

ward crew were present except Loring. Wellan alone representing Oxford. There were also present 120 invited guests, including Chas. Dickens, Chas. Hughes, Edmund Yates, Capt. Anderson and many other notables. Motley was unavoidably absent. After dinner Chas. Dickens proposed the toast of the evening: The Harvard and Oxford crews, accompanying it with a speech. Simmons briefly replied, and other toasts followed. At the conclusion of the banquet there was a grand display of fireworks.

London.—The brilliancy and power of the sun the past week have been highly favorable to crops in the British Isles and a large harvest is now certain. Nowhere in Europe has there been such a falling off in the price of cereals as in England. Unless greater encouragement is given it will be found that foreign imports will be on a much smaller scale after a subsidence of the effects of the late rise.

Paris.—The suspension of a bank in Vienna has been announced. The name is not yet ascertained.

A note from the American legation contradicts the report that a dangerous conspiracy had been discovered on board the frigate *Sabine*, and pronounces the story utterly unfounded.

The *Official Journal* has intelligence from Ascension that the installation of the provisional government there meets with many obstacles, which render doubtful the practicability of the measures resorted to by the allies for the pacification of the country. President Lopez holds a position of great strength in the mountains, and want of provisions compels the allied army to remain inactive.

London.—Messrs. Loring, Fay and Blakie, of the Harvard club, and Elliott, their boat builder, and Mr. Ticknor return to New York to-morrow on the *City of Antwerp*.

New York.—The *Herald's* special from Paris, on the 30th, says the city is full of rumors to-day, regarding the health of the Emperor. A perfect panic prevails on the Bourse in consequence. While these rumors, which are merely the work of stock jobbers, are being circulated, there is no doubt the state of the health of the Emperor is really such as to create anxiety on the part of the public. He suffers from disease of the bladder. The different political parties in and out of the legislature are busily speculating on the issue of this physical affection and the Imperial family are also alarmed. It is said the Empress Eugenie will hasten back from Corsica immediately in consequence of the recent important news from home, and her trip will be abandoned. Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, intends, it is said, to make a Democratic speech in the Senate, some day during the ensuing week; but his friends are opposed to its delivery just now. They allege that if the present empire should fall, his pretended Democracy will not save his position in the eyes of the French people. The Empress condemns his conduct as unwise and ungrateful.

Constantinople.—Ismael Pacha has begun preparations for a voyage to this city.

Quebec.—The ship laborers are on a strike and the trade of the port is almost at a stand still. Yesterday the Laborers' Society, numbering thirty-seven hundred persons, marched in procession through the streets. Their conduct was so disorderly the military were called out to prevent a riot. The Mayor and several prominent citizens were very roughly handled.

Havana.—The journals here do not credit the reports that the United States Government has made propositions to Spain for the separation of Cuba from the mother country, and declare that if such proposals have been made there can not be but one possible reply, and that a refusal.

Paris.—The Emperor, to-day, presided at a council of the Ministry.

In the Senate, to-day, Prince Napoleon made a speech on the *Senatus Consultum*, in which he protested his devotion to the Emperor, and Prince Imperial. He gave in his complete adherence to the proposed reforms which he hoped were but the beginning of fresh reforms.

Constantinople.—A messenger has left here with the Sultan's reply to the letter of the Viceroy of Egypt. It is reported that the Sultan expresses satisfaction with the Pasha's assurance of loyalty, but he commands him to sell or transfer to the Turkish Government, the iron clads and breech-loaders ordered in Europe, and keep his force within the prescribed limits, abate taxation, publish his annual budget, and abstain from negotiations with foreign governments.

Correspondence.

SIHLHALLE, AUSSERSIHL, FIURIAH, SWITZERLAND,

Aug. 11, 1869.

President Brigham Young:—Dear Brother.—After the elapse of more than a year I deem it my duty to once again send you a report of the state of things in this portion of the Lord's vineyard, having postponed my writing until now, as I knew that you had been informed from time to time, by Brother Heber, of affairs in this mission.

My heart is filled with joy and gratitude to my Heavenly Father for His bountiful blessings and powerful assistance which has been manifested at every point of our labors during the past, and which promise fair to continue with us also in the future if we rely on Him who has guided and protected His servants always in the discharge of their duties.

Before me is the semi-annual report from January 1st to July 1st, which Brother Heber has compiled for President Carrington, from which it appears that during the first six months of the present year 109 persons were baptized in this mission, making, with the number of the previous half year, a total of 225 persons baptized in twelve months, to which have to be added about thirty persons more that have been baptized since July 1st up to this date. The greatest number of this increase belong to the Canton of Bern, where formerly the persecutions of the elders were the most violent. This seems to have been caused, especially, through the course of the ministers of the State church, who have split into two parties, one upholding rigorously the letter of the orthodox doctrines and wanting to dictate to the people what they shall believe or not, and the other party, the so-called "Reformers," preach openly from the pulpits that Jesus is not the Son of God, but was merely a great philosopher and philanthropist; and thus both parties run down one another, and, in consequence thereof, the gospel of the latter days is sought and investigated by many now who, a few days ago, would have treated the mere imputation of it with disdain. Last Tuesday there were baptized, for instance, ten persons in a village where, six weeks ago, was not a single Saint to be found, and now that branch numbers seventeen, with prospects of many more, and their meetings twice a week are crowded to excess. This is equally true of the city of Bern and other places.

Here I cannot forego to mention to you the zeal of a young native elder, Brother Theodore Braendli, who was called to the ministry last April Conference at Zurich; he has converted and baptized since then a score or two, and is laboring with great fire in the Canton of Bern, although he is no more than eighteen years old. This again brings to my mind a request, which I believe I took the liberty of expressing to you in my former letter, that it would be far more advisable to send over to this mission elders thoroughly acquainted not only with the language, but also with the ways, customs and feelings of the people, as one of that class is worth more than ten of the best elders you could send not possessing that knowledge, assuming that both kind are of the right spirit. This, however, I would hate to have understood as a criticism of my brethren from Zion now laboring with me, for these young men have done and are doing nobly, are gaining in the language of the country quite an efficiency, and exercise an influence among the Saints, which is the best testimony of their faithfulness; but for the preaching of the gospel to the strangers, which is by far the most prominent feature of the missionary labors just now here, more men of the class above stated are required.

Brothers O. Ursenbach and W. B. Richards will have reported themselves to you by the time you get this letter, and I, therefore, have only to state my regret that their increasing bodily indisposition has deprived us of so true companions and this mission of so faithful ministers of salvation; their labors will be long remembered here, and may the God of Israel restore them again to that health which, by fatigue and unavoidable privations, has been so seriously impaired.

Brother Heber is a great comfort and help to me, as he is not only Secretary of the mission and President of the Eastern Conference, but also my counselor and assistant in all my mission affairs, in all of which callings he is acting with an earnestness and zeal that make him an almost indispensable fac-

tor in our operations. Bro. Lewis M. Grant is presiding now in Bern Conference, where he is fast conquering, like in his former field of labor, the hearts of all the Saints by his winning kindness and efficient ministerial labors, talking a great deal of German and preaching in that language several nights a week to crowded audiences. Brother Henry Snell has arrived here and is just now studying German at St. Imier until the emigration shall be off, when he will be appointed for a certain field of labor; he appears to be determined to magnify his calling and longs to be able to preach and teach. Brothers Christian Willi and Theodore Braendli, the two native elders, the former in the Jura district, the latter in Bern Conference, are doing the most preaching to the strangers, and are therefore a very powerful support to me in that part of my ministerial labors.

Der Stern has been issued thus far, 600 copies monthly, but we cannot accept any more orders for back numbers, as they are all gone. This little periodical has proved a great agent for the promulgation of truth in these countries, and several new branches got their first start through that paper. The old German hymn books, published by Brother Jabez Woodard in 1861, being all gone and still the demand for more increasing, I have made a new but considerably changed edition of the same, which is just now ready to be distributed, half of the whole edition (1000 copies) having already been taken by the Saints, and I have succeeded thus in covering the expense of nearly the whole job at once; three copies of the new hymn book will be forwarded to your office like the *Stern*.

Our emigration list amounts thus far to some 60 names. Although the amount of assistance from Liverpool for this mission has been comparatively very small (£170), we have endeavored to free with it as many poor Saints as possible, and in as much as there is yet to come, I understand, from your office a list of persons to be emigrated, we entertain a hope for the deliverance of some more. I am looking every day for the announcement of their time of departure from President Carrington.

The news from home is looked for by us with great interest, and whatever is of interest is communicated to the Saints by means of the *Stern*. We feel to rejoice in the consummation of those great enterprises among Israel, which, great as they are, are but the stepping stones to greater and still more glorious things, which the not far distant future has in store for Zion.

I feel daily more happy in my labors, and if sorrows and pains sometimes come, as they will do, there is within me that elastic cheerfulness, which enables me to ride, with the help of the Spirit of God, over all vicissitudes.

Brothers Heber, Grant and Snell, who are all away just now from here, have requested me to remember them kindly to you, when I should write, which I herewith do including myself also, with the assurance of my unaltered affection and increasing prayers to you.

KARL G. MAESER.

OGDEN, Aug. 31, 1869.

Editor *Deseret News*:—It is not unfrequently found that those most given to criticising are least capable of amending the productions of their cotemporaries. The drudgery of invidious flattery cannot be more graceless in one than it is irksome to another. It may be said that to correct oneself is the perfection of criticism. How few attain this eminence in self-tuition! The Greeks had it, "To command is easy; but there is tact in execution." The training to obey unquestionably precedes the privilege of command. Of axiomizing, however, let this suffice. The premises are no less true, though the application, for my present purpose, may not be so apparent.

I have a little budget of proofs for my very courteous friends of the "art preservative." A short time since I used the words, "We desecrate the justling cars flying on their iron way toward the Orient," taking especial care that the letter u in "justling" should in no respect resemble an o. The types, intent to help my poor English orthography, made it *jostling*. Now, jostle I confess, is the more common word; but, actively applied to a train of cars, would throw them from the track; a catastrophe scarcely contemplated by Hosea the Prophet in his glowing prediction of the railway period, when the cars would "jostle (move to and fro or clash) one against the other in the streets," etc. For further demonstration allow me to respectfully refer you to our mutual

friend, Noah Webster, L. L. D., etc., unabridged. *Multum parlez vous* about a single letter, eh, John? But remember, it is a definite or indefinite u, my boy.

But Mrs. Durrant's late visit with herself at Franklin, as it appears in my letter of June 10, must have been consoling to her friends there. It is doubtful in the extreme, though, whether His Honor Bishop Harrington, with his marked affinity for the social, would admit the paternity of such jug-handle visiting. The types ought to have permitted me to say "During a visit with Mr. D., from American Fork."

The astonishing feat attributed to my excellent friend, Frank Gunnell, of Wellsville, in the same letter, puts Jack the Giant-killer, Sinbad the Sailor, Don Quixote, Baron Munchausen, Gulliver, and the whole array of heroes in Arabian Nights, vastly into the shade! To get out such a quantity of lumber from the mountains above Blacksmith's Fork, where never was a saw-mill and probably never will be, would demand such an outlay of superhuman effort, the barest conception of which must stupefy even such a modern Hercules as Brother Frank. But Midshipman Easy himself would be incompetent to argue such a point; so I shall be pardoned for summarily proceeding to put Sir Frank's timber operations properly by a re-production of the original as follows: "All the timbers and logs were got out of the mountains above Blacksmith's Fork after the Annual Conference and prior to the starting of the teams for the poor."

Then the additional idea of "The only settlement of Cache (Wellsville) crossing the Logan river," &c., as also predicated in the same correspondence, supplies us with a most amusing trio of absurdities from a single epistle, in comparison with which the "green-cheese" theories of ancient lunatics is positively tolerable. And what a resuscitation of probability and fact, "Presto!—Change!"—is produced by placing a period, or full point after "Cache." Capitalizing then the following word, "crossing," would give us a correct sentence, permitting the goodly people of Wellsville to cross over Cub Creek, or remain as they are, at their pleasure; but the project of "crossing them bodily instanter over the Logan *volens volens*, by a single dash of goose-quill would be ganderish enough.

'Tis thus I criticise, firstly myself in placing before our promising proteges a Philadelphia scrawl; and lastly myself also, chiefly in that I still so lightly apprehend the laws of locomotion as not to be sufficiently omnipotent, when required, to interpret my own hieroglyphics. If any of the boys fail to see the p'int," Dr. Horne shall be supplicated to repair their optics with a magnetizing glass.

The failure of the U. P. and C. P. Railroad Companies to meet their payments for contract work done and performed by the citizens of Weber County in cutting and blasting a road bed for their respective tracks, through the cañons and mountain valleys of Utah, produces a perfect commercial *ennui* here. Nor is this condition of affairs confined to Weber. It is also a burden grievous to be borne—hovering as an incubus over Cache County, whence a large proportion of the muscle was drawn for the Central Pacific road.

The strength of these counties poured forth with a will, when called upon, to the rescue of the road contestants, bringing also to their aid teams and every appliance without stint or regard for cost, so far as required to push the work with the utmost celerity. Had they each a personal investment, they could not possibly have done more. And all this at the almost supplicating instance of the directors and engineers of the roads. "We will see you paid," they repeated, as the grading rolled into form from station to station, as by magic. "You shall be made good," they re-assured, as sub-contractors urged on their men over stubborn morasses and through cemented gravel, at acknowledged cost to themselves of one to five hundred per cent. above the classified rates of the Companies.

Thus relying upon the honor alone of the managers of this great national highway—now grasping the mighty ocean in its iron hands—the men of Utah have nobly done their work, as an impartial world will witness; and why are they now belayed in the ultimate? A whole community, embarrassed by the unparalleled and reprehensible failures of these companies to pay for the honest labor done at their bidding, loudly ask them, why? And an answer must be forthcoming.

ANON.