

which is swung in the tower, weighs five hundred pounds. The vestry on the south rear of the building is 18 feet square. All is beautifully finished inside and out. The basement story is the size of the room above, and is intended to be used for priesthood and business meetings, Sunday-school meetings, and for educational exercises of all kinds.

The wheat crop is hardly an average, but it is more plump and full, and of a better quality than usual. Oats and barley are fair; these two crops are not extensively raised in this district. The hay crop is good, what there is of it; but the high waters have destroyed about one-half of their grass. Fruit is very good, also the potato crop, but it is damaged somewhat by grasshoppers. Sugar cane is doing well. The grasshoppers have injured the corn crop, and their ravages will lessen the yield considerably. Quite a number of good dwelling houses are being built this season, also a few good brick stores. Provo has five school houses and a seminary of learning; six schools are in session, and quite an interest is manifested in Sunday schools. They have three flour mills, four saw mills, one woolen manufactory, and a portable saw mill will arrive in the settlement in a few days. Provo is looking up, and the people are generally united. There seems manifested a disposition by the people to profit by the great natural facilities offered them for making a magnificent city.

Payson, Aug. 25.

We bade good-bye to our kind brethren and sisters in Provo about half past three o'clock this afternoon, after partaking of a sumptuous dinner at the Bishop's. The teachings of the Elders to the Saints in Provo, were of an order calculated to bless, comfort and encourage them. The rich counsels given by the President will never be forgotten. After a beautiful drive, we arrived in the city of Payson in time to wash the dust out of our eyes, and get to meeting at half past 7.

Meeting called to order by Bishop Fairbanks; singing; and prayer offered by Elder O. Pratt. Elders Wilford Woodruff, Orson Pratt, A. M. Musser, and President B. Young addressed the meeting. Singing, and meeting dismissed by Elder Geo. Q. Cannon. Bishop E. Hunter, Elder Orson Hyde, Pres. Joseph Young, and other citizens of G. S. L. City, returned to the city from Provo.

Goshen, noon, 28th.

We took leave of our kind friends in Payson at 8 o'clock this morning, and after a drive of two hours and fifty minutes, we arrived in Goshen. We were met by a troop of residents, who escorted us into the settlement, and were followed by a train of teams from a portion of the settlement situated to the south of Goshen proper. At noon we met with the Saints in an unfinished house. Meeting called to order by Bishop Price; singing; prayer by Elder Geo. Q. Cannon. Elders George A. Smith and Wilford Woodruff addressed the meeting. Singing; benediction by Elder Orson Pratt. Intermission one hour and five minutes.

2 p.m.

Singing; prayer by Elder Wilford Woodruff. Pres. B. Young spoke about locating a city plot for Goshen. Elders Geo. A. Smith, John Taylor, Orson Pratt and President B. Young addressed the meeting. Pres. Young stated that if water can be found in the vicinity of the present location, a city will be located on this side of the valley, and another settlement be commenced on the west side. Meeting dismissed by Elder Geo. A. Smith.

Lehi, 27th, 1867.

We left Goshen about 10 o'clock, and arrived safely in Lehi early in the afternoon. The President, this morning, visited a distant bench on the southwest of Goshen, for the purpose of finding a fitting location for a city.

At early candlelight we met the assembled Saints in their meeting-house in this place. After singing; prayer was offered up by Elder Geo. Q. Cannon; when Elders Abraham Hatch, Orson Pratt, Pres. Brigham Young, and Wilford Woodruff addressed the Saints. Meeting dismissed by Elder George A. Smith.

Wednesday, 28th.

We left Lehi about half past four, and arrived in the city at half past eight.

This visit of the President and his friends has been rich in excellent teaching and counsel to the Saints, who flocked in crowds to the meetings, and drank down with eagerness the re-

freshing instructions which flowed unto them from the fountain of eternal truth in an inexhaustible stream. Truly the Saints dwell in pleasant places, the earth yields to them its increase without stint, and upon them righteousness looks down from heaven.

Respectfully,

GEO. D. WATT.

(SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.)

By Telegraph.

Athens, 24.

The Greek steamer Anokdi, which has been so successful in running the blockade around Crete, was pursued by a Turkish man of war; the crew of the Anokdi, finding that they were in danger of falling into the hands of the Turks, scuttled and set fire to the steamer, and took to the boats; while enveloped in flames, the Anokdi made a sudden lurch and plunged beneath the waves; the crew safely reached the shore.

Berlin, 25.

Semi official journals in this city fiercely attack the policy of France, and denounce the action of Napoleon in the Salzburg conference. They assert that, in spite of the denials which have been published, definite arrangements for a South German Bund have actually been made between Austria and the States of Southern Germany.

Paris, 25.

Reports have reached here that an insurrection has broken out in the provinces of Arragon, and that the rebels are carrying everything before them.

Washington, 26.

Gen. Rousseau, in a letter to Gen. Grant, says: So much of Sheridan's charges as alleges that I visited his command and interfered with his duties is false. As to suggesting his removal, I did say, in answer to a telegram from Washington, inquiring how things looked in Louisiana, that the state of affairs were gloomy, that the people were much depressed, and any change would be almost universally accepted. This telegram referred to matters and things in general, and was intended as such, including Gen. Sheridan, but his name was not mentioned. While I claim the right, in common with all others, to criticize so much of Sheridan's administration as is not purely military and which solely concerns the civil policy of the country, yet, on my late visit to New Orleans, I scrupulously refrained from doing so, and, so far as I know and remember, expressed no opinion for or against his policy to any body in his district. I had no purpose or motive to do so, and my recollection I think is as distinct about this as usual, or as it can be about any thing.

Cincinnati, 26.

A severe tornado visited Bellevue, Ky., just above Newport, on the 24th, blowing down several houses and doing other damage.

Washington, 26.

A regulation has been issued from the War Department that no officer in the regular army will be officially addressed by any other than the title attached to his lineal or brevet rank in the regular army, or wear any other than the uniform prescribed for his lineal or brevet grade.

Galveston, 26.

Interments for the week ending on the 24th were 153; there were 29 deaths by yellow fever on the 24th and 25th.

Paris, 26.

M. Velpau, an eminent physician, is dead.

The abolition Congress, composed of leading anti-slavery men, began its session to-day; one object of the congress is to prepare and adopt a memorial to all the powers which tolerate slavery, urging the total abolishment of such bondage.

St. Petersburg, 26.

The Russian Government has sent an order, to the United States for 100,000 Berdan rifles.

Washington, 26.

The reply of Grant to the President in regard to the removal of Sheridan, earnestly urges in the name of the patriotic people who have sacrificed hundreds of millions of treasure to preserve the integrity of the Union in this country, that the order be not insisted upon. It is unmistakably the expressed wish of the country that Sheridan be not removed from his present command. This is a Republic where the will of the people is the law of the land, and I beg that their voice may be heard. Sheri-

dan has performed his civil duties faithfully and intelligently, and his removal will only be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress, and will be interpreted by the unconquered element in the south, those who did all they could to break up the Government by arms, and who now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order, as their triumph, and will embolden them to new opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with them. He also objects to the change ordered in Thomas' and Hancock's districts, because the former has repeatedly protested against being assigned to another military district, and his services entitle him to some consideration. Hancock's department is a complicated one, and it will take a new commander time to become acquainted with it.

The President replies at length and says: In the 5th military district affairs appear to be in a disturbed condition; a bitter spirit of antagonism seems to have resulted from Sheridan's management; he has rendered himself exceedingly obnoxious by the manner in which he has exercised even the powers conferred by Congress, and still more so by his resort to authority not granted by law nor necessary to the efficient execution of his duties; his rule has in fact been one of absolute tyranny. Without reference to the principles of our Government or the nature of free institutions, the state of affairs which has resulted from the course he has pursued has seriously interfered with the harmonious, satisfactory and speedy execution of the acts of Congress, and is alone sufficient to justify the change; his removal, therefore, cannot be remarked as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress, for the object is to facilitate their execution through an officer who has never failed to obey the laws, and to exact within his jurisdiction like obedience from others.

New York, 27.

A Times special says: I am able to state on the best authority, that the President now has possession of the formal written resignation of every member of his Cabinet.

A Tribune's special says it is intimated that Grant asks to be soon relieved from duty in the war office.

Jeremiah Black is spoken of as Seward's successor.

The President has ordered the Bureau of Rebel Archives to be closed.

Washington, 26.

A private letter from Ft. Hayes, Kansas, 20th, says cholera has been the scourge of the plains this summer; one company of cavalry at that post has lost 21 men.

Washington, 27.

Gen. Canby has been assigned to the 2nd military district, vice Gen. Sickles relieved.

St. Louis, 27.

Capt. Ames, who had a fight with Indians on the Republican Fork a few days since, arrived at Fort Hayes yesterday. He reports that he had 3 killed and 35 wounded; the Indian losses are reported at 150. After the fight the Indians sent in a flag of truce, with the following message: Tell your officers that we do not desire peace; we are for war, and shall keep on fighting.

Immense swarms of locusts were in the vicinity of Ellsworth, Kansas, yesterday, moving south-easterly.

New York, 27.

The Sultan, in his remarks to the Vizier, on his return to Constantinople, said that his reception by foreign people and governments strengthened in him a desire to assure impartial protection to all his subjects; this sentiment, he said, is that of a sacred debt.

A Stuttgart letter says the South German States will, next spring, have at the disposal of the King of Prussia, for war purposes of the Confederation of the North, 120,000 men, armed and equipped according to the Prussian plan.

Orders have been issued assigning Hancock to Sheridan's place. The order directs Sheridan to at once turn over his present command to the officer next in rank to himself, and proceed without delay to Ft. Lawrence, Kansas, and relieve Gen. Hancock in the command of the department of Missouri. Gen. Thomas, until further orders, will remain in command of the Cumberland department.

Bennington, Vermont, 27.

A mill belonging to the Bennington Powder Co., exploded to-day; 3 men were killed.

Augusta, Georgia, 27.

The freedmen in the 1st and 4th districts have issued an address on congressional candidates, claiming that the right to vote carries the right to hold office, and they, having a majority, will not vote for whites.

London, 27.

A telegraph cable from Brest to New York will be laid in May next; the northern route is selected as the safest and most practicable; the Great Eastern is chartered to perform the work.

Accounts from Spain confirm that the insurrection in Arragon is successful; the General who led the royal troops against the insurgents was killed; he was a nephew of Narvarez, the chief of the Spanish Cabinet.

Farraday, the eminent savan and electrician, died to-day.

Nashville, 27.

Brownlow's majority for Governor is about 50,000.

Greensburg, Ind., 27.

The woolen factory of Wood Brothers and several adjoining buildings were destroyed by fire to-day; loss \$100,000.

Richmond, 27.

Official investigation develops the existence of an armed secret negro organization throughout the state; much alarm is felt in consequence by the whites.

New York, 27.

Building 108, Broad st., occupied by Thomas & Benham, commission merchants, was destroyed by fire to-night; loss is very heavy; one fireman was killed.

Washington, 27.

It is believed that the difference between the President and Grant, in relation to the removal of Sheridan and Sickles, is irreconcilable. The orders issued by the President yesterday, directing Hancock to relieve Sheridan and Canby to relieve Sickles, have not been executed. It is said that Grant, in a letter to the President, declines to direct the orders to be executed, and states his refusal in strong terms, virtually denying the right of the President to interfere in any one of the five military districts created by Congress, and asserting that the entire control of these departments rests, by the supplemental reconstruction Act, in the General of the United States army, therefore he is not at liberty and will not transfer his authority to another. The letter has not been made public, but the above statement is believed to be reliable, being derived from a usually well informed source.

New York, 28.

Langdon, a colored man, had an interview with the President yesterday, when the latter spoke in very severe terms of Gen. Howard, and intimated very clearly that he must remove him and appoint some true friend of the colored race; and if the colored men here would agree upon one of their number, he would appoint him. He asked Langdon to consider the matter till the close of the week.

A Tribune special says that, of the fact that Grant and the President have quarrelled; there is not the slightest doubt; it is well known that the President has made several orders which Grant, as Secretary of War, refused to issue or countenance; the statement that he does this for the purpose of being relieved from the War Department is false.

The registration in Georgia is completed; contrary to expectation, the blacks have 2,000 majority.

Washington, 28.

The Intelligencer says there is high authority for saying that the sensational reports circulated last evening, about troubles in the Cabinet yesterday, are unfounded.

It appears, from the North Carolina papers, that the registration thus far in that state shows two blacks registered one white; in some districts there is large proportion.

Montgomery, Alabama, 28.

The registration returns in full from all the counties give total whites 72,748, and blacks 88,248. There are as yet only ten candidates announced in the State, only one of whom is colored.

New York, 28.

There is no foundation for the reports of a breach between the President and Grant. The reconstruction Acts will be enforced with strict impartiality. Politicians will not be permitted to use military force to carry out partisan ends in the work of reconstruction.

Gen. Emory is ordered to relieve Canby in command of the department of Washington.