

## THE DESERET NEWS.

ELIAS SMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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## To Correspondents.

Within the last few months several communications have been received, which, although very well written, their subject matter, in our opinion, is not of sufficient importance to mankind to warrant their publication.

In making this statement we wish those interested to understand distinctly that literary efforts are duly appreciated, and knowingly, we would not say nor do anything that would have a tendency to discourage any human being in the exercise of any gift which he or they may possess for doing good, but on the contrary we wish to extend to all, especially to such as have a taste for literature, every facility to improve upon the talents they may severally have that may at any time be in our province to grant.

We sincerely hope that the number of our correspondents will increase hereafter and not diminish, and if those who have or take an interest in passing events, and have energy enough to inscribe upon paper, a brief but comprehensive account of whatever may transpire in their vicinity of interest to community, will take the trouble to do so and forward the same for publication or notice, their communications will receive proper attention.

Effusions on other subjects than historical are ever thankfully received, and whenever they are considered of sufficient importance, and time and space favor their publication, the authors have the pleasure of seeing and others of reading them in the columns of the *News*, but if from any inhibiting cause communications of any kind are not published the writers should not be discouraged, but "try again" and continue to try, and to improve till they produce something worthy of acceptance.

There are subjects, however, that are of greater importance and are far more interesting to the reading portion of community than others; and such as may have a tendency to cultivate and improve the taste and increase the desire, that any person may have, for intellectual improvement, are more worthy the attention of correspondents, who write for publication than subjects of minor consequence that may be exclusively sectional or provincial, and perhaps personal in their operation or application.

Many persons, the world over, wish to become poets, and spend much time in writing rhymes without understanding the rules of versification and seemingly without knowing the meaning or force of the words they make use of in their compositions. Most of the time in originating such productions is lost to those who write them, and had better be spent in acquiring a proper knowledge of language and of certain principles without understanding which they cannot intelligibly express their ideas either in "prose or song."

It is the duty of intelligent beings to improve upon every good gift with which they may be endowed, and those who have a gift for communicating useful knowledge to others either orally or by spreading their ideas on paper should do so on all proper occasions, or whenever it will do any material good; but with the best pump that was ever constructed, water cannot be drawn from a dry well or reservoir, neither can gold be taken from a repository where none has been treasured.

It is an old saying, if it is not written in the scriptures, that "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh," which if true, would induce the belief, when a lengthened account of some trivial affair was presented to the eye or ear, describing it minutely with its concomitants, that such things were uppermost in the mind of the authors, and the same rule will apply to any other subject of which a person may write or speak.

Such being the case, too much care cannot well be taken in divulging, unnecessarily, thoughts and sentiments that will not benefit others, and which, if kept hidden forever from the eyes and ears of all living, no injury, but much good would accrue to the individual in whose bosom they remained secreted, and in our opinion, when men are operated upon as was Solomon, when he wrote what King James' translators were pleased to call his "Canticle of Canticles," or when they have been unsuccessful in any plan or scheme, not excepting wooing, if any peculiar impressions

have been made upon their minds by the occurrence, they should never indulge much in speaking or writing till those impressions have been removed. If they do not take that precaution, the chances are decidedly in favor of their exposing what the world usually call human weaknesses, unless they are very cautious about what they say and do under such circumstances.

These remarks are intended to be general and not special nor personal in their application, and trust they will not offend nor discourage any one who at any time may have made an effort to write something that might be considered of sufficient importance to be published for the perusal of others.

To stifle genius or to extinguish the fire of hope, that may be burning in the bosom of any human being whose volition is to do good, is foreign to our desire and intention. The reverse is our aim, but when the intellectual flame is being fanned, if proper direction is not given to it, the results produced may not be of any material benefit to those concerned.

To those who have occasionally favored us with communications we say go ahead and continue in well doing; and to those who keep their talents hid, and do not make good use of what they have been endowed with or may have acquired, we repeat our request for them to come out and show themselves, and let their lights shine for the benefit of mankind. The fountains of intelligence are inexhaustible. Draw from them, and induce others to do likewise. If you do not succeed at once, keep on trying, and in due time you will reap the reward of your labors if you faint not.

## Winter Prospect.

What shall we say of the reign of frost which still holds on to every thing under its control, with a cold, firm and unflinching grasp? It is not right to complain, but the long, cold winter, which has for nearly three months bound this part of the world in icy chains, begins to operate somewhat severely upon those who were not properly prepared for the emergency.

Stock, in many places, from reports, is suffering severely; many people, particularly in this city, are getting out of wood and if, as the weather prophets have been predicting since the 2d inst., Thursday last, the wintry weather is to continue some forty days longer, because the sky on that day was not overcast with clouds, there will be more suffering than a little and the loss of stock will be great before the return of spring.

Patience and perseverance will go far in overcoming the difficulties and in repairing the losses consequent upon such a long "spell of weather" in this mountainous region with those who exercise those gifts or virtues, but no doubt there are some, and perhaps many who will get so sick of the country before the end of winter shall have come, that they will resolve to quit the Territory and never try to do anything further here. If so, all right; no person should ever stay in these mountain valleys a single day, who does not prefer them for what they were prepared and intended, to any other country with which they are acquainted or of which they have any knowledge.

RECOVERED—S. M. Blair, Esq., Attorney General, who has been sick and confined to his room most of the winter, has so far recovered as to be able to attend to business more or less every day, tho' his health is not good yet.

We are glad to see the Major about again, and presume that his Milesian partner will feel himself materially relieved from the onerous duties that have devolved upon him during the winter, and doubtless, articles bearing the impress, or savoring of the spirit of the "Lone Star," will occasionally be seen in the columns of the *Mountaineer*, of which he is the senior editor.

## Later from San Pete County.

By letter from Manti, dated Jan. 22d, we are informed that the disease which has prevailed among cattle there during the winter had not abated, and they were dying off as fast as ever.

Arapene, the Utah Chief, is reported as being very ill and not expected to recover.

The aborigines in this part of the Territory seem to be wasting away very fast, and the band, which under Walker, their former chief, was the terror of the surrounding tribes and of Lower California and New Mexico, has dwindled down to a mere handful of warriors.

## Complimentary.

In several of the eastern papers we have seen honorable mention made of the Hon. W. H. Hooper, Delegate to Congress from Utah, but none more truly complimentary to him as an active, thorough-going business man and a gentleman than is contained in the following eulogium and historical sketch clipped from the *Baltimore Republican*:

By what would seem to be a singular coincidence, three of the present Delegates in Congress from the Territories are native-born Marylanders. Among them we recognize a native of this State, Hon. William H. Hooper, representing the Territory of Utah, as the successor of Dr. Bernhisel. Although the last named gentleman was an intelligent and honorable, though quiet and retired sort of person, the people of Utah we think have done wisely in superseding him by the election of Mr. Hooper, for he is a man of superior intelligence, and energy, and activity, fine manners and address, and who in his frank and open intercourse will do much—whatever may be the faults of his people—to remove those prejudices which—whether rational or not—have hitherto prevailed against the Mormon people.

There is something singularly interesting in the history of this gentleman and his connection with that peculiar people whom he now represents in the councils of the nation. He was born in Dorchester county, on the eastern shore of our State, at the old home of his family called Warwick Manor, and is a son of Henry Hooper, and a grandson of James Price. Residing for a few years in this city, employed in a mercantile house, at the age of 21 he removed in 1835 to Galena, Illinois, and engaging largely in commercial business, soon accumulated a fortune. In the crash of 1837, by the collapse of one of the banks in that State, his house, then one of the largest in the West, became involved, winding up by the ultimate payment, however, of every dollar of liabilities. He then turned his attention to steamboating from St. Louis on the Mississippi, and soon acquired again a liberal fortune, which was swept from him by the great fire in that city in 1849. Added to this misfortune soon came a bereavement in the death of his wife, and following this a total prostration of his own health. He was pronounced beyond the hope of recovery by his physicians, and advised as a last resort to cross the plains to California, a milder climate. Broken down and dejected, he reached Salt Lake City, unable to move farther. In this condition he was kindly ministered to by the gentle care of the people of Salt Lake, and in time was restored to health. He then resolved to remain among those who had thus established a claim upon his gratitude; entered anew into mercantile business; acquired a liberal fortune, and again married a lady who is his present companion. By nearly a unanimous vote he was last year chosen as representative of the Territory in Congress, and by his gentlemanly bearing, unexceptionable character, and superior intelligence has already established himself in the confidence and respect of the people at the seat of Government.

How far Mr. Hooper will succeed in removing the prejudices that exist in Washington and elsewhere against the people of this Territory we are unable to predict. That he will do his duty as the representative of the people who elected him, and advocate their rights on the floor of Congress and on all proper occasions wherever he may be, we have no doubt, and if those who have reposed confidence in his integrity and ability are disappointed when his term of office shall have expired, we do not know who can safely be entrusted with the interests of any community.

The Hon. W. H. Hooper will please accept our thanks for the files of papers and other favors received from him, since the commencement of the present session of Congress, in which he is the Delegate from this Territory.

[For the Deseret News.]

## Our Present Congress.

Congress is in a very dangerous position, occupying a shattered platform, completely adrift, about two and a half miles above Niagara Falls.

GUESSER.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Mr. William T. Kilbourn, of Springville, solicits information concerning his son, Walter W. Kilbourn, a lad about ten years old, who ran away from or left his father last summer, and has not been heard from, by him, since. If the boy is living and any person knows of his whereabouts, they will confer a favor on his father, who is sick and infirm, by reporting to him at Springville, Utah county, at their earliest convenience.

Sam Brannan has brought suit to enjoin the Board of Supervisors from granting railroad privileges through Montgomery street.

A part of the mail from the East arrived here on Sunday last, containing letters and a few papers, but no important news. At latest dates, the House had not yet organized.

## WESTERN NEWS.

The California mail which arrived on Thursday last, brought dates from Sacramento and San Francisco to the 14th of January.

The Legislature of California convened Jan. 2. The message of Gov. Weller, in imitation of the annual communication of the President of the United States to Congress, is a very lengthy and labored document, interesting no doubt to Californians, but not particularly so to Utonians. It was not delivered till Monday the 9th at 11 a. m.

The same day at noon the inauguration of the new Governor, Milton S. Latham, took place with much parade in the spacious Agricultural Hall of the State Fair Building. The military were out and the "doings" were all on a grand scale. The delivery of the inaugural address occupied about one hour.

The inauguration of Gov. Latham was postponed till that day, as it was the anniversary of the victory gained by general Kearny and Commander Stockton in 1846, resulting in the acquisition of that country by the United States.

On the 11th, Gov. Latham was elected by the Legislature, United States Senator, in place of D. B. Broderick, deceased, by a vote of 97 to 22. The acceptance of that office by Gov. Latham, elevates Lieut. Gov. Downey to the gubernatorial chair of that State.

The papers are filled with the Legislative proceedings, aside from which there was not much doing on the Pacific coast, and the news from that region is not very important.

## CLIPPINGS.

—The Sacramento *Bee* says there was a hog on exhibition at the J street Market, on Christmas, that weighed 1,000 pounds.

—Quails are very plenty in the Eel river country, and are selling at Eureka at the surprisingly low rate of six bits per dozen.

—Gold mines have been discovered forty miles northeast of San Bernardino, and are said to pay \$8 per day. Within six miles of San Bernardino a party was working, and were reported to be making from \$3 to \$4 per day.

—The Board of Education in San Francisco have rescinded their resolution closing the Chinese school, so that the "demi-Johns" will not be debarred from educational privileges, and there is still hope for the Celestial baby population. They are very apt scholars in many of the higher branches adapted to the development of infantile American ideas, including the art and mystery of riding down hill on go-carts.

—The Apaches have been committing depredations in Arizona upon the stock of the Overland Mail Company. Forty men have gone out and the number is soon to be increased to one hundred.

—A large number of families have arrived at San Bernardino from Utah and Texas.

—A late number of the *San Francisco Bulletin* says—During the preceding week, no less than twelve women were picked up in the streets by the police, in a beastly state of intoxication, some of them so much under the influence of liquor as to make it necessary to take them to the station house in hand-carts. In addition to these fourteen other females (making in all twenty six) were arrested, charged as follows: Assault and battery, 6; misdemeanor, 3; grand larceny, 1; common drunkenness, 1; and insanity, 1.

—Cinnabar is said to have been discovered near Fort Yuma.

—We clip the following item from the *Poly-nesian* (Honolulu, S. I.) of the 15th Dec.:—"The *Hokulua* (a native newspaper says—a great spreading religious revival is actively progressing in the district of Koolaupoko, Oahu, and among the young people of Kaneohe. The Holy Ghost is said to be moving about in the district, stirring up hardened sinners to repentance. One, who had not been to church for twenty years, had been induced to go; and a young man who had been a wicked scamp and a great sinner, had been filled with love to man and God; and even some Catholics are said to have forsaken their faith and were calling upon Christ alone to forgive them.

—Snowballing was the amusement in Houston, Texas, on January 2d, and sleighing on the 3d. The Houston Telegraph of the 5th says: So great a fall of anything resembling snow has not been seen in Houston, for twenty years. And it has been seven years since many of us have seen snow before.