



GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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EVERYBODY seems pretty well satisfied that Grant has been re-elected President by a large majority. This is the highest political honor that he could receive at the hands of his fellow-countrymen, though for the matter of that it is to be feared that the sentiment of honor has very little to do with the votes of thousands of his adherents. However, we congratulate him upon the result, for notwithstanding the very presumable drawback of many voting for him purely out of official or pecuniary considerations, he cannot but consider that thousands did otherwise, giving him their yea from the high consideration in which they held him, first because of his decisive successes in the war, and next because they did not recognize any other presidential candidate who would suit them so well.

There is one thing in favor of Grant—he is not a flighty person, nor given to flying off at crochety tangents. His is a close-textured, solid brain, nothing soft about it apparently. His greatest danger is in one quality—which in some respects is one of his best—his extraordinary firmness. As is the case with much Scotch extract, when he is set it is of no use trying to turn him. This is an excellent characteristic when the person who has it is set in the right direction, but when otherwise it is one of the most dangerous, and mischief cannot fail to ensue. A great amount of firmness requires a great amount of thoughtfulness and candor, otherwise perhaps it is not a very desirable quality, as it is liable to degenerate into unreasoning animal stubbornness, and is not at all unlikely to work more harm than good.

Of course, like other candidates in a similar situation, President Grant has been charged with operating executive with a view to his re-election. Whether this is true or not, does not specially concern us, and we have nothing to say about it. He is but a man with human imperfections. But whatever may have been the case in this regard, now that his re-election is evidently assured, unless he, unlike most other re-elected Presidents, looks to a possible third term, there can be little inducement, in official appointments and removals, to regard the desires of scheming and unscrupulous politicians. The civil service, it is strongly urged, requires reform. No doubt this is the case, and in the discharge of his high official duties, President Grant will have a magnificent opportunity, the ensuing four years, to reconstitute the service, and earn for himself the profound respect of that large and substantial class of citizens who think more of the material and social welfare of the country than of the politician's idea of clutching the spoils and of self-appropriating the largest possible portion of the aggregated taxes.

In all appointments to office, the controlling idea should be fitness for the office, this fitness to embrace integrity and ability. To the appointment of military persons to office, especially when they have done the country good service, if they are fit persons, nobody can reasonably object. But fitness should overrule all considerations of favor. If a military candidate, no matter what the value of his services rendered or expected, is an unfit person for office, he should not be appointed. If such a person deserves consideration, it should be rendered him in a way that will not prejudice the public interests. Many a brave and valiant fighter would make a miserable civil officer. If President Grant will turn his characteristic firmness in this direction, he will do the country most excellent service, and leave a name worthy of emulation. This same rule of action will apply with equal force and with equally satisfactory results to politicians and their friends who hunger for official pickings and stealings.

There should be a clean sweep of the blatant demagogues, like some we have around here, who would be far more at home venting their "barbaric yawps" in a pot house to their besotted companions, than in occupying situations of grave public responsibility. One cannot be many minutes in the company of some of our local Federal officials without being painfully struck with the coarse, low, brutal instincts which they manifest, as if unscrupulous intrigue, splenetic expletives, and demagogic invective constituted the principal part of their official duties.

We should like to see here, so long as Utah must continue a Territory, a full corps of Federal officials of high tone (not loud tone), liberal sentiments, and gentlemanly instincts, who cared nothing for the mere politicians, but who would discharge their responsibilities with probity and impartiality, and to the best of their ability, in accordance with the true intent thereof, the spirit of liberty, and the genius of American government, alike regardless of "Mormon" or Gentile, or any sectional, religious, political or partizan issues.

As the Chief Executive of the nation, we must look to President Grant for decisive movements in this direction, for the appointment to office of men of integrity and capability, and the immediate removal of such as disregard the law, and manifest more affection for matters outside of their office than for the faithful discharge of their proper duties.

In the white heat of the closing days of this most fierce and glowing Presidential campaign, the country was startled by the publication of one of the most frightful cases of scandal, published as fact, that has ever been heard in America. Perhaps in view of the tremendous character of the case, in duty to our readers we ought to give them some idea of it, though we shall touch upon it with an exceedingly light hand.

In June last Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly, published in New York, and never self-supporting, was suddenly suspended, through force of circumstances. Re-issue commenced with the number for Nov. 2, which number, in accordance with its expressed intention, was a perfect bombshell, designed to produce a crisis in social matters, and eventuate in the establishment of a new order of things advocated by the Woodhull and Claflin class.

In this number there are several articles wherein unmitigated plainness of speech in regard to social matters is the most prominent feature, and in two of them names are mentioned with circumstantiality, and assertions are made in such unmistakable and unreserved terms as to almost take the hair off one's head.

Mrs. Woodhull does not shrink from assuming the responsibility of publishing the statements, which shows that she is a brave woman. Bravery is a good quality, yet, like many other qualities, without good judgment it is as likely to do harm as good, and to degenerate into unredeemed brassiness, at least in its effects.

Mrs. Woodhull says, acting under strong conviction and her peculiar spiritualistic inspiration, she is engaged in officering and in some sense conducting a social revolution on the marriage question, which revolution, so far as we can learn, comprises the abolishment of the institution of marriage and the establishment, on its ruins, of the reign of free love, that is, of universal, mind-your-own-business, promiscuous intercourse, controlled only by the natural desire of the communing parties, and constituting no subject for the knowledge or prying curiosity of others, either as to persons, time or place.

Mrs. Woodhull charges certain persons, publicly well known, with believing in this order of things and also with practicing it in secret. To all this she has no objection. But she rates them for their alleged hypocrisy and cowardice in professing different things to the public. She inveighs powerfully against the festering corruption of society and assumes it to be her duty to lance the abscess, whatever may be the consequences. She says she does this not out of any ill will to the parties immediately concerned, but to force them to take a bold stand before the public in advocating the doctrines and practices to which she charges they are inclined in private.

Mrs. Woodhull professes to make these statements public in self justifi-

cation and from a sense of duty, after grave deliberation with her friends, thinking it was required at her hands not to talk in parables but to tell plain things in the plainest language concerning modern society, even its "best society." The longest of these articles published purports to be in large part nearly the verbatim report of an interview had with her by a representative of certain New York papers, last summer, but the results of which interview were suppressed, not publicly appearing until in Mrs. Woodhull's Weekly.

The statements charge, in unmistakable terms, some prominent persons, very extensively known to the public, with shameful incontinence, and intimate similar things concerning others not named. Some portions of the statements purport to be confessions of the implicated, and some are clothed in language that can hardly before have been published in any papers except in those denominated obscene, even if in them.

Whatever may be the actual facts of the case, upon which Mrs. Woodhull professes to base her statements, the general verdict of the public will be, concerning her, that she is not a proper person to have charge of the editorial or publishing department of any journal, and that some means should be found to enjoin her from exercising such a responsibility, for the publication of such repulsive matters in such un glossed terms as are found in the re-issue of her WEEKLY must have very injurious effects upon society.

TWO DAYS' MEETINGS.

We are requested to state that two days' meetings will be held at the undermentioned places, on the dates mentioned in connection therewith:

Mill Creek Ward, Saturday, November 23rd, and Sunday, 24th, Elders Reuben Miller, R. F. Neslen, D. Candland, George Teasdale, Milo Andrus, George Swann, John Nicholson, and S. Neslen.

West Jordan, Nov. 30th and Dec. 1st, Elders R. Miller, R. F. Neslen, Isaac Groo, M. B. Shipp, George Teasdale, J. P. Freeze and Milo Andrus and Bishop David Brinton.

Big Cottonwood (Brinton's Ward), Dec. 7th and 8th, Elders R. Miller, S. A. Woolley, D. Candland, George Swann, William McMaster, Milo Andrus and E. Stevenson.

Draperville, Dec. 14th and 15th, Elders R. Miller, R. F. Neslen, George Teasdale, John Nicholson, George Swann, and Isaac Groo and Bishop A. Gardner.

South Cottonwood (Rollins' Ward) Dec. 21st and 22nd, Elders R. Miller, D. Candland, N. H. Felt, A. Smith, M. B. Shipp, Milo Andrus and Wm. McMaster and Bishop A. Gardner.

Meetings to commence at 10 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.

The Saints living at a distance should come prepared to stay until the close of the afternoon meetings. The Saints living in settlements adjoining those where the meetings are to be held, are cordially invited to attend them.

Elders appointed on these missions are requested to be prompt in filling them.
REUBEN MILLER, Per R. F. N.

Correspondence.

GLASGOW, Oct. 12, 1872.

President D. H. Wells:

Dear Brother—I have now greater pleasure in traveling among the Saints in this conference than when I first came here. Many of them were like dried brush, ready for the burning; but thanks be to the Lord they are, with a very few exceptions, stepping up to their duties and taking an interest in the things of the kingdom and their salvation. Having lately had a spirit upon me to seek after the Saints who were cut off from the Church some years ago, I have succeeded in finding a number of them, who have treated me with a hearty welcome, and are coming forward and renewing their covenants. On my first tour over the conference, I observed that if the Saints were to be thoroughly preached to, something more than public preaching must be done; so I constituted myself a teacher to visit each of the members of the branches, learn their condition, and give them such instructions as their individual circumstances required, and by manifesting a fatherly desire for their prosperity, obtain their confidence and obedience to counsel. I realize that much good will be the result. As soon as I get through with my visits, I shall then direct my attention to waking up the "dry bones" of the Gentiles, not one of which we ever see at any of our meetings. I have an invitation to deliver one or two lectures

this winter under the auspices of the School of Arts. The president of the association is one of my old acquaintances, and he with the committee think I ought to have the chance of informing the public of the true condition of our people. This will enable me to present our principles to a class of people difficult to reach as a general thing.

The "good people" of Scotland used to be a church-going people, and devout Sabbatharians. They used to respect and fear everything dressed in a suit of black clothes and a white "choker"—to-day a great proportion of them care but little for the church, and much less for the minister. The bickerings of late years between the several Christian denominations have had a tendency to drive many away from the churches, disgusted with Christianity, to associate with the infidels. So much is this the case that the ministers of every denomination are becoming alarmed at the fearful falling away from grace, and are now in congress trying to unite all Christian churches, with the object of fighting the general foe of infidelity.

The Marquis of Salisbury, at the meeting yesterday, ridiculed the notion of extensive church reform. He said that the church was too much divided to assent to a new set of articles. So you see that the very plan that they are trying to take to bring back the lost sheep and preserve those now in the fold from destruction is embittering the one party against the other more than ever, and confirming the backslider in his idea that they have no God. Truly the churches have a form of godliness, but have not the power—only to destroy the faith they try to establish. It is very evident to a great many "church goers" that the clergy are groping about in the dark for some light to guide and direct their footsteps in the holy warfare. To us they appear like children playing at soldiers. Surely darkness covereth the earth and gross darkness the people.

I am rejoicing in my mission. I wish that I could work twenty-four hours in the day instead of sixteen—there is so much to do, and so much pleasure in doing.

David George joins me in love to you and your family.

Your brother in the Gospel,
DAVID O. CALDER.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Grant carries Connecticut by 3,351, Maine 30,000, Maryland 5,000.

The Tribune gives Grant 23 States and 243 elective votes, claims for Greeley five States and 72 votes, and gives Grant 45,000 majority in New York State.

Florida and Virginia go for Greeley. Manton Marble returns to the World in restored health.

Illinois Supreme Court grants new trial to Rafferty in the New York O'Mears murder case, also to Partett in the case of the murder of his wife.

Warrant out for the editor and proprietor of Chicago Evening Journal for alleged contempt of court.

Increase of horses in the streets of Chicago. Stable news encouraging.

NEW YORK, 7.—The coroner's jury in the case of Samuels, a patient in Ward's Island lunatic asylum, returned a verdict that death was caused by improper treatment by ignorant attendants.

BALTIMORE, 7.—In a city council election held to-day in the 6th Ward, just before the closing of the polls, a crowd of a thousand gathered around the corner of Fayette Street and Broadway. A party of men, mostly colored, left the crowd and proceeded about midway to Broadway, when they turned deliberately and fired upon the crowd in front of the voting place, killing Isaac Boss, aged 16, and mortally wounding John Conway. Another boy received a flesh wound. Immediately after firing they broke and ran, when those who were fired into returned the shots. Some 18 or 20 shots were fired in a minute. Previous to the firing, which was wholly unexpected, no disturbance whatever occurred.

CINCINNATI, O., 7.—A special to the Chronicle, dated at Indianapolis, contains the following card, addressed to the Indianapolis Journal—

"SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 5.

"The Chicago Tribune of to-day again states that it appears that Colfax is, after all, a candidate for the Senatorship in Indiana. Even at the risk of subjecting myself to more cheap wit by opposition papers about retiring, I ask