

certainly gone Republican. The editors of the New York *Tribune* estimate the majority at from 12,000 to 15,000. Four Congressmen in Philadelphia city have gone Democratic.

Dispatches from the Republican Central Committee of Ohio, claim the State by 15,000.

The returns from Indiana are meagre and the result is considered doubtful. Carter's election over Voorhees is doubtful; Niblack beats Veatch for Congress. Julian will probably be elected.

Chicago. — Eggleston, Ashley and Gibson, Republicans, have been defeated in Ohio. Schenck is elected.

Randall, a Democrat, is elected to Congress in the first district of Pennsylvania. Moffatt, Democrat, is elected in the second district, by 91 majority over Leonard Myers.

The Republican Central Committee in Indiana claim the State by from 7,000 to 10,000. There are large Democratic gains in the southern portions of the State.

Columbus, O.—The following are the Congressmen, probably elected: first district, K. S. Trader, Dem.; 2nd, Stevenson, Union; 3rd, Schenck, Union; 4th, Lawrence, Union; 5th, Munger, Dem.; 6th, Smith, Union; 7th, Winans, Union; 8th, Beattie, Union; 9th, Dickinson, Dem.; 10th doubtful; 11th, Coilsen, Union; 12th, Van Trump, Dem.; 13th, Morgan, Dem.; 14th, Wakes, Union; 15th, Moore, Union; 16th, Bingham, Union; 17th, Amberly, Union; 18th, Simpson, Union; 19th, Garfield, Union.

Columbus.—The Democratic Congressmen have been elected in the 1st, 5th, 9th, 12th, and 13th districts; the others have gone Republican. The Republican majority in the State is about 15,000. Schenck beats Vallandigham.

Indianapolis, 14.—Both parties now concede the election of the Republican State ticket by two to three thousand majority. The Democrats have three Congressmen; the Republicans have a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

Philadelphia, 14.—The estimated majorities in all the counties of Pennsylvania foot up to 13,000; it will probably be increased. The *Press* says the following Republican congressmen have been elected: O'Neill, Kelly, Townsend, Dickey, Cake, Mercer, Packer, Cessna, Morrell, Armstrong, Schofield, Gillfill, Nagely, Phelps and Donnelly. The Democrats elected Randall, Moffatt, Reading, Stiles, Getz, Vanabun, Woodward, and one other.

Policeman Young, who was wounded in a row last night, died to-day. There were 42 arrests for rioting and illegal voting by the Mayor's police. The result in Covode's district, the twenty-first, is still doubtful, although his election is claimed by four hundred. The Democrats carried the whole city ticket. The council will be largely Republican in both branches.

A correspondent from Independence, Inyo county, Cal., states that a large column of dense smoke was observed rising from the mountains in the direction of Walker's Pass, and that frequent shocks of earthquake were felt, accompanied by a loud noise like thunder, indicating that there was a volcano in that vicinity.

#### FOREIGN.

Madrid.—The United States is the first nation to recognize the new provisional government of Spain. The *Madrid Gazette*, to-day, publishes the text of the official recognition of the new government made through Mr. Hale, the American Minister. The Junta has declared in favor of additional reforms, among which is the abolition of the death penalty, and the sanctity of private letters and policies. The Junta has ordered the restoration of the bark *Tornado* to England, and the payment of damages for her wrongful detention, and the imprisonment of the Spanish officials who ordered the seizure.

London, 13.—The *Daily News* says there is no doubt that the protocol of the treaty proposed by the American Minister will be approved by the English Parliament and the American Congress.

London, 12.—The cable of 1866 has been repaired, and is now working.

Madrid.—The following is the substance of what was said on both sides at the interview between the American Minister and the Duke D' Gattarre. Hale addressing the Duke, said in the name of the United States he congratulated the Provisional government and people of Spain on their success, so marked, in a revolution of such grand proportions. He was happy to return the greeting which Spain gave the

United States on their entrance into the family of free and sovereign people. The relations between Spain and the United States had always been friendly and under present circumstances, all his efforts would be exerted to augment the friendship between both people. The Duke D' Gattarre, in the course of his reply, said that now amid the ruins of the old rule, a structure would be formed, which he believed, would merit the approval and sympathy of the United States. Spain now deserved and needed the support of all free nations, and that of the American government was highly esteemed. The Duke concluded by declaring that this interview would serve to maintain unbroken relations between two nations, both claiming and exercising successfully the principle of national sovereignty.

The Spanish Junta has seized the property of the Jesuits and have abolished the order.

Madrid.—The Junta has issued another circular, urging the extinction of all religious corporations. Internal taxes on home and foreign wars have been abolished.

Paris.—Gauters has the following Spanish news: Giraganti is at Paris. General Prim has written the Emperor Napoleon, stating that the Provisional Junta desires close relations with France. They prefer a ruler who will be acceptable to France and to Europe.

The provinces of Barcelona and Valencia, being strongly protectionist, hesitate to recognize the Junta.

Madrid.—The Provisional Junta is sure of the adhesion of Lersundi, Captain General of Cuba. Dispatches have been sent to him by the steamer which left Cadiz on the 2nd, which it is believed will remove all hesitation on his part, as to the course to be pursued.

The *Times* to-day has an editorial on the attitude of parties in the United States. In regard to the National Debt the *Times* says, admitting that both the Republican and Democratic parties contain large factions, who urge the payment of the principle of the debt in paper, an American Statesman, in the present vagueness of law, and craving necessity for economy, may conscientiously hold that view; but the *Times* argues that if this policy prevails the country would be so deeply injured that for all future loans the United States would have to pay a higher rate of interest than six per cent, so that they would lose in the end, and thus these economical objects would be defeated.

#### Correspondence.

##### THREE WEEKS IN THE SWISS MISSION.

There was a ship becalmed at sea on board of which the idle sails were flapping against the scarcely rocking masts; the spirits of the crew flagged, and master and mates looked sorrowful—when the first indication of a springing breeze began to ripple the surface, and all hands were called upon to prepare the sails and the rigging, and get things ready generally for catching the coming breeze. Then the breeze came, the sails filled up, the ship put out, and hurrah, on she goes! God speed the noble ship! But stop now! I will descend from the sublime altitudes of allegory to the terra firma of plain talk, and tell things just as they have happened.

Things had been dull here, and apparently unpromising along time back. In spite of the faithful endeavors of the brethren immediately preceding me, many had fallen off; the branches had gone down or become disorganized, and a few only being baptized once in a while. As I am not going, however, to give a history of days gone by, but only of those glorious three weeks, that have been the grand turning point of affairs, I forego entering into the causes of that condition of the mission, only stating the above as a testimony in regard to my predecessor and his faithful co-laborer, who, by their integrity have earnestly endeavored to mend a state of things for which they were not responsible, and turn the downward course of the mission, which they had not caused.

Many things throughout the mission had indicated, for some time, a coming change like the rippling of the surface before the coming breeze, and it was apparent that another spirit was being ushered in. This was done, however, so simultaneously in many places, and almost without the instrumentality of any man, that nobody could have the audacity of claiming the credit for himself; but the God of Israel was moving the hearts of men like water. Many of the brethren came forward again that

had been idling, or standing aloof from the Lord's service, being willing to help us by taking hold of the new opportunities presenting themselves, all feeling that it only wanted one great effort with united faith, energy and heart, to have the mission started again afresh. Everywhere the priesthood was called together and made as complete as possible, put in readiness, a Conference appointed for the second day of August at Zürich for the whole mission, and finally President Franklin D. Richards invited to come over and give us the needed grand lift at the occasion.

Accordingly on Saturday, August 1, President Richards, Elders O. Ursenbach, Heber Young, Willard B. Richards, Robert Ruth, and Christian Willi, besides many Branch presidents, from various parts of the mission together with many Saints, some from great distances, arrived, and were hospitably disposed of for the time being.

Conversations with President Richards and the Elders, preparatory to the opening of the Conference, gave us already the key for the course that things were expected to take, and when the Conference really opened on Sunday, August 2, at the Latter-day Saints' Hall, at Ruesbach, near Zurich, at 10 a.m., before a large congregation of Saints and strangers, a spirit of expectation, joy, and great faith did not only fill the hearts of the people, but seemed to hover in the very hall itself.

To state how each of the Branch presidents reported their Saints, field of labor, their condition, wants and hopes, how every one of the missionaries manifested by his energy and fire his true conception of the work before us all, how the sweet strains of songs of Zion from so many voices represented truthfully the unity of heart of the whole congregation, would require the recital of the complete minutes of all three meetings of that memorable Conference, in order to convey in an approximate degree, some idea of those animated scenes. As this, however, cannot be the purport of the present article, it may suffice so say, that of all the addresses delivered on that day, of which every one on ordinary occasions would have been considered powerful enough to give to any congregation of Saints the testimony of unceasing inspiration from on High, the discourse of President F. D. Richards was the focus.

The mission was then divided into four conferences containing a total of 19 branches, the most of which had been newly organized. A priesthood meeting, on Monday, enlightened the brethren about the course to be pursued in order to obtain those blessings previously spoken of, and to carry out those measures considered essential for the prosperity of the mission. The traveling elders having all departed a few days after the conference for their new fields of labor, President Richards observing the beneficial results of the first, concluded to hold two more conferences in the two other German districts of this mission, and accordingly started with the undersigned, to Berne, Bro. Willard B. Richards conference, after the necessary arrangements by letter had been made. On Sunday, Aug. 9th, a very large audience almost one-fourth of whom was composed of strangers, attended both meetings in the last named city, and five persons gave in their names publicly in the evening for baptism, which holy ordinance was accordingly administered the next day by President Richards himself. There is not a branch just now throughout the mission where the work of God is making such rapid strides as for some months, in the city of Bern. The intervening week being filled out by instructing the Saints, and especially the priesthood, in their duties and attending meeting at Bern, Oster, Mundigen, Langnan and Zürich.

We next proceeded to Herisan, Canton of Appenzell, where another conference had been appointed for Sunday, Aug. 16, for the Saints of the district of Eastern Switzerland, presided over by Elder Heber Young. Never before had one of the Twelve Apostles visited that part of the mission, and the Saints therefore fully appreciated the importance of the hour; and although compelled to meet in a place where it was deemed advisable, on account of the hostility of the neighborhood, to forego the cheering influence of singing, and where the speakers had to speak with rather subdued voices not to attract the notice of the passers by, the power of the Spirit of God prevailed nevertheless to a great extent, and testimonies were given long to be remembered. Several new branches were organized, and the priesthood augmented. We left that part of the mission with the conviction

that here also, a firm foundation for the successful labors of the servants of God had been laid. We returned via Constanz and Schaffhausen to Zürich, to join Bro. Lewis Grant, who had arrived from England, for his new field of labor with us.

After another meeting had been held by President Richards with the Saints at Zürich, at which he gave them his parting words of counsel, left us, and started for Basle, knowing that he could look back with that satisfaction upon the last three weeks, which every faithful laborer is entitled to, and with gratitude to the God of Israel, who in His infinite mercy had assisted him so plainly in all things here.

Bro. Franklin has gone home, since, to Zion, but his seed begins to come up already, and we pray to Heaven to give it rain and sunshine long enough to gain strength to endure the coming storms. Do you see those specks around the horizon? The storms are brewing.

KARL G. MAESER.

Wallenstadt, Sep. 19, 1868.

#### FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY.

BIRTH.—The wife of Br. George A. Alder presented him last night with a daughter.

DIED.—This morning, Mark, infant son of Mark and Mary Croxall, died, of teething, aged 13 months and 2 days. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, from Bro. Croxall's residence. Friends are invited to attend.

AT ECHO.—Dr. Durant, Gen. Dodge, Col. Seymour, Supt. S. B. Reed and party, arrived at the railroad station, mouth of Echo, on Monday evening last. They passed up the Weber, taking a view of the work en route, and were gratified with the vigor with which the grading is being pushed forward at points all along the line.

The party numbered some seventeen persons, including some of the "great lights" of the U. P. R. R. and several tourists from Europe. Among the number were Government Commissioners Mitchell and Latham, Prof. Hayden, Geologist; Col. Dodge, Inspector General, U. S. A., and several French ladies. They took their departure for the terminus on Tuesday morning.

NEWS FROM BRITAIN.—The *Millennial Star* of September 19th, is to hand. We learn from it that the following appointments had been made by President F. D. Richards, prior to his leaving Liverpool: Elder George Teasdale to labor in the Star office; Elder Henry F. Smith to labor in the Warwickshire Conference, under Elder Edward Butterfield; Elder James W. Fisher to labor in Kent Conference, under Elder James Needham; Elder John Albiston to labor in Nottingham Conference, under Elder Lewis W. Shurtliff.

Elders Albert Carrington, Jesse N. Smith and George Teasdale arrived in Liverpool on the 9th ult., the two first named in 18 travelling days from this city. Elder James W. Fisher arrived on the 29th of August, and Elder John Albiston on the 7th of September.

Elder Joel Grover writes that the work is progressing in Glasgow and that vicinity.

On August 30th a Conference was held in the Belvue Club room, Briery Hill, Ebbw Vale, Wales, at which Elders Elias Morris, Nephi Pratt, John S. Lewis, William C. Thomas, Robert Dye and Levi W. Richards were present. From the reports of the Branch Presidents and Elder Richards, the Conference President, the work is prospering in that region.

PERSONAL.—Elder Franklin D. Richards called in to see us this morning, the busy time of Conference being over.

Bro. Franklin started from this city on the 14th of August, 1868, on a mission to Europe. He sailed from New York on the steamship *City of Paris*, and arrived there on the 11th of September. During the latter part of that year, and up till July of 1867, he traveled and labored in various parts of the European Mission. He made one tour through Denmark and Sweden and another through Scotland, holding meetings and preaching in the various Conferences. He also made a tour through the Welsh Conferences, and visited many of the places in England as business and the requirements of the Conferences demanded. When Elder Brigham Young, Jun., left Europe, Elder Richards took charge of the Mission, and presided over it until relieved by Elder Albert Carrington; editing the *Millennial Star*, attending to emigration matters, and the business of the Mission. During the remainder of 1867, he visited and held Conference meetings in most of the Conferences in England.

During the latter half of last year and first half of this year, there were baptized into the Church, in the Mission, 3,435 souls. There were emigrated during that time about 3,200.

After getting off the emigration this year, he made a visit to the Swiss Mission. The Spirit of the Lord was poured upon the people during that visit, and many were added to the Church there, ten being baptized in one week. That mission which has for a length of time been formed of two Conferences, the German and French, was re-organized, the German portion being divided into three Conferences and the French portion remaining in one. Elder Karl G. Maeser, who is in charge of the Mission, is full of the fire of the Holy Spirit, and is receiving calls from many parts of the country to visit people and baptize them. Elders Heber Young, Willard Richards and Louis Grant are working with him with much spirit and energy. In the short time that elapsed from the departure of the emigration until the time Bro. Richards left the Swiss Mission, there had been as many baptized there as had emigrated this season.

He started from Liverpool on his return home, on the 12th of September, two years and one day from the time he landed, sailing on the steamship *China*, and arrived in New York in nine and a half days. He remained in New York a short time, and left for the mountains, arriving in this city after a seven days' trip, on Thursday, October 1st.

We are pleased to greet Bro. Franklin once more to the bosom of his family and friends, after having been so blessed and prospered on his mission.

GOOD SIZE.—Brother William Turpin, of West Jordan, brought in a cabbage to-day, of the Windsor variety, which weighed, stripped of all the outside leaves, 14½ lbs. Raise acres of such. The seed came from Hemenway's.