

EDITORIALS.

THE subjects of the defunct Theodoros, of Abyssinia, have been rejoicing in a grand time over the coronation of Prince Kassa, of Tigre, that unfortunate monarch's successor, who has become "King of kings of Ethiopia, by the will of the people of Abyssinia," by being crowned Youarnisse, or John, Emperor of Ethiopia. The coronation was celebrated in regal style. Around the capital of the country, on the plain of Axum, was pitched an encampment of eight square miles, and 300,000 persons feasted for ten days, in a shed nearly a mile long, on 20,000 cows and 40,000 gallons of honey wine, but notwithstanding the time passed very peaceably.

The Emperor, although crowned with such eclat, appears to have his troubles already, for he is trying to exclude Catholic missionaries from his realm, charging them with teaching sedition, and he thus describes the situation to the *Homeward Mail*, the letter being forwarded by General Kirkham—

To the Editor of the *Homeward Mail*.

Sir,—I am desired by the King of Kings, Youarnisse of Ethiopia, to write and inform you of what has taken place in Abyssinia since the English have left this country. Mr. Munzinger, when consul of France at Massowah, wrote me a letter, saying, "If you do not let the Roman Catholic priests teach their religion in your country, you know that I took the English troops to Magdala, and destroyed Theodore and all his people; and you, if you do not like to receive the Roman Catholic priests, you shall be destroyed like King Theodore." I ask the government of England and the people, whether this is a proper letter for a consul to write to a king of his own country, and also a Christian. I and my people are all baptized in the name of the Trinity; we all believe in the Gospel and in Christ; and if these Roman Catholic priests wish to teach their religion, there are plenty of wild people that are not baptized in the Shankuar country.

I have written several letters to Mr. Munzinger on this subject, but he will not hear my words. I sent my people last year to Allee for the purpose of collecting my revenue; but when my people asked for the taxes, all the Roman Catholic priests and people said that they did not know any other king except the Roman Catholic priests, and they were baptized by them, and they would not pay any taxes, until I was forced to send a large force to make them pay; and then, when the taxes were demanded, they all ran away to the low country (Bewia Whuls) and Massowa, and I was obliged to take my taxes by force, and some of my soldiers set fire to some of the uninhabited houses, but it was not by my orders. I have given these Roman Catholic priests orders to leave my country several times by letters and messengers, but it was all of no use; they still would force their religion on my people, and taught my people to look to them as their king. I also wrote several letters to the Consul Munzinger, telling him that I did not want the Roman Catholic priests to misguide my people. Also, at the same time, these Roman Catholic priests and Consul Munzinger and their friends at Massowah were supplying one of my chiefs who had turned a rebel against my kingdom, and sending him guns, powder, and all that he required to plunder my country and destroy my people; and, when I sent an army against him, he would run to Consul Munzinger, and hide from my troops so as to avoid being taken; and when I got the victory over Gobzee, I found a letter in the treasury of Gobzee that was written in the language of my country by them, telling Gobzee that if he would give them permission to do what they liked in Abyssinia, they will send him cannon, guns, powder, rockets, and all that he wanted to fight me; so, after all these things had happened, I sent an army to drive them out of my country, but they will not leave. Please let the people of England know this for my friendship to your people.

Adwa, February, 1872.

"PHILMORE," in the *San Francisco Golden Era*, writes thus of a visit to this city—

We were accompanied in our pilgrimage to this Mormon Mecca by Mr. A.

S. Hallidie and wife. Mr. H. is on business connected with his tramway, one of which upon a large scale is contemplated in one of the gorges in this vicinity. We wish him success in his enterprise. We have been very handsomely entertained by Gen. Eldredge, of the "Bank of Deseret," who very kindly took us around to the different places of interest, including a very pleasant call on Brigham Young himself.

We were treated very cordially and shown the portraits of all the Mormon saints of any note, including Joseph Smith and that of his brother, both murdered, we believe at the same time. Salt Lake is rapidly increasing in population and commercial importance and we do not doubt but what the gentile element is destined to revolutionize the present state of society. But for them as a people will it be for the better? They are happy, they are industrious and apparently contented and what they have accomplished without means or assistance other than themselves, is perfectly wonderful. I cannot begin to write or to think even of what they have done, but suffice to say they have literally made the desert blossom as the rose. From a weak little band they have grown to an hundred thousand, and from a few tents and huts, twenty-four years ago, they have reared a great and thriving city.

THERE is trouble in the west, that is, the east from here, but the west from the Atlantic. Schuyler has declined and been declined, and therefore politically he must be considered safely in a decline, and he is where he would ever be. But the mischief does not end there. All over the west, where Schuyler was once worshipped, there is uneasiness, for divers little Schuyler namesakes exist and the original Schuyler is not to be President, he is not to be Vice-President, but only a "shelved politician," and "nobody wants to be named after a shelved politician, whom a score of newspaper correspondents wrote into fame and then wrote out again." Says a lively contemporary, "Already there is trouble in a thousand and one peaceful homes. Maternal bosoms heave, and paternal brows wrinkle with brooding care. Lawyers are consulted, and soon we shall hear that legislatures are besieged with petitions for permission to change an unfortunate cognomen. It all comes of over confidence in the living. It is never safe to bet on the live cock." So true is it that there is a skeleton in every closet. Verily a politician who has the temerity to become popular and promising, should his promise fail, has much to answer for. O Schuyler, why didn't you go in and win?

THE Baltimore Convention has met and adjourned. The suspense is ended, and HORACE GREELEY and B. GRATZ BROWN are the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States. Probably no event in the political history of this country is so remarkably strange as this; and its very strangeness is the best possible evidence of the restiveness of the people and their determination to have a change. Had it been predicted one year ago that Horace Greeley would receive the endorsement of a regular Democratic Convention for President of the United States, who would have believed it? The men who were the most active in bringing it about would probably at that time have been the most skeptical, and would have thought it impossible.

All the circumstances which surround his nomination and the bringing forward of his name in connection with the chief magistracy of the nation, are extraordinary. The planners and principal managers of the Cincinnati Convention had not the most remote idea of Horace Greeley being the choice of the convention. The newspaper editors, Murat Halstead, of Cincinnati, Horace White, of Chicago, Sam'l Bowles, of Springfield, Mass., and Waterson, of Louisville, could not conceal their agitation and disappointment when they saw that he had carried the vote of the convention. Other prominent men were equally disappointed. He was not the man they wanted; but he was the choice of the majority of the delegates, and despite every arrangement to the contrary, he received the nomination. If indications can be trusted, he has grown steadily in favor from that time until the present. From the day of his nomination at Cincinnati until the present we have carefully

watched the drift of public sentiment, and we are confident that he is far stronger now than he was then. His nomination fell coldly on many ears, because it was unlooked for. Many Democrats hoped Davis would be the man, and they were disgusted with Greeley. Numbers of prominent and leading members of that party freely asserted that he would never get the nomination at Baltimore, and to make this a certainty some of them opened upon him, and endeavored to create public opinion against him. Upon mingling with their constituencies, however, the politicians soon learned that their supporters did not share their sentiments of opposition to Greeley, and they changed their tone to agree with the new light they had received.

The nomination of Horace Greeley at Baltimore is no more due to party management, in our opinion, than it was at Cincinnati. The remark of a leading Democratic politician, upon his return from a visit to his district after the Cincinnati convention, was that the people were, in this matter, ahead of the politicians. He found it so in his district; it was so in nearly every district in his State. He became a strong Greeley man. Other leading men from various parts of the country were led for the same reasons to take the same interest in the candidates of the Cincinnati convention. These and other indications which we have noticed lead us to the conclusion that GREELEY and BROWN are the people's choice, and that if they reach the goal for which they have started, party managers will be entitled to but little credit for such a result.

Gen. Grant has several advantages which cannot be overlooked in this contest. He has the office in his possession, and this will be more of an advantage in his case than in that of any of his predecessors; he has behind him a compact, well-drilled organization; he has to aid him the great army of office-holders, who, whatever their private feelings towards him may be, have their bread and butter at stake, and, therefore, will work with zeal for the candidate to whom they owe their living; and last, but by no means least, he holds the purse strings. In this contest money will exert its full power. Capitalists may perceive many reasons for preferring a continuation of the present rule, and, rather than have a change, many of them may feel willing to spend considerable sums of money.

These are odds in Gen. Grant's favor—without alluding to his military renown, or to his management of the office, about which there is and will be considerable dispute—and they are not to be despised. If however the masses are discontented and desire a change in affairs, then these odds will have but little weight. It is their ballots which will decide the result, and not the scheming politicians, the mercenary office-holders or the grasping capitalists.

FROM Judge Bean, who called upon us this morning, we learn several interesting items concerning the Indians. The Judge left Provo in company with Hon. Joseph A. Young and Generals Pace and Thurber, for the purpose of having interviews with the Indians, and to take measures to recover the stock which has been recently stolen, also to use all the influence in their power with them to preserve peace. The experience of the gentlemen, and the Judge's acquaintance with the Indians, and his familiarity with their language, admirably qualified them for this business. Near Fountain Green they met Tabby, Kanosh and other chiefs and succeeded in inducing them to select and send messengers into the wild Indian country to obtain communication with the red men residing there, and either have them come in, or learn from them what reasons they had for hostility. These messengers, when they returned, brought with them twenty-two head of horses which they had succeeded in recovering from the thieves. They recovered twenty-three, but they had to leave one tired out. There have been forty-eight head of horses taken in all from various settlements. In this number are included the four head taken from the young man Heiselt when he was murdered. They also brought back with them several chiefs and leading men of the eastern bands whose homes are east of Green River, and who for the first time were thus brought in contact with the white settlers of these mountains. These bands are called Ca-po-tahs and Mo-goos.

The messengers, the strangers, Tabby, White-eye's brother and other

chiefs of Tabby's band, met with the above named gentlemen and the citizens at Manti, and a satisfactory talk was had. The strangers expressed themselves as being highly pleased with the interview and the acquaintance they had made among the whites, and they promised to maintain peaceful relations themselves with the settlers, and to do all in their power to recover and send in the remainder of the stolen stock and to assist in securing the murderers of young Heiselt. At this talk the friendly understanding which was reached was greatly promoted by Tabby and his associates. In fact, the whole success of the council was principally due to them. They had sent out their most reliable men as messengers, and when their interest in the proceedings was once aroused (which required, however, considerable persuasion to effect) they exerted themselves in a most commendable manner.

The names of the murderers of young Heiselt were learned. There were three of them. They had no other reason for attacking and murdering him than plunder. One of them is a half-breed Mexican. He belongs to the Shiberetch band. The other two belong to the Toon-koo-nun-kub-its, or Thick-ears, whose country is beyond the Elk Mountains. After committing the murder they pushed East and succeeded in crossing Green River with their plunder before they could be reached; and for the present they have evaded successful pursuit.

On Judge Bean's return from Manti to Nephi he found Col. Dodge, who possessed extraordinary powers to deal with the Indians of Utah Territory, and who had received instructions to send Tabby and all his Indians back to the reservation forthwith; and also to gather all the Utah Indians to the same point as soon as practicable, and to provide for their better government and maintenance. Upon the arrival of Tabby and other chiefs the Judge assisted Col. Dodge in making his arrangements to carry out his instructions. But it required considerable persuasion and many arguments to convince the Indians that this course was the best for them, as they had laid their plans for visiting and remaining in the vicinity of the settlements until after harvest. They finally agreed to start back to the Reservation in ten days, on condition that supplies of provisions and medicines should be furnished them for the journey and for the sick who were in camp, of which there were a considerable number from over-eating and other causes. The interview at Nephi passed off agreeably, and with a good understanding; Col. Dodge furnished, or is furnishing, them the articles which they requested. It is to be hoped that, hereafter, the condition of the red men in the Territory will be materially improved.

From Judge Bean's conversation we gather the idea that there would be but little trouble with the Indians if they were properly treated by all who have dealings with them. But they have been greatly neglected by officials, and advantage has been taken of them. In fact, they have been generally looked upon as lawful prey, and to obtain anything which an Indian had to sell at the lowest possible price, even if far below its real value, has been viewed as an excellent transaction. The general theory has been that Indians have no rights that white men are bound to respect. But the aborigines have their own ideas of right and wrong, and when they learn that they have been imposed upon, their respect for and confidence in white men are not increased thereby. If white men were placed in the same relationship to another race that the Indians bear to ours, and were possessed of their present selfishness, they would not be so easily managed and kept peaceable as the Indians are. Our race look after their own interests with a selfish sharpness of which the Indians, happily for them, situated as they are, have scarcely a conception. Let one-half the pains be taken in instructing and guiding the Indians that are taken with the whites, and we are not so certain that they would not excel them in some directions. But many white men expect an ignorant Indian to do as well as they do. They judge them by the standard which is accepted among their race which claims to be enlightened; and if they do not conform to it, they feel as though they had better be exterminated.

THE State of Deseret, had it been admitted into the Union, would have been the first to introduce the system of cumulative voting. As it is, Illinois will be the State which inaugurates that