

EDITORIALS.

THE speculation which has been rife for some time in certain quarters as to who would be the new Governor of this Territory, will now cease, for our readers will perceive by to-day's dispatches that ex-Governor Geo. L. Woods, of Oregon, has been confirmed to that position by the United States Senate; the same body has also confirmed Hon. Geo. A. Black, Territorial Secretary.

The confirmation of Mr. Woods will certainly squelch the ambitious dreams indulged in by some parties, and may thwart the designs entertained by certain cliques hereabouts, but we feel satisfied that it will be popular among the people of the Territory generally, and also reflect credit on the Government if the gentleman be, as report says, a man of more than average ability and a comprehensive statesman.

To fill the office of Governor of a Territory, and especially of a Territory like Utah, where cliques and "rings" are constantly endeavoring to spread division and to create discord between the people and the general Government, most certainly requires a man of enlarged capacity and more than ordinary wisdom; but from the appointments recently made to this and other important offices in this Territory it has seemed as if anything wearing a hat, no matter how small an amount of brains, common sense and claims to respect its wearer possessed was considered competent. Hence the appointment of a man of intelligence and ability, who is at the same time a statesman, and one who has gained experience in that capacity in a new western country, as ex-Governor Woods has, will be received with genuine satisfaction and pleasure by the citizens of this Territory.

THE New York *Herald* never misses an opportunity of giving Horace Greeley a rub when it can do so without going too far out of the way. The latest instance of the kind occurs in the report of an interview between one of the attaches of the *Herald* and the French Minister to this country, M. le Vicomte Treilhard. The latter in the course of conversation is made to say that one of the papers published in New York, of which Mr. Greeley is editor, had given a very unfair and one-sided account of the French, and that he had been told that Mr. Greeley was a most eccentric individual. To which the reporter replied: "You know, M. le Vicomte, eccentricity is the first step to insanity." To this the Minister assented by saying:

"Precisely so; I believe he is foggy in the upper story, and then I have been told he swears like a trooper. Apropos of his swearing I will relate to you an anecdote I heard the other day about him. Greeley being a great man in his way, a child of his was once asked at school, 'What was the first thing your father said at breakfast this morning? Did he say grace?' 'No,' answered the child, innocently, 'he said, 'Damn the eggs, they are not boiled.' His reputation as a swearer is established wherever the English tongue is spoken."

AMONG the very many uses to which microscopic investigation is affording aid to science is that of distinguishing human blood from the blood of any of the lower order of animals. The theory of Neuman that the picture or network formed by human blood is different, and by that means can be distinguished, from the blood of any other creature has been tested and confirmed by a great number of experiments made by a Doctor Day, of Geelong, Australia. This gentleman says that if a small drop of human blood be placed on the side of a microscope and examined while under a temperature of ten or twelve degrees Reamur, 54-59 Fahrenheit, a distinct net-work will be visible; the same assertion is true of the blood of cattle, pigs, rabbits and other animals, but the interstices of the net-work in the blood of the latter are invariably larger than those formed by the blood of man. This experiment is very simple, and might be made by any body possessing a microscope and thermometer; and the discovery will no doubt be turned to occasional account in furthering the ends of justice, if for no higher purpose.

THE New York *Standard* of the 27th ult., has an editorial article headed "Without Grant—What?" in which it asks, what can the Republican party do without Grant? It reasons upon the strength which Sumner would have as a Presidential candidate. The very

luster of his civil career would make him an unavailable candidate. He could be elected by a party having votes to spare; but the Republicans must have a man who can gain votes. It mentions Carpenter, Trumbull, Sherman, Logan and Morton; but these it views as no more available than Sumner. In fact, it asks who among public men in the Republican ranks would be stronger than Mr. Sumner? Without Grant, the *Standard* can see no welcome outlook for the Republican Party.

THE Cleveland *Plain Dealer* thinks that Bowen, Member of Congress from South Carolina, ought to be appointed Governor of Utah, because three women claim him as their own—or, rather, have claims on him.

We differ from the *Plain Dealer* in its view of Bowen's fitness for a residence in Utah. If it is true, what is reported concerning him, that he married each one of the women who claim him without the knowledge of either of the others, he is a sneak and scoundrel, and would be viewed as such by people in this latitude. Such a style of doing business is the reverse of popular here; it might suit very well in cities where mistresses are quite fashionable, and where there are no objections to them, so long as the wives of those whom maintain them are ignorant of their existence.

THE European International Association of Working Men, has recently been the subject of a long letter in the *Fortnightly Review*, an influential English journal. From a perusal of this letter the more favored artisans of the United States may learn that though their fellows in Europe have but little influence, beyond paying for their support, in shaping and wielding the various systems of government to whose authority they are compelled to submit, they are silently, surely and intelligently working to effect their own emancipation, and to gain possession of the privileges enjoyed by the workmen in this country.

The association originated in London, in September, 1864; and as soon as the organization was complete, an address, in English and French, was issued for general circulation among the workmen of the continent of Europe, setting forth its object, two of the most prominent being the prevention of the concentration of landed property and the abolition of war.

Auxiliary associations were speedily formed in Paris, Switzerland and Belgium, and the project was received with such favor, and branches of the organization spread so rapidly in Germany, Austria and other parts of Europe, that the governments became alarmed, and in Austria interfered with all its military power to suppress them; mass meetings of the members were also put down by military force in France, Prussia and Austria.

The first Congress of the Association was held at Geneva in 1866; another was held at Eisenbach in 1869, at which there were present 263 delegates, representing 150,000 working men.

The members of these associations regard the concentration of landed property and the maintenance of standing armies as the great causes of class privilege and prerogative, and consequently of the degradation of labor; and the end of their efforts and deliberations is the devising of means to do away with both. Before the commencement of the present war in Europe, the workmen of France sent a message to their brethren of Germany, in which the following passage occurs:

"Brothers of Germany! our division would only result in the complete triumph of despotism on both sides of the Rhine. * * * Workmen of all countries! whatever may for the present become of our common efforts, we, the members of the International Workingmen's Association, who know of no frontiers, send you, as a pledge of indissoluble solidarity, the good wishes and the salutations of the workmen of France."

A mass meeting of the working men of Brunswick responded, spurning the idea of national antagonism to France, and closing its resolution as follows:

"With deep sorrow we are forced to undergo a defensive war as an unavoidable evil; but we call at the same time upon the whole German working class to render the recurrence of such an immense social misfortune impossible by vindicating for the people themselves the power to decide on peace and war."

It was not to be expected that the protest and response would have any effect in preventing the collision; but

such organizations, continually spreading and increasing in numbers, composed of hundreds of thousands of the most intelligent working men of Europe, cannot be in existence without sooner or later exerting a marked influence on its political affairs; and though they may never be able, as they desire, to directly avert the recurrence of war, they will help to precipitate revolution and bring about such changes in their political systems that the people, instead of having recourse to war, will appeal to reason and civil arbitration for the settlement of international disputes and grievances.

THE New York *Times* of the 21st ult., contains an account of the pardon of an inmate of the New Jersey State prison, named Edward Norton, once the most noted criminal of that State, and for years the terror of Trenton and the surrounding country. At twenty years of age he was the most notorious and hardened culprit in New Jersey; at twenty-four he was found guilty by fourteen juries on as many indictments, without a single recommendation to mercy; the aggregate of his sentence being 130 years imprisonment and \$12,000 fine. He was only sentenced, however, to thirty years imprisonment, half of which he had served in October last, when, under the impression that he was a thoroughly reformed man, the Court of Pardons restored him to liberty. On receiving his sentence, which was for arson, burglary, and highway robbery, in 1856, although dealt with leniently, when the enormity of his crimes was considered, he uttered such imprecations on his Judge as made those assembled in the court shudder to hear. For five years after being placed in prison he was the terror of his keepers; and on one occasion very soon after his incarceration, having escaped from his cell, he seized a large knife and barricaded himself in the front corridor, and declared his intention to fight his way out. So great was the fear in which he was held that, without making any effort to replace him in his cell, one of the keepers aiming his rifle through some iron bars, shot him down. After this he was kept in close confinement, with ball and chain attached to his legs, for five years.

Ten years ago he is said to have become the subject of religious impressions, and from that time on his conduct has been exemplary, and for several years past he has held a position something akin to that of deputy keeper. His daring gave him authority over the other prisoners, and in 1865, when a portion of the prison was burned, and five hundred prisoners armed with various kinds of implements had resolved to fight their way to liberty, it is said that nothing but this man's courage and coolness prevented the massacre of the prison officials. To this fact, coupled with his changed conduct, it is supposed that his pardon may be attributed. Since his conversion he has earned several hundred dollars by working over hours, the whole of which he has devoted to the support of his aged mother. After his release he called upon the judge who had sentenced him, and expressed sorrow and contrition for the abuse he then heaped upon him. He is not quite forty years of age, and he intends to commence business in an adjoining State.

NEW YORK and Philadelphia have both been startled by the news of a rencontre between two noted roughs, one of whom was famous in Philadelphia as a desperado of the first class, and the other was equally notorious in New York. Wm. Varley alias Reddy the Blacksmith, and James Haggerty were considered the representative desperadoes of the two cities to which they belonged. They met and fought in a drunken row not long since, Haggerty having used a decanter with considerable effect upon "Reddy's" skull. But this little unpleasantness had been healed up, and they were on good terms again, Haggerty was in New York as an exile, he having been released from prison in Philadelphia on condition that he should leave the State of Pennsylvania never to return. He was a desperate ruffian, utterly fearless and seemingly having a charmed life, so frequently had he emerged from terrible rows without receiving injury. The last fracas in which he was engaged, and which has deeply stirred the two cities, occurred in a drinking saloon, in the neighborhood of "Reddy's" saloon. Haggerty and a number of companions dropped in there late at night, and stopped to drink. Two of the company commenced to quarrel, with the probable prospect of ending the war of words in a fight. One of

these was a friend of Varley's, and upon some person informing him that his friend was in the neighboring saloon and upon the point of getting into a row, he immediately started to bring him away. When he entered the saloon Haggerty was urging the men to fight it out, and calling to some one to shut the door. Varley caught hold of his friend, and endeavored to drag him away, upon seeing which Haggerty seized him by the neck, and proceeded to handle him roughly, endeavoring to drag him to the bar, with the evident intention, as Varley states, of getting a bottle or decanter to strike him with. This proceeding Varley resisted to the best of his ability, and then, as he says, Haggerty drew his pistol. When he saw this Varley drew his and fired, hitting Haggerty in the abdomen on which the latter released him and retreated behind a screen and snapped his pistol twice, but it missed fire. From the effect of this shot, he died. Society breathes easier since the event; it is acknowledged that his death is a relief; but if the termination of the fight had been the same as that of the memorable engagement between the Kilkenny cats, the temporary sensation would have been even greater than it has been, and much trouble and expense would have been saved.

THE Secretary of State has received a copy of a proclamation which purports to be published by 1,000 patriots of the Republic of St. Domingo, but which is supposed to be the work of Cabral, in which President Grant and the annexation scheme are furiously denounced. It opens by a call to arms, then proceeds to speak of President Grant in denunciatory terms, and thus paints the results which will follow annexation:

"What matters it to us that after annexation has been consummated the natural wealth of the country will not be neglected, or that the magnificent roads, bays, and ports, which cause it to be so much coveted, will cease to be deserted waters, if we consider that, as rude elements, we shall be excluded with fire and sword from the benefits of that material progress which Baez and his cut-throats hold out to us. What benefits are the Creek Indians now deriving from the progress of Tennessee, their native country, driven as they were from it by the bloodthirsty soldiers of the inexorable Jackson? What benefit are the Winnebagoes deriving from the advancement of Indiana, when they were driven from their ancient homes by the soldiers of Scott? What do the Cherokees gain by their country's now being an emporium, when the soil on which they were born was cruelly taken from them by the inhuman Pickens? Finally, what do the Texans gain by the transformation of their country, when they can only see it from a distance? And what reason have we to expect to be more fortunate than the Creeks, the Winnebagoes, the Cherokees and the Texans? Let us not be deceived, Dominicans, like those primitive inhabitants of North America. We shall also be dispossessed by the Yankees of our lands, our rights and our liberties, and alas for the conquered when we appeal to arms to regain those lost benefits! Treated, then, like rude elements, we shall be driven with fire and sword from our country, tormented by the remorse of having opened her gates to the foreigners."

Following this is a fervid appeal to the Dominicans to hurl Baez from power, and to plunge at once into revolution. It closes by saying:

"When Grant's bargainers reach our shores, instead of finding a nation of buffoons ready to forge themselves the chains of their slavery, let them meet a nation of freemen resolved to perish in order to preserve the sacred treasure of their independence."

BOWLES, the editor of the Springfield *Republican*, cannot forget his libellous proclivities. There lately appeared in the columns of his paper a scurrilous attack upon David Dudley Field, the eminent New York lawyer, which the latter asked him, in a letter, to publicly disavow. He replied, expressing his regret for some of the expressions against Mr. Field which had appeared; but reaffirming many of the offensive statements of which Mr. Field complained. This drew forth a longer letter from Mr. Field, and a lengthy correspondence followed, in which Mr. Bowles appears to sorry advantage compared with Mr. Field. His letters are principally assertion and vituperation, and he fails to make a single good point against the lawyer. The cause of the attack upon Mr. Field is the part he has taken as counsel in cases where Fisk and Gould were his clients. These latter Mr. Bowles calls notorious scoundrels, and he accuses Mr. Field of prostituting the law and its instruments to the gross schemes of speculation, cor-