

Correspondence.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, }
July 12th, 1865. }

DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER:

According to promise I sit down to give you a brief account of my travels on the continent of Europe.

Sunday, June 4th. In company with B. Young, jr., his wife, H. J. Richards and W. P. Nebeker, I left London, and after a pleasant voyage of 26 hours, arrived in Rotterdam, Holland.

6th. Hired a vehicle and drove to Hague, (15 miles), the capital city of Holland. Visited the palace in the wood, (the Queen was in but we did not get to see her,) the museum of Chinese and Japanese curiosities, and went through the picture gallery and saw what is said to be the finest collection of paintings, or rather not to be surpassed by any in the world. Had our dinner and returned to Rotterdam.

7th. Visited the principal places in the town. The Dutch people and their towns look very tidy. In the evening br. J. Weiler came up from Amsterdam; poor Joseph, he had been in Holland six months and scarcely had seen a well day for five. By his request we administered to him, and since, I learn, he is much improved in health.

8th. At half-past ten a.m. embarked on the steamer Niederlander for Mannheim. Had a pleasant day. Passed several beautiful towns situated on the banks of the Rhine. Lay over night at Emmerich, in Prussia.

9th. Left Emmerich at 7 a.m.; stopped at Dusseldorf and several other towns to take in passengers and freight. Arrived in Cologne at 10 p.m. Put up at the hotel Du Dome, where we received good accommodations for 10 francs per day.

10th. To-day we visited the Cathedral and were shown through the building; saw many ancient curiosities in the chapel, of old crowns, precious stones, etc. Ascended to the top of the cathedral, where we had a very nice view of the city: number of inhabitants, 100,000 Catholics, 20,000 Protestants and 15,000 Jews. In the afternoon went out to town to the International Exhibition, but did not go in, as the price did not suit.

11th. Sunday. Went to Mass in the morning, and spent the remainder of the day in looking at the curiosities in the town.

12th. Embarked on the Elberfeld; the scenery beautiful all day; arrived in Coblenz 6 p.m., and put up at the Auker hotel.

13th. This morning we visited the Ehrenbreitstein fortifications, opposite the Blue Moselle; returned to the hotel by the Duke of Nassau's palace, which is considered a beautiful building.

14th. Left Coblenz at 8 a.m. on the Ronigin, (the Ring); scenery lovely and romantic; had a splendid view of the Stobzenfels castle. This grand edifice belongs to the King of Prussia. He entertained Queen Victoria there in 1845, in a most splendid manner. Landed in Mayence, 5 p.m. Went on shore, visited the cathedral, which dates from 978, the fortifications, the old Roman aqueduct, and the statue of Gutenberg, the first inventor of printing, born in Mayence, 1397. The garrison is 10,000, half Prussians and half Austrians. Mayence is considered the strongest fortress of the German confederation; slept on board the steamer.

15th. Landed in Mannheim, 10 a.m.; took train for Karlsruhe, Baden, where we arrived 3 p.m. Put up at the hotel L' Angelterre, (the English hotel); after partaking of refreshments, visited the fair, the Duke of Badens palace and the theatre.

16th. After a very agreeable ride of 8 hours in a second class car, arrived in Zurich, Switzerland; put up at the Lake hotel, beautifully situated on the banks of the lake Zurich. Met with Mrs. G. B. Spencer and Samuel H. Hill.

17th. Spent the day with the brethren. Had a row on the lake and a swim in it.

18th. Sunday. Met with the Saints at Riesbach. Brothers Samuel H. Hill and W. P. Nebeker addressed them. In the afternoon B. Young, jr. and I bore testimony. Br. Hill translated it into German to the Saints. Enjoyed ourselves much, though we could not understand the German.

19th. After enjoying a sail on the lake, in company with Mrs. Nebeker and Herzog, left Zurich for a tour on foot through east Switzerland. Walked 13 miles and rode three, which brought us to the town of Wintethur, where we stayed all night with one of the Saints.

20th, 21st and 22d. Traveled through a beautiful country, calling on many of the Saints as well as a few strangers. Commenced to study the German language.

23d. Walked 21 miles over mountains. While on the mountains had a beautiful view of the lake Constance, also of the mighty Alps, which were covered with snow, and looked much like our mountains, only more rough and romantic. Stopped with brother Johannes Graff, in the valley of the Rhine, in the village Rebsstein.

24th. By invitation, called on the head man of the parish. He was very kind, and asked us to call again if ever traveling that way. Br. Graff took his carriage and drove us over the Rhine into Austria, down the Austrian side of the river four miles, recrossed into Switzerland, and took us to the town of Rorschach, situated on the lake Constance, where we were to meet B. Young and party; but when we arrived they had gone on to Constance, so we put up for the night.

25th. At 6 a.m. took steamer for Constance. Found B. Young and party comfortably seated at the breakfast table, in the hotel Brochet, so we joined in and partook freely of that set before us. In the afternoon went out 5 miles into the country and visited some of the Saints.

26th. Monday. Had a row on the lake. In the afternoon took train for Schaffhausen, arrived at 9 p.m.; put up at the Crown hotel. Br. Nebeker left us at Constance to meet with us in Zurich. As it was late when we arrived we did not go out to see the town, as we usually do when arriving in a new place.

27th. Left the above place at 9-15 a.m. Had a view of the Rhine Falls. Stopped and had dinner at Zurich, also received letters from home. After dinner, took train to Lucerne; arrived safe and put up at the Swan hotel. Br. Nebeker joined us according to promise.

28th. In company with B. Young, jr., Mrs. Nebeker and G. B. Spencer, ascended Mount Rege. We were 5 or 6 hours climbing to the top. Stopped on the top over night at the hotel. It was a grand sight to look over the surrounding country and see the beautiful lakes, twelve in number, as well the scenery. In the morning we met Mrs. Hill and H. J. Richards, who had been out in the mountains visiting the Saints. They were hearty.

29th. Got up at 4 a.m. to see the sun rise. After the magnificent sight, descended by a very old and rugged path to the lake, and took steamer to Lucerne, where we met with the "boys" and sister Young. After a few minutes rest we all took steamer up the lake to Fluelen. Near the mountains, visited the place where William Tell was born. I assure you it was a wild looking place. Returned satisfied with our days adventures.

30th. Brothers Nebeker, Richards, Hill and

myself traveled on foot 26 miles through the mountains to Brienz. Slept at the Hotel of the White Cross.

July 1st. Took steamer for Interlaken, where we stopped, had our breakfast, visited the principal places, then walked three miles to Lake Thun. Took steamer for the town of Thun. Put up at the Hotel or Pension Bellerive. Mrs. Nebeker and Hill parted from us to visit the Saints.

2d. Attended meeting.

3d. B. Young, jun. and family arrived from Lucerne. Enjoyed ourselves by boating on the lake.

4th. Spent the 4th in the hotel; in the evening a wealthy Scotch family who formerly resided in America, got up some beautiful fireworks.

5th. Left for Berne, where we stopped over the 6th, and visited the public places.

7th. This morning B. Young, br. Nebeker and I parted from Mrs. Richards, Spencer and sister Young. They embarked for Geneva, and we took train for Biel, where we met with Br. Samuel Hill and one of the native brethren.

8th. Had a swim in the Lake Biel. In the cool of the evening walked 3 miles to a small village in the Jura mountains, where we stopped over night.

9th. Sunday. Walked 6 miles through the broiling hot sun, to the top of the mountains, where a conference had been appointed, and the Saints assembled from both sides of the mountains, 75 in number. Before we opened our meeting a thunder shower came up, so we adjourned to a hired house, where we had refreshments; and when the storm abated we commenced our meeting, and felt that there was no one to hurt or make afraid. Br. Young talked some to the Saints and we all bore our testimony. It was a time long to be remembered. The Spirit of God was in our midst. After meeting we parted from the Saints, and Br. Nebeker and Br. Hill went with us to Neuchâtel.

10th. Parted with Samuel, and took train for Geneva, where we joined the brethren and sister Young. Stopped in the above place 2 weeks. Continued my studies in German. Went out on the lake every day or so, visited the Saints, etc., which passed off the time very agreeably. Celebrated the 24th of July. Br. Sangiovanna had come up from Italy the night before; so you can guess it was a happy time for us all.

25th. In company with B. Young and wife, bid the brethren good bye and took train for Lyons, where we arrived after a 5 hours ride. The City of Lyons is somewhere near the size of Liverpool. We had a stroll through the town, and saw the principal streets, buildings, etc.

26th. Left at 6 a.m. for Paris. After 11 hours ride arrived in the above place. We stopped in Paris 4 days visiting public places. I cannot begin to describe the beautiful things I saw. On the fifth day we went out to Versailles, where we visited the palace and saw many splendid oil paintings. We were 6 hours in the palace and did not have time to see near all the beautiful things.

At 6 p.m. parted with B. Young and family on my return to Birmingham via Havre and Southampton. Arrived at Havre 11 p.m.; went on board the steamer and at 1 a.m. put out of dock. The weather was very rough, which soon set many to throwing up, myself included. On the following day, at between 11 and 12 a.m., landed at Southampton. Stopped several days and visited amongst my first acquaintances. They were glad to see me as I was glad to see them, and thankful to God that I could return to my old and first field of labor, and find all my friends and not one enemy. While there, President Wells came from Liverpool and held a conference, at which I heard him preach; also enjoyed his society which I appreciated. After the conference went to London with him. He will tell you more than I can write about how your sons are conducting themselves. Since returning have been traveling hard doing all the good I can, in the midst of strangers and Saints.

I did expect Charles S. here to make me a visit, but he has returned to Cheltenham, without calling on me, through some urgent business unknown to me. I will see him in January next, all being well, which will make one year since I have seen him.

I have had it hinted to me that I can go home next spring, which if I do will make me 3 years and a half away from home; a pretty good mission for the first time.

Father, I feel thankful that I have had an opportunity of seeing some of the old world, though at your expense. I trust you will not be displeased with me, as you know I am desirous of doing right; and when I come home hope to benefit you if only by not causing you any trouble; but we do not always know that which we will do, until the trying moment. The Lord knows that I have repented of every wrong done in my life. If ever there was a place in the world to try men, the ministry is that place. The only pleasure I find is in doing right, and if I could not do that I would return mighty quick.

I desire an interest in your faith and prayers for my safe return home when released from this mission, which will be before many months.

Dear Father and Mother,

Yours affectionately,

DAVID P. KIMBALL.

PROVO CITY, Oct. 17th, 1865.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

SIR:—Since hearing the good instructions at the "Conference" and "Convention", with the opportunity being offered to again send teams east to assist the immigrating Saints, we have been led to ask as follows:—When we have met the call made for this, how many teams with good wagons could be spared to go down east and bring back freight for our merchants? And if we should send a train of fifty or a hundred wagons from Utah County, the merchants no doubt would pay us the money, as readily as they pay it to those parties, who have no local interest with us.

When the farmers carry their grain to market, in hopes of obtaining some money, to pay taxes etc., they are frequently disappointed, as the merchants say "we need money to pay our freight bills." We ask, where receive said money? Mostly those with outside interests. Can we not unite and send a goodly number of teams to do this service in part; and next fall keep the wheat at home, which in many instances is now given away. In fact we could afford to receive merchandise at fair rates for such service, and accommodate our merchants thereby.

By harkening to the counsel given at Conference, the farmers may do better to cultivate less surface of ground, plough this fall and early spring which would enable us to spare some of our teams during the summer months, and work the ponies now running at large on the range in ploughing corn, potatoes, etc. Our ox and mule teams can return here in time to do the heavy part of our fall work, provided we have careful teamsters, with the blessings of God upon our efforts to help and protect ourselves.

We think a few teams can be fitted out in this place, and that the other settlements in this County may adopt the idea to some extent, and so save ourselves from the "shaving" process we have in the past submitted to, that our brethren and friends (the merchants) might procure the needful to pay freight bills, which amount to eight-hundred thousand dollars and upwards annually, as stated in our hearing by a reliable merchant of Great Salt Lake City.

Will some of the merchants and business men of G. S. L. City make us encouraging offers, or present us views that will unite the greatest number to produce the greatest good. And may we remember the words of our friend and President, "get out of debt and keep out of debt, and strive to be united in doing good."

Yours, respectfully,

A.

THE COST OF THE REBELLION.

The Washington correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* thus sums up, from the Treasury records, the total cost of the rebellion:—

THE DEBT.

The public debt was

On the 1st of July, 1861	\$90,678,828
On the 1st of July, 1862	514,211,371
On the 1st of July, 1863	1,098,793,181
On the 1st of July, 1864	1,740,690,489
On the 1st of July, 1865	2,767,254,275

The receipts of the Government during the years of war were, exclusive of loans and treasury notes:

From 1st July, 1861 to July 1st, 1862	\$ 51,035,720
" " " 1862 " " 1863	112,687,290
" " " 1863 " " 1864	204,620,771
" " " 1864 " " 1865	309,500,000
(estimated and ascertained)	309,500,000

Total.....\$738,749,781

The Secretary of the Treasury, I understand, estimates that before the war balance can be fairly struck, the national debt will swell to three thousand millions of dollars. The additional amount is expected to arise from the appropriation for the Pacific railroad, unsettled government war accounts, and the assumption of the war debts of the several loyal of States, if Congress shall adopt that policy. But taking only the present amount of \$2,757,253,000; deducting therefrom the amount of the anti-war-debt (\$65,769,703), and adding the total of receipts during the war years, as above set forth (\$738,749,781), less four years' interest on the old debt—about thirteen millions—and also less the amount of the ordinary expenditures of the government for four years before the war (averaging about eighty millions a year from 1856-'60), we have:

Debt on 1st July, 1865	\$2,757,253,000
Total rec'p's. from July, '61, to July, '65	738,749,781
	3,496,002,781

Less amount of old debt	\$64,769,703
Less four years' interest on old debt	13,000,000
Less annual expenditures the government would have incurred without war	\$20,000,000
	\$397,769,708
	\$3,098,233,073

Or a balance of about \$3,100,000,000; or, if the national debt should swell to \$3,000,000,000, about \$3,350,000,000, as the actual amount expended by the national government in the suppression of the rebellion.

YEARLY EXPENDITURES.

This would give for the four years of civil war an average of about eight hundred and thirty-eight millions a year. The apparent expenditure of the government from year to year was, however, according to the above statements of the yearly increase of the debt, and of the yearly increase:

FOR 1861-'62.	
Increase of the debt from July 1st, 1861, to July 1st, 1862	\$423,343,543
Receipts from July 1st, 1861, to July 1st, 1862	51,935,720
Total expenditure	\$475,279,263

FOR 1862-'63.	
Increase of the debt from July 1st, 1862, to July 1st, 1863	\$584,581,810
Receipts from July 1st, 1862, to July 1st, 1863	142,687,290
Total expenditure	\$697,269,100

FOR 1863-'64.	
Increase of the debt from July 1st, 1863, to July 1st, 1864	\$651,897,308

Receipts from July 1st, 1863, to July 1st, 1864	
1st, 1864	204,620,771
Total expenditure	\$916,524,070
FOR 1864-'65.	
Increase of the debt from July 1st, 1864, to July 1st, 1865	\$1,108,562,780
Receipts from July 1st, 1864, to July 1st, 1865	309,500,000
Total expenditure	\$1,418,062,780
From this must be deducted the balance in the Treasury on July 1, 1865	116,500,000
Leaving about	\$1,215,500,000

From these totals of yearly expenditures it is seen that they increased from year to year in unequal, but with the exception of one year, uniformly enlarging proportions. The increase in 1862-63 over 1861-62 was two hundred and twenty-two million; that of 1863-64 over 1862-63 two hundred and nineteen millions; and that of 1864-65 over 1863-64 four hundred and ten millions. In 1863-64 they were nearly twice as much; and in 1864-65 over two and a half times as much as in 1861-62. In 1861-62 they averaged a little over one and one-third millions per day; for 1862-63 nearly two millions; for 1863-64 two and a half millions; and for 1864-65 three and one-third millions per day.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

As shown above, the total expenditure for 1864-65 was \$1,215,500,000. To this may properly be added about fifteen millions realized from the sale of public property in April, May and June, making a total of \$1,230,500. Mr. Fessenden's estimate of the expenditures for 1864-65 were:

For the civil service	\$35,564,911 00
For interest on the public debt	\$1,810,214 00
For pensions and Indians	11,451,774 00
For Navy Department	148,222,500 00
Total for all except War Dep't	\$282,049,495 00

These estimates have not been exceeded by the actual expenditures. For the Navy Department they will even prove too high. Deducting the aggregate from the total of expenditures for the same year, \$1,230,500,000, the difference of \$948,451,541 represents the expenditure of the War Department.

The total expenditure of the Navy Department during the four years of the war was about \$550,000,000, and that of the War Department about \$2,650,000,000, of which the Quartermaster's Department alone expended about \$1,400,000,000.

REDUCTIONS.

It is impossible at this time to state the precise extent to which the expenditures of the government have already been, and to which they will be reduced after all the contemplated retrenchments shall be effected. The heads of departments themselves are not as yet in possession of the exact figures. Still, approximate statements can be made, from which sufficiently correct opinions may be formed as to the immediate financial future of the government. From them it will appear that Mr. McCulloch's project is clear, bright and full of promise; that public feelings of apprehension on this score are not warranted by the facts in the case, and that the time is really not far off when the receipts of the Treasury will be sufficient to meet all the current demands upon it.

TROOPS IN THE FIELD AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

The most recent re-examinations of records in the War Department have established the fact that about one million and seventy-five thousand men were on the pay rolls of the army at the time the disbanding of the armies commenced. Of this number, about 850,000 have already been mustered out and paid off, or ordered to be mustered out. The reduction will be continued until the number is brought down to 150,000 on the rolls, which will leave an effective strength of about 125,000, three-fifths of which will probably be blacks. This will be less than one-seventh of the force drawing pay at the close of the war. One seventh of the total expenditure of the War Department in 1864-65 (\$948,451,541), would be about one hundred and thirty-four millions.

But the whole of this amount will not be by any means required for the force retained in service. No large bounties will hereafter have to be paid; many millions will no more be required for the movements from the exigencies of war, of whole armies from one part of the country to another. The Quartermaster's department can dispense with the costly institutions of its immense steam and sailing fleets and of its railroad enterprises. Field transportation will be necessary only west of the Mississippi. Its huge workshops are being closed and its host of workmen discharged. The Commissary General will no longer be obliged to buy at prices forced up by speculators. The