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## THE DREAMER AND THE STAR.

"Beautiful trembling form of light!  
Looking so calmly there,  
Down on the dew-bathed earth to-night,  
Sure as a voice of prayer!  
Art thou a mystic page,  
Spread for the gifted eye—  
Measuring heart-beats with thy tread,  
Holding a life-fraught die?  
Is there a folded leaf  
Laid on thy stainless breast,  
Marking the steps of a human foot,  
Pointing its time to rest?"

"Dreamer, hush! I was lit to guide  
Wandering feet, when the moonbeams hide;  
What I may be, why placed above,  
Dreamer, question thy father's love."

"Beautiful star, is a breathing world  
Held in thy pure embrace;  
Hath the weary foot and the restless heart  
With thee a dwelling-place?  
Doth the tyrant will and the strong-arm strive  
There for a dream-renown?  
Doth man there trample his soul to death  
Snatching a cobweb-crown?  
Is honor sold for a gilded toy?  
Is manhood bartered there  
For a cumbrous pile of shining dust,  
Or a fool's bewildered stare?"

"Earth-child, listen, I can but tell—  
My heaven-lit torch hath served thee well;  
Worlds may be held and shrined by me,  
May, or may not, what is't to thee?  
Let this suffice—if I did not shine,  
Thou'dst have less light in that world of thine."

## REMARKS

By President **HEBER C. KIMBALL**, Box Elder, June 7, 1860.

REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.

All that has been said by President Brigham Young is very precious to me. The righteous will root out wickedness, and I want to live to see it, for that time will give great consolation to the righteous. I wish to speak relative to a temporal salvation. If we do not have wisdom to take care of and save our own lives, it appears to me that it will be more difficult for us to attain to that principle necessary to save the spiritual life. As Elders of Israel, we must take a more judicious course, as relates to a family capacity, and a church compact, than we have yet taken. If we do not, I fear exceedingly for the result; yet God is much more merciful than we are. He is determined to save those who will take a course to secure their election and heirship to eternal life. All such people will prevail. If they fail in their integrity and firmness to the cause of righteousness and repent not, they will lose all they have already gained, all they have expected, and all that has ever been promised to them that overcome.

Let it not be said that any portion of the people of this Territory have not wheat enough to last them until harvest. Let them be sure to do one thing, if God permit it,—secure well the coming harvest, and be sure to lay up enough to last one, two, or three years. When we have done this, we have time then to beautify our gardens, cities and palaces, play grounds and more thoroughly school our children. It is hard to improve when there is no bread. When a man has no bread, and his neighbors have none, he must have horrible feelings. The day will come when millions of people will flock to us for bread; and thousands of them will be honest; they will be the elect of God; they will come to us for salvation, either to this place or to Jackson county.

Let us seek diligently to save ourselves, and also to save the whole house of Israel. And the house of Esau—that part of them that will repent, and they will repent only when they are obliged to—a great portion of them. A portion of this people have been rooted up six times, and as often left our possessions, because we were obliged to. It will be something like that in the saving of the house of Esau. But we shall not move from these mountains until the Lord tells us to, though Uncle Sam may request it as much as he has a mind to. We shall go when our Father and God tell us to, and stop where he tells us to stop.

Let us rise up in the strength and power of righteousness, and God will bless us as no people were ever blessed. Let us provide for our own wants as a people, and raise flax and wool, and every other thing that is requisite for temporal salvation, and the preservation of the natural body, and this will aid us much in our endeavor to attain eternal salvation.

In connection with brother Brigham, I say peace be upon you all: Amen.

## Doings of Congress.

As previously announced the second session of the thirty-sixth Congress convened, on the appointed time, December 3d, at twelve o'clock. Seventeen Senators and thirty-six Representatives were absent at roll call. The absent Senators were: Messrs. Benjamin, Chestnut, Clay, Gwin, Hammond, Harlan, Iverson, Johnson (Ark.), Johnson (Tenn.), Mallory, Pugh, Sebastian, Slidell, Ten Eyck, Thompson, Toombs and Wilkinson.

Prayer was offered by the chaplain, Mr. Gurley.

In the House, a prayer was offered up by Rev. Mr. Stockton, appropriate to the political condition of the country, in which he said that the good and wise men from all sections were at fault. He implored the divine blessing to quiet all distraction and sectional discords, that general brotherly feeling might be restored, republicanism perpetuated, and the Union preserved.

Mr. Grow called up a motion made last session, to reconsider the vote by which the Homestead bill was reported from the committee on agriculture, and referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Objections were made by Mr. Phelps to having the motion called up at that time, as several members were absent.

Mr. Grow explained that his reason for calling up the motion then was that they might have business before the House, for the gentleman know there were special orders for the first three or four weeks of this session. Mr. Grow yielded to a suggestion to postpone the motion for the present, that members might proceed to draw for seats.

The House pursuant to the resolution previously adopted, proceeded to draw for seats. All the members retired without the bar, and as the name of each member was taken from a box and called by the clerk, he came in and made his choice.

The absentees were Messrs. Gooch and Dawes, of Massachusetts; Barr, Van Wyck, Olin, and C. E. Cochrane, of New York; Dimmick, Blair, and Moatgomery, of Pennsylvania; Webster, of Maryland, (detained by sickness); Leake, and Clemens, of Virginia; Smith, and Vance, of North Carolina; Miles, of South Carolina; Crawford, of Georgia; Lamar, Davis, Barksdale, and McRae, of Mississippi; Mallory and Sims, of Kentucky; Brabson and Wright, of Tennessee; Wilson, and Pettit, of Indiana; Farnsworth and Kellogg, of Illinois; Hindman, of Arkansas; Waldron, of Michigan; Regan and Hamilton, of Texas; Scott, of California; Hooper, of Utah; and Daily, of Nebraska.

The daily hour of meeting was fixed at noon till otherwise ordered.

After the usual messages between the Senate and the House, and the appointment of Committees to wait upon the President, and inform him that quorums were present and ready to commence business, both Houses adjourned.

The proceedings on Tuesday have previously been published.

Wednesday the 5th, in the Senate, Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, moved the reference of the President's message, so far as it related to the political affairs of the country to a special committee.

Mr. Green introduced a resolution that the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the propriety of providing by law for establishing an armed police force in the border states, slave and free, for the purpose of maintaining general peace between the states, and preventing the invasion of states by citizens of another, and also for the efficient execution of the fugitive slave law.

Mr. Latham presented the credentials of Mr. Baker, of Oregon, who, after taking the usual oath, took his seat on the Republican side of the chamber. The balance of the day was occupied in making speeches in relation to the general state of affairs, Messrs. Hale, Brown, Iverson, Davis, Wigfall and Saulsbury

each speaking their sentiments freely and in some instances with great warmth.

In the House, Mr. Sherman, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the pensioners; also, a bill for the support of the West Point Military Academy, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The House, by 68 against 124, refused to lay on the table Mr. Grow's motion to reconsider the vote by which the committee of agriculture's homestead bill was last session referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union. The previous question was moved under the operation of which the bill was passed by a vote of 132 against 76.

Mr. Colfax moved that the post route bill, returned from the Senate at the former session with amendments, be referred to the post office committee. He remarked that there had been no such bill passed for the last three years, and it was desirous to have action as soon as possible. Mr. Smith objected, saying the government was financially embarrassed, which Mr. Colfax admitted to be true, but said there were several reforms proposed in the bill, and the Postmaster General was anxious to know the disposition of Congress, as to contracts with railroads.

Objections to taking up the bill and referring it were persisted in, and on motion of Mr. Sherman, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Military Academy bill. An amendment was offered by Mr. Curtis, providing that the study of cadets shall not be extended beyond four years, on which a discussion arose, and the amendment was rejected. The pension bill was read, and with the Military Academy bill subsequently passed.

Mr. Sherman offered a series of resolutions, referring various branches of the President's message to the appropriate committee, when the committee arose and the House adjourned.

## Foreign Missions.

Elder George A. Smith has favored us with the following letter, which we publish by his permission:

42 ISLINGTON, Liverpool, }  
Nov. 16th, 1860. }

DEAR BROTHER GEORGE:—Your letters of the 6th and 27th of Sept. came duly to hand; the first I received in Copenhagen, 2d Nov., on my return from a visit, in company with Mrs. Rich and Van Cott, to Norway and Sweden; the other I found awaiting me on my arrival in Liverpool, on the 10th, since which time the crowd of business has prevented their answer until this moment. We had a very pleasant visit with the Saints, so far as we visited them in Scandinavia. The Saints here seem as warm in their attachment to the truth, as their country and its institutions are barren and proscriptive.

The truth seems to find, in this northern region, elements congenial with itself and adapted to the building up of the kingdom of God and the regeneration of the race.

The oppression that has for ages ground the poor of these lands into the dust and held them the helpless prey of the rich and corrupt, has nearly crushed out the last feeble ray of hope and their sun had nearly set in the darkness of hopeless night, in this condition, the words of truth gently spoken, enkindle its sacred fire on the altar of honest hearts where its feeble dawning is carefully nursed by the soothing influence of heaven's gentle inspiration and kindly care, until the fountain of life and hope is developed in the soul; thus the good work in these lands moves on silently and steadily in the face of all the oppression and proscriptive restraint with which it has to struggle, and if the people should receive what they are asking for—of religious freedom from their rulers to a similar extent to which it is enjoyed in Denmark—they would flock in thousands to the standard of the truth. Everything in their circumstances will tend to this result whenever the gospel can be preached free from the restraints that are now around it. Not only the hope of life and salvation in a future and distant heaven; but the nearer hope of deliverance and escape from the barren rocks to which the oppressors chain has bound them from age to age will move them as the spirit of the Highest increases upon them until we shall see fully verified the saying that they shall come in clouds to the

Zion of their hopes and the fountain of their deliverance. A richer and better field from which to gather material to build and develop the kingdom of God I have never found than in Scandinavia, their habits of industry and the various ways in which they are taught to apply it, renders them well qualified to develop the resources of new and untried countries, and their former experience greatly enhances their appreciation of the emancipation the gospel brings to them and contentment follows.

## FROM MY JOURNAL

FRIDAY, Oct. 5th.—Left Liverpool at 9 o'clock 15 minutes, a.m., by rail for Hull, where we arrived about 4 p.m.; were met and entertained here by Elder Wm. Cromar. Met a few of the Saints of whom there were reported to be some 70 or 80 in Hull. On the day following, we engaged our passages for Hamburg on the steamer Helen McGregor. She was delayed, waiting for tide, and did not start until 9 o'clock, Sunday. When out in the North sea, weather became rough; sickness ensued, which made the tax on provisions somewhat less than it otherwise would have been. In the midst of the storm, when no persons were in the cabin but Bro. Rich and myself, we discovered, by the falling coals, that the vessel was on fire, with all the wind needful to fan the flames. Through the blessing of God and the application of water, the fire was extinguished, and we were saved.—This occurred on Monday; at night found shelter and rest in the smooth water of the mouth of the Elbe. Tuesday 9th, at 11 o'clock, landed at Hamburg, where from previous arrangement, we expected to meet Bro. Van Cott. We landed, but no friend was there to meet us. We understood but one thing, that we understood nothing. After taking some refreshment, and a short stroll in the city, we hired a cab and went to Altona, the railway station. Here we took cars for Keil, where we were set down in the night. About 10 o'clock we went on board of the mail steamer for Kesor; went to bed while we were steamed along the Catagat. In early morning were at Kesor. Here met Bro. Van Cott, who took us to his hotel, refreshed us, and then we were seated in the cars for Copenhagen, where we arrived about 10 o'clock, Wednesday 10th.—Tarried here until the 17th, when we left on board the Princess Louisa, for Christiana, at which place we landed Friday 19th, about ten o'clock. Met here, and were welcomed by the Bros. Doiees, who were laboring here.—Their Conference was in session, and we met with the Saints in the evening. The brethren had taken rooms for us in the hotel Scandinavia.

On Saturday morning, the 20th, at 9:30 a.m., the brethren came to our hotel with two covered carriages, each drawn by two small but sinewy horses—excellent travelers—and, in size, well suited to the rugged character of the country. Snugly seated in our carriages with our friends, we were whirled away at a brisk rate over a fine road, which was made in the hillside along a mountain stream, with the grade of which it was made to correspond. On either side of our way could be seen examples of the living and labors of the poor. Their houses could be seen nestling among the clusters of pine with their foliage of evergreen; while in contrast with these, others were perched upon barren rocks; they were mostly covered with tile, which were overgrown with the moss of centuries. We arrived at the terminus of our ride about 12 o'clock.

Dinner over, we walked out a short distance through the garden and the adjacent skirting of underwood, where we found ourselves standing on a high point of rock on the margin of Rands Lake. From our point of observation, we enjoyed a somewhat extended view of surrounding country. From our rocky perch looking north in the distance, the snow-clad hills were lifting their hoary summits high into the regions of the upper deep like so many time-worn sentinels who keep their sleepless vigils over the surrounding country—their wintry aspect reminded us of our own New England; while to the west, the gently sloping hills were stretching away to the distance that bounded our vision, at which point the undying green of the forest pine was harmoniously blended with the blue of the distant horizon, while from the dense forests of pine were gracefully curling upward the white wreaths of smoke from the huts of the hardy woodman, nestling in the midst of the surrounding ocean of living green. In the rear of our point of observation, the green-clad hills were rising majestically above us, while several hundred feet beneath us, like a lovely gem reposing in the bosom of its romantic setting of the surrounding hills, was spread out in all its placid beauty and loveliness the Rands Lake.

But no more at present. Remember me kindly to your family and associates in your office, our Querum and all who inquire. Bros. Rich and Jones join in love to all.

Yours in truth,  
AMASA LYMAN.