

Municipal Election!

PEOPLE'S TICKET:

For Mayor,
DANIEL H. WELLS.

For Aldermen,
HENRY W. LAWRENCE,
SAMUEL W. RICHARDS,
ALONZO H. RALEIGH,
LE GRAND YOUNG,
ALEXANDER C. PYPER.

For Councilors,
ROBERT T. BURTON,
ISAAC GROO,
THEODORE MCKEAN,
WILLIAM S. GODBE,
JOHN SHARP,
PETER NEBEKER,
THOMAS JENKINS,
GEORGE J. TAYLOR,
HEBER P. KIMBALL.

For City Recorder,
ROBERT CAMPBELL.

For City Treasurer,
PAUL A. SCHETTLER.

For City Marshal,
JOHN D. T. McALLISTER.

NEW YORK MORALS.

In a correspondence, to the Chicago Tribune, dated at Boston, by "Homo," a number of startling truths respecting the condition of affairs in New York City, are very plainly told. According to this statement New York is a great maelstrom of vice and infidelity—a modern Gomorrah, where self-indulgence and emasculated religion reign. He is exceedingly severe on the ministers, calling them by name and holding up their defects to public gaze. Respecting Beecher, who preaches in Brooklyn, he thinks that if he could pass his nights for awhile watching through the streets, with the leprosy victims of sin, he might be seized with a grand, grim earnestness and be able to utter the soundest truths in a terrible honesty of clear conviction. "Instead of this, he puts his soul into a novel, and sells the novel for thirty thousand dollars to the Ledger."

About Theodore Tilton, the editor of the Independent, he remarks: "Instead of dealing great blows at the falseness and vice of the age, through the clear utterances of honest religious convictions, Mr. Tilton fills his stage with sham orthodoxies in the rear, and in the front represents good sentiments and politics."

"Dr. Chapin," he adds, "has never broken out of the limits of well paid duty. He has sold sermons and lectures, as Beecher and all the rest do; never has he preached the gospel to the poor."

Dr. Adams, the Presbyterian preacher, comes in for his share also. He says:

Under the richly decorated ceiling of the Madison avenue conventicle, you may even see, just in clean raiment smiling generously upon the smiling parson. We improve upon the method of Paul, who made men tremble; we charm them with the agreeable manners and fine eloquence, fine though cheap, of our scented and gloved apostles. What the Episcopal churches are, as a rule, in respect of speaking directly and with force to the people, need not be told. In New York they are little better than religious theaters. It is the thing with all fashionable people to attend an Episcopal church. And the wide-spread of unreality and formalism in religion builds up these churches amazingly. They are thronged by young men whose god is enthroned in the organ loft, if in fact they look for a divinity any further than to the gay girl in the next pew.

These are unpalatable and stinging words, and none the less because they are true. While the preachers seek for popularity, and value the praise of the world higher than they do men's souls and the approval of Heaven, the evils of which he complains will not disappear.

While ministers are dependent upon their congregations for a salary, it is not likely they are going to endanger its continuance by finding fault with them or reproving them. Their aim is to tickle their ears, to flatter them, to add their eloquence to the other influences which operate upon them that make them believe they are secure and are on the high-road to Heaven. The devil never invented a better plan to delude mankind and to make them his willing victims, than he did when he put it into their hearts to have a hireling ministry. Such a ministry will lead any community that fosters it by a short and easy path to destruction. Jesus taught his disciples a different plan. They were to be dependent on God alone; they were to trust in Him for the supply of their wants.

Speaking about traveling in the city passenger cars he says, the conductor "will push you inside and ram you down front; but inside you will not stay long, if you are at all sensitive as to who blows his breath in your face. It seems as if every sixth man were rotten within; and it were impossible to stand in a close crowd without having your nose held to the mouth of a stink-pot."

He continues:

The wickedness of New York no one pretends to deny. It is a city of moral filth and spiritual decay. You learn that a fine house in a good location is to let at a very low rent, for the simple reason that next door is a brothel. New York is horrible in the indulgence of the basest of appetites. Tens of thousands of men go that road alone in the company of women to whom dress and pleasure mean corruption. The aristocracy of New York is not an aristocracy of wealth, but of self-indulgence. The ambition of the young bloods is not to have plenty of money, but to riot with money or without, in gilded sinks of iniquity. And these gentlemen of the metropolis, whose blood grows fouler every day, are as well pleased with themselves as the proudest lords of the proudest aristocracy in the world. Nowhere can you see faces baser and more insolent than you may see in Fifth avenue. The unceasing scramble for gain, and horrid squabble of half-mad scoundrels, fill the whole stage of life in New York. Selfishness is the law, and success the gospel, of the millions whose noise fills the day here, as it were, with the groan of an earth-demon. Nobody cares, nobody hears, if any voice is raised but the voice of the market, and the song of pleasure.

It is with no feeling of pleasure that we publish these extracts. They can only give pain, because every man who reads them and has any acquaintance with New York, cannot but acknowledge that they are too true. Yet who gives himself any concern about the condition of society in that city? It is holy, pure and true in the eyes of its ministers, and if they could, they would have all pattern after her. A crusade against Utah, to regulate her institutions and to bring her morals to the standard of New York, would suit a certain limited, but noisy class in the country. But while they are exercised about a society of which they know nothing, and of the good order and purity of which they have no conception, a condition of things, such as is described by "Homo," is suffered to exist and to bear its dreadful fruits unchecked in the metropolitan city of the nation. Surely hypocrisy and sham can receive no more severe commentary than this.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

THE PRESIDENT AND GRANT CORRESPONDENCE!

ENGLAND INTERFERING AGAINST CANADA!

A GATE BLOWN UP AND THE TELEGRAPH LINES CUT BY FENIANS, AT CORK!

A NEGRO RIOT IN SAVANNAH!

A MONTH'S IMPRISONMENT FOR KILLING A MAN IN A PRIZE FIGHT!

GREYAN NEWS!

Senate, 4.—Cragin presented a petition from the citizens of Colorado asking admission as a State. After some miscellaneous matter, the bill regulating the tenure of certain offices was taken up. Pending the question, Sumner's motion to except the special agent

of the State Department was discussed. Sumner advocated it, Buckalow and Patterson opposed it. When the morning hour had expired the reconstruction bill was taken up. Williams spoke in support of the bill.

House.—Arnell offered a resolution reciting outrages committed by an organization known as the Kuklux Klan in Tennessee, and instructing the committee on the Freedmen's Bureau to take measures for its immediate suppression. The House proceeded to consider the bill concerning the rights of American citizens abroad. Butler suggested a substitute for the bill, declaring the right of expatriation by voluntary act, and that every naturalized citizen, whether at home or abroad, is entitled to all the protection which the Government can afford. Other amendments were offered and the bill was debated by several members until the expiration of the morning hour, when the bill for the forfeiting of the Southern Railroad lands was taken up. After a lengthy debate the matter was informally dropped. Several executive communications, including one from the Secretary of War, transmitting the correspondence between Grant and the President in reference to the Secretary of War, were received. On motion of Stevens they were referred to the Reconstruction Committee; being first read for the information of the House, and listened to with unusual interest. The Southern Railroad bill was then resumed, and finally the motion to recommit the bill was reconsidered without final action.

Washington.—Stanton, in a letter transmitting the correspondence between Grant and the President, says he has had no correspondence with the President since the 12th of August last; that he has discharged the duties of the War Office without either personal or written communication with the President. No orders have been issued from the department in the name of the President. Grant's letters to the President, dated Jan. 25th, requests the President to give instructions, which, previously had been given verbally, not to obey any order from Stanton, unless he knew it came from the President. Grant says "I was compelled to ask for these written instructions in consequence of many gross misrepresentations affecting my personal honor, being circulated through the press purporting to come from the President, in conversations which occurred either with him privately, in his office, or in cabinet meeting. What is written admits of no misunderstanding. In view of the misrepresentation referred to, it will be well to state the facts in the case. Some time after I assumed the duties of Secretary of War, *ad interim*, the President asked my views as to the course Stanton would have to pursue, in case the Senate should not concur in his suspension, to obtain possession of the office. My reply was in substance, that Stanton would have to appeal to the courts to reinstate him, illustrating my position by citing the grounds I had taken in the case of the Baltimore police commissioners. In that case I did not doubt the right of Governor Swann to remove the old commissioners and appoint their successors; as the old commissioners had refused to give up, however, I contended that there was no resource left but to appeal to the court. Finding the President desirous of keeping Stanton out of office, whether sustained in his suspension or not, I stated that I would look particularly into the tenure of office bill, and if I should change my mind in this particular case, I would inform him of the fact. Subsequently, on reading the tenure of office bill closely, I found that I could not, without violation of the law, refuse to vacate the office the moment Stanton was reinstated by the Senate, even though the President ordered me to remain, which he never did. Taking this view of the subject, and learning on Saturday 11th, that the Senate had taken up the subject of Stanton's suspension, after some conversation with General Sherman and the members of my staff, in which I stated that the law left me no discretion as to the action I should take if Stanton should be reinstated, and I intended to inform the President, I went to the President for the sole purpose of making my decision known, and I did make it known. In this, I fulfilled the promise made in our last preceding conversation on the subject. The President, however, instead of accepting my views as to the requirements of the tenure of office bill, contended that he had suspended Stanton under authority given by the constitution, and that I could not be governed by the act. I said, the law is binding on me until set aside by a competent tribunal. An hour was thus con-

sumed, each reiterating his views on the subject, until, as it was getting late, the President said he would see me again. A doubt never entered my mind about the President fully understanding my position, namely: If the Senate refused to concur in the suspension of Mr. Stanton, my powers as Secretary of War, *ad interim*, would cease." General Grant then refers to some talk about appointing Governor Cox, of Ohio, Secretary of War, &c. Then refers to what took place at a cabinet meeting, and says the President gave his version of the conversation above alluded to, stating that it was his understanding that Grant would hold the office until removed by the courts, or would resign to allow another Secretary to be installed.

Grant, after hearing the President through, stated the conversation as given above, and in no wise admitted the correctness of the President's statement of the conversation. The President indorsed on Grant's letter the written order not to obey orders issued by Stanton, unless it was known that such orders were authorized by the President. Grant replies that under the law and customs of the War Department, while Stanton's authority was not countermanded, it would be satisfactory evidence that any orders issued from the department by the authority of the President are authorized by the Executive. The President replies to this letter, January 31st, positively declaring that Grant gave a distinct understanding that he would retain his position in the War office, or in the event that he should conclude it to be his duty to surrender the office to Stanton, he would return the office to the President, and prior to the Senate's decision in the case, so as to enable the President to designate some other man. The entire correspondence is quite lengthy and bitter.

Paris.—The debate regulating the press continued, and Minister Rouher made a speech urging the passage of the law. He said he was unwilling to oppose liberal tendencies, but the empire and people alike demand some restraint on the press. A clause of the bill, abolishing the preliminary license to publish, was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Vienna.—The *Debat*, a semi-official journal, says England has requested the European powers to stop removing fugitives from Canada.

It is reported that the Pope is willing to resume negotiations with Austria for revising the concordat.

London.—The last dispatches from Abyssinia represent the prospects of the expedition to be favorable. The army is well supplied.

No marine disasters are yet reported from the recent storm.

The Italian finance minister will place 440,000,000 livres, of the Italian loan, to be negotiated in this market.

Cork.—One of the gates of the city was undermined last night, and blown up. At the same time all the telegraph lines into the city were cut. The prompt action of the police prevented further demonstrations. Several arrests were made.

Florence.—The *Navine*, newspaper, asserts that no negotiations are pending for a new convention between France and Italy. Menabrea prefers the September treaty. Garibaldi has written an eloquent and enthusiastic letter to Farragut and congratulates the United States on encouraging, by the presence of the American fleet, the national aspirations of Italy.

Washington.—House.—The judiciary committee meets on Friday, and will commence an investigation into the charges against Judge Field. The committee intend to examine the matter thoroughly, and a large number of witnesses are summoned. It is said Field's friends are endeavoring to hush the matter up.

The library committee instructed the chairman to report a bill for international copyright. The provisions are very liberal, securing the right to authors in general. Schenk thinks he will be able to report the new internal revenue bill in about two weeks. The committee are holding night sessions.

A dispatch, said to be official, has been received, stating that Senor Pugal, who is negotiating the sale of Samana Bay, is acting on his own account, and the Dominican Government will not be responsible for what he does.

Savannah.—A large negro meeting was held in the African church to-day, and disturbance commenced outside by disorderly negroes resisting the police. The negroes drew their pistols and the riot became general. Several negroes and two of the police were wounded. The rioters are now dispersed, but much excitement prevails.

St. Louis.—Patsy Reardon, who killed