In the Prussian House of Deputies yesterday, the government was asked to explain why the United States Consul at Jerusalem was allowed to procure the arrest of one Morkuo, a Jewish subject of Prussia, with whose ward, a young girl, the American consul had sought to elope, also whom, after the guardian had been thrown in to prison to facilitate the attempt, the Prussian consul at Jerusalem refused to demand as a subject of Prussia for protection.

The case excites much feeling among the Jews, who regard it as involving rights and privileges similar to those violated in the Mortara affair at Rome, and represent the outrage as an insult to Prussia. The finance minister replied that the German consul at Jerusalem is a federal and not a Prussian representative, and application for recalculation must be made to the Chancellor of the North German Confederation.

The Paris *Temps* says that twenty persons were arrested at the second performance of Victor Hugo's drama, *Ruy Blas*, at the Odeon.

Vienna.—The members of the royal family of Hanover and a number of their adherents met at a private banquet in this City recently, and it is reported that the king, in a speech, assured the company that he would soon return home and resume his seat on the throne of Hanover in spite of Prussia.

Florence.—A report is current that the French Government has detailed a frigate to watch the movements of Farragut's fleets at the east end of the Mediterranean.

Raleigh.—The convention is engaged in discussing the suffrage question. The majority report is very liberal in extending the suffrage to all males of 21 years; the minority insist on disfranchising the whites to some extent.

Charleston.—Thus far the convention has adopted eighty sections of the constitution. It is thought it will adjourn in about two weeks.

Lenton.—Resolutions withdrawing the consent of Jersey to the 14th Constitutional amendment have passed the Senate, 11 to 7.

Dublin.—Pigot, of the Dublin Irishman has been convicted of publishing treasonable and seditious libels.

New York, 20.—The *Herald's* Madrid special says that information from the provinces show that the leaders of the Carlisle party have effected a revolution against Queen Isabella in the north. Their adherents have taken arms in considerable numbers in Navarree, and skirmishes have taken place in the city of Navarree. The Queen's officers are maintaining their allegiances. A few persons were wounded during the tumult. The movement appears to have been the result of a deliberate and well planned organization. The police have found documentary evidences already, and 3,000 copies of revolutionary placards addressed to the people of Spain, headed with a wood cut likeness of the eldest son of Don Juan, who is styled Charles the seventh of Spain. This young gentleman is second cousin of Queen Isabella and grandson of Don Carlos who resisted her accusation to the throne.

Havana.—Nassau dates to the 13th say that the blacks had held a mass meeting and openly criticised the government charging it with inability to extricate the colony from the financial difficulties, which they charge to the extravagant measures of the colonial government. The whites are loyal, but feel uneasy at the prospect.

Montreal.—There was intense excitement over the departure of the Canadian Papal Zouaves for Rome; special services were held in Notre Dame cathedral. Over twenty thousand persons assembled at the depot.

New York.—A Washington special says that Sherman's letter courteously indicates his preference for service outside Washington.

Tallahassee.—The Convention declared Billings, Saunders, Pearce and Richardson ineligible for the seats vacant. Billings, by permission, defended his claim to eligibility in a violent speech. Excitement ran high. Billings declared his ability to control the negro vote. The lobby was crowded with white and colored auditors, who manifested little interest for the overthrow of the delegates. The minority report, defending the eligibility of the members in question, was presented but not adopted. The Convention has adjourned. There was considerable disturbance after the adjournment, one man was shot, several parties were arrested by the police.

Gen. Meade has gone to Atlanta. It is believed the Convention will now proceed to consummate legitimate business.

**LOCAL ITEMS.**

**THEATRICAL.**—The bill for this evening is more than usually rich in mirth-provoking material. "The Writing on the Wall," has a great deal of comedy in it for a melo-drama. "Somebody Else" is a capital farce.

**SEVENTH'S LECTURES.**—Yesterday evening Drs. Roberts and Clinton and Elder Ezra T. Benson profitably occupied the time, the principal subject discussed being dietetics.