

EDITORIALS.

THE Tichborne trial, the great cause celebre of the day, having come suddenly to an end, a brief resume of the case may be interesting to our readers, more particularly as the trial was a long one, the proceedings were tedious, and the evidence was so very voluminous that few newspaper readers have retained anything like a connected idea of the case.

The Tichborne estate is in Hampshire and is said to be worth £27,000 annually. Tichborne Park is near Alresford. The baronetcy was erected in 1620 by James I. The latest baronet of to-day is Sir Henry Alfred Joseph Doughty-Tichborne, the only surviving son of the late Sir Alfred Joseph Doughty-Tichborne, by his wife the honorable Teresa, eldest daughter of Henry Benedict, eleventh Lord Arundell, of Wardour. The present baronet was born posthumous, and succeeded to the honor in the year 1866. He is Lord of the Manor of Tichborne.

This celebrated case was commenced by a claimant to the title and estate, said to be named Orton. The suit was instituted by Orton's lawyers by an ejectment against a tenant on the Tichborne estate for non-payment of rent to the claimant. The tenant refused to thus pay his rent, though he received legal notice to do so. The trial of titles then ensued, commencing in the Court of Common Pleas, London, May 11, 1871, the Right Honorable Sir William Bovill, knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, presiding. The issue before the court was whether the claimant (Orton) was or was not the heir of Sir James Tichborne, who died in 1862. The claimant's case closed December 21st, 1871, his counsel supposing that sufficient evidence had been produced to secure a verdict in his favor. The court reassembled January 15, 1872, and the suit closed March 6, with a verdict against the plaintiff, who disappeared, but was subsequently arrested and lodged in Newgate on a charge of perjury. The case occupied court and jury 114 days, was tried before eleven special jurors of the county of Middlesex, taken by consent of counsel, and was argued pro and con by the most eminent English lawyers, among whom were Sir John Duke Coleridge, Q. C., Solicitor General, for the defence, and Sergeant Ballantyne for the plaintiff. The case came suddenly to a close in consequence of the damaging nature of the evidence for the defence, the jury declaring they had heard sufficient whereon to base a verdict, and the claimant's counsel withdrawing his claim. The pay of a special juror in England is a guinea per case, but in this instance it was agreed that the jurors should be paid a guinea each per day, the expense to be equally met by the counsel on each side. Money on the plaintiff's side was raised by the sale of bonds, hypothecated upon the Tichborne estate, which at one time sold at high figures, but are now about as low as Confederate bonds.

As it appeared by the evidence in the course of the trial the heir of Sir James Tichborne was his son Roger, born in 1829. His mother was a French woman and his parents resided in France, where he was born, and brought up until fifteen years old. He consequently spoke French with facility and English with a French accent. He went to Stonyhurst College for three or four years. In Oct., 1849, he obtained a commission in the Carabiniers at Canterbury, subsequently stationed at Dublin and elsewhere in Ireland until January 1853. At the age of 21 (Jan. 5, 1852) he joined in disentailing the estates. During his leaves of absence he visited his uncle, Sir Edward Doughty, then holding the Tichborne estates, fell in love with his cousin, Sir Edward's daughter, Kate Doughty, proposed to and was rejected by her in January, 1852, which event appears to have determined him to go abroad, as on the 5th of that month he so wrote, also that he wished to make arrangements as to his estate, and that he had confided his wishes in a sealed packet to Mr. Gosford. He threw up his commission, went to London in 1853, visited his parents in France, and sailed from Havre, March 1, of that year, for Valparaiso, with a servant named Moore, where he arrived June 19 following.

While in South America he traveled extensively, crossed the Cordilleras, and visited many South American cities. At Buenos Ayres or Montevideo he became acquainted with a family named De Castro, whose name he afterwards assumed. Orton also was at Melpilla. De Castro, in writing to the claimant,

said that "Sir Roger" bore the name of Arthur Orton.

Roger sailed from Rio, April 20, 1854, in the *Bella*, which foundered at sea, and was considered by the owners and underwriters as lost. The death of Roger Tichborne was legally proved in a chancery suit, his cousin Kate married Mr. Radcliffe, his father died, and nothing more was heard of the missing heir until the plaintiff asserted his claim.

The claimant asserted that he was the supposed drowned Roger Tichborne, that he was picked up at sea, with several of the seamen, and carried to Melbourne. The claimant's statement contained, among other particulars, the following—From 1854 to 1865, under the name of De Castro, he was engaged looking after horses, slaughter-
- &c. In 1862 he was at Wagga Wagga, where being in difficulties, an attorney named Gibbs acted for him.

In 1862, in the list of deaths in the *Home News*, appeared that of Sir James Tichborne, father of Roger, with the statement that on the assumption of Roger's death the heir was the next son, James. In 1863 the dowager Tichborne advertised in the *London Times* the loss of her son, in the hope of hearing of his possible safety. In 1865, seeing an advertisement in the *Times* of Cubitt's Missing Friends Office, at Sydney, the dowager wrote to Mr. Cubitt, concerning her son, saying that she had heard that part of the wrecked crew of the *Bella* had been picked up by a vessel going to Australia, possibly to Melbourne, but she had heard no further. She described her missing son, and suggested marriage or change of name on his part, and intimated that information concerning him would be handsomely rewarded.

After considerable correspondence on the subject between parties in London and Melbourne, the claimant wrote to the dowager, May 24, in answer to a note from her of February 24, 1866. He said that he intended to sail for England, via Panama, June 15th.

In January, 1866, the claimant married under the name of Castro. In June 1 of that year he made a will under the name of Roger Tichborne, attested by his friend, Attorney Gibbs. July 9 of the same year the claimant was re-married under the name of Roger Tichborne.

In September, 1866, he sailed for England, landing there on Christmas Day. He went to Wapping and Gravesend, inquiring after the Ortons, and naming himself Stephens. Dec. 23th he went to Tichborne, and Mr. Hopkins, the attorney, made an affidavit in his favor. At Alresford Mr. Bowker, the family attorney, did not recognize him. One of Arthur Orton's sisters wrote to him claiming him as her brother, but he answered her that he was not.

January 8, 1867, the claimant wrote to the dowager and two or three days after visited her in Paris. The old lady, after a little hesitancy, recognized him as her son, subsequently made an affidavit in his favor, and wrote to Sir Clifford Constable, who made a like affidavit. Several officers also supported the claimant. He returned to England, Jan. 22. In February at Alresford Mr. Seymour, uncle of Roger Tichborne, Miss Doughty (Mrs. Radcliffe) and Mrs. Townley, cousins of Roger, also Colonel Greenwood, an old friend to the heir, failed to recognize him, but a cousin, Mr. Biddulph, recognized him. In June of that year Mr. Gosford, with whom the sealed packet was left, asked him to name the contents of the packet, but he declined to do it in the presence of others. At the trial the claimant stated that the sealed packet related to his seduction of his cousin, Kate Doughty, previous to the breaking of the engagement between them.

Brother officers of Roger, soldiers of his regiment, professional men, tradesmen, and old servants of the family professed to recognize the claimant. "Tichborne marks" were found on him in abundance, but one, that of tattooing, which Lord Bellow, of Barmeth Castle, Ireland, said he had effected with his own hand on the real Roger, the claimant had not, and he swore that he never had been tattooed.

The claimant underwent a most severe cross-examination of several weeks unshaken. Many people may still believe him to be the real Sir Roger, but there is no prospect of his ever proving that he is.

PROBABLY there never was a greater effort made than is being made now to destroy the liberties, rights and privileges of the people of this Territory,

and made under the flimsy pretence of law, loyalty and justice. In the making of the effort the most glaring misrepresentations, the most palpable perversions, and the most unblushing falsehoods are indulged in, with an impudence and an insolence that are as far removed from the modesty of truth and virtue as the heavens are high above the earth. It has become the regular thing for individuals connected with this crusade to send to the east lies without number, lies of the deepest dye, for the purpose of influencing public opinion against the people of Utah, and of bringing in a reign of anarchy and bloodshed if possible.

Scheming villainy, whether rude or polished, is always aggressive, unjustly aggressive, always seeking whom it may devour, always endeavoring to discover some means of taking advantage of every opportunity, every technicality, to secure its own selfish ends at the expense of others, and frequently at the expense of those who never did it the first single ill deed.

There are those, who choose to array themselves against the people and their welfare and rights, and who will stop at nothing to bring about the realization of their vile designs. They would swear that black is white, that lies as black as night are truths as bright as day, if they could only thereby aggrandize themselves at the expense of our best and most honored citizens and the better portion of our community.

These things account for the Munchausenish, sensational dispatches and correspondence which are reported to have their origin in this city and which one sees every mail returning to their authors like curses, and like chickens to roost.

Many of the oral representations by parties in Washington and elsewhere concerning the affairs of Utah, are of this stamp, and have not the slightest claim to public credence as they are presented. They are manufactured and offered for the special purpose of warping public opinion, or the action of high officials, to the deadly injury of the community here, and the sooner such high officials and the public at large understand that this is the case the better for the welfare of Utah and the Union in general.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY.

VICE-PRESIDENT COLFAX says his happiest days were those spent in a printing office. If he wishes to renew his experience of the joys of the good old times we can give him a "case" at the News office.

HIS CHIEF OBJECT.—The New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent says the chief object of Judge McKean's visit to Washington was to induce the Attorney-General, by direction of the President, to call for the resignation of District Attorney Bates.

INFORMATION wanted of Caleb Hatley (now about 32 years old), who emigrated from Shutford, near Banbury, England, and crossed the plains in 1854 or 1855, and whose mother (Mary Hatley) two brothers (Jonathan and Urban) and sister (Letizia) died on the plains, coming with him. Address, Daniel Cross, Salt Lake City.

UNADULTERATED PERSECUTION.—A writer in the *Nation*, who has been at Salt Lake, and closely watched the drift of things there, declares it as his opinion that the government prosecution of prominent Mormons is nothing but a pure and unadulterated persecution. And we observe that a prominent Republican paper takes a similar view of the case, in its Washington correspondence. It intimates that the prosecutions were inaugurated through the influence of one person Newman, who went to Utah a year or so ago to beat the Mormons at argument, but was beaten at his own game, and returned to Washington and induced Grant to order the late Attorney General to begin suits against the Saints.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*, March 13.

Salt Lake County Election Returns.

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.

Frank Fuller - - - - 4791

STATE SENATORS.

Wilford Woodruff - - - - 4782

George Q. Cannon - - - - 4790

William Jennings - - - - 4776

Chas. H. Hempstead - - - - 4776

REPRESENTATIVES.

John Taylor - - - - 4773

B. Young, Junr. - - - - 4776

John T. Caine - - - - 4782

Thos. P. Akers - - - - 4782

A. P. Rockwood - - - - 4775

S. A. Mann - - - - 4789

"For" Constitution - 4791

"Against" do - - - 6

The above returns are exclusive of the following precincts, which have not yet been heard from:

Little Cottonwood, Silver, West Jordan and Bingham.

ELECTION RETURNS FROM THE COUNTRY.—The following were received by Deseret Telegraph:

St. George, 18.—The election for this precinct has just closed. The whole number of votes polled was 415, believed to be unanimous for the ratification of the State Constitution; for G. Q. Cannon, Thomas Fitch and Frank Fuller as Delegates to proceed with the same to Washington; for Frank Fuller as representative in Congress, for Erastus Snow as Senator and Joseph W. Young as representative to the State legislature from Washington and Kane counties.

Paris, Utah, 18.—Paris polled 201 votes in favor of the constitution and the State ticket, several Gentiles voting the whole thing in common with the "Mormons." The other precincts are not heard from.

Snow is only two feet deep now. They expect spring by July anyhow.

J. C. RICH.

Fountain Green, 19.—The number of votes polled here yesterday was 185, all for the constitution and State ticket.

NEPHI, 19.

The returns of the election held yesterday in this county, received up to this hour, for the constitution and the State ticket of Deseret, are as follows: Nephi, 272 votes; Levan, 150; Mona, 95; the returns thus far received, show no votes against the Constitution.

S. PITCHFORTH, County Clerk.

RETURNED MISSIONARY.—Elder J. B. Noble called to-day. He got back from a mission to the east last Sunday. While absent he visited the States of Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York. He met with many relatives whom he had not seen for many years, who received him gladly. Brother Noble is a church veteran, having first become identified with it in 1832.

UTAH POLITICS.—The opposition to the Mormons appears to be a composition of Radicalism, religious fanaticism, of the rampant Newman stamp, quartz speculators, who desire to gobble all the good mines held by the Mormons, (which will enable them to make big money by sales to Eastern capitalists,) and Gentiles acting in good faith. The Mormons outnumber all the adverse factions combined about five or six to one, and, acting in solid phalanx

* are invincible at the polls. This is the particular reason of the opposition against them. The Mormons hold a monopoly of all the good lands in the Territory, and, by virtue of the numerous progeny growing up to years of maturity, are likely to hold the political sway in the grasshopper accursed Territory for a long time to come. The opposition are endeavoring to make Utah too hot for the * * * * * Mormons by the prosecutions and persecutions of Judge McKean and the whole power of the Government. What the result will be remains to be seen. * * *

The question of Mormon politics should be handled by statesmen, and not agonized by fanatics of the Newman stripe. Neither can the case be bettered by the obtrusive interference of transient adventurers of desperate fortunes who have sought the Territory for purely selfish purposes.—*Helena (Montana) Gazette*.

RICH GOLD DISCOVERIES.—The copious rains have not only put the idle claim owners in the mines to work, but have sent them abroad everywhere "prospecting." Their labors are meeting generally with a good reward. The following item, from the *Trinity Journal*, brings to mind the "days of '49:"

"A Mr. Morris was mining in the vicinity of Corbrees' store, on Indian creek. His ditch getting clogged, broke, and the water washed a shallow cut in the hillside below. Mr. Morris, on going to turn the water back, passed along where it had run down, and with joyful surprise saw that where the top had been washed away, the ground was thickly sprinkled with gold. Our informant, who was on Indian creek just after the discovery was made, says that the ground prospects from \$2 to \$4 to the pan in coarse, heavy peculiar shaped gold; Mr. Morris had just got ready to work it, and the claim would pay at least \$200 a day to the hand."—*Idaho Herald*, March 13.

A married woman in Decatur, Ohio, the other day, pining for her husband's society, went with her three little children to the billiard room and took a seat by his side. "It's disgraceful," said he, looking daggers at her. "I know it," continued the injured wife, "and you have borne the disgrace so long, my dear, that I am determined henceforth to share it with you," and she took out her knitting work and settled down for the evening. He went home much earlier, and it was the last of him seen in that billiard room.

The English alphabet contains 26 letters; French, 25; Hebrew, Chaldean, and Syriac, 22; Greek, 24; Latin, 25; Spanish, 27; Italian, 20; Arabic, 28; Persian, 21; Turkish, 33; Georgian, 36; Coptic, 32; Muscovite, 43; Slavonic, 27; Dutch, 26; Ethiopic, 22; Tartarian, 22; Bengal, India, 21; Brachman, 19; Sanscrit, 28.