

Security Life Insurance and Annuity Company, have been indicted. This time for conspiracy, as security against their possible escapes in the other proceedings.

Peter B. Sweeney, to-day, paid the last installment of the \$400,000 interest which he agreed to pay this city in settlement of the freed ring suits against him. At Judge Noah Davis vacated the attachments upon Sweeney's property, and immediately transferred it were made to Jay Gould and other purchasers who furnished the cash for the settlement. This arrangement Sweeney's friends declare, strips him entirely of his real estate and leaves him to begin anew the search for fortune. He is a lawyer, being formerly associated with James T. Brady. He now resumes his profession, and has already some important suits on hand here and in Philadelphia as counsel for Tom Scott. It is a singular coincidence that the chief property transferred, to-day, by Sweeney to Jay Gould, was bought by Sweeney originally with a \$150,000 fee paid him as the Erie Railroad receiver in the days of Gould's connection with said road.

The assumption that a settlement of the Dick Connelly ring suits has been also effected, is erroneous. Connelly's counsel, when judgment was confessed, last week, hoped to be able to effect a settlement on the same terms as Sweeney's but Chas. O'Conner put his foot on the proposition so effectually that Connelly's son-in-law, Hutchins, abandoned the negotiation, and left for Europe last Saturday.

WASHINGTON, 10.—Gen. John M. Harlan, the newly-appointed associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, met the other justices in the robing room, this morning, and had a cordial welcome. He subscribed to the iron-clad oath. Judge Harlan then, after the usual formalities, took his seat on the bench.

The Secretary of War was before the committee on military affairs, to-day. He said the order to Gen. Ord to pursue the Mexican raiders across the Rio Grande, on a fresh trail, was based principally on information given in the report of Lieut.-Col. Shaffer, heretofore published, and being asked on what authority it was the department had to make such an order, he cited the order given to Col. Robert E. Lee, in 1860, to follow the Mexican depredators into Mexico, if necessary, and that given by John C. Calhoun, as Secretary of War in 1817, to Gen. Gaines, to pursue the Seminole Indians into Spanish territory, which order was vigorously carried out by Gen. Gaines and his successor Gen. Andrew Jackson.

Capt. Claus, of the 24th infantry, stationed at Fort Brown, confirmed the current statement. Several large ranches in Texas have been abandoned in consequence of the danger to property and life from the Mexican raiders.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 4.—A Constantinople dispatch says it is rumored that the bombardment of Erzeroum has commenced.

A quorum of the Turkish chamber of deputies having arrived in Constantinople, an imperial irade has been issued, convoking parliament for December 13th.

Prince Milan, addressing the departing troops, dwelling upon the certain prospect of a better issue of the new campaign, which Serbia was obliged to undertake, for this time he was better armed, having a powerful ally. The British consul has presented a note deprecating war on the part of Serbia, showing the disloyalty of such a course and threatening the withdrawal of England's guarantee of Serbia's autonomy. It is said that Prime Minister Ristic will leave the note unanswered.

It is thought the Roumanians are about to make another attempt to capture the second Grivitza redoubt.

LONDON, 5.—A dispatch from Quimbo, Chili, says the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship *Atacama*, has been lost. The crew numbered forty and the passengers probably about forty. Only eight persons were saved.

A Belgrade correspondent telegraphs as follows: Important dispatches were received here on Monday. Their contents have not transpired, but the Cabinet Council was immediately convoked and orders sent to all the militia to arrest their

march until further notice. The departure of the artillery and military train for the frontier has been postponed. It is rumored that a change of ministry is impending. Four important officers have arrived to confer with the Minister of War.

An Adrianople dispatch says a report has reached here that the Turks have captured Elena with 5,000 prisoners.

A dispatch from Pera says Suleiman Pasha has captured Elena and six cannon. He hopes to capture Tirnova shortly.

LONDON, 6.—A Russian official dispatch admits the capture of Elena, and says that Prince Mirsky, being attacked by 20,000 to 30,000 Turks, was compelled, after a stubborn resistance and heavy loss, to fall back, first from Mahren to Elena and then from Elena to a fortified position at Jakowitz, at the head of the mountain gorge. The Turks renewed the attack on Wednesday morning, but according to latest advices, which were to 5.30 on Wednesday evening, the attack had ceased and Russian reinforcements were arriving.

A Turkish division from Osman Bazar, under Seleh Pasha, yesterday occupied Kesrova, after some cannonading. Six battalions of Russians, fearing isolation, are retreating from there to Tirnova.

Suleiman Pasha's headquarters are still at Elena.

Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs that the snow around Erzeroum is three feet deep. The Russians have posted a corps of observation on the Deve Boyun and quartered the remainder of their troops in the adjacent villages.

VIENNA, 6.—A Belgrade dispatch denies that the Serbian preparations have been checked. The mobilization of the militia from the Timok, Morava and Javor corps was ordered to-day. It is announced that the commands will be distributed among eight of the Russian staff and thirty-two other Russian officers. Twenty former Prussian officers will enter the Serbian service.

ST. JOHN, N. B., 6.—A building in course of erection in Prince William Street, fell, and eight men are supposed crushed to death.

PARIS, 6.—President MacMahon, at the first interview with M. Dufaure, seemed inclined to form a cabinet from the left and right centres. Members of the right centre, however, particularly M. Batbie, manifested a disinclination to enter the cabinet. M. Dufaure then ascertained from Duc de Audiffret Pasquier that a cabinet taken wholly from the left centre would have the support of the constitutionalist and Orleanist senators, and consequently could command a majority in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. Dufaure, upon representing this to President MacMahon, was entrusted by him with the task of forming a left centre cabinet. It now only remains for Dufaure to come to an understanding with a majority of the chamber. The managing committee of the left have expressed a desire to confer with him. A meeting will probably be had this evening, but it is thought unlikely that the new ministry will be gazetted to-morrow.

Local and Other Matters.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, DEC. 10.

Discontinued.—The post office at Prattville, Sevier County, has been discontinued.

Provo Items.—The Provo River bridge is undergoing repairs.

Judge Emerson expects to leave about the middle of this week for the east, to be absent about a week.

There is a talk of instituting a wood-working establishment at Provo, to make sashes, doors, mouldings, scroll work, etc.

So says the *Enquirer*.

Silk.—To-morrow evening Father Graves, of Provo, will deliver a lecture in the Thirteenth Ward Assembly Rooms. His subject will be "The Rise and Progress of Silk Culture, dating from 2,700 B. C. until the Present Time."

Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at half-past seven. Admission free. All are invited.

Organized.—Last evening, David O. Calder, of the presidency of this Stake, attended the services in the 18th Ward, and organized the Deacons' Quorum of that branch of the Church. The presidency of the

forementioned quorum is as follows: David R. Allen, president; Robert Patrick, Jr., first counselor; Emil Lenhardt, second counselor.

District Court.—Monday, December 10th. The December term opened at 11 a.m., Michael Schaeffer, C.J., presiding.

Willman vs. McGuire; appeal dismissed on motion of plaintiff; proceeding to issue.

Claffin & Co. vs. Du Reil et al.; passed for the term, by consent.

G. E. Miller et al. vs. Iris Mining Co.; motion to have plaintiff decide which count of complaint he relies on, and demurrer argued by counsel; motion and demurrer overruled, defendant excepts. Ten days given to defendants to answer.

James McTierney vs. Joseph Marioro; placed off the calendar.

Wells, Fargo & Co. vs. Davis and Patrick; Bennett and Harkness substituted as attorneys for defendants.

Flagstaff Silver Mining Company vs. J. N. H. Patriek; demurrer overruled.

The Territory, etc., vs. O. F. Strickland; passed for the term.

M. T. Patrick vs. Wm. D. Forbes et al.; settled, case dismissed.

Last Chance S. M. Co. vs. Flagstaff S. M. Co.; cause placed on the trial calendar without a receiver.

K. P. Hawker vs. O. J. Hawker; demurrer confessed; amended answer filed; placed on the trial calendar.

J. S. Waterman vs. J. M. Wallace; motion of defendant to strike demurrer to answer from the file because it is not verified, overruled. Demurrer to answer argued and sustained, ten days given to answer.

H. Thompson vs. J. B. Meredith; demurrer confessed, with leave to answer.

Trustees of 17th School District vs. C. Merkley; disposed of and suit dismissed as heretofore.

School District No. 31 vs. James Gordon; on motion of defendant the amended complaint was ordered stricken from the files.

First National Bank of Omaha vs. Flagstaff S. M. Co.; disposed of.

Returned Missionary.—This morning we were greatly pleased to receive a call from Elder John Morgan, of this city, who returned from a mission on Friday evening. He left here on the 28th of October, 1875, and traveled and preached through the States of Illinois and Indiana, on foot, "without purse or scrip," warning the people and preaching the gospel at every opportunity. The opposition and bitterness he encountered in those two States was much more virulent and strong than he subsequently met with during his mission. Yet there are many friends to the work in those States. Several families gathered out of that part of the country through the preaching of Elder Morgan and others intend coming to Utah as soon as practicable.

His health failing him there, Brother Morgan proceeded to the South, where he found a field for labor opened up in North Georgia, where an almost universal interest in the latter-day work of the Lord was manifested by the people. About six weeks after his arrival he commenced baptizing and organizing branches, and, for lack of other assistance, ordaining native elders and calling them into the ministry to preach. Their services were invaluable, they manifesting much zeal and energy in the work. Three branches, aggregating about sixty members, were soon organized. The opposition commenced on the part of the clergy and press, who became alarmed on account of so great progress being made. Notices were posted warning Elder Morgan to leave the country, and ministers from the pulpit advocated mobbing, hanging and other violent measures. One night the meeting-house in which he was preaching was fired into by an armed mob. After the volley was fired there were some symptoms of alarm on the part of the assemblage, which, however, immediately subsided on account of a few words from Elder Morgan, who continued his discourse. This attack had a good effect, turning the better class of the people in favor of the Saints. The press denounced the mobbers and every effort was made to frown down opposition of such character.

At the April conference of 1876, Elder Morgan was joined by four Elders from Utah, who had been laboring in Alabama and South

Georgia. After the conference Bishop Lisbonbee, of Sevier county, and Elder Morgan started through the mountains to find a new field of labor, Elder Murphy going south, the other Elders returning home. After travelling thirty days together, Elders Morgan and Lisbonbee separated, the latter to visit some relatives in Alabama and visit a branch of the Church he had organized. The former continued to preach in Georgia, where he soon organized a branch of twenty-two members, baptizing a Methodist minister and almost his entire congregation. He ordained the former minister an Elder and set him to work preaching, which he was actively and energetically engaged in at last accounts, and will doubtless do much good among the entire people of North Georgia.

Active efforts were made during the summer to arrange emigration matters so as to enable the Saints from the southern States to journey up to Zion. Elder Morgan was enabled to bring out a company of about eighty, who came through to Pueblo, Colorado, where they went into winter quarters, intending to continue their journey into New Mexico in the early spring. They secured an eligible location, on an island in the Arkansas River, isolated from the influences of the city, and sufficiently near to be convenient to labor. They organized in the United Order, throwing their means together for the common good of all, elected Daniel R. Sellers, of Alabama, president and general business agent, who will do all the purchasing for this company, who all live together as one family, eating at the same table and sharing alike in all things. They expect to be joined by a large number of Saints from the Southern States in the Spring, in time to continue the residue of their journey together. The prospects are good for a heavy emigration from those States that have been visited by the Elders, and he says there are thousands of people who, entirely unacquainted with the religious ideas of the Latter-day Saints, have become disgusted with the condition of the theological world, and only need instruction to bring them to a knowledge of the truth. Patient and energetic Elders will find a broad field of labor open before them in the Southern States, where much good can be done. They will meet with strenuous opposition upon the part of a few, but the mass of the people will listen.

A few nights previous to Elder Morgan's departure from Georgia, the K. K. K., a secret organization of reckless men, led by a minister, came to the house where the Elder was stopping, for the purpose of driving him out of the State, but the man of the house, Mr. Bailey, brought his fire-lock into requisition, and no harm was done. According to the Elder's testimony, the "Mormon" people have many friends among the warm-hearted, hospitably inclined southern people.

Special thanks are due Geo. H. Herraford, Esq., of St. Louis, Ed. F. Lissons, Esq., and Col. Truslow, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, who assisted in securing emigrant rates. Elder Morgan feels glad to return to his mountain home and the association of the people of God.

An Arduous Mission.—On Saturday we were pleased to greet Elders J. Z. Stewart, and Isaac Stewart, of Draper, in this county, who had just returned from an arduous and toilsome mission to Arizona, Mexico and New Mexico.

The party was composed of the two brethren above named, Elders Heleman Pratt, George Terry, Lewis Garff, and Meliton Gonzales Trejo. The latter returned home a few months since, for the purpose of going back to settle in the south with his family. Elders Pratt and Terry travelled with the Stewart brothers, on the return, as far as Orderville, where they stopped over, and Elder Garff stayed at Lehi.

This company of missionaries left here for their extensive field of labor, being the second mission of Elder J. Z. Stewart and H. Pratt to Mexico, on the 18th of October, 1876.

They proceeded to Prescott, Arizona, where they did some preaching, and then devoted their labors among the settlers on Salt River, who are mainly Mexicans, holding a number of meetings in Phoenix

and Tamepe. Numbers of the people were favorably disposed to the teachings of the Elders, in fact were convinced to the truth of the gospel, but had not the fortitude to come out boldly and embrace it in the face of the vindictive and virulent opposition incited by the Catholic priests.

The next place visited was Tucson, where the missionaries were invited to hold meetings and preach in Spanish and English, a request to which they responded cheerfully. A number of people at that place signified that they were ready to be baptized, but most of them receded from that position on account of opposition. However, a number were baptized in Arizona, cases occurred of the healing of the sick by the power of God, creating a great stir among the people, and the Elders were greatly blessed with the spirit of the Lord.

They visited and preached to the tribes of Indians known as the Pimas and Papagos, on the Gila River, who received them kindly and listened attentively to their teachings. They said it was all good, but wanted time to consider, to revolve what they had heard over in their minds before taking any steps toward obeying it.

The next part visited was the State of Sonora, Mexico, where a great many meetings were held, four of the missionaries being constantly engaged traveling and preaching in the cities and towns for three months. Five persons were baptized, one of which is a school teacher, is quite intelligent, and when last heard from was preaching the gospel to the best of his ability. Numbers of others frankly confessed their belief in the gospel, but were deterred by their want of the necessary firmness to stand against the prejudice and opposition raised by the priests, who show great bitterness. None of the Elders, notwithstanding many violent threats against them, received any bodily injury.

The brothers Stewart next proceeded to Texas, and were followed by the other Elders, excepting M. G. Trejo. On the way there, the manner in which they escaped being attacked and killed by hostile Indians is really marvellous. In one place they met a party of soldiers in full retreat before a band of hostiles, who had shot and killed the mail driver a short distance ahead. Next day the next driver was also killed and an escorting party of soldiers coralled until rescued by another force who were out repairing the telegraph line. In that part of Texas where the brethren visited the population are Mexicans, and a number of them visited the priest there and asked him if they should kill the missionaries. He advised them not to do so, but to avoid them and have nothing to do with or say to them. The priest afterwards asserted that the Elders owed their lives to him. They, however, attributed their protection all the way through to the interposition of Divine Providence in their behalf, knowing that they were pursuing the line of their duty. They baptized four persons in that part.

Leaving Texas the party followed up the Rio Grande to Los Lunas, explaining, in conversation, the principles of the gospel to the people as opportunity presented.

Leaving Los Lunas they visited the La Guna or Lake Indians and had an interview with the chief and other leading men of the tribe. They said they liked what they heard and they believed it to be true. The interpreter who acted for the brethren was the same who acted for a Presbyterian minister, and the latter interfered and was the means of hindering further progress of the labors of the Elders in that part.

The brethren also visited the Zunis, and found most of those who had been baptized of that tribe holding fast to the faith and seeking to improve.

The party passed through New Mexico, visiting the settlements of the Saints, striking the Little Colorado, and following the line of that river. At Captain Lot Smith's camp their release to return home reached them.

The brothers Stewart are in excellent health and spirits, and though pleased to be once more at home, they feel that they would not exchange the experience they have gained on their late mission for any consideration, if it was possible to do so. We learn from them that the Elders of the party are also in good health.