

Correspondence.

Emigration—Missions—Helping the Poor—Depressed Trade—The European Missions, etc.

LIVERPOOL, Mar. 23, 1876.

President Brigham Young:

In relation to your inquiries about different routes from New York, whatever you may conclude upon I feel will be most heartily coincided with by the gathering Saints, for already, without any outside of this Office being aware of your moves in the matter, I have word from Prest. Stucki that the Swiss and German Saints have expressed a ready willingness to settle as you may be pleased to direct. It is very probable, as you have mentioned, that some may prefer to settle with or near their relatives and friends, but I am quite of the opinion that a large majority will most cheerfully follow your counsels in the matter, for the same good spirit that is inspiring gathered is also actuating in a goodly degree scattered Israel, and they are daily increasing in faith and wisdom.

We rejoice much that the Arizona mission is under such good headway, and in such efficient hands, and trust they will be blest in accomplishing all the good you can desire. Like trust and desire we have in regard to Bro. D. W. Jones and the Elders with him, and quite agree with him, and always have, in regard to any one's being convinced of the truths of the Gospel by the power of human argument, having long since been aware of the correctness of the Saviour's teaching that "no man cometh to the Father except he draweth him."

We also rejoice much that the Elders to the States have been blest with such signal success in so many instances, and pray they may be abundantly guided and prospered in their labors.

Your request to the Bishops and Presiding Elders to expedite payments of indebtedness to the P. E. Fund and solicit donations for the gathering, is very comforting and encouraging to the scattered poor, and we are all united with you in our faith and prayers that the debtors and the able will be blest with means and disposition to pay promptly and devote liberally; for trade keeps depressing, some 10,000 colliers and iron workers having been for some time and still being out of employ in the north of England, and wages low, wintering, while rents and living are high, entirely precluding many from all earthly prospect of being able to gather without aid.

I am much pleased in being able to inform you of the continued and increasing goodly spiritual condition of this Mission. Pres. N. C. Flygare writes from Copenhagen, Feb. 29th, that 818 were baptized in Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Iceland last year, and 150 between Jan. 1 and Feb. 29 this year, with many investigating our principles, and prospects of many being baptized. The Utah Elders were all well, and untiring and much blest in their labors for the truth. He writes, "But their labors are becoming more and more difficult, because the people are fast lapsing into infidelity and unbelief, some taking it as an insult if spoken to about religion." The priests have had our Elders in Finland prohibited from preaching in public, but they are farside preaching, and some are believing; but there is no religious liberty in that land, and the people are in great bondage. Brother Flygare states times are dull, labor scarce, provisions dear, but amid all that a prospect for a pretty good emigration this year, if the fares are not too high. Unity and good feelings prevail with the priesthood and the Saints in that region, so adds Brother Flygare.

Under date March 13, from Switzerland, Pres. J. U. Stucki writes that the work is progressing favorably in that part of the mission, the meetings being well attended by Saints and strangers, and the Elders quite diligent in their efforts to "break new ground," with good prospects. Bro. Theurer has been and is laboring in Baden, Germany, and has organized a Branch with sixteen members at Ludwigsbafen, on the Rhine, near Mannheim, and finds an increasing spirit of inquiry, so I trust we have at last gained foothold in the great German Empire, and that very many of the honest in heart will embrace the truth. Bro. Stucki is being bad

before the courts for circulating a pamphlet in which were some items concerning celestial marriage; he was fined fifty francs by the first court, whose decision was affirmed by the court he appealed to; he then appealed to a still higher court where the case is now pending, all of which tends to spread our principles in quarters hitherto inaccessible, and much good is expected to result. The Elders from Utah were all well, and feeling that God was with them.

To come nearer to 42, Prest. G. L. Farrell writes from Nottingham, under yesterday's date, "I have just returned from a trip into Staffordshire; have held some splendid meetings, houses crowded, and Saints and strangers felt alive and full of fire. Received some more names for baptism, and hope in a short time to add several more to the cause in that part of the Conference. At present the Elders" (who are your son Art D., P. D. Lyman, and W. A. C. Bryan) "are all out in the Conference, and are doing well." We receive like cheering word from other parts of the British Isles, giving us hopes that, so soon as the weather will again permit preaching in the open air, we will have still more opportunities for spreading the truth. This present month has been the coldest, stormiest and most disagreeable March known in the British Isles for many years, but to-day it has begun to moderate.

The Saints and the Elders from Utah in the Scandinavian, Swiss, and German and the Holland portions of this mission have expressed much anxiety for us to attend their Conference meetings this spring, and after much reflection upon main points, to the best of my view, and carefully considering your instructions to travel among the Saints as much as other duties would permit, and knowing the desires of your son Ernest I. and Brother James Sharp to visit the continent while so near, and being able to arrange for the proper conduct of affairs here while absent, I have concluded it may be productive of the most good for us to meet with the Saints on the continent during their this Spring's Conferences, it being too late after the last company leaves in the Fall, and too busy a time with the continental Saints during the Summer. The Scandinavian conferences begin on the 22nd and 23rd of April at Copenhagen, then Gettenburg, Christiania, and Stockholm, thence to Switzerland, thence via Paris to Holland, thence back to 42. Of course we are all in hopes that you will see this plan in the light we do, for then we shall know that it is right. Should it chance that you do not approve of it in whole, or in any part, a cablegram from you will at once change it as you may wish, for the constant study of all of us is to do everything as you and the Lord would have us, or as nearly so as we may be blest with ability and understanding for doing. We now purpose starting on the 11th of April, so as to arrive in Copenhagen in good time, without having to hurry too fast, and thus miss much of the interest and benefit of such a trip. Bros. David McKenzie and Wm. B. Barton, of the 18th Ward, will attend to all matters at 42 during our absence, they being now properly instructed therein, and subject to instructions both from yourself and us as occasion may require.

With the exception of Bro. Shadrach Empey, of Lehi, and Brother Arnold Goodliffe, of Malad, who expect soon to leave for home on account of failing health, all the Utah Elders are well and doing well, so far as I learn, and the Saints are in excellent spirits.

With kindest remembrance and best wishes to yourself, your associates, and all the Saints, in which all at 42 most cordially join.

I remain, your brother in the Gospel,

ALBERT CARRINGTON.

Travelling and Preaching—Needs of Missionaries—Much Rain—General Discontent and Distrust.

BISMARCK, Ill.,

April 3rd, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

Myself and Brother Jos. Standing are travelling and preaching in this part of the State, having left McLean Co. a little more than a month ago, travelling across Ford Co. and Vermillion to where we are at the present time, near the In-

diana line. We have held from two to four meetings per week, have preached some fifty times in this State, to good audiences, who turn out under the most unpleasant circumstances to hear the "Mormon preachers." There is a spirit of inquiry on the part of the people, and we feel that we have been the instruments in the hands of God of doing good in our mission, doing away with prejudice and enlightening the minds of the people relative to our religious views. Their ideas are very crude and incorrect, and often seriously prejudiced against us, but we find universal dissatisfaction on the part of the people with their present religious organizations and denominations. Money appears to be all they care for, instead of preaching life and salvation, and the result is that many will no longer support or sustain them, and if what we have heard from their ministers is a fair sample of their preaching, they certainly cannot be blamed for their dissatisfaction. There is a wide field open here for mission work. About all the school-houses are open to us and food and shelter are never lacking, though we travel altogether without purse or scrip, relying upon the promises made to us, that God would open up our way, which he has done in a most marvelous manner.

On leaving McLean Co., we turned almost due East, travelling through the country, scarcely ever stopping in the villages. We would go into a settlement, secure all the houses we could, and make appointments on ahead for a week or ten days, then go on to the next settlement, and repeat the same there. We generally find that the power of the evil one is pretty well stirred up after two or three meetings, and he makes every effort to blind the eyes of our hearers to the truth, but we find that "truth goeth onward," and Satan may rage, yet will people come to a knowledge of the principles of salvation. We are generally invited to rest over the Sabbath day by some friend that God raises up to us, and we always, if the opportunity offers, attend some of the churches close by. I attended a Methodist class meeting a few Sundays ago, and as a general invitation was extended to all to bear their testimony I took an opportunity to bear mine. Some of the brethren gave me a few hearty amens to encourage me in the start, but as I went along they gradually subsided into silence, and when after meeting they found out that I was a "Mormon," they doubtless went and changed clothing and took back those amens.

A day or two after we started East, it commenced raining, and as we were out on the prairie we found it impossible to proceed. Seeking shelter, a Mr. O. A. Shirley took us in and entertained us for two days and three nights, and, when asked if he made any charge, replied that he ought to be able to bear that much, if we could afford to travel and preach for nothing. We then went to the railroad and followed it some fifty miles, through a sparsely settled country, until we came to the timber, when we commenced preaching again. Last Sabbath we attended church and heard a United Brethren minister preach. He invited us forward to the stand, and at the close of the meeting asked me to close for him, which I did.

It has been raining and snowing for something near three weeks, and of all the roads that I ever met with, these are the worst. We are in a timbered country, and slightly rolling, which makes it much better for us in walking. We have appointments made for the balance of this week in this neighborhood.

Brothers John and Peter Nebeker went from this vicinity, and we find those that are acquainted with them, and their relatives who live near Covington and Clinton, Ind., just over the line.

Doubtless a few items relative to what a missionary needs who expects to travel in the States would be of interest to some of our readers. First, then, a large, heavy, double-soled pair of boots or shoes, of the best leather, three-colored shirts, same amount, under-clothing, half dozen colored linen collars, and a pair of old-fashioned saddle pockets to carry the complement in, a copy of the Bible, Book of Mormon, Hymn Book, Voice of Warning, Spencer's Letters, Key to Theology, Answers to Questions, and the Pratt-Newman Debate on Plural Marriage, with the Spirit of God, and he can travel anywhere, and answer any and all questions. I might say not

forgetting a few of Bro. C. R. Savage's fine views of our public buildings and leading men, which are of great interest, and should not be omitted. Stout, heavy clothing of our home manufacture would be much better than the ready made clothing imported from the east. All these things are helps that increase our ability to do good.

The farming interests are suffering severely here from the continued rainfall, and this will doubtless be a very backward spring. The farmers are heavily burdened with taxes and debt, and there is a general feeling of distrust among all men, while lawing and contention between neighbors is the order of the day. Divorced families are abundant, and confusion is universal, while a feeling of dread for the future is entertained by all the people.

Trusting that we have the prayers of Israel in our behalf, and wishing to be remembered to friends and brethren, we are very truly yours in the gospel.

J. MORGAN.
J. STANDING.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 11.—Cooper, from the committee on finance, reported favorably on the House bill to provide for the expenses of the admission of foreign goods to the Centennial Exhibition; passed.

At 1:40 the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill fixing the rate of postage on third class mail matter.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 11.—Hurd reported adversely on the bill for the appointment of a commission to enquire as to the terms on which a commercial treaty can be made with Canada. A minority report was made by Ward, and on his motion the bill was made a special order for the 3d Tuesday in May.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill concerning commerce and navigation, and the regulation of steam vessels, which passed after various amendments.

Randall moved that the House concur in the Senate amendment to the silver bill. Pending action the House took a recess till 7, when the legislative appropriation bill was debated. At the evening session there was nothing of public interest in the discussion. The 26th page of the bill was reached when the House adjourned.

AMERICAN.

GALVESTON, 10.—A Brownsville special says that the taking of Matamoros, a week ago, by the Diaz party, thereby placing them in possession of the whole Mexican border, leaving few or no federal troops nearer than Monterey, causes a dearth of revolutionary news. Diaz maintains the strictest order in the city. Last night three soldiers were shot for insubordination. Diaz has made appointments to all the municipal offices. He seems to be well backed financially from outside sources, and is strengthening his position and accumulating arms, ammunition and stores. It is probable he will soon organize a force and move in the direction of Monterey.

A special to the News, dated Laredo, Texas, April 9th, says that an American merchant of Laredo Mead was imprisoned and his life threatened last night by the commander of the federal troops in Laredo Mead, for hesitating to contribute his proportion, and refusing to pay a fine of a hundred dollars. Col. Merriam, of the U. S. A., demanded his release, which, after some words, was complied with, but the Mexican authorities threatened to kill our merchant the first chance, and our soldiers are under arms.

A special to the News says a revolutionary party made a move on New Laredo, and attacked Quintana at daybreak this morning, and after fighting two hours were repulsed. They renewed the attack and we now can hear the continued roll of musketry, and see dead soldiers lying in the streets from this side of the river. Stray bullets coming to this side have wounded three American citizens, one man and two women. Fighting is still going on. The wounded are crossing to this side. While

writing another woman has been wounded here. Major Merriam, the commanding officer at this point, is training a gun preparatory to shelling New Laredo.

NEW ORLEANS, 10.—John F. Barrett was arrested upon the affidavit of V. A. Ryan, charged with attempting to bribe Lieutenant-Governor Antoine; Barrett was bailed in \$250. The bribe with which Barrett is charged with offering Antoine is said to be \$20,000 in connection with the impeachment of Governor Kellogg.

Twenty-two persons heretofore indicted by the grand jury were arraigned this morning, some upon old, others upon new, counts, by the present grand jury, on charges of conspiracy to defraud the Government; they were bailed in \$5,000 each.

A special to the Galveston News says that at the request of a special deputy United States marshal, Major Merriam planted a 12-pounder on the bank of the river this morning, and at one this p.m. the Mexicans opened a hot fire from New Laredo, on our guard at the ferry, and they were compelled to withdraw; the fire was then concentrated upon the gunners, whereupon Col. Sexton threw two shells into New Laredo, Mexico, from his 12-pounder, which silenced the Mexican fire on our soldiers and American citizens. Two men and one woman of this city were wounded badly.

WASHINGTON, 10.—On the conclusion of McKean's examination, Swan said that all of McKean's testimony concerning the character of Lyon would be stricken from the records, as the committee had decided, last Friday, that questions affecting the credibility of witnesses should not be brought into this investigation.

Warren Hussey, banker of Salt Lake, was then examined. He purchased a fourth interest in the Emma mine for \$150,000, in 1870; in the spring of 1871 he and the firm of Walker Brothers sold one half interest in the mine to Park, for \$325,000. They would not have sold the whole mine at that rate; their object was to get some one interested who could place it on the market. Professor Silliman's report was entirely true, and stated no more than the witness expected he would. No attempt was made to influence Silliman in its preparation, nor was any attempt made to influence Brydges Williams in the report which he had made subsequently. It was not prepared for his inspection. Witness stated that at the time Stanley & Anderson made their examination at a still later date, he (witness) purchased stock in London at a rate greater than five millions for the mine. At the time the mine was sold in England there was not the least indication of the mine giving out; on the contrary the prospects were of the very best. At this time witness was in Utah, and did not consider five millions a high price. The witness had known Lyon a number of years in Colorado and Utah; his character for veracity was bad; witness would not believe him under oath.

Silas Williams, superintendent of the Emma mine, testified. He declared the excellence of the mine, and swore that it was not prepared at any time for the inspection of experts. He also declared he would not believe Lyon under oath.

The President has signed the joint resolution making the 14th inst. a legal holiday in this District; also, the bill authorizing the sale of the Pawnee reservation.

Meeker, having persisted in refusing to answer a question of the House Indian affairs committee, as to the names of the persons who told him that they suspected that Page and some other congressmen belonged to the Indian ring committee, unanimously ordered his testimony to be stricken from the record as frivolous.

ST. PAUL, 10.—Gen. Laulenschlager, convicted of murder in this city, about a year ago, was to-day sentenced to be hanged.

A Frenchman named Dostillo, while breaking up the ice in the river, was blown to atoms by a premature explosion of dynamite.

MEMPHIS, 10.—Reporters from Chicot and Napoleon, Ark., state that considerable damage has been done there by the flood; the planters are using every exertion in that region to protect the levees which are still intact.

FORT SCOTT, K., 10.—A special from the Osage Mission says the people here are wild with excitement over the news of the decision