

A correspondent of the New York Herald has had an interview with Dr. Karl Marx, Correspondent and Secretary of the International Society, a secret society concerning which many notices have appeared in the newspapers of late. The destruction of the public buildings and monuments of Paris, and the operations of the Commune, are said to have been effected under the secret direction of the International Society. The interview took place in London. The secretary gives two millions as the least number of the members of the society. But little money is kept on hand; whenever it is needed, however, enough is readily obtained from the voluntary contributions of the members. In reply to the questions as to whether the Society had a strong organization in the United States, Dr. Marx replied:

"Yes; but we apprehend no violence or trouble there, unless, indeed, some of your great men or other monopolists should take it into their heads to employ force to put down strikes, as they have done in one or two instances, in which case they will be swept away like chaff before the wind."

The aims of the society in this country, as described by him, are:

"To emancipate the workingman from the rule of the politicians, and to combat monopoly in all the many forms it is assuming there, especially that of the public lands. We want no more monstrous land grabs, no more grants to swindling railroad concerns, no more schemes for robbing the people of their birthright for the benefit of a few purse-proud monopolists. More than that, let these men be warned in time: their ill-gotten goods shall be taken from them, and their wealth shall vanish like the baseless fabric of a vision. We oppose also all protectionist measures, which make all the necessities of life dear to the poor man merely to put money into the pockets of a few aristocrats, who know how to buy over your corrupt politicians."

He does not look for civil war soon in England; he hopes they will obtain their rights there in a legal and lawful manner by an act of Parliament. In his opinion it is the aristocracy and the moneyed men who will rebel. "It is they, said he, 'who will attempt a revolution. But we have the force of numbers. We shall have the strength of intelligence and discipline. Let them put us down if they can.'"

In reply to the question as to whether the Society expected to succeed soon in England, he answered:

"Sooner than in any other country, for the reason that labor and capital are already organized upon the co-operative system, where the work is done by many skilled hands, each doing a part, and where all sorts of labor-saving machines are used on the farm and in the factory. Labor is already co-operative. It is only necessary to make the profits mutual by dividing them equally among those engaged in it, instead of giving them to all one man. In this respect the labor system in England is much better adapted to our ideas, and to the changes which must inevitably take place, than that existing in France, where land as well as manufactures is parcelled out in small quantities, and where the laborer works, as it were, alone or single handed."

The first step in England, according to the Secretary's programme will be

"To set aside the Queen, the House of Lords and declare the republic. And then we would proceed to the transformation of all great properties, such as manufactories and all the land, in favor of the State, which should work them for the benefit of every person engaged in producing. The drones, or those who would not work, should have nothing."

If this organization be as powerful and wide-spread as reported, it can be made a fruitful source of mischief in countries where it exists; and though it is not at all probable that it will ever accomplish the objects at which it aims, the threats which Dr. Marx utters against aristocrats and moneyed men may find a fearful realization.

It is no contemptible society which numbers two millions of men in its ranks, men banded together by secret ties, many of them smarting under wrongs, real or imaginary, which they have to submit to from the dominant classes, and eager to redress these grievances whenever an opportunity

shall present itself. Some idea of the foothold this Society has may be gathered from the statement that in Paris alone there are sixty-five societies directly under its control, in Lyons thirty, in Marseilles twenty-seven and all other prominent cities of France have organizations controlled by the international. In Belgium they may be counted by hundreds of thousands. In Spain there are close on two hundred sections. Switzerland has between fifty and sixty sections, not counting that of Zurich and the two branches of Bale-ville and Bale-Champagne, which last, numbers three thousand members. Austria, Italy, Holland and the United States are all strongly represented in the association.

When the young gentleman whose title is Marquis of Lorne married Queen Victoria's daughter Louise, he no doubt thought himself an extremely favored individual in being so elevated; for high as is the rank of himself and family, and much as the aristocracy of the country pride themselves on their blood, lineage, wealth and influence, an alliance between the royal family and a subject of the realm had not taken place for centuries before; and if, under the circumstances the young man did feel a little proud over the event, it was rather excusable. But after all, being Queen Victoria's son-in-law is not without its drawbacks, and owing to the influence of caste in the land, Mr. Lorne has to endure slights and insults which must be peculiarly galling to him, if he be of a sensitive turn.

A London correspondent, who says he knows the truth of what he writes, furnishes a striking instance, in illustration, to an eastern paper, in a letter dated July 20th. Shortly before that date the Queen in person opened a new hospital in London, called St. Thomas'. She was accompanied by several of her children; and among others by her daughter Louise and her husband, the Marquis of Lorne; but on reaching the waiting room prepared for royalty the Marquis relinquished his wife's arm and was left by her at the door, he, at the same time accosting his brother-in-law, the hopeful heir apparent, who stood by, saying, "I suppose I don't go in here?" To this the Prince replied, "Did not the Queen tell you to come in?" On which the other answered, "No, and therefore I shall remain outside;" and outside he remained, because, or sooth, court etiquette, or caste, forbade him, a subject of the Queen, although her son-in-law, from mingling with his royal relations on a public occasion like this.

Such an occurrence is not calculated to produce harmony at the fire-side of the Marquis and his wife; and it does seem that if the feminine head of the family entertained the respect for the feelings of her husband that she ought to, she would be an absentee on such occasions rather than see him subjected to so great humiliation. There are rumors, however, flying around in fashionable circles in London that their marriage was not a love, but a purely business affair; and that the young lady is far from being the most amiable of wives. If this be true she may not object to seeing her spouse "riled" away from home occasionally, as well as when there. If he submits to that kind of treatment more than once, serve him right! Better stay "to hum" than to be treated so much like a puppy! But if common sense instead of caste ruled, such nonsense as excluding a son-in-law from the family circle, even on state occasions like that, because he was a subject, or had not royal blood in his body, would cease; and the royal mother-in-law could have it so if she wished.

LAST fall the races between the champion yacht of England, owned by Mr. Ashbury, and the crack crafts this side the water were watched with the greatest interest by yachtsmen in this and the old country. The yacht *America* beat her English rival, and won the English gold cup. Finding that his yacht was not a match for the American craft, this enthusiastic Englishman has had a new one built, in which every device known to his countrymen, that is believed likely to increase speed and insure victory, has been incorporated, and now Mr. Ashbury with his new craft, named the *Livonia*, is again out for a contest with American yachts. The races are expected to take place in October, and the cup won last year by the *America*, is to be the prize again contested for. Mr. Ashbury, the New York Herald says, comes as the repres-

entative of twelve English yacht clubs, and his programme is to run a race for each club, the winner of the majority to take the much coveted cup.

Oh! speak not harshly of the stricken one weeping in silence. Break not the deep solemnity by rude laughter or intrusive footsteps. Despair not woman's tears; they are what make her an angel. Scoff not if the stern heart of manhood is melted sometimes into sympathy; such tears help to elevate him above the brute. I love to see tears of affection. They are painful tokens, but still most holy. There is a pleasure in tears—an awful pleasure. If there be none on earth to shed a tear for me, I should not wish to live; and if no one might weep over my grave, I could never die in peace.

MORE ABOUT THE PENITENTIARY.—A few days ago we published an account of the election by United States Marshal Patrick, of Warden Rockwood from the Territorial Penitentiary, and the protest of the Warden against the proceeding. Believing, no doubt, that his authority as a Territorial officer enabled him to do so, the Warden, whose policy has ever been to make the Institution, while under his care, strictly self-supporting, kept the convicts under his charge engaged at the various labors they were pursuing previous to his election, they being provided, we believe, at the close of each day's labor, with quarters in the City Prison. But this arrangement did not meet the mind of the United States Marshal, and yesterday Deputy Marshal Firman, made a demand upon Warden Rockwood for the surrender of the penitentiary convicts into his charge. The Warden required Deputy Firman to produce the authority upon which such demand was made, when he replied that his only authority was an order he had received from his superior officer. The Warden's objections to this method of proceeding were disregarded by the deputy marshal, who seized and took off one of the convicts, named William Fugit, and he will probably take charge of the remainder to-day, under the following protest from Warden Rockwood:

Warden's Office, 12th Ward, Salt Lake City, August 9th, 1872.

D. R. FIRMAN, U. S. Deputy Marshal for Utah Territory:

Sir:—You having demanded of me the surrender of the Territorial convicts in my custody, to yourself, as U. S. Deputy Marshal, and on my demanding your authority for so doing, you replied that you had no papers from any court, on the subject, but it was the order of Marshal Patrick, I, before witnesses, forbade you taking any of them without an order from a court having competent jurisdiction. I, further, have to inform you that if you take any of the convicts it will be under my official protest, which is hereby made, and what you do in the premises you will be held accountable for.

Respectfully Yours,  
A. P. Rockwood,  
Warden, having Territorial convicts in charge.

## Correspondence.

TOOELE CITY, August 8, 1872.

Editor "Deseret News"—Dear Sir:—Yesterday was quite a stirring time among the voters of this precinct; and I may venture to say that there was a larger number of votes polled yesterday than at any previous election held here. If there were any dissenting voters they like a pin in a haystack, would be hard to find. In the evening the bachelors of Tooele held a social gathering in the Court House. The harvesting of our small grain is over and threshing has begun; but the yield of the wheat will not, I think, be as heavy as it has been some other years. But we feel grateful to the Giver of all good for what we have received.

The water for irrigation has held out very well, little or nothing has suffered for want of it, yet it has not been as flush as in other years.

Respectfully,  
NESTOR.

SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.

## By Telegraph.

### GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, 9.—The President received the following dispatch from Earl Dalkeith, Edinburgh: "The proceedings of the national celebration of the centenary of Sir Walter Scott in this, the city of his birth, are on the eve of beginning. Many distinguished Americans have accepted our invitations.

We offer congratulations to the American people through their President; General Grant, himself of Scotch descent. May a lasting friendship subsist between us and the United States."

BANGOR, 9.—As the Maine Central Railway train was entering this city, to-night, the bridge across Hamden road gave way, causing a general smash up and killing one person outright, and about thirty were more or less seriously injured. The engine and a portion of mail and express car had got across the bridge when the structure went down. The balance of the train, consisting of the smoking car, three passenger cars, and one Pullman Palace car, was tumbled into the streets of the city. The smoking car was plunged a distance of twenty feet, into the streets followed by two passenger cars, and all three were completely torn to pieces. The third passenger car plunged down an abyss, striking upon its forward end, crushing it in, while the rear was suspended at an angle of forty-five degrees by broken timbers and an abutment. Wm. Percival, brakeman, was instantly killed. One of the injured has since died.

NEW YORK, 9.—A deposit of copper, silver and some gold has been discovered on the farm of Samuel Barnes & Bro's. Ledyard, Connecticut.

Gov. Evans, of Colorado, sailed for Europe to-day.

Under arrangements made by Judge Richardson for the negotiations of the new five per cent loan, a sum of not less than twenty to thirty millions of dollars will be placed to the credit of the Treasury on or before the twenty-fifth inst., applicable to the payment of the old 5-20's loan, taken by Cook, McCulloch & Co.

Pleasanton's removal elicits considerable comment in political and business circles. Many heavy business men and bankers regret the necessity which led to the President's course, as among this class the ex-commissioner has strong support, on account of his efforts to repeal the income tax last winter.

## FOREIGN.

VERSAILLES, 7.—The first court-martial for the trial of the Communists opened to-day, and the indictments were read. Some of the prisoners treated the proceedings with levity, whereupon the court prohibited them communicating with one another. The examinations begin to-morrow.

LONDON, 8.—Persons obstructing the thoroughfares on Sunday in Dublin were lightly fined. A letter from Smythe demands an immediate inquiry.

A virulent foot and mouth disease among cattle, has appeared in Meath.

It is reported that after a week the Prussians will evacuate Oise and Seine, and the two departments immediately contiguous. The Paris government proposes indemnifying the invaded provinces in three classes, in proportion to their losses. Those ruined have precedence.

VERSAILLES, 8.—The Assembly, to-day, passed the indemnification bill. It compensates the inhabitants in the departments for loss and damage suffered during the war. It also authorizes the minister of finance to distribute immediately the sum of 100,000,000 francs among the most needy claimants.

The court-martial for the trial of the Communists has commenced the examination of witnesses. M. Ferre, one of the accused, attempted to make a speech in defence of the Commune, but was not permitted to proceed. Ferre and Assi were insolent in speech and manner, and were frequently reprimanded by the court.

EDINBURGH, 9.—The city is overwhelmingly full for the celebration of the Scott centennial, which occurs here to-day, instead of the fifteenth, by preconcerted arrangement to secure the

PARIS, 9.—At the sitting of the court martial to-day, witnesses testified that they saw Favre release convicts and give them arms. The Abbe Derri said he had served twenty-five years as a missionary among savages, but never witnessed atrocities equal to those perpetrated by the Communists. He stated that among the members of the court-martial held by the insurgents in the Roquette prison, were boys of seventeen. Assi boastfully admitted a share in the execution of the captives, and defended it on the ground that it was justified by the law of retaliation resorted to by all civilized nations in time of war. The extraordinary statements of some witnesses, and the audacity of the accused caused frequent scenes of excitement in the court room, which was crowded to suffocation. The president of the court had to call in the officers several times to enforce order.