

Correspondence.

LAIÉ, OAHU, Sandwich Islands,
April 8, 1867.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

Dear Brother:—Our April Conference, which closed on the 7th, reminds us that another winter has past, and were it not for tracing the months as they come and go, it would be a hard matter to know when we were passing through that part of the year that is so plainly marked by ice, snow, &c., in Utah.

Our late conference was characterized by that usual lively interest and good spirit that are always enjoyed by the Saints when they meet together to transact the business of a Conference. Our meeting house was filled to overflowing, and during the meeting many of the old members bore a faithful testimony to the truth of the Gospel as revealed in this our day.

The health of the people is generally good. There have been six deaths and three births on our land during the past winter.

The census of the Hawaiian Islands, taken Dec. 7, 1866, shows a decrease of nearly 9,000 in the native population since 1860, out of a total population of nearly 59,000, an annual decrease of 1,500; and, what is more deplorable, this wasting away is far greater among the females. At present there are 4,000 less females than males among the natives, and 2,100 less among the foreigners including the Chinese; this leaves 6,000 more males than females, and any one acquainted with the weaknesses of human nature and the corruptions of the world can readily understand the deplorable condition of this unfortunate people. Unless the kind providence of a merciful God favors them, the closing of the present century will scarcely leave a remnant; but we hope and pray and labor for a change for their good.

There has been several deaths of leading men of foreign birth, among whom are names that will be familiar to some of our Elders that have labored here on these Islands, viz: Judge Robison, Dr. Ford, Capt. Snow, and the Rev. Mr. Emerson.

Our cotton crop is not sufficiently advanced to warrant a prediction as to its success; some of it looks well, and some is being destroyed by the worms.

Times still continue dull. The sugar business, that was so exciting a few years ago, is quiet now; but our leading men are making strenuous efforts in Washington to effect a treaty with the United States government, to allow the Hawaiian sugar to be sold in American ports free of duty. If this is effected the sugar business will become good again, which in my opinion is the only farming business that can be successfully followed on these Islands.

Of late there have been several accidents at sea; three ship crews have recently been picked up and brought to this port.

The brethren and sisters with us are all moderately well at present, but we have not that vigor and strength that we enjoyed in Utah. We are all looking forward to the "good day coming," when circumstances will break this monotonous life and make business more lively.

With love to yourself, family and the brethren of the "News" Office,

I am, yours respectfully,

GEORGE NEBEKER.

MINUTES OF A CONFERENCE

Held at Laié, on the Island of Oahu, Sandwich Islands, commencing April 6, 1867.

Foreign Elders present: Geo. Nebeker, A. L. Smith, B. Cluff, E. Green, E. Bell and C. World.

Conference convened at 10 a.m. Called to order by Elder A. L. Smith. Singing. Prayer by Elder B. Cluff.

Elder George Nebeker was appointed President of the Conference, Elder J. W. H. Kou Clerk, and Elder J. H. Napela assistant Clerk.

Pres. Nebeker expressed himself pleased to see so many present, and that a quiet and peaceable spirit was manifested, and gave some good and timely instructions.

Elder A. L. Smith then spoke at considerable length on the rise and progress of the Church. He was followed by Elder Kaohimaunu, who spoke well and bore a faithful testimony.

3 P.M.

Meeting was called to order by Elder

B. Cluff. Prayer by J. W. H. Kou. Elder B. Cluff spoke upon the temporal and spiritual salvation of man, and was followed by Elders Kanahanahupa and J. H. Napela.

A meeting was held in the evening for the native Saints.

10 a.m., Sunday, 7th.

Called to order by Elder B. Cluff. Singing. Prayer by Elder A. L. Smith. Elder J. Lawson made a few remarks; he felt well, and stated that he, having been released, was going to Utah, and bid the Saints farewell.

The Presidents of the different Islands made their reports. Elder A. L. Smith presented the following authorities, who were unanimously sustained: Elder George Nebeker, President of the Sandwich Island Mission, and Elders A. L. Smith and B. Cluff his Counselors. Elder J. W. H. Kou, Clerk. Brigham Young, President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and Heber C. Kimball and Daniel H. Wells his Counselors. The Twelve Apostles, together with all the constituted authorities throughout the world.

Elders Kanahanahupa and J. W. Kanawai were continued as Presidents over their respective Islands. Elders Keoeoe, Solomona and Kaohimauna were chosen Missionaries to travel and preach throughout the group.

2 p.m.

Prayer by Elder Eli Bell, after which he spoke at some length upon the dealings of God with man. The sacrament was then administered. Elder J. Keoeoe spoke a short time in a very spirited manner. On motion of Pres. Nebeker Conference adjourned to Oct. 6, 1867. Benediction by Elder Whiniaw.

A good spirit prevailed throughout the entire Conference, good instructions were given by the Elders, and the Saints were much blessed in thus assembling.

A meeting was held in the evening for the foreign brethren and sisters.

GEORGE NEBEKER.

INVENTORY OF AN INDIAN VILLAGE.

An account was telegraphed of the burning of the Cheyenne Camp, thirty miles from Fort Larned, Kansas, on the 20th of April, in retaliation for recent outrages. The scene is described in a letter to the St. Louis Democrat, written on the same day:

This morning Gen. Hancock ordered the Cheyenne and Sioux lodges to be burned. He was compelled to adopt this course, because, after the delivery of his speech to the fifteen chiefs, they went and burnt three stations on the Smoky Hill route, and scalped, disembowelled and burnt three men employed at Fossil Creek station, ran off several mules and horses on that route, and gave a good scare generally to the traders. According to Custer's official report to Gen. Hancock, the station hands are leaving for America, and the ranchmen are barricading their ranches and preparing for a desperate resistance. At a council of war held it was deemed advisable to retaliate immediately by burning the Indian village. The following is a true list of the goods burnt this morning: 251 lodges, 942 buffalo robes, 436 horn saddles, 435 travesties, 287 bead mats, 191 axes, 190 kettles, 77 frying pans, 350 tin cups, 30 whet stones, 212 sacks paint, 98 water kegs, 7 ovens, 41 grubbing horns, 28 coffee mills, 144 lariat ropes, 129 chairs, 303 parflecks, 15 curry combs, 67 coffee pots, 46 hoes, 81 flicking irons, 149 horn spoons, 27 crowbars, 73 brass kettles, 17 hammers, 8 stew pans, 15 drawing knives, 25 spades, 4 scythes, 8 files, 19 bridles, 8 pitchforks, 15 tea kettles, 90 spoons, 15 knives, 10 pick-axes, 1 sword, 1 bayonet, 1 United States mail bag, 74 stone mallets, 1 lance, 33 wooden spoons, 251 door mats, 48 raw hide ropes, 22 meat stoves.

The whole is supposed to amount to no less than \$100,000, an irretrievable loss to the Indian tribes—Cheyennes and Sioux. It will require three thousand buffaloes to be killed to procure enough hides to reconstruct their wigwams. The whole outfit of an entire wigwam costs on an average \$100. They made six different stacks of the effects taken from the village; everything was promiscuously thrown in and fire set to them all in the same moment. The dry poles of the wigwams caught fire like tinder, and as the fire spread out the sight approached sublimity. The forked flames leaped into the air, eddying and whirling about, and making the whole sky black with smoke. A terrible warning to the revengeful fiends, who, fresh

from the council, committed the diabolical action on the Smoky Hill route. The hides, robes and lodges melted into seething masses of blackish, fatty substances with the white heat. With lightning speed the fire rolled on in enormous waves. All around the huge bonfires made out of the Indian village, the prairie seemed turned into a surging lake of fire.

W. W. PHELPS' MONTHLY REPORT

Of weather for MAY, 1867.

- 1 Partially clear.
- 2 do do but warmer.
- 3 A.M. hazy; p.m. partially clear.
- 4 Clear.
- 5 do
- 6 do
- 7 Partially clear.
- 8 Clear.
- 9 Partially clear.
- 10 do do
- 11 do do but cold.
- 12 do do do
- 13 do do do
- 14 do do do
- 15 do do do
- 16 Mostly cloudy; sprinkled.
- 17 do do do rained
- 18 do do do
- 19 Raining; thunder shower.
- 20 Partially clear.
- 21 do do but rained at night.
- 22 Cloudy; rained at night.
- 23 A.M. clear, p.m. cloudy.
- 24 A.M. clear, p.m. partially so.
- 25 Cloudy and rainy.
- 26 Cloudy.
- 27 Cloudy and rained at night.
- 28 A.M. partially clear, p.m. cloudy.
- 29 Partially clear.
- 30 Cloudy.
- 31 Nearly clear.

MAY was a cool month. The lowest range of the Thermometer was 45° and the highest 78 degrees Far.

The amount of rain water and the melted snow measured a trifle over three and a half inches over the whole surface. The season kept vegetation back on account of its coolness. The prospects for June are fairer.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Great Salt Lake City, June 5.

On the 2nd inst., the coach bound East from Denver was attacked by Indians between Junction and Living Springs stations; Sup. Benham, of the stage line, was on board; no one in the coach was killed, but next morning two fast freight drivers were found in the road near the place that the coach was attacked, both badly wounded, one of whom has since died. On the morning of the 4th, the Indians made a raid on Pine station, a swing station 24 miles west of the crossing of the North Platte, between Denver and G. S. L. City, burned the station and drove off eight head of stage stock. At about the same time and near the same place, division agent Ingman, of the stage line, with a small party, was attacked by Indians; Ingman was wounded in the right arm, and James Nichols, a driver, and a man named Thompson, a ranchman living near, were killed. Six Indians were killed. A few hours afterwards the Indians attacked another party in the same locality, but were driven off without loss to the whites. On the 3rd, two whites, of a party of five, were killed by the Indians 15 miles east of Cottonwood, a stage station between Julesburg and Ft. Kearney.

Some two weeks since the Indians attacked Rock Creek station, on the Boise City and Idaho stage line, and captured 20 head of stage stock. Division agent Pope, with four men has just returned from a pursuit of the Indians 175 miles in the Goose Creek mountains; they came upon the Indians in their camp, killed six, captured several more, and recovered 15 head of stock.

The Indians have destroyed the telegraph line and burned the station at the Three Crossings of the Sweetwater, on the Ft. Laramie route, and still hold possession of the line. The telegraph has also been torn down and the wire carried off between Denver and Julesburg. Three stages and a mule train in company left Riverside this morning, bound east for Julesburg; they will repair the telegraph as they go.

Latest advices from Denver state that a large train was attacked early this morning, 24 miles west of Junction; the Indians were repulsed and one killed; they succeeded in running off one team.

New York, 1.

A Herald's New Orleans special says the City of Mexico has certainly surrendered. Gen. O'Hara was shot there for corresponding with the Liberals.

The Times special says the Judiciary Committee have practically concluded their investigations, and will probably

adjourn on Monday night; the indications are that they will decline to make a report until December.

[FOR THE DESERET NEWS.]

ATTRACTION AND REPULSION.

Some men seem to think that government consists in forcing people. They are never satisfied unless their authority and power are felt and recognized. A kind, cheerful, manly obedience they cannot appreciate; they look for a cringing servility, and if they don't meet with it feel that the dignity of their position is not respected. All materials must come under their sledge hammer—the iron and the diamond are treated alike; consequently, the gems that might adorn their crown and reflect its brilliance are broken and lost. Enterprise and talent must be crushed if it does not emanate from the narrow sphere. They drive with a tight rein and a sharp lash, and cannot ride behind the freest team without the liberal use of the latter. Like some painted old beldame on the stage, they have to keep people at a distance to secure their admiration, as a nearer inspection reveals their deformity and shallowness. They crush the flower that would beautify their homes and regale them with its fragrance, because their hand did not plant it; they poison the stream that, if gently guided aright, would fructify their fields and fill their barns with plenty.

Would these tyros take a little time to contemplate nature and its operations they might learn some valuable lessons on government. The great centre of our universe governs by attraction, not repulsion. His beams cheer and fructify all the planets within his system, while his attractive influence holds them in their orbits and causes them to revolve in the most beautiful order in their appointed spheres. Narrow souls are afraid of budding intelligence and shining talent; but a leader's true glory is, in being surrounded, like the sun, with innumerable, brilliant orbs, that reflect his dazzling splendor. The glory of the Almighty consists, not in worlds enveloped in darkness inhabited by ignorant, benighted and poverty-stricken races, but in worlds of light, beautified and made glorious by the wisdom and intelligence of His grateful and happy children. Those who desire to perpetuate their power must cement it by the drawing, happyfying power of love, and, in their administration imitate the government of the Almighty, by cherishing and fostering everything that would promote the mental and moral, physical and spiritual welfare and happiness of those over whom they preside.

SIRIUS.

A BABY MARKET.—The New York Dispatch gravely asserts that the sale of illegitimate babies in that city is a large and profitable business, and so publicly carried on as scarcely to be clandestine. These so-called nurseries are numerous, and may be found in different parts of the city. The seeker after infantile loveliness can, upon application, be accommodated to any desired extent; babies from one day to one year old, are on hand, or provided to order, of any type of beauty or shade of complexion, and at prices ranging from \$25 to \$200, warranted sound, and in a good state of preservation at the time of delivery. A reporter who visited one of these baby bazaars was offered a sickly little male infant, seventeen days old, with a red flabby skin, covered with "rash," for the unreasonable price of \$30. A robust female child, four months old, was exhibited, but the reporter did not inquire the price. A baby boy one month old, who was good and gave no trouble, was held at \$75. A year and a half old French boy, with fair round limbs, hazel eyes, and curly black hair, was ticketed at \$150. The matron in charge volunteered the information that babies just then were "rather dull."

At the time of the earthquake in Missouri and Kansas, April 24th, an acre of ground three miles south of Carthage, on the Miami Canal, sunk ten feet, showing that the shock extended to Ohio. The ground, which has always been of a very solid character, and bore several large trees, sank bodily, leaving a perpendicular wall of ten feet or more on all sides. The canal bank was seriously endangered by the subsidence.