

By Telegraph.

Chicago.

Official. The majority in the most populous counties of Kansas against negro suffrage is 7,568; against female suffrage, 8,445; in favor of disfranchising disloyal persons, 650.

The Senate will stand 60 Republicans and 25 Democrats.

New York.

It is rumored that Vanderbilt will be President of the New York Central.

The steamers Arago and Fulton have been chartered by the Nicaragua Company to run hence to Aspinwall.

London, 13.

Late dispatches from Florence say, the note of Menabrea had been very quietly submitted. The Italian press, however, were almost unanimous in the opinion that it was impossible to reconcile the differences between the Italian government and the Pope.

Rochester.

Weston left here at 11.30 with the avowed intention to arrive at Buffalo at 3 a.m. to-morrow.

Richmond.

Justice Chase arrived. He presided in court to-day.

Davis is expected on the 23d.

Fall River.

The Niantic thread mills have been burned.

Washington.

The Conservatives serenaded the President to-night. The President made a lengthy political speech in reply.

The Johnson demonstration was an enthusiastic affair. About five thousand persons participated, with several bands. There was a large display of torches and transparencies. Colonel O'Byrne, (in behalf of the) Federal office holders of the district, read a brief address. The President read a reply, almost equally brief. The only distinguished guests present were the Secretary of the Treasury and Attorney General Stanberry who was called for after the President's speech, but he did not respond.

Paris.

The Emperor's last note, which proposed a general conference to settle the Roman question, does not suggest any definite plan.

London.

Private advices from Paris represent many political arrests by the police. There is a rumored existence of a secret society of a political character. It is reported that the government had these arrests made in consequence.

St. Louis, 13.

The annual meeting of the society of the army of Tennessee has commenced. Generals Sherman, Howard, Hancock, Smith, McCook, Fullerton, and Shurtz, and several others were present, also two hundred officers of lower grades. Sherman delivered the annual address. He considered slavery the origin of the war, briefly described the history of the south, made England responsible, but made no direct political allusions. Howard next spoke.

Chicago.

A grand fair for the benefit of soldiers' families opened last night. It has been long in preparation and promises to be a grand affair.

Washington.

Grant has issued a series of regulations, prohibiting the employment of civilians in any branch of the service where soldiers can be detailed, also regulating awards of contracts for army supplies, and enforcing the utmost economy in public expenditures for military service.

Madrid.

A royal decree places Porto Rico under the government of the captain general of Cuba.

London, 14.

State dispatches from Italy state that the feeling against the French has reached a perfect furor. The authorities have taken precautions to prevent an outbreak which is imminent. More French troops have been sent to Civita Vecchia. Victor Emanuel's Minister Menabrea is very unpopular; Ratazzi, the former premier, has openly joined the Radical party. The King has called out the reserve of the army, and ordered the formation of three large camps. Garibaldi is still closely confined. The *Italia* of this morning scolds the fear of a *Coup D'Etat* by the insurgents, and says that the national Diet will soon meet.

It is reported that General Ignati, the present Minister of Russia to Constantinople, will replace Prince Gortskakoff as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Concord democrat convention has nominated J. G. Sinclair for Governor.

The Tallahassee election is progressing quietly, the whites generally declining to vote. A convention will undoubtedly be called.

Springfield, 15.

Judge Davis, in the administration of Lincoln's estate, has made a final settlement; after paying all debts there remains one hundred and ten thousand dollars, a third of which goes to Mrs. Lincoln.

The *Tribune's* Buenos Ayres correspondence says: the Generals in the field have agreed upon terms of peace. An armistice is concluded, and a treaty sent to the respective Governments for confirmation.

Chicago, 15.

The *Times'* special says it is understood that the President will devote a considerable portion of his message to finance. The collection of revenue evidence shows that over a hundred millions have been deficient from whiskey alone during last year, by the inefficiency and corruption of Revenue officers. The President is determined to correct these abuses.

Schofield has decided after consultation with the President, to arrest persons making incendiary speeches in his district, or doing any act calculated to array the white and black races against each other.

The latest phase of the Presidential movement presents Forney's name for Vice President. Forney is assured by his friends that he and Grant will sweep Pennsylvania by a majority of fifty thousand.

Detroit, Mich.

Professor Watson of the Michigan observatory, reports a fine display of meteors this morning, notwithstanding the light of the full moon. He counted fifteen hundred hourly, though the number actually visible was much greater.

Buffalo.

Weston leaves about midnight of the third, on a trial walk of a hundred miles in twenty-four hours, from Buffalo to Erie.

Washington.

Orders have been issued to establish an artillery school at Fort Monroe.

London.

The *Times* editorially comments on the last note of Menabrea, and declares that the abolition of the Pope's temporal power is essential to the preservation of peace; it calls it Italy's ultimatum to France.

Maguire, one of the five prisoners convicted of the murder at Manchester of a policeman has been pardoned; Maguire stoutly maintained his innocence throughout. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £940,000. Since the seventh there has been a dense fog, and no meteors have been seen.

Paris.

Previous to the departure of the French troops from Rome the Pope received the staff officers at the Vatican, and addressed them in a feeling manner, expressing his gratitude to France and the Emperor for the deliverance of the Holy See.

York.

There was a good display of meteors, the greater portion of them between 3 and 5 o'clock this morning.

Sylvester Queller, a mulatto, was hung at Elizabeth to-day for the murder of another negro. He made a dying speech, and declared that rum was the cause of his crime.

New York, 15.

The *Herald's* special at Naples says that Mount Vesuvius is in volcanic action, sending forth a pillar of fire, which has a magnificent appearance. New craters have been formed, and red hot stones are ejected in large quantities. The surrounding earth is in tremendous motion to a considerable distance, and lava is pouring down the sides of the mountain. The general upheaving gives warning of a grand eruption.

Havana.

Special advices from Porto Rico say that on the 7th a terrible hurricane visited the southern portion of the island, and destroyed all the crops; 200 lives were lost and 4,000 families thrown destitute. Tortula is completely submerged by a flood succeeding the late gale. It is reported that 10,000 lives are lost. Subscriptions have been opened at Havana for the relief of the St. Thomas sufferers. The loss of the steamer company at St. Thomas will reach twelve millions. Five hundred more bodies are reported buried.

Advices from Venezuela to October 20th, state that the insurrection is quelled and the insurgents are pardoned. A new cabinet has been formed.

Chicago.

The Republicans of Minnesota have conceded a defeat on the suffrage

amendment by a close vote. The remote counties immediately gave large majorities against the amendment.

Correspondence.

[From Our Foreign Correspondent.]

FROM THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS TO THE ALPS.

II.

WITH THE TRAIN.

An ox-train is an institution, which, with its cousin the more aristocratic mule train, will soon be numbered among the things that were, being superseded by the iron horse. And, as in all transition periods, this change of affairs will effect in the beginning a great many people, among the first of whom will be the well known "bull-whackers." You have noticed, when you come the first time on board a ship with what airs of supremacy you are looked upon by the sailors as a green-horn, about on the principle of that coachman in Birmingham, some 12 years ago, who finding that I did not understand English, turned with disdain away from me as from an idiot, who did not understand a language that he himself spoke already when a child. These two instances illustrate about the feeling of insignificance, which was forced upon me on joining the train by the professional bullwhackers who accompanied it. As far as a great many of this class are strangers to our people and our principles, I feel little concern, they finding in other regions congenial employment, where their adventurous disposition may lead them, but as brethren also have devoted themselves to this kind of life, it would be well for them to prepare for the coming times, which will make higher and greater demands on the intelligence and capacity of every man in our people than mere bullwhacking, even if some one has kept himself comparatively free from the contaminating influences connected therewith.

Of all my sketches, however, which it may be my privilege to draw in the course of my journeyings, none can ever have as pleasant and animating a subject as the one which that crowd of young men presented, who were collected together in that little train. From several parts of the Territory, the most of them previous to their meeting unknown to one another; born in different climes and nations; of various occupations, manners, education and age, but united now for one purpose and in one spirit, which soon was manifested in their friendly, unrestrained and social intercourse, in which never, to my knowledge, one act was done or one word spoken that was intended to hurt the feelings of another, or that was below that standard by which we judge anything we call good, true, praiseworthy and amiable, verifying throughout the principle, that the least a true Elder in Israel must be is to be a gentleman.

There are many features in this way of traveling exceedingly trying to good nature on account of the novelty of the situation; such as for instance when you see a druggist experimenting in compounds for culinary purposes, or a professor being forcibly reminded of his former botanical excursions by gathering buffalo and other "chips," or a bookkeeper, all notorious for long sleeping, you know, roused up in the morning before daybreak, or a young chap of scholarly habits washing the dishes, or your pancakes fall into the ashes in turning, or the mosquitoes, or the hard bed, or the rain, or the etc., etc. When it goes in that style and you have no other encouragement than that of the Scotch Elder who comforted his companion in tribulation with the assurance, that the Lord was preparing them only for something worse, then, Mr. Editor, good nature does not give up, but it is a mighty close shave!

The mountain scenery along the whole route is unsurpassingly beautiful, especially the so called Parley's Park, which reminded me of the grand valley around Kulm and Arbesau in Bohemia, and nothing is wanting to make it surpass even that celebrated region in beauty, but to have the rims of this romantic basin covered with gardens and its centre with lovely villages; the realization of which dream, however, will be prevented to a great extent by its altitude and consequent cold climate. There are other points, too, in countless numbers, which need not the hand of man to enhance their grandeur, inasmuch as nature calls forth sometimes by her wonderful formations not only the attention of the man of

science, or the admiration of the artist, but speaks also in her sublimity to every man that has a heart; although thousands of men pass through those cañons in the course of time and never notice these things, and even if pointed out to them fail to appreciate them, like the Yankee who, in beholding the Niagara Falls, deplored that such great water power could not be turned into canals for working mills, where it would be at least of some use. Such people would cut up the blue heavens, if possible, and sell it by the yard to make pants.

BERNE, Switzerland, Aug. 27, 1867.

KARL G. MAESER.

HISTORIAN'S OFFICE,

Oct. 1, 1867.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

Enclosed is the autobiography of bro. Jos. S. Allen. As it is similar to the history of many of the veterans and pioneers of "Mormonism," and is got up in such a correct and interesting manner, I thought I would let you see it, that you might publish it if you think advisable:

GEO. A. SMITH.

I was born in Oneida County, State of New York, June 25, 1810. My father's name was Daniel Allen. My mother's name, before she was married, was Nancy Steward.

My father removed to Ohio, Geauga County, town of Thompson. There I received the gospel in February, 1831. A few days after I received it, I was baptized, and was soon afterwards ordained a Teacher. I remained in the State of Ohio till the spring of '34, when, on the 6th of May, I started from Kirtland to go to Missouri in the company known as Zion's Camp, organized and led by the Prophet, Joseph Smith. Arrived at Fishing River, Clay County, June 21. Remained in Clay County, and was married September 2, 1835. Moved to Far West, Caldwell County, in the spring of '38. In the summer of the same year, I was ordained a Seventy under the hands of Joseph Smith, jr. and joined the first Quorum of Seventies.

In February following, being driven from Missouri, I moved to Illinois. Crossing the river at Quincy, I went up about thirty miles and settled in the town of Lima, Hancock county.

In June following, I went on a preaching tour to Indiana, and was absent four months. After I returned home I was ordained a member of the High Council of the Stake of Lima.

In consequence of mob threatenings, I, in company with Father Morley, went to Nauvoo to see Joseph. While returning home we were waylaid and assaulted by three armed men. We had a horse and buggy. One of them seized the horse's bits. I took out one of my pistols and ordered them to desist, informing them of the consequence if they did not; whereupon they left us, and we proceeded home without further molestation.

According to bro. Joseph's counsel, I moved to Nauvoo. It being a time of trouble and danger, in consequence of our enemies, I took a part in defending the lives and property of the Saints, by acting as picket guard; also night and day guard.

In '46 I started with my family for the West. I stopped at Pisgah and put in a crop. I left it and went on to Council Bluffs according to bro. Brigham's advice. I passed the winter herding Church stock, in company with ten others, up the Missouri river. In the spring I moved to Summer Quarters, and raised a crop. I acted as counselor to Bishop Houston, at this place. While I stayed on the Missouri river, I buried four children.

In '48 I emigrated to the mountains in President Young's company. Wintered in Salt Lake Valley, and in October '49 I was called, in company with Father Morley and others, to settle Sanpete. I lived at Manti, and was appointed a member of the High Council at that place. Remained there till '54, then Father Morley was called to Salt Lake City, and by his request I moved to Little Cottonwood. I put in a crop here which was destroyed by crickets.

I next went to Santaquin, Utah county, and remained there three years. I was counselor to Bishop Holman. I moved back to Sanpete, and stayed there till the call was made to settle the Colorado country. I volunteered to go and got as far as the Sevier, when I was detained on account of high water, and stopped at Glenwood.

Sometime in July, I heard of Father Morley's death and started to go to his funeral. When I had got about ten miles the horses stopped without any apparent cause, and in no way could I