

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Hail, hail, Thanksgiving-day!

Welcome to saints and sinners—
Welcome to all, both great and small,
Thou day of royal dinners!
See how they come from far and near,
A troop of "carpet-baggers,"
To grace the board with one accord,
And appetites like daggers.

Who cares for Turkish wars abroad?
Who cares for serf or Czar?
Our Turkey lies before our eyes;
Come and attack—hurrah!
With knife and fork we win the day,
A truce to care and sorrow!
Eat while we may, Thanksgiving-day
Will fade before to-morrow.

We're thankful for a host of things
Too numerous to mention:
For sweethearts true and hearts to woo,
And all things worth attention.
For all and everything that gives
Our lives so much of pleasure
We offer thanks. Long may we taste
Thine overflowing measure!

Then hail, hail, Thanksgiving-day!
Thou day of royal dinners!
Nay will we care if the grim nightmare
Should fright the soul within us
When day is done. Let Turkey's ghost
With the nuts and puddings and wine
In the dead of night begin their fight,
Still victory is thine!

Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine for December.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The Senate finance committee, to-day, resumed consideration of the House bill for the remonetization of silver. Amendments were proposed, and in succession rejected by a uniform vote of 4 against 3, providing for the limitation of the legal tender power of the silver dollar to amounts of \$10, \$20 or \$50 in any one payment. The amendment providing that silver dollars shall be legal tender only for the same purposes as existing U. S. notes or greenbacks was also voted down. In lieu of the free coinage clause, heretofore stricken out, an amendment, offered by Allison, was adopted, providing that a fund of \$5,000,000 United States legal tender notes shall be set apart by the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of purchasing bullion and getting new coin into circulation as follows: The department is, by the terms of this amendment, required to purchase silver bullion to an amount not less than \$2,000,000 and not exceeding \$4,000,000 each month, and coin the same into silver dollars, which are to be exchanged for an equal amount of legal tender notes. The notes thus received by the Treasury are to go into the special fund above described, and the purchase and coinage of bullion is to be continued in this way indefinitely. Another amendment was offered providing that after the enactment of the bill, a commission shall be appointed to confer with any similar commissions that may be appointed by other nations using the double metallic standard, for the purpose of recommending the adoption by all such nations of some uniform relation of value, between metals. The hour of the assembly of the Senate arrived before action could be taken upon this amendment, but indications are that it will be adopted to-morrow, and that a majority of the committee will then order the bill reported without any additional amendment of importance.

ST. LOUIS, 20.—The requisition of Governor Cullom (Ill.) on the governor of Missouri, for the return of Rand, who shot policeman White, last Friday night, has been recognized, and Rand will be taken to Illinois as soon as he is able to travel. It is understood that Governor Cullom has taken measures to absolutely prevent any exercise of lynch law.

PHILADELPHIA, 20.—Wool is steady, prices unchanged, demand light.

NEW YORK, 20.—Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, made his first appearance in New York as a lecturer, at Chickering Hall, this evening. The event was one of apparently great interest in social and professional circles, as it attracted an audience which almost filled the hall and which, in point of character, was very far above the average lecture audience.

The World says: Mr. Watterson was introduced by Parke Goodwin and greeted with enthusiastic ap-

WASHINGTON, 20.—The President has signed the army and navy deficiency bills.

Gentlemen interested in the southern lumber shipping business called on Secretary Schurz to-day, in company with Representatives Hooker of Mississippi and Herbert of Alabama, to argue against a continuance of the present sweeping government raids on the timber cutters and dealers of the Gulf States. They found the Secretary firmly set in his determination to institute suits for the recovery of all logs, timber, turpentine, etc., taken from the public lands, whether in the hands of innocent purchasers or not. He admitted that the proceedings recently quashed by Judge Hill were irregular, but said that new orders have already been issued for suits in the regular way. He expressed himself very enthusiastically in favor of the preservation of American forests, and remarked that this matter had been dallied with for seventy-five years, and he proposed to enforce the laws.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., 20.—There are now but nine men in the Keets Mine, at Deadwood, the rest having been captured by the sheriff and his deputies at different times as they came out for food and fuel. His lecture abounded in good points, the humorous and serious being happily interwoven. The soldiers that are to assist in dislodging the belligerents are now at Crook City and expected to arrive at the scene of action to-morrow.

The intrepid Scott Davis started, with a few others, from Lance Creek, four weeks ago, in pursuit of a gang of horse thieves, who have been operating on the Black Hills stage line for some time, and to-day he telegraphs from Green River that he overhauled two of them with twelve head of stock at Alkali station, on the Sweetwater stage line, about twenty miles from there, and after a sharp fight, captured one of the thieves and eight horses, not, however, until he had shot him through both legs. The other escaped in a wounded condition. This chase was made over a rugged country and a distance of 400 miles.

Steps have been taken to relieve the immediate necessities of the Utes at Rawlins, and their goods will all be delivered to them at their agency, shortly.

CHICAGO, 13.—The Times' London special says, a leading Turcophile newspaper here demands that England shall declare war at once against Russia. It says if the English people are bent on sacrificing their renown among the nations as well as their widespread dominions, because Turkey is not better governed than Russia, then no warnings nor writing on the wall will avail to save them. Russia has now virtually conquered Armenia, Persia next falls under her dominion. The ways to the east, west, and south are open. India will thrill with suppressed excitement, which no famine subscriptions will calm. The Czar is on the road to the Dardanelles and the England of Nelson and Pitt sits watching the drama in a state of sentimental indecision. There is much excitement among the leading English Turcophile, but the masses are quiet. The Russians are concentrated west of Plevna, between the Isker and the Vid, covering the roads leading from Plevna to Widdin, Veratga and Orhanie. A large portion of the troops sent to Gen. Redetzky at the Shipka Pass have been recalled, and are now stationed on Gurko's left, east of Telio, to threaten the flank of the army moving from Orhanie in the region between the Isker and the Vid. Every point of egress is covered with troops and entrenchments, and so disposed as to present a front to both Osman and Mehemet Ali Pasha's. The Turks are equally active in organizing an army of relief. Troops are being drawn from every part of the European field. Part of the Turkish Shipka Pass force has been withdrawn, and all the reserves which were accumulated at Adrianople, even one-half of a corps on the Servian frontier, have been added. There have also been new levies from the depots at Constantinople and Philippopolis. It is certain that Mehemet Ali Pasha has an army of nearly 55,000 men, many of whom are veterans. The Turks have brought up every available man, and will probably make their effort at once, as the Russians are daily increasing in strength by the arrival of new levies. The approaching struggle is likely to be the greatest and most desperate of

the war, and will probably be decisive.

The latest from Bulgaria reports incessant fighting between the posts near Orhanie. There was a heavy cannonade, yesterday, at Plevna, which is thought by many to mean an attempt to carry the place by assault.

A large number of the friends of the late George S. Bangs, whose remains were interred here with imposing funeral services, yesterday, have formed a Bangs Memorial Association, whose president is the General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, and whose executive committee is composed of the superintendents of the mail service. A committee to prepare fitting resolutions will report at a meeting to be held in Washington on December 5th, of the superintendents of the mail service and of the mails in the post office.

NEW YORK, 21.—The Sun prints, conspicuously, in bold-faced capitals, a list of the democrats who voted for a standing army of 25,000, as well as those who were absent. In the first list is Luttrell's name. The Sun adds: "These gentlemen should never be forgotten. They have betrayed the cause of the people, and the people should remember them to the end."

Major General Hancock has been beaten in a suit to recover from an hotel proprietor the value of \$3,000 worth of jewelry, stolen from the hotel in which he was boarding. The loss of the jewels was proven, also the absence from the rooms of the usual notice that there was a safe in the office for the deposit of valuables and that the landlord was not responsible for valuables not so deposited. The defence was, that as Hancock occupied the rooms, not as an ordinary guest, but as a boarder under special contract, at lower than the usual hotel rates, the provisions of the inn law, fixing proprietors' responsibility, did not apply to him. In other words, that he was a boarder and not the guest of an inn. The referee, to whom the case was referred by the supreme court, gave judgment on this ground for the hotel keeper, citing numerous law decisions to sustain this position. As the case was vigorously contested, the result is of importance to all hotel keepers.

Senor Zamacona, Senor Mata's successor as the representative at Washington of Diaz' Government, of Mexico, arrived at New Orleans, yesterday, and was accompanied by William Barron, the English banker, who it is asserted, is accredited with extraordinary powers. Zamacona expresses Diaz' earnest desire for and readiness to make every reasonable concession to secure recognition by the United States, realizing that the necessity for the prosperity of Mexico and the perpetuity of his own power, the relations between the two republics should be friendly. He asserts that the border troubles originate among bad men, who stir up strife for personal profits, and that it should be the common aim of both countries to put them down.

The Tribune's Washington special says the silver bill as it now stands directs the coining of old silver dollars weighing 412½ grains, on account of the Government, in amounts varying from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000 monthly; the bullion to be purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury and the coin to be paid out at its nominal value. There is no limit to the extent to which the silver dollar may be used in the liquidation of the interest on the public debt, and it will be receivable for duties on imports and available for all other purposes for which gold and greenbacks are now used. In effect this bill would establish a new subsidiary coin which would circulate in the United States at par with legal tender notes, as long as the amount issued was limited. It would not enable any class of debtors to meet their obligations in a cheaper currency than is now provided.

The World, editorially, declares that a congressional conspiracy is on foot to assail the credit of the nation, violate its honor, and impair its welfare. It urges the President to exert his influence among his party friends in the country and Senate to stay the tide of threatened inflation before it is too late.

WASHINGTON, 21.—The Senate finance committee, to-day, authorized Jones to report the House silver bill, with a recommendation for its passage without any amendment, except the one adopted yesterday, on motion of Allison, providing for the purchase and coinage of bullion to the

amount of not less than \$2,000,000, and not more than \$4,000,000 per month. The amendment providing for a commission to report, as to the proper relation of value between gold and silver, was rejected.

BOSTON, 21.—Col. Henry R. Sibley, convicted of forgery, has been sentenced to four years in the State prison, and one day's solitary confinement.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 19.—The weavers of two of the largest mills in Oldham, numbering 1,500, have struck against a reduction in wages. The masters threaten a lock-out throughout the district unless they resume. Ten thousand operatives will be affected by the lock-out.

LONDON, 20.—A Cetinje correspondent says, the Montenegrins have stormed the citadel of Spitzza. This gives the Montenegrins possession of the coast from the Austrian frontier to the Boyana. The Turks still hold the citadel of Antivari.

A Vienna correspondent says the Montenegrins are kept in check by two Turkish ships in the roadstead.

A Belgrade correspondent telegraphs that although there are marked signs here of a desire to take the field, several clauses of the convention between Russia and Serbia are still unsettled. It is believed that Russia is disinclined to accept all the conditions demanded by Serbia.

The Russian forces in Bulgaria and Dobrudscha number 280,000 men; the Turkish forces 240,000.

The Russian official report states that their losses at the capture of Kars were 2,500. Among the officers killed were General Belinsky and Lieutenant Colonel Melikoff.

The trial of four detective police inspectors—John Merkle, John Nathaniel Druscovich, William Palmer, and George Clarke, and Edward Froggat, solicitor, for conspiring to defeat the ends of justice in connection with the turf frauds on the Countess Degoncourt, resulted in a verdict of guilty against all except Clarke, with a recommendation to mercy of Druscovich and Palmer. Each was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

PERPIGNON, 20.—A band of twenty-five men entered a Spanish village, near Figuras, on Sunday, and demanded sixty pounds in the name of the Spanish Republic.

PARIS, 20.—The Official Journal announces the resignation of the cabinet, which President MacMahon has accepted. The ministers will serve until their successors are appointed.

Republican newspapers comment bitterly on the Senate's vote, last night, on the order of the day proposed by the Right, regarding it as the commencement of a serious conflict between the two chambers.

The conservative organs consider that the result of yesterday's proceedings leaves the President's position intact, as it places him above party strifes. They recommend the government to keep within the prescriptions of the constitution.

TORONTO, 20.—Oliver's plaining mill and a large quantity of lumber were burned; loss \$25,000.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 19.—The Turkish government at Kossoro, has exported Mussulmen to defend the province against a possible Servian invasion.

The Turks violated the Austrian frontier, on Saturday. They sacked several houses and stole cattle.

VIENNA, 20.—A special from Tiflis reports that immediately after the capture of Kars, 15,000 Russians, under General Melikoff, started for Erzeroum.

LONDON, 21.—The Moscow Gazette states that the Russian main army is advancing on Erzeroum.

A Constantinople telegram reports that the Russians summoned Mukhtar Pasha to surrender Erzeroum, but the place will be held to the last extremity by order of the Sultan.

Ali Saib telegraphs from Scutari that 40,000 Montenegrins, who attacked the position defending the road from Antivari to Scutari, have been repulsed, with a loss of 300 killed.

Seventeen thousand men from the Kars army will be attached to assist at the siege of Plevna.

General Melikoff started, suddenly, for Erzeroum, on Sunday. He will command the besieging force there.

At a council of war on Sunday, Philippoff, a prominent General, recommended that a corps be left to cover Erzeroum, while the re-

mainder of the army pushed through Asia Minor to Scutari.

A Pera correspondent telegraphs: We have just heard of the capture of Kars. The fall of Erzeroum is expected to follow. The Porte now seem desirous of entertaining peace proposals. Zver Pasha, minister of foreign affairs, and Mahomed Damad, are said to be more favorable to peace.

The cotton masters of north and northeast Lancashire conferred with deputations from numerous operative societies, at Manchester yesterday, and it was at last amicably arranged that the wages should be reduced five per cent, on January 2nd, if trade, meanwhile, shows no signs of improvement.

The executive committee of the London Master Builders' Association, yesterday, confirmed the resolution that a conference with the striking masons would be useless.

The Times, on the French situation, thus concludes a leaded article: The moderate Right of the Senate did not mean to produce the mischief they have occasioned, but the result is before us. The powers of France are arrayed against one another, like army against army.

PARIS, 21.—The Republique Francaise declares that in view of the Senate's preventions and the President's refusal to change his policy, it becomes the clear duty of the Chamber of Deputies to refuse to vote the budget. The Chamber must save the country; no budget must be voted as long as the majority has not a ministry in whom it can place confidence.

MONTREAL, 21.—The steamship Strathroy, hence on the 12th with grain for Aberdeen, Scotland, was lost on the Island of Miquelon, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The captain and crew were saved. The cargo is owned by D. Butters & Co., of Montreal, and insured for \$66,600, full value, in American and Canadian offices. The steamer was owned by W. T. Thompson & Co., Dundee, who are their own insurers at \$150,000.

SWITZERLAND.

ITS BEAUTY AND INDEPENDENCE.

BRIGHAM CITY,

Nov. 19, 1877.

The natural beauties and impressive sceneries of Switzerland have long had a tendency to attract thither a great number of travelers. Besides its towering mountains, its beautiful lakes and grand waterfalls, etc., the personal freedom and security enjoyed within its boundaries, caused by its political independence, have still greater charms and a claim to admiration. A picture of a country on the other side of the wide Atlantic,

"The land of the free,
And the home of the brave,"

has presented itself to the view of many an American descending the Alps and beholding the dark pine forests that protect the peaceful valley below. Under a clear and bright sky he sees the verdure of a sparkling landscape, guarded from surrounding hostile influences by its own impregnable fastnesses of snow. In such a scene dwells the spirit of the institutions of his own native land. He is touched by emotional thoughts about the struggles of the brave sons of Helvetia to throw off the galling yoke. At such times, the immortal fame of William Tell is before him.

Historians date the birth of Swiss liberty from November 7th, 1307, when a most impressive scene was witnessed. On a solitary spot called Rutli, on a steep promontory jutting into the lake of Lucerne and opposite the village of Brunness. The three country gentlemen, viz: Walter Furst, Werner Stanfacher and Arnold Von Melchthal had brought each with him to this spot, ten trusty and honorable men of their neighbors, and there and then, the three first raising their hands towards heaven and calling on the God of Justice to witness their doings, swore to live and die for the rights of their long afflicted and oppressed countrymen, no longer to suffer injustice, and on their part to commit none, and put an end to the arbitrary acts of their imperial governors. The thirty followers devoutly repeated the same oath. Events which soon followed, exhibited the meaning and effect of this "Oath of the Mountain," although the humble band offering resistance to tyrants, were derided by the great imperial government that were