

from the Interior show large Union gains. Sacramento County gives about 1,000 majority for Grant. Stockton gives 225 Union majority, which is larger than the majority of the whole county last year. Nevada county gives Grant at least 600 majority. Alameda gives Grant 600 majority. Several localities which gave a Democratic majority last year are now Union. The Democratic majority in some of the southern counties will show gains, but it is believed the Republican gains are sufficiently in excess to secure the electoral vote for Grant. In San Francisco all the wards show large Union gains, but the Democrats will probably have a small majority. These majorities last year were nearly 4,000. A portion of the Union municipal ticket will certainly be elected. Union Congressmen in two of the northern districts will probably be elected. Democratic Congressman will probably be elected in the southern districts. This would show a Union gain. The State of Nevada is claimed for Grant. Oregon shows large Union gains, though Grant will have a small majority.

Chicago, 4.—There is little to add to the reports sent last night. Grant's majority in this city is 5,170, in the State, probably 50,000. The *Herald* gives Hoffman's majority in New York City, as 70,933, and Seymour's 59,891, and claims the State for Seymour by 7,215 majority. The *World* also claims that New Jersey has elected a Democratic governor, four Congressmen and a U. S. Senator.

The *Tribune* says the following States are known to have chosen electors for Grant. The following are the majorities given: Maine 28,000, N. H. 8,000, Mass. 80,000, Rhode Island 6,000, Connecticut 18,000, Vermont 30,000, Pennsylvania 20,000, West Va. 8,000, Ohio 35,000, Indiana 10,000, Illinois 50,000, Michigan 25,000, Wisconsin 20,000, Iowa 40,000, Nebraska 4,000, Tennessee 40,000, California 5,000, Nevada and Missouri 10,000, Kansas 5,000, North Carolina 20,000, Minnesota 50,000. The States known to have gone for Seymour and their majorities are, Kentucky and Maryland 45,000, Louisiana 25,000, Georgia probably 10,000, Oregon 2,000. The *World* claims Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina and Oregon.

St. Louis.—The Republicans carry the city by 1,800, and the county by 2,500. Wells, Democratic, is elected to Congress in the 1st district, by 400 majority; the county gives 10,000 majority against negro suffrage.

Chicago.—Iowa and Minnesota yesterday adopted an amendment striking the word "white" from their Constitutions.

Oregon returns show large Republican gains, and there are hopes of carrying the State.

Nevada is considered Republican.

Newark, N. J., 4.—The returns are close and incomplete. Seymour carries the State by about a thousand. Randolph, a Democrat, is elected Governor, by about 2,500 majority. The Democrats have three majority in the Senate, and four in the House, securing a Democratic Senator in the place of Frelinghuysen. The following Congressmen have been elected: In the first district, Moore, Republican, by 3,000 majority; second, Haight, Democratic, by 8,000 majority; third, Baird, Democratic, 3,500 majority; Hill, Republican, will probably be elected in the fourth district; Cleveland, a Democrat, was elected in the fifth district by over a 1,000 majority, but Halsey will contest the election.

Chicago, 4.—The latest returns show that Grant's majority in Indiana is not less than 10,000, and will perhaps reach 12,000. The Republican majority in Iowa is estimated at 50,000. The negro suffrage amendment was carried by 25,000. The Missouri returns are incomplete, but Grant probably carries the State by about 12,000. Wisconsin gives 18,000 majority for Grant. The Congressional delegation is unchanged. Illinois goes 40,000 to 50,000 Republican. The Congressional delegation is the same as before, except the possibility of Raum, Republican, being defeated in the 18th district. In Florida the legislature chose the electors, and the vote stood 40 Republicans to 9 Democratic. South Carolina is undoubtedly Republican. In New Jersey great frauds have been perpetrated in some places, and the Republicans will contest the election. In Tennessee, Left which, a Democrat, will probably be elected to Congress from the Memphis district; the others are all Republican. Grant carries the State by a reduced majority.

Savannah.—The city is perfectly

quiet. Two policemen were shot yesterday by negroes; one is dead and the other dying. The negroes on the Ogeechee road are reported to be arming and gathering in large numbers with the design of entering the city under the lead of Bradley, an armed patrol on duty, to-night. The Democratic majority in this city is over 4,000.

New York.—Green, a Democrat, was elected to Congress in the Tenth District, over Van Wyck, by a hundred and fifty majority; the election will probably be contested on the ground of alleged fraudulent naturalization.

Newton.—The latest returns show about 4500 majority for Randolph and 2500 for Seymour.

San Francisco, 4.—The Republicans carried California by a small majority of from 1,000 to 1,500. Axtell, a Democrat, was elected to Congress. Sargent and Hartson, Republicans, are probably elected to Congress.

Nevada gives 1,000 Republican majority. Fitch, a Republican, is elected to Congress.

Chicago, 5.—The latest divisions give New York to Seymour by 5,268 majority. The *Tribune* concedes the State to Seymour by upward of five thousand, and to Hoffman by twenty thousand majority; but claims the Assembly Republican by six majority. The *World* figures Seymour's majority at 9,743, Hoffman's at 17,957; and claims four Democrat majority in the Assembly.

Montgomery.—The negro counties of Alabama which give Grant majorities, have been heard from. Democrats think the majority will be easily overcome in the white counties, and seem confident that Seymour has carried Alabama by a decided majority.

Chicago, 5.—Paine, a Republican, was elected to Congress in the first district of Wisconsin by 300 majority. The Democrats ran Mitchell, a wealthy banker and railroad capitalist, who strongly expected to carry the district.

In response to a serenade at Galena last night, Gen. Grant made the following speech.

"Friends and fellow citizens of Galena, I thank you for this additional mark of your kindness. Sufficient I suppose has now been heard of the result of the late election to show upon whom it has fallen to administer affairs for the next four years. I suppose it is no egotism in me to say that the choice has fallen on me. The responsibilities of the position I feel, but accept them without fear, if I can have the same support which has been given me thus far. I thank you and all others who have fought together in this contest, a contest in which you are all interested, personally, as much as, or perhaps more than I am. I now take occasion to bid you good bye, as I leave here tomorrow, for Washington, and shall probably see but few of you again for some years to come, although it would give me great pleasure to make an annual pilgrimage to the place where I have enjoyed myself so much as I have here during the past few months." At the conclusion of Grant's speech the crowd proceeded to the residence of Congressman Washburne, who made a stirring speech.

FOREIGN.

Madrid.—The Provisional Government has issued a decree sanctioning the holding of public meetings in places where the people have pronounced for the government. The City of Barcelona desires to proclaim Espartero King of Spain, in case the Cortes should pronounce for a monarchy.

Havana.—The whole island is in an excited state; business is prostrated on account of the popular distrust and alarm. The Captain General, Lersundi, is strangely reticent; a deputation of the leading citizens, who called upon him, were insulted by an officer of his household, and the leaders ordered to Spain. The insurgents are over 6,000 strong. The troops number 10,000, but they are acknowledged to be insufficient to suppress the rebellion.

London.—The *Post* announces the following programme as *Quasi Official*:—The dissolution of Parliament will take place on the eleventh instant. All union elections are to commence on the 16th, the contested elections in the boroughs on the 19th, also in the counties at the latter date. The new parliament will be summoned to meet on the 9th of December, when the Queen's speech will be delivered, and the policy of the Ministry on the question at issue be announced. John Evelyn Dennison will be re-elected speaker. It is believed that the House will be ready to proceed to business by the 14th of December. The opposition will probably be more as a test on the question of amendment

than anything else. There will be no reply to the Queen's speech, which the House will debate until the 18th, when it is supposed the motion will be carried by a large majority, when the House will be adjourned until the following Monday. On reassembling, the Premier will announce his resignation and that of his colleagues, when Gladstone will follow with a motion to adjourn for the holidays to afford an opportunity for the formation of a new cabinet.

London.—The report that American vessels of war have been sent up the Paraguay river to Southampton is confirmed. They have orders to demand the immediate release of all members of the United States legation held prisoners by the Paraguayans.

Correspondence.

42 ISLINGTON, LIVERPOOL, October 10th, 1868.

President Geo. A. Smith.—Dear Bro. Your very welcome letter of Sept. 16th came to hand on the 7th inst., nine days later than my last date from home, for which please receive many thanks.

For several reasons, which I think you will understand when reading it, I took the liberty of publishing the greater part of your letter in the "Star," and hope you may not have occasion to object to my having done so.

Having been privileged with your society almost constantly from the day I gathered with the Church, it seems strange to reflect that such a travel distance is between us, and that we have to communicate news, thought, views and feelings by letter instead of speech; but I hope by the aid of the faith and prayers of yourself and my brethren, to so conduct myself that we may ever be near to each other in spirit, that we may again greet each other with much rejoicing in our Mountain Home.

You have always kindly and patiently advised and counseled me from the beginning, and is it too much to ask you to be kind enough to continue to do so freely and fully, as you may find time? I really hope you will, for I am operating far away in the heat and smoke of the battle, inexperienced in the field of missionary labors, and a hint low and then, a word of advice, counsel, caution, and reproof even, if needed, will always be most acceptable, and in return I will endeavor to profit thereby to the utmost for promoting the welfare of Israel abroad.

President Young, knowing my inclination to keep in the background, very properly counseled me to improve every proper opportunity for visiting and meeting the Saints. Recognizing the wisdom of this counsel, as I have endeavored to do in relation to all his counsels within my knowledge, I have attended all the meetings held here, when I have been in the city, and one meeting in Birkenhead, occupying such portions of time and giving, with much liberty, such instructions as I felt directed to do. The members in the two branches, though comparatively few, are reported to be striving to do right; and, so far as I have seen them, I find the good report to be correct.

On the 3d inst., I took rail for London, and met with the brethren there in their semi-annual Conference on the 4th, occupying the speaking time of the evening meeting some 80 minutes, during which a large audience paid most strict attention. The forenoon and afternoon meetings were also well attended by very quiet, observing audiences, and were addressed by the Elders with interesting and instructive remarks. There were 18 Utah Elders present, and they all gave me very favorable reports of the condition of the work in their several fields. Bro. Platte Lyman presides over the London Conference, and so far as I had opportunity for observing, I think he is doing remarkably well for one of his years.

On the 5th, through the persuasion of the valley brethren, several of whom had never before been in London, and wished to see some of its "lions," I visited with them the Tower, Westminster Abbey, and the Zoological Gardens, and among many other interesting sights, was much pleased with the actions of the hippopotami. The brethren wished me to stay over the 6th, and visit the Crystal Palace, but I told them that I could not spare the time, and perhaps ought not to have used the 5th in sight-seeing; so I started home on the 6th, where I arrived before dark, safe and well, glad that I went and glad to be back, after an absence of three nights and four days, spent, I hope, to mutual benefit.

Bro. Clemens told us that after the

guide had shown us the Abbey sights, and while we were grouped in a body, chatting, and waiting for brother and sister Howard, he remarked to him that there was a stranger sight in the Abbey than any he had shown to us; says he, "What is that?" Why, 16 Mormon Elders from Utah. "Ah, there is where Brigham Young lives, is it not?" But another company being then ready to be piloted, the guide had to start off without continuing the conversation further. I have no doubt he will often reflect upon having shown the Abbey to 16 Mormon Elders from Utah, going through in one company. It was a little singular, wasn't it? We did not go into the Parliament Buildings, which, as you remember, are close to the Abby, because only a few of the rooms were open that day, on which account most of the company preferred going directly from the Abbey to the Gardens, which occupied the rest of the day very interestingly, and landed us at Bro. Lyman's a little after dark.

To-morrow week I expect to meet with the brethren in Conference at Merthyr, and, while there, visit the principal Conferences in Wales, as it will cost less to take that course, I will the sooner become familiar with their spirit, condition, and feelings, and will also gratify their request for me to do so. On the 1st of November I have appointed to meet with the brethren in Conference in Birmingham, and on the 8th in Leeds, and there are now on the desk three other requests for like meetings, which I cannot appoint until I again hear from Manchester.

Bro. Jesse N. and I were blessed with a very quick and pleasant trip, both on land and sea, neither of us being seasick, greatly to a happy disappointment in my own case. Bro. Jesse left here for Copenhagen on the 14th, where he arrived safely and in good health. I have received two letters from him, the last dated the 5th inst., at which time his health continued good. Bro. Maeser and bro. Hollings write favorably of the progress of the work in their regions; but bro. Ursenbach, whom bro. Franklin appointed, last summer, to labor in Belgium, had not, at latest dates made any visible progress. I think he is laboring very zealously and faithfully, but Catholic bigotry and worldly indifference do not as yet permit the reception of the truth.

All the valley elders are well so far as I learn, and I think are all laboring very faithfully, even to admiration, considering that the majority of them are so young; and nearly all report prospects of a good work in the gathering next season, and in winning others to the way of life.

Please inform my family that my health continues uninterruptedly good, except my old complaint, which I sometimes hope is better.

I hope you will not fail to drop me a few lines whenever you can conveniently do so, and I will cheerfully reply.

Please remember me kindly to sister Bathsheba and others, and accept the best wishes for your welfare and that of your family from

Your bro. in the Gospel.

ALBERT CARRINGTON.

FARMINGTON, OCT. 29th, 1868.

Editor *Deseret News*.—Dear Sir, I have read with much interest the different articles published in your paper on the subject of organizing Co-operative Societies throughout the Territory, and sending to distant markets for our merchandise, wagon timber, &c., and have often asked myself the question, Why can we not as well raise our own timber as to send hundreds of miles for it? It certainly would not cost a farmer much to fence a small piece of land in by itself, and plant any kind of timber he chose, and a small grove would help the looks of his farm a great deal. How hickory, ash, and other kinds of States timber would grow in these Valleys I know not, but would be very much interested to hear from some one who has had experience. I would also like to ask if there is any difference in the locust timber; if so which is the best, and when is the best time to plant it?

Respectfully,

J. T. C.

Our correspondent C. H. F., who was with Mr. McCabe's surveying party, thus describes Granite Rock and vicinity, in a recent communication:

"After long looking for we reached Granite Rock: The race is won."

"The victory won." Nothing of importance transpired since my last communication. On the 11th of this month we started across the