

For the Deseret News.

SWITZERLAND.

BY DANIEL BONELLI.

and I expect to go back to it. Do we own anything in Illinois? Yes. In Ohio? Yes. The Lord will call back the Latter Day Saints, although it is written in the revelations, speaking of the Saints being driven from Jackson county, they should be driven from State to State, from city to city, and but few would remain to receive their inheritance. I did not receive any inheritance in Jackson county, Mo.; I never was there, and I do not think of any one present who was there, except Judge Phelps; there are also a few others in the Territory who received theirs. A few will remain and receive their inheritance. Will we return and receive an inheritance there. Many of the Saints will return to Missouri, and there receive an inheritance. This is not worded exactly as is the revelation, but it is according to the nature of things; the earth will also be emptied upon natural principles; it can not be done otherwise.

The South say, "we could not bear the insults and the affliction heaped upon us by the North. We can not help revolting from the rank abolitionists that would destroy us and our negroes; we will not hold fellowship with the North any longer, but we will come out from them and be separate." The abolitionists would set free the negroes, at the expense of the lives of their masters; they would let the negroes loose to massacre every white person; that is the spirit of many of the Abolitionists that I have conversed with. Pro-slavery men are determined to hold their negroes, and the North reply, "It is false language to say that we are in a free and independent government that holds four millions of persons in abject slavery; we do not believe in it, and they shall be free." How natural it is for the two parties to come to the sword, to the cannon's mouth, and fight. "We of the North are fighting to emancipate four millions of people that are in bondage," and, "we of the South, are fighting for our liberties," and the fight will continue until the earth is empty. Will it be over in six months, or in three years? No, it will take years and years, and will never cease until the work is accomplished. There may be seasons that the fire will appear to be extinguished, and the first you know it will break out in another portion, and all is on fire again, and it will spread and continue until the land is emptied. Will they all be killed? No.

I shall see the day when thousands will seek succor at the hands of this people. If you say, "husband, I shall leave you, if you take another wife," you had better leave now when you may stand a chance of getting another husband. You cannot read in the Bible that women take the lead—that the responsibility is upon the women, for it is not so. What was the saying of Jesus, when the woman caught in sin was brought before him? That publicans and harlots should enter into the kingdom of heaven before the self-righteous scribes and pharisees. I do not like to associate with such characters, but that scripture will be fulfilled.

The responsibility is upon the men, and they will be used up, for they go to war, and will fall in battle by hundreds and thousands, until the earth is emptied. Young men, prepare yourselves, for a greater responsibility will come upon you than you have ever dreamed of. Millions will seek to you for salvation. Are you prepared for this? No, you are not. There are but very few men, old or young, that are capable of taking proper charge of themselves, to say nothing of a ward, a community, or a nation.

It is said that woman is the weaker vessel, and that an Irishman whipped his wife because she carried too much sail. The nations have been led by the weaker vessel, but by and by it will not be so. It is impossible to guide ships that carry too much sail and have too little ballast in proportion to their hulls. I should trim off some of the spunkers; you sisters who have crossed the sea know what I mean; you must also cut off part of the jib, and then you can guide the vessel a little easier. When you come to the main sail, reef it, tie it up, and not have it quite so large.

You can scarcely find a man that knows how to properly treat himself, and it is worse when you come to his directing others. You will see the time when thousands will seek salvation at the hands of this people, and say, "guide us in the way of life; the earth is emptied of wickedness, and it has come to an end." The Lord knows whether or not the Elders of this church will be ready to step forward and take upon themselves these great responsibilities.

Let these remarks remain with you; take them home with you, and wait and see what the result will be. The Lord is building up Zion, and is emptying the earth of wickedness, gathering his people, bringing again Zion, redeeming his Israel, sending for his work, withdrawing his spirit from the wicked world, and commencing to build up his kingdom. Can this be done without revelation? No, you will not make a move, or do anything—plant corn, build a hall, or a temple, make a farm, or go to the States, no, not a thing towards building up Zion, without the power of revelation.

May the Lord bless you, Brethren and Sisters: Amen.

—A Union man asks us why Vice-President Hamlin is not at his post, instead of being at home, picking over potatoes. Really, we cannot tell. Little has been heard of him since his inauguration, and since Washington has been threatened by the rebel, he has kept at a safe distance.—[Springfield Republican.

Believing that no full description of "the fair land of the mountains" that forms the chief attraction of Europe's Continent to the tourist, has ever been given through the columns of the DESERET NEWS, I submit a short delineation of it to the friends of general knowledge:

Switzerland lies in the centre of Western Europe, within latitude 45 deg. 50 min. north, and longitude 5 deg. 55 min. and 10 deg. 30 min. east; is bordered on the west by France, the south by Italy, the east by Austria, and north by other portions of Germany. It is the highest land of the Continent; altitude of the table land from 1,500 to 2,000 feet. Many of the mountains attain the height of from 9,000 to 14,000 feet. Mont Blanc (White Mountain), on Switzerland's immediate borders close to Lake Leman, is 15,810 feet high. Mount Gotthardt forms the nucleus of the Swiss mountains, from which various chains and ranges of mountains branch out throughout the country. The length of the country from east to west is 216 miles, its breadth from north to south 140; the superficial area is estimated at 17,208 square miles; but it is impossible to give this accurately, because of the many mountains which necessarily produce a far greater surface than would be found in any comparatively level country of the same dimensions. The highest mountains are chiefly in the southern part of the country; the north contains the lower ones and the undulating table lands.

A great variety of prospects and the most magnificent scenery are to be met with in Switzerland, which make it the favorite resort of travelers from all parts of the world. The rising and setting of the sun, viewed from the mountain summits, is well worth the trouble of the difficult ascent.

The Right, a mountain of no great height for Switzerland, is nevertheless a great natural observatory, being a sort of solitary outpost, detached from any great range. The ascent is comparatively easy, and on the summit is a hotel capable of accommodating 300 persons, and generally filled during the summer months with tourists of many countries, realizing, on a small scale, the confusion of tongues. Early in the morning the sleepers are awakened by the sounding of a horn, and they soon are ready to view the opening scene of splendor. Anxiously awaiting the first pale amber-gleamings of the dawn, they watch the ghost-like features of the gigantic mountain mass opposite, when suddenly it appears in roseate hues and soon after the highest peak becomes lit like a flaming torch, leaving all others in the shade. Others according to their height and position to the sun, soon become illuminated, and it seems as if an angel had flown all around the horizon of mountain ranges and lighted up each pyramidal mass in succession like a row of gorgeous lamps burning with rosy fires. Then the valleys with their groves of trees, their cities, their fields and gardens rise from the chaotic mass—beneath, and thirteen lakes like diamonds set in emeralds appear to view. The prospect widens and increases in loveliness until it embraces a circumference of 300 miles in the full blaze of day. There are the mountain rose, the beautiful shrubberies, the clear crystal streams, the bracing air of these elevated regions, that excel the fairest picture that romance can portray. In several valleys there are mineral springs, famous for salubrious qualities, which are used for artificial and well attended baths.

The rivers of Switzerland send their waters in every direction. The Rhone, with many tributaries, forms the lake of Geneva or Leman, leaves it at Geneva, precipitates a few miles below into the depths and runs 200 feet subterraneously, proceeds through France and empties into the Mediterranean. The Rhine, which has its source within six miles of that of the Rhone, drains the north and north-east of the country, forms the lake of Constance, then takes a westerly direction and forms, at Schaffhausen, the greatest waterfall in Europe by precipitating the enormous mass of its waters over rocks seventy feet high. It leaves Switzerland at Basel and empties into the German Ocean. The Inn, which rises in Grison, is a tributary of the Danube which enters the Black Sea. The Ticino, empties into the Po and Adriatic.

The principal lakes are: Lake Constance, (seventy miles long, twenty-five broad); Lake Leman, (nearly the same size); Lake of Zurich, Wallen, Neuchâtel, Morat, Thun, Brienz, Lake of the four Cantons, Maggiore and Lugano. The depth varies from 1,600 to 2,000 feet. On Lake Constance (which contains ninety-two kinds of fish), float twenty-four steamboats, communicating with or between the ports of Switzerland, Austria, Baden, Wurtemberg and Bavaria. Lake Leman carries about the same number, and the others a similar proportion.

The rivers are not extensively navigable on account of the great rapidity of their current and the many cataracts.

The most striking feature of the country is the imposing sight of the towering ranges of snow-capped mountains, that is everywhere to be had within the country's borders; for as the line of perpetual snow is 7,500 feet and thousands of peaks exceed this, the eye meets the snow and glacier-ice, of a thousand winters nearly on every side, while in the vales and on the lower hills the vines grow luxuriantly and the fig, the orange and lemon are to be found. There within a few

miles, are the fruits of the sunny lands of warm and genial climes, and the ice and snow in which the sun of ages has reflected its rays: there within this short distance you may feel the mild air of the summer lands of the world and the chill of the Arctic winters, may find yourself incarcerated in deep and narrow vales, where you feel as if you could reach the mountain walls on every side, and tread the granite peaks that afford a view into the Territory of several nations, over scores of cities. In a few hours you can view the newest improvements of art, the finest productions of the civilization of ages, and enjoy the wild, unbounded freedom of nature, in her grandest garb, in her pristine, gorgeous magnificence, uninterrupted by the hand of man, in the haunts of the bear, wolf, eagle, vulture, the fleet chamois, the chary antelope and the rare capricorn, above the clouds of the tempest that send their lightning and thunderbolts upward into the sunny sky as well as upon the temporarily beclouded landscape beneath.

Within a short distance of each other are the domes of splendid ancient and modern edifices, the steamers, the telegraph, the palaces of the merchants in all the splendor of modern pride, and the narrow, rough but of the herdsman on the elevated pasturage, who lives in primitive, unpretending simplicity, in company of cows and goats only, feeding upon milk and cheese almost exclusively. Stock raising is in some regions the only employment of the inhabitants.

On the whole, the country is not well adapted for farming, though some portions yield a good amount of grain, (spelt, chiefly), some wheat, oats, rye, barley; corn and potatoes grow well, also flax and hemp, and in fact every vegetable growing in other countries of the same latitude is cultivated to some extent. But the productions of the soil for which the country is particularly famous, are wine, apples and pears. Millions of gallons of wine are annually produced, yet the exportation of wine is not so considerable as might be inferred, because the people are accustomed to use a quantity incredible to those who have not witnessed it. The same is the case with the apple-wine and perry. Some parts of the country are covered with fruit trees, and resemble an immense forest. Apple and pear trees frequently attain a height of 80 or 90 feet, and the crown a diameter of 50 or 60 feet. One will sometimes yield 50 or 60 bushels. Apples and pears, as well as stone fruits, are dried in great quantities, and will keep good for ten or more years.

The mineral wealth of the country is not very great as far as hitherto discovered.—Some gold is contained in the rivers Aare and Emme, which leads to the conjecture that quantities may be deposited in the inaccessible regions of their sources. There are also salt, peat, brimstone, iron, coal and a few gems to be found.

The articles of manufacture are cloth (cotton, wool, silk and linen), tracery, leather, paper, in the west watches, of which Neuchâtel and Geneva manufacture annually over 230,000. Men women and children are engaged in this branch of business.

The Swiss Republic consists of twenty-two United States, or Cantons: Zurich, Berne, Lucerne, Uri, Schwytz, Unterwalden, Aargau, Thurgau, St. Gallen, Appenzell, Solothurn, Basel, Glarus, Zug, Tessin, Waadt, Wallis, Graubünden, (Grisons), Schaffhausen, Neuchâtel, Freiburg and Gené. (Geneva).—Each of these Cantons has a separate Government and manages its own affairs similar to the States of North America; and there is also a National Government, consisting of a National council, a House of Representatives, and a Senate. The Representatives are chosen according to the number of inhabitants.—The revenue is about 20,000,000 of francs, (5 francs \$1.00), and the State has no debt.—Berne is now the Federal Capital. There is no standing army, but every citizen is a soldier, and there is a complete military organization; frequent exercises in drilling the citizen soldiers, and the practice of rifle shooting at targets, by the many sharpshooters, enable the country to put an efficient well disciplined, and formidable army into the field if necessity demands it.

The population in the year 1844 was 2,221,000, of which 1,318,710 were Reformers and 900,000 Roman Catholics. The interior cantons are entirely Catholic, some are entirely Protestant, and some mixed. There is no National language; the German is spoken in about 16 various dialects by 1,800,000. On the west of Lakes Morat and Bienne, the French is spoken by 470,000; in the south about 134,500 speak Italian. The Romanesque, derived from the Latin, is spoken in the Engadin and the valleys of the Rhine by 42,000 persons.

Weights and measures are based partly on the French and partly the German style.—Coins used to be very different in the various Cantons, but now the French coin is uniformly adopted.

Ethnography assigns to the Swiss generally a Celtic origin. There is, however, such a variety of races commingled, that it is difficult to determine which predominates. Tradition relates that long before Christ at the time of a great famine among a northern nation, every tenth man had to leave the land, and in their wanderings they came south and settled Helvetia, now Switzerland. These may have been Celts; but if they were, the subsequent immigration of the Goths has told more upon the appearance, character and language of the people than the original element; for to this day many, especially the lower classes, have nearly as much Gothic in them as the pure descendants of the Goths

the Swedes. The dialects exhibit a great affinity to the Scandinavian languages.

The time when the ancient Swiss first became known to history, is 113 years before Christ, when the Tiguriner and Eugener, two Helvetian or Swiss tribes joined the Teutonic and Cimbric hordes in their victorious incursions into Gallien (France). In 107, B. C., the Romans, under L. Cassius and L. Piso, who had advanced to Lake Leman, were again defeated by the same people under Divico. In 106, B. C., the Helvetians shared another victory over the Romans. When Marius defeated the same tribes 102 B. C., the Helvetians retreated under Divico unpursued into their mountains. During these wars they had conceived the desire to exchange their rugged and rocky home for Gallien's fairer and milder land, and Orgetorix succeeded in persuading them to destroy their own cities and villages and devastate their land in order to extinguish every inducement to return, and in 50 B. C., they ventured 368,000 strong the dangerous enterprise of invasion, but were thoroughly defeated by Julius Caesar, at Bibracte, and 110,000 strong driven back to their country. Roman laws, manners and arts were then introduced, the land began to prosper, and cities and Roman roads were built. The erection of Augusta Rauracorum, Vindonissa, Aventicum, Evrodumn (Yverdon), date from that time.

In the latter portion of the second century after Christ, the Romans in Helvetia were considerably disturbed by the Allemans, and during these turmoils the country became considerably depopulated. The immigration of German tribes in the east, and of Burgundians in the west, (410—430) replenished the land. The migrating Huns under Attila destroyed (450) many of the cities, but the damage done was soon repaired. Subsequently the Goths obtained dominion over Helvetia and held it until their Empire fell (553), when the Franken (French), obtained sway.

Christianity found its way into Helvetia in the 7th century through the mission of Columbanus, Gallus and others from the islands of Great Britain. The cities of St. Gallen, Zurich and Lucerne, were founded soon afterwards. From 553 to 1032 when the country was united with Germany, many incidents and changes occurred in internal affairs which are however too lengthy and too inconsiderable to dilate upon now.

The reign of the house of Zähringen, was propitious to Helvetia, and the country rose to opulence; cities were built, and industry and trade extended. The three interior cantons Uri, Schwytz and Unterwalden, population of unknown origin, had however, always been free, probably in consequence of their inaccessible situation, and the few inducements they presented for conquest. But they chose from time to time protectors from among the neighboring princes, counts, knights, etc. In 1209 they chose count Rudolph of Habsburg, protector; he being very successful in the many turmoils of those troublous times, gained influence and popularity, and was subsequently chosen king of Germany, in which capacity he did much for Helvetia. After his death, (1290), he was succeeded by Albrecht his son; but the Swiss eschewing his covetousness refused to submit to him, and he made war upon them in which much was lost on both sides. The termination of the war, however, was favorable for Helvetia. The three cantons then accepted Voegte (Sheriffs, Governors), chosen by Albrecht from among the penniless nobility.—Herman Gesler, v. Brunneck and Beringer, v. Landenberg, who were in Schwytz and Unterwalden practiced great extortion and oppressed the people beyond endurance purposely to bring them to submission or resistance, that would afford the opportunity of destroying the last vestige of their rights and liberties. All petitions for redress were scorned, and as cruelty and oppression only increased, and Gesler reared a pole at Altdorf with a hat on it, demanding that every passer-by should bow before it, three men, Werner Stauffacher, Walter Furst, and Arnold Winkelried collected each ten reliable men, and met in Nov. 1307, on Rutly, a meadow on the Lake of the four Cantons, and made a solemn covenant to gather reliable assistants and quietly prepare the country for the expulsion of the tyrants. A short time after this William Tell, who refused to bow before the hat at Altdorf, was taken prisoner by Gesler and received the promise of release on condition that he shoot an apple from the head of his son three hundred paces off. He did it, but instead of keeping the given promise, Gesler took him into a boat intending to convey him to Kussnacht to prison, when a furious tempest forced him to put Tell at the helm, who led the boat to a slate rock on the bank, and leapt out, pushing the boat back into the waters.—Gesler, however, escaped this danger, but when, a few hours afterwards, he and his attendant train rode through the narrow pass at Kussnacht, an arrow from the bow of Tell terminated his life. In the night of January 1st, 1308, the various castles of the tyrants were taken by stratagem, and the inmates expelled. Herewith had the three Cantons asserted their liberty and now they united with solemn covenants to maintain it. King Albrecht, who collected an army to chastise them, was killed at Windisch (May 1st, 1308), by his nephew Johann whom he had deprived of his heritage. This with other circumstances warranted off the expected vengeance on the Swiss, and Henry VII of Luxemburg, who was chosen Emperor of Germany, acknowledged their independence and promised to protect them against Austria. But after Henry's