

I do not know but what I am occupying too much time, I will briefly say, however, before closing, that certain records which God has promised to bring to light in his own due time, will far exceed anything that has been revealed through the Book of Mormon or the Bible, or that which has come to us through the Abrahamic record, taken from Egyptian papyrus, or that which is contained in the vision of Moses, revealing to him the history of the creation of the world. All these will be as a drop in the bucket in comparison with the eternal knowledge that will yet flow down from heaven upon the heads of the Latter-day Saints before this generation shall pass away. The earth will be filled with the knowledge of God, as the waters cover the great deep, and the things of all nations will be revealed. The records of old that were kept by the people of Asia who have since dwindled into savages by reason of the transgressions of their fathers; and those that have been kept by the ten tribes of the north countries, where they have lived for over 25 centuries; and those records that have been kept by the people of the City of Enoch, giving an account of the dealings of God with ancient Zion, will all come forth to help fill the earth with the knowledge of God, as the waters cover the great deep. And John, when upon the Isle of Patmos, saw things in vision, which were commanded to be sealed up, and they are yet to be unsealed; and in this way we shall receive knowledge upon knowledge, revelation upon revelation, concerning not only the six or seven thousand years of the earth's temporal existence, but concerning the materials of the earth before it was made, and the elements and materials, and all things pertaining to the future earth that is to be created when the elements of this earth shall be dissolved and pass away into space. There is nothing too great to be withheld from the Saints of God in the last dispensation of the fulness of times. Hear what the prophet Joseph Smith said, when confined in Liberty Jail. As well may the puny arm of man attempt to stop the waters of the Missouri River as to try to prevent the Almighty from pouring down knowledge upon the Latter-day Saints. It will come, it will come like a mighty flood, it will come like a mighty ocean, and there will be no mental darkness upon the whole face of the earth. The laws by which the earth is governed, by which the materials were governed, by which intelligence produces intelligence, by which one material cleaves to another, and by which all the various mechanisms are performed, will be revealed in their times and in their seasons. And then the Lord will not stop there; but he will unfold other systems and heavens that shall come into connection with ours. How, I know not, in what way, I know not. There will be telescopes, microscopes and other instruments discovered in these systems, that will so far outstretch the discoveries made at the present time, that all these things will dwindle into insignificance, and when the inhabitants of one system can converse with those of another, and when there shall be communication between all the creations that God has made, with the present creation we inhabit, and when the Lord shall bring forth Zion out of all the creations he has made; then, I think, we shall begin to look back in astonishment at the littleness of the discoveries of the learned of the 19th century. Amen.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

YANKTON, D. T., 30.—A serious prairie fire swept across the southern half of Turner county, yesterday, and destroyed a large quantity of grain and hay. Mrs. James Rolland and child were caught on the prairie. The latter was burned to death while the former is seriously injured, and probably will not recover.

PHILADELPHIA, 30.—The *Press*, to-morrow will publish the sworn statement of Jas. Anderson, ex-supervisor of East Feliciana parish, made to-day, before a notary public of this city, respecting the authenticity of the Sherman-Anderson-Weber letter, alleged to have been written by the present Secretary of the Treasury to Anderson and Weber, in New Orleans, on the 20th of November, 1876, and other matters connected with the Potter committee. It sets forth that in June, 1876, after he had testified before the Potter committee, on Louisiana affairs, he met, in Philadelphia, E. L. Weber, who, in the course of a long interview, stated that he was in possession of said letter, and would testify in favor of the democrats before the Potter committee for the sum of \$10,000, and that Anderson repeated the conversation to J. R. Sypher, an attorney of this city, and a personal friend and college chum of Clarkson N. Potter, and that on the day following, Weber, Anderson, and Sypher went to Washington City. Weber declined to testify for over two weeks, giving as a reason that democratic managers, whom he names, would not pay him the sum he demanded. On the 27th of June, 1878, Weber informed Anderson that satisfactory arrangements had been made, and that he was ready to testify, which he did on the 27th of July.

Weber then showed Anderson a letter received by him (Anderson) and D. A. Weber, from Sherman, as supposed. Anderson then compared the signature with an autograph of Sherman, exhibited at Bradys, in Washington, and expressed to Weber a doubt of its genuineness. The affidavit goes on to explain the variations in the testimony of E. L. Weber, and the efforts made to fasten the letter upon the Secretary. It quotes, by name, quite a number of outside agents of the Potter committee and members of the national democratic committee.

BOSTON, 30.—A fair business is doing in wool and the prices are quite steady and foremost grades firm. Holders, however, are meeting the market freely where responsible buyers present themselves. The demand still runs on medium grades and low priced wools, and fine Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces are more or less neglected. Sales comprise Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces at 34 @ 38 for XXX and No. 1; 33 @ 34 for Michigan and Wisconsin X and medium, and 28 @ 30 for coarse fleeces. Combing and delaine selections are in fair demand at 35 @ 42 for good lots of fine delaine, 37 @ 35 is a fair quotation. Pulled wools are in fair demand at 30 @ 40 for supers and X. California—steady sales of spring at 20 @ 28, fall at 12 @ 18.

WASHINGTON, 31.—The President has issued the following proclamation, setting apart Thursday, November 28th, as a day of thanksgiving:

By the President of the United States, a Proclamation:

The recurrence of that season at which it is the habit of our people to make devout and public confession of their constant dependence upon divine favor for all the good gifts of life and happiness and of public peace and prosperity, exhibits in the record of the year abundant reasons for our gratitude and thanksgiving. Exuberant harvests, productive mines, ample crops of the staples of trade and manufactures have enriched the country. The resources thus furnished to our reviving industry and expanding commerce are hastening the day when discords and distresses throughout the length and breadth of the land will, under the continued favor of Providence, have given way to confidence and energy and assured prosperity. Peace with all nations has remained unbroken, domestic tranquility has prevailed, and the institutions of liberty and justice, which the wisdom and virtue of our fathers established, remain the glory and defense of their children. The general prevalence of the blessings of health throughout our wide land has made more conspicuous the sufferings and sorrows which the dark shadow of pestilence has cast upon a portion of our people. This heavy affliction even the Divine Ruler has tempered to the suffering communities, and universal sympathy and succor have flowed to their relief, and the whole nation may rejoice in a unity of spirit in our people by which they cheerfully share another's burdens.

New, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do appoint Thursday, the 28th day of November next, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, and I earnestly recommend that in withdrawing themselves from secular cares and labors, the people of the United States do meet together on that day in their respective places of worship, there to give thanks and praise to Almighty God for his mercies, and to devoutly beseech their continuance.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

R. B. HAYES.

GALVESTON, 31.—Two masked men stopped the west-bound stage, to-day, near Morry's Creek. While the highwaymen were plundering the mail bags, two freighters drove up and opened fire on the robbers. One of their horses was wounded. The robbers returned the fire, and both mounted one horse and rode away. They secured three registered packages, the value of which is unknown.

NEW YORK, 1.—The Castle Garden authorities have under their charge Pasquale Campans and five other Swiss emigrants, who were swindled out of their passage to San Francisco, by an emigrant agent at Lugano, Switzerland. They are expecting funds from their friends

in Switzerland to carry them on their journey.

The *Times*' Washington correspondence says: In conversation with Key, to-day, on the condition of the Chinese in California, he gave the following as the result of his observations during his recent visit to the Pacific Coast: "Politicians are almost to a man against the Chinese, and antagonize them bitterly. Merchants, manufacturers, farmers and nearly the entire employing class, are very fond of Chinese and prefer them to any other laborers. They speak in the highest terms of the Chinese. They say they are docile, obedient, obliging, punctual, hard-working and faithful. They are exceedingly thrifty and economical. They are temperate in their habits, do not drink liquors of any kind, eat very little meat, and live almost entirely on rice. It is wonderful to see how very little a Chinaman can live on. Their economy struck me as something marvelous. Large numbers of them sleep in a single, ill-ventilated room. They constantly violate the fundamental laws of health, and yet they are seemingly healthy. I was astonished to learn that they had no hospital. I was shown through the Chinese quarter of San Francisco by the mayor, and saw everything in that locality, but there are a number of places here in Washington fully as bad, if not worse, than anything I saw in Chinatown. I also observed that the railroad companies employed a large number of Chinamen, and they found them excellent workmen.

While on the Pacific coast the Postmaster-General had special opportunities for observing the habits and customs of the Chinese and of ascertaining the correct public sentiment in regard to them, every aspect of the question unfavorable to the Mongolians being presented by the authorities. The Postmaster-General has returned from the Pacific coast with the impression that the Chinese are not such an inflection as the "hoodlums" represent.

DETROIT, 1.—The steamer *Depere*, yesterday morning, encountered the four-masted barge *J. H. Rutter*, off Ludington, waterlogged, and succeeded in getting her within one mile of Ludington Harbor, when she could do no more and was obliged to leave her. During the night the vessel sank in 25 feet of water, about one mile from Ludington Pier. The captain, crew, and some 70 men that went to the vessel, last night, to help to brim her, were in the rigging. The sea was running very high, and it was impossible for the tug to get to her. The life saving station is doing all it can to rescue the men. It is reported, this morning, that the vessel is breaking up. The barge is loaded with grain.

In a response to a telegram, half of the life saving crew of the station at Grand Haven, took life boats to Whitehall, by special train, this noon, to rescue the crew from the rigging.

Later.—It is reported that one boat load of laborers have been rescued. The crew is still in the rigging, the vessel is breaking up. Hopes are entertained of rescuing the balance of the men before night.

CHICAGO, 1.—The *Journal's* Washington special says: The *Daily Post*, the Democratic organ here, to-day, threatens President Hayes and Attorney General Devens with impeachment for instructions sent south to the federal officers to protect the republicans from violence under the federal election law. The paper calls upon democrats in the South to resist the United States supervisors of elections if they attempt to interfere on election day, and says the democratic congress will sustain them in using force to repel the supervisors; and will reimburse them for whatever expense may be incurred in opposing the federal officers.

WASHINGTON, 1.

Theophilus French, auditor of the railroad accounts, to-day, formally reported to the Secretary of the Interior that the Central Pacific Railroad Company has neglected to comply with any of his official requests for the various reports concerning its business operations, its tariffs, present organization, financial condition, and with his demand that its books should be submitted to his inspection. He reports that these requests have been made and reiterated at various times since the 1st of last July, and that the officers of the company continue to reply merely that they

have referred the question of the constitutionality of the law and the power of the auditor to make such demands to their legal counsel, and that these questions are still under advisement. The president of the company has recently sent to the Secretary of the Interior a report, in compliance with the old law, but Auditor French states that this law has been replaced by the act of last session, from which, in to-day's letter to Secretary Schurz, he quotes several sections authorizing him to call upon the officers of all subsidized railroads for such reports as he may deem expedient or necessary for the interest of government. He also quotes a section which provides that the neglect or refusal of any railroad to make such reports as may be called for, "shall, in each case of such neglect or refusal, work the forfeiture of a sum not less than \$1,600 nor more than \$5,000, to be recovered by the Attorney-General in the name and for the use and benefit of the United States." This section also provides that "it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, in all such cases of refusal or neglect, to inform the Attorney-General of the fact, to the end that such forfeiture may be judiciously enforced."

The auditor, therefore, transmits the certified statements of seven distinct requests made by him to the president of the Central Pacific Company, of the nature of the above indicated, together with the certifications that none of them have yet been complied with. He concludes by recommending that proceedings under the law be instituted in each case.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., 1.—George Hazzard, the defaulting president of the First National Bank of Auburn, Ind., whose affairs have attracted so much attention lately, went to Logansport, yesterday, to procure some papers which two endorsers on one of his notes had. They refused to give up the papers until certain money was paid. Hazzard then had them arrested on a charge of larceny, which failed before the examining justice. Then Hazzard offered to pay and counted out his money on the table, and the desired papers were laid alongside. Hazzard grabbed the money and papers, and with a friend from whom he had borrowed, with drawn revolvers, escaped from the room. Hazzard was arrested and jailed on a charge of robbery. Shortly after midnight, four persons came into the jail, and signing a bond for his appearance, he was set free. On the outside he was seized and thrown into an omnibus and hurried away. Hazzard says they had a rope, and told him they intended to hang him. He, however, managed to cry for help, which brought the police, who returned him to jail. To-day, other bondsmen appeared from Anderson with an acceptable bond, and when claiming the custody of Hazzard, to secure themselves, the officers from Auburn proclaimed a right to arrest him and take him hence. Hazzard fears being mobbed if taken to Auburn, and the sheriff at Logansport, as a precautionary measure, again took him in custody, where he is to-night.

James Hazzard, the cashier of the Auburn bank, was at Logansport last night, looking after his brother's interest, when he was gobbled and taken to Auburn on a warrant charging him with forgery.

DETROIT, Mich., 1.—J. J. Shearer, of Greenville, this state, who committed an aggravated assault on Congressman Ellsworth last spring, was to-day sentenced to pay a fine of \$200 and be imprisoned in the Detroit House of Correction for six months.

The schooner *Lake Forest*, corn laden, is ashore at Hammond's Bay, Lake Huron, full of water. The tug *Smith*, from Cheboygan, has gone to the rescue. The schooner *Warts* is ashore on Beaver Island, full of water. The cargo consists of oats and pork for Collingwood. The tug *Leviathan* has gone to her aid from Cheboygan.

The schooner *D. R. Owen*, on entering Manistee harbor this morning, during the gale, struck the north pier and sank. She was loaded with brick. The vessel and cargo are probably a total loss. No insurance.

Later advice from the barque *Woodruff*, sunk at Whitehall; state that the vessel went to pieces this afternoon. Two of the crew are missing.

NEW YORK, 2.

The *Herald's* Dublin special says, in relation to the Maynooth fire; By midnight it was complete-

ly extinguished, but two wings of the building, the southern and western ends, were destroyed. The library suffered considerable damage, and some valuable books were destroyed; but although the students lost all their personal effects, and some of them were rescued with difficulty, no lives were lost.

The buildings are massive stone structures, with long corridors, and the students are locked in at night, making it difficult to escape in case of a sudden fire. After investigation, the Dublin fire department ascertained that the fire was caused by the overheating of the warming apparatus. The loss is estimated at \$50,000. Great sympathy is felt for the students, and subscriptions will probably be opened in all the Catholic churches in Ireland, to-morrow, for their relief.

CINCINNATI, 2.—J. A. Hemann, president of the suspended banking house of Hemann & Co., has made an assignment to E. P. Brodstedt. The condition of the bank's affairs is not yet made public.

SAN FRANCISCO, 2.—In the case of the government against R. C. Spaulding, ex-navy pay inspector, for uttering false navy pay certificates, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 31.—The Russian press is extremely hostile to England. The *Vedmosti* says: The great struggle with England, which has been preparing for centuries, will occur in Afghanistan.

The *Ruski Mir* declares the hour has come when England will be held responsible for past delinquencies.

A Simla correspondent says: It is no secret that the Indian government has urgently and repeatedly remonstrated against according the Ameer farther delay. The Viceroy has used his whole personal influence in favor of immediate action. The sending of an ultimatum is universally regarded as a cruel and humiliating mistake. The same correspondent says the ultimatum demands a full apology and the retraction of the British mission by the Ameer, with other conditions. There is no expectation that it will be accepted. It is hoped the Ameer will refuse to permit the emissary who started on Monday to cross the frontier, but it is believed he will temporize. Another dispatch from Simla says: The ultimatum gives the Ameer a very short time to answer, at the expiration of which it is believed there will be a general advance.

Gladstone, in a speech delivered to-day, at Rhyll, declined to give the government the confidence they asked on the Afghanistan question, and complained of their withholding of the authoritative information. Reviewing the information which was obtainable, he showed that the relations with Afghanistan were satisfactory during his administration and he justified the displeasure of the Ameer at British occupation of Quetta. He pointed out that the weak power which a professedly chivalrous government threatened to punish for receiving a Russian embassy was less culpable than the sender of embassy. The sending of the embassy was apparently a breach of Russia's engagements to England, but he feared Russia would cite as a justification the unfriendly conduct of the British government. Gladstone declared that to saddle India with the expenses of a defense against imaginary dangers would be injustice as monstrous as any recorded in the history of the world. In conclusion he asked the people to compare the state of England in 1873 with that in 1878. He energetically defended the Geneva arbitration, and thought it far better to make a nation of forty millions a friend than one of eighty millions an enemy. What they were now protesting against was not merely a series of false steps, but a new system of government by the personal responsibility of the sovereign, only likely to sap the foundation of the monarchy.

A Bombay dispatch says: Intelligence has been received here, which justifies the confidence of the English people in the loyalty of the Indian princes. Offers of aid are coming from all directions. Native troops are eager to advance on Afghanistan. The tone of the vernacular press is all that could be desired.

Pirates in the Persian Gulf have been severely punished. Eighteen of their boats have been captured.