THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH,-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1866.

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of our EAditions, they musd be forioarded to a
THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 186

## The Phllosophy of Crime <br> Whes philosophers begin to speculate about

 the origin and laws of crime, they involve of their favorite questions is, whether there is, in fact, such a thing as human conscience,and if they settle that affirmatively, they then go on to dispute whether conscience is innate or acquired. The Scriptures tell us that man is desperately wicked, and inclined to evil as
the sparks fly upward. The authority of the the sparks fly upward. The authority of the first problem of the moralists, namels, whether crime is natural or not. There can be no
doubt in the mind of a Christian that all men doubt in the mind of a Christian that all men
are diaposed to sin by inheritance. ADASs are dlaposed to sin by inheritance. ADAs
and Evk, though reported to have bees created in perfection, were sediced by the
Devil, and fell from their high estate. They Devil, and fell from their high estate. They
were forthwith turned out of Paradise were forthwith turned out of Paradise
and left under the dominion of Satag. All their descendants have partaken of the effects
of their disobedience to the Divine law, and human nature, ever since, has been prone to iniquity.
But ADAs and Eve went out of the Garden of Eden with a painful sense of their
disloyalty to God and His law ; and that sense of wrong, and moral suffering under it, has been impartod and bequeathed to all their
posterity. And it is that hereditary sensiposterity. And it is that hereditary sensi-
bility, mental and moral, in consequence ot bility, mental and moral, in consequence of
any violation of the religious code, which any violat
constitutes
science.
From this follows one very obvious con-
cusion, and that is, that la the degree that We edacate conscience, according to the re-
vealed will of God, we restrain men from the so far as they prohibit cruelty, mjustice, and violence, are only declaratory of the Decalogue. They are merely designed to enforce,
by temporal direction and sanction, the comby temporal direction and sazation, the com-
mands of the Divine Lawgiver. Bat the mere knowledge of law is not always sumf-
cient to secure obedience to it. The heart of the subject must be brought into harmony
with it to the fullest possible extent. When any one is required to obey a particular precept, especialy if tatat precept is in direct
opposition to his natural proclivities, he needs to be convinced of its reasonableness and its fitness to secure his own wellare. Human Personal rel:gion should be foanded on gratitude alone. Every man's love of God and re-
spect tor God's law should be built altogether on a flial sense of God's parental love. But human selfashness has, too oiten, much more to child's affection for a forgiving and indulgent taiker.
Eut, nevertheless, crime in this worid can
only be effecually restrained by an intelligent only be effecually restrained by an intelligent
and sincere religious faith. Our criminal laws, and magistrates, and police, and prisons,
and gibbets, may exercise a certain measure and gibbets, may exercise a certain measure
of restraint on the evil passions and disposi-
tions of mankind. But they cannot entirely prevent crime. They do not reach down to the moral depths of human nature. They do
not impress and control the conselence of men. They deter from violence by fear of
temporal inconvenience and suffering. that is all. When the human soul bas no
other restraint trom sin, no sense of responsiother restraint trom sin, no sense of responsi-
bility beyond this Hie, human laws and punishmenta fall in their effect
There can be no doubt, we think, that the
fend who muddered the DEABIKa family is an infdel or an atheist. He oither believed that there is no God, or that, if there is a God, He has no concern avout the creatures of thls is, that he came into tuís sphere of being like brute. Thus estimating will own life, a
naturally cared very litule for the live he natarally cated very little for the lives of his
fellow-creatures. follow-creatures. The step from a wrong
conception of bis own nature and existonce to thit of a false valuation of the natare and existonce of other human beipgs, was
quite short. He probably thought no more of killing a man or woman
or chilld, than he thought of killing a dog or a snake. We would not excite any commiseally put himself beyond the pale of human of hisawful crime, enlorce the doctrine that a sound religlous morality is the only sure
basis of civil society, and the most effectual protection agains, the commission of capital
offense. An eminent English divine has truly and eloquently sald: "That to exthonguish quite a different thing in the eyes of a skeptie from what it is in those of a Obristian. Wiverting the course of a little more than called blood; it li merely lessening the num bee by one of many millions of fugitive,
contemptible creatures. The Christian sees In the same event an accountable
beling cut off from a state of probation and hurried, perhaps ungrepprod, finto that inexorable sentence, which is to Ax hlm
$\left[\begin{array}{l}\text { forever in an unalterable condition of fellecity } \\ \text { or woe. The former perceives in death }\end{array}\right.$ nothligg but its physical ilcoumatances; the
latter is impressed with the magaitude of ite nothing but its physical circumstances; the
istter is impresed with the magaitude of te
monal consequences. It is the moral relation moral consequences. It Is the moral relation
which man la supposed to bear to a superior
power, the awful power, the awful Idea of accountablity, the
induence whtel actions are concelved to have upon hls eternal
destiny, more then destiny, more than any superiority of intal-
lectual powers abstracted from these considelectual powers abstracted from these conside-
rations, which inveat him with such mysterious grandeur, and constltute the frem
guard on the sanctuary of human life."

Some Potin ts in Mr. Stephens' Testimony. Thrbe ard aome points in the testimony of
Mr. ALexasdise Stephans before the ReMr. ALex ANDEB STEPHBNB before the Re-
conastruction Committee worthy of comment. He testifes emphatically to the industry and general good conduct of the freedmen. He says that they are generally at work, and
that their behavior is "much better than the most hopefal looked for." So much for predictions that the freed black man would not work, and would become a vagrant. Mr. Staphens thinks that the Southern
people still adhere to their belief in the people still adhere to their belief in the
abstract right of secession, but that they would never again attempt to exercise it to the extent of inaugurating war. This change of optinion as to the policy of seekling to
carry out their views by force he ascribes carry out their views by foree he ascribes
mainly to the operations of the war among minly to the operations of the war among vidual rigbts of person and property by their
own authorities. The wrongfuiness of atown authorilies. The wrongfulness of at-
tempting to overthrow a free, representative empting to overthrow a free, representative
Government by force dos not seem to be ern people generally.
Upon the point of suffrage and representa-
tion Mr. STEPEENs is quite emphatic. The people- that is, the white poople-of Georgia. he thinks, would neither be willing to bestow
the right of suffrage upoa the negroes, nor, on the other hand, to exclude them from the basis of representation; and if the proposition were made to the State, as a condition precedent to the admission of ber representa-
tives in Congress, either that suffrage should be conferred upon the colored population, or
that they should be excluded from the basis that they should be excluded from the basis
of representation, he thinrs such a proposition would and should be rejected. That is to say, Georgia proposes to disfrauchise
nearly one-half of her whole population as nearly one-anif or her whole popuation as yet to augment her representation in Con-
gress and in the Electoral College by countgress and in the Electoral College by count-
ing in this same disfranchised popula-
ion. To show the monstrous character this proposition, we shanll adduce a few figures and institute some comparisons. Mr.
STEPEENS testifles that the present voting population of Georgia is 80,000 . This is vidently a liberal estimate, but we will ac
cept it. Her representation in Congress, under the apportionmentation of in Congress,
unt, as in that apportionment only seven. Bat, as in that apportionment only three-
finhs of the colored populauon-then slaveswiths of the colored populauon-then slaves-
were counted, while now, as tree men, the whole number would be counted, another
Congressman would be added to the Georgia delegation, making eight. However, we will take seven as the standard. Eighty thousand
voters in Georgia, then, are to be represented oters in Georgia, then, are to be represented
by seven Congressmen. New Jersey, last fall, polled over 132,000 votes, yet she has but fioe representatives. According to the Georgia
rate ahe ought to have eleven. Hence, each reconstructed Rebel in Georgia, according to
STEPEENE ${ }^{\prime}$ plan, would wield more than Stephens' plan, would wield more than
wice the power in Congress of a loyal citize twice the power
of New Jersey.
Iowa, in 1864, polled over one hundred and
hirty-six thousand votes. She has six repreentatives. According to the Georgia rate she Hence Georgia is to have twice the power pecifle, eleven voters in Georgla will wield a much power as twenty-six voteres in Iowa.
Take our own State. Pennsylvania polled in 1864 over 572,000 votes. She has twenty four representatives.
According to the Georgia rate she ought to bave ffity-two I In other words, eleyen voteri in Georgia are to have as much influence in all national aflairs as twenty-three voters in
Pennsylvania.
We need not pursue these comparison Wrther. They show that Mr. Stephens plan of reconstruction is one wh.
and never ought to be aceepted.
There are only two more points in this tes
timony to which we will allude. timony to which we will allude. In reply to
the questlon, whether he was to be understoo as holding the opinion that the Government bad no constitutional power to exact conditlons precedent to the restoration of polltical
power to the lately rebellious States? Mr STEPmexs replied that such was his opinion. In reply to the further question, whetber h
held the same opinion respecting the const1tutional amendment abolishing slavery? be sald that he did. This, It will be seen, opens
the door to the fature repudiation of the the door to the fature repudiation or the
amendment by the Soothern States, although Mr. Steparess took oceasion to avow his beHeet that sald
good falth.
Mr. STzpHikxs claims in his testimony that
mediately mmediately upon the cessation of the war
the rebellious States were entitled to resum their old relations and claim all of their old rights under the Constitition. In otber
words, a State may secede, rebel, wage war, words, a State may secede, rebel, wage war,
joln a foreign power, exert tita atmost endea vors to overthrow the Goverament, and yet back into the full enioyment of all its forme ighta. This may be good doctrine for Rebels, but it certainly would be a premuum upon
rebellion and civil war suck as no ivilized
conamunity would be justilled in offerring.

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 Eacigural address beforo the University ofthose who are so constantly atlention by
those who are so constantly athention by
What they call a "practical" edacation for is this, that the true function of achools, oolleges, univeraities, ls not to store the mind
With fucts, but to confer With facts, but to confer upon 12 the power o thought. Diselpline, not knowledge, is the
true end of education. The power of patient, continuous, unflagging thought is a the foundation of all mental groatness, and is Worth, more to a man to any walk of life than any store of mere tacts, however rich. Facta, tng to some principle or law, are mere rub bish in the mind. Not the atudent who rends the most law will make the greatest lawyer, but he who most thoroughly masters the tun-
damental principles of tie law. It is this anmental principles of the law. It is this
power of mastery, this comprehension of
principles, this capability power of mastery, this comprehension of
priciples, this capability of classifcation,
which it is the true province of education to which it is the true province of education to
give. 4 "practical" education es thet give. A "practical" education is that which
gives a man the best control of all his faculgives a man the best control of all his facul
ties, and thus beat enables him to meet and control the ficts of life as they occur.
Dirgctory of the Unton Railway, EAstern Division. - At the Company, Eastern Division, held on the 2 instant, the following gentlemen, two o
whom it will be seen are citizens of whom it will be seen are citizens of this
State, were elected directors for the ensuing

 phis; and John MeM anus, Reading. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors,

 Mr. Perry has been associated with the road nearly from its incipieney, and to his
enerry and perseverance, in the face of diffi,
culties which would have oaunuted most men, he present advanced condition of the enter-




 ried a respectable young woman, gad had re-
rumed agriculural pursaits in that neighbor-
suod








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Parlors, Entries, Ceilings, Etc. Etc., PREPARED. 41 B thamlm, REDUCED PRICES CURWEN STODDART \& BROTHER, 4203 t Above willow. COLORED AND WHITE GROUND a foulard

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$$ CURWEN STODDART \& BROTHER,

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$$ ND PARLOR SUITES,

Either Polished or Oiled,
GEORGE J. HENKELS',
 27 GAS COOKING STOVES. 27

 27 UNIVERSAL CLOTHES 27
 27 THE OELEBRATED 2 27 REFRIGERATORS,

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leriee, where the Paintings are upon
FREE, DAY AND EVENING UNTIL 10 OOLDCK.
B. SCOTT, Jr., $\underset{\text { AUCTIONFER, }}{\text { A. }}$

SALE OF VALUABLE
CABRARA MARBLE IUARY GARDEN

We are instructed to announce that Messrs. VITI BROS. (formerly Vit Try No 1400 CHESNUT Ar Gal FRIDAY MORNING, April 20 , at able Italian Marble Pa den Statuary. Vases, Monumental Figures, Fte Ete, being their entire importation. In the collection will be oun a copy of Powers' Greek slave, bust of Eve several Monumental Figures and Groups, the tout ensemble forming the largest collection of Statuary ever offered at public sale.

## SALE EF ITALIAN MARBLE

STATTUARY
THOMAS BIRCE \& SON respectfully announce that on TUESDAY $\operatorname{MORNIN}$ (3, A pril 24 , at 10 o'clock, CHESNUT S Store, No. 1110 order of Eignor G. B. Pandolini, an invoice of Carrara Marble Groups and Figures. Also, Garden Statuary, Vases, Ornaments, Bohemian Glass Ware, Plated Ware, Etc. SIMON COLTON \& CLARKE

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 Aloó seventy-hive casks ot

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TAWBA, add CALIFOBNIA WINES. genulve frenoh liquevrs an oordills. Also, 400 Cases Fine table Claret,


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