

## ELDERS' CORRESPONDENCE.

[From Elder James A. Little to Elder James McKnight.]  
LIVERPOOL, January 24, 1855.

Brother Richards has now obtained two more assistants in the office, and the load begins to lighten up a little.—For some two or three weeks, I feared that my health was seriously impaired by the too close confinement, which brought on severe pains in the chest and stomach, made still worse by a cold, which produced violent coughing. Thro' this complication of disease, I sunk in strength very fast for a time; but, thro' the prayers, and administrations of my brethren, the powers of life have been renewed within me, and I am again resuming my duties with considerable satisfaction, and daily increasing health.

I never before realized to so great an extent, the direct blessings of the Lord, and the life-giving power of His Spirit, as I have in this affliction.

It is true, there is some little self-denial in going on a mission; but I tell you sincerely, that the Lord has blessed me a thousand fold for all the little sacrifices I have made. The nearest expression to my feelings I can make, is, that the debt of gratitude I owe to my Father in heaven is abundantly increasing every day; for he not only has blessed me with all that I have asked for, but with more than I could conceive of.

I have felt great satisfaction in my labors; and I feel particularly thankful to the Lord, and brother Brigham, for the privilege of laboring under the immediate direction and supervision of br. Franklin. The powers of life, and salvation are in and round about him continually.

While the affections of the heart cling with the utmost tenacity to those brethren with whom I have counseled, and prayed, and been associated in dangers, on the scout, around the camp-fire, and in the nightly watch,—I am thankful that I have the privilege of increasing, and extending those associations in this land, which serve so effectually to bind the faithful together in those bonds of faith, and fellowship which will enable us the more effectually to overcome the powers of darkness.

The brethren of your acquaintance, I believe, are all enjoying pretty good health; and everything appears to be prospering with them. Brothers Grant, Ferguson, and Wheelock have been here a few days.

Of br. Wheelock I must say a word or two, because his name is had in remembrance by many for good, or evil, and I fear, the latter too often by some, for their own good. From the short acquaintance I have had with him here, I have formed a high estimate of his character. I know of no one who appears to have a warmer heart, a more sincere attachment to his brethren, or to be more thoroughly devoted to doing good, and building up this kingdom, than he is.

Cousin Joseph A. Young is now President of the Bradford Conference. He can scarcely any longer be considered the Joseph he was while at home. He has become a reflecting, praying, faithful man; that begins to comprehend what he must become, and the great responsibilities which rest upon him.

[From Elder Wm. G. Young to his wife.]

10 BLEAK STREET, Colbridge, Eng., }  
Feb. 2, 1855. }

DEAR ADELIA:—I am well, and feel well in my labors in this country. However, if it was not for the duty that I have to perform, knowing that I am engaged in the work of the Lord, and sent forth by His servants, I would not stay here one week. While I am able to travel, and preach, I feel well, and it is then only that I can enjoy myself; for there is little else to be seen here, than poverty and distress.

The times in England were never so hard before, as they now are. There are hundreds of people starving to death; and my heart aches for the poor saints in this place.—You cannot form any idea of the suffering that everywhere prevails. If I had known, five years ago, how it was here, I would have brought many a poor saint out of this. And I believe, if the saints don't wake up to their duty, and help the poor from this country, the Lord will bring trouble upon them, for the cry of the saints continually is, that they may be delivered.

The other night, after I had been preaching, a man came to me, who had been listening to my remarks with much attention, and said, "You are either the biggest hypocrite in the world, or the best man I ever saw." I told him, that I was neither a hypocrite, nor the best man in the world, but the principles that I taught were the best, and the only principles of salvation revealed to mankind. This man and his wife are to be baptized to-morrow.

We are baptizing some every week; and the work of the Lord is moving on in this country, and our enemies cannot prevent it.

When I read the newspapers, I am led to exclaim—the words of the Prophet Joseph are being fulfilled; for what do we behold at the present time? Three of the most powerful nations on the earth engaged in a most deadly conflict.

Upon closely examining the present condition of Europe, the reflection arises in the mind—how effectually, and upon what natural, and obvious principles, can the Lord accomplish his mighty purposes! Does he see proper to chastise the nations, swallow up in destruction their property, or riches, lay their mighty ones low in death, and send the voice of mourning thro' the earth—how thoroughly can this be done, and yet how naturally!

The Lord has decreed a consumption upon the whole earth—and by the shedding of the blood of the Prophets and Apostles Joseph, Hyrum, David, and others, that consumption has become immovably seated.

But the inhabitants of Zion may rejoice in the abundance of peace, and be glad in the hope of salvation. God bless you, and all the faithful saints.

[From a letter of Wm. H. Kimball to his father.]

35 JEWIN STREET, London, March 1, 1855.

DEAR FATHER:—Since my illness by the small pox, I have taken a trip in the country, and visited one of my conferences, in company with Elder Daniel Spencer, since which I feel very well.

The small pox is a dreadful disease, but thro' the mercies of my heavenly Father, and the kind and attentive care of father and mother Maiben and family, with whom I make my home in London, I am happy to say that I am recovering without lingering pains, and without marks, for which I cannot be too grateful to my heavenly Father.

When I last wrote to you, the weather was very severe;

since then it has become mild and pleasant, which I am in hopes will enable the poor laborers to get employment, that they may be able to obtain food to sustain themselves and families.

It is enough to make a heart of stone bleed, to hear and read of the suffering that has been throughout Europe, and in an especial manner in London and Liverpool. Large companies have been seen passing thro' the streets, following in a procession after a black flag, and crying out, "STARVING TO DEATH!"—with their feelings wrought up to such a pitch, that they would walk into shops, regardless of consequences, and in appearances and actions more like hogs than men, for they not only eat, but destroyed. And when men would condescend to pass bread out of their shops to them, they would not be satisfied with that, but break thro' the windows and aid the proprietor in passing out the contents of his shop.

This course of proceeding lasted for several days, until some measures were entered into by the authorities to put a stop to it.

But these things I need not trouble you with, as they are promised to the nations of the earth, and we look for them; therefore we need not wonder at their appearance, knowing as we do the certainty of the prophecies of Joseph being fulfilled.

It seems that the eyes of the children of men ought to be opened, but they are not; they are blind to their own interest, and apparently doomed to be so.

Our prospects are apparently good for doing a great and good work this year. God grant that it may be so, for I, with many others, am anxious to do something, and to make our way out of Babylon so soon as the Lord will.

I have got a very fine parcel of choice fruit, vine and garden seeds, which Elder John Robinson will bring thro' to you; and I wish them to be divided between you and Uncle Brigham; I also wish Elder Daniel Spencer's family to have some of them.

Elder Spencer has been with me about ten days, and will stay a day or two longer. He has built me up much by his fatherly and wise counsels. He has concluded to remain in England another year, and that is a source of rejoicing among all the elders, as his calling is to travel thro' the various conferences in European missions, to counsel the brethren, and to help them out of difficulties, should there be any; in which he is not backward, nor smooth-tongued, if the emergency of the case requires decision and action.

This morning I received a letter from Joseph A. Young; he is in good health and spirits, and had just been to Liverpool with a company from his conference to emigrate to the Staes and Valley, and is going again with another company about the 15th inst., when it is expected that three vessels will sail with the emigrating saints.

I intend to go down about that time with nearly two hundred saints from the Pastorate, when I expect to meet him, and quite a number of my old associates—and among them, all of the little company I came to this country with.

Brother Franklin, and George, and all the rest, in their letters wish to be kindly remembered to you and family.

[Millennial Star.]

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

FORT BEAUFORT, Sept. 15, 1854.

PREST. F. D. RICHARDS:—I embrace the present opportunity of writing you a few lines, in order to inform you of some things which are transpiring in this part of the world.

As it regards the present prospects of the work of God in these dark regions of the earth, I would that I could write more favorably—that the people were more willing to hearken to the message which God in his mercy has sent them, and repent and be baptized for the remission of sins, and embrace the fullness of the everlasting gospel; whereas but few as yet have complied. Of these, I have ordained 1 Elder, 2 Priests, and 1 Deacon, who are assisting all they can in spreading the gospel; consequently the work is rolling on gradually, and the cloud of darkness, as well as priestcraft, is giving way to some extent.

No doubt, you are aware of my having been absent some ten months from Elders Haven and Smith, during which time I have been laboring on the frontiers of Africa, the borders of Kafir land. I first labored two months in this place, and baptized 9, after which I spent some three or four months in Graham's Town. I procured a house, and held meetings three months of the time, which were well attended at first, but some seemed fully determined to break up the meetings. The excitement was so great, it caused many to stay away. I continued until none attended, except those who were disposed to make disturbance; and when they ascertained that no one else came, they were satisfied to stay away.

I received much insult and abuse; not only that, but two months of the time, I had no home, no place to get my regular meals, but I used to sleep in the room where I held meetings, and now and then had an invitation to dinner, or to tea. Altho' quite a number said that they believed that it was truth, that it was the work of God, yet none would repent.

We read that the devils believe and tremble—I often think the same is the case with many of this generation, especially when they see the judgments of God, spoken of by the Prophets, which are being poured out, and sweeping over the whole earth, so clearly demonstrated in this part. There is a disease amongst the cattle here, called the long sickness, which has been very destructive, and has caused much excitement amongst the people, as they cannot find out any preventive or cure.

On its first appearance, it was so alarming and destructive, that the Governor issued a proclamation, requiring all cattle attacked by the disease to be shot, and buried immediately, when it was ascertained, and authorizing any and every person to shoot all such cattle, when or wherever found, and stating that parties were subject to a fine of five pounds, should they suffer any such cattle to run or to remain unburied. Consequently, thousands of cattle were shot, or died of the disease. Some men shot as high as fifty to a hundred head, and upwards; but this did not stop the contagion. Thus all medicines and schemes proved unavailing.

Finally, it was thought that inoculation would be a certain preventive; consequently, hundreds of cattle were inoculated all over the country, and in parts where the disease was unknown; but instead of this having the desired effect, it has been the very means of spreading the disease more rapidly.

Not only this, but the locusts have been sweeping over

the country, destroying the grain and grass—in some parts leaving nothing for the beasts to eat. Horses have died from eating the locust.

Thus we see the word of God being fulfilled, as spoken by modern as well as ancient Prophets, in spite of the puny arm of man, or even all the powers of earth and hell combined.

I will say, in conclusion, that I, in connection with the brethren, have visited several small villages, and have succeeded in getting openings in two or three places, and have preached several times. Some have concluded to be baptized, whom I expect soon will be.

My prayer is that Israel may be gathered, and Zion redeemed.

My best wishes and respects to my brethren, the elders, and my associates in the kingdom of God.

I remain yours truly,

WILLIAM WALKER.

## HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

IRON COUNTY.

PAROWAN, May 14, 1855.

EDITOR OF THE DESERET NEWS:

Henry Rollins, Esq., of San Bernardino, arrived in this city last evening, and will shortly proceed to G. S. L. City with a handsome assortment of goods, principally groceries. He came through in 23 days, with heavily loaded teams. No news of importance from Cal.

It is a general time of health in this county. The farmers are still sowing wheat, the spring being very backward. Grasshoppers of small dimensions are far more numerous than the contending armies in the Crimea.

One hundred and fifty men are wanted immediately in this county to carry on the Iron Works successfully; those most needed are wagoners, miners, colliers, lime-burners, lumbermen, quarrymen, brick and stone masons, carpenters, joiners, machinists, charcoal burners, and furnace men. Fifty additional teams are necessary to keep the furnace supplied with fuel and ore. The people are in high spirits on the iron subject, the furnace having been kept successfully in operation two weeks satisfied the most sceptical that nothing was wanting but to continue the charge, as the furnace was blown out simply for want of fuel.

Mr. F. F. Whitney, of Parowan, is manufacturing a very good article of cut nails; the cutting machine was got up under the supervision of the Hon. C. C. Pendleton, and the header was constructed by Mr. Whitney, who is an ingenious mechanic. The work is principally done by Pledge workmen, under his supervision.

Mr. Pendleton is erecting a machine shop; the walls are composed of gravel and lime mortar, which becomes very hard.

The lumbering business is at present at a stand still, and the saw-mills are idle, for the lumbermen are all engaged in farming. Eleven men are engaged in sowing grain and repairing the fences at Paragonah.

The U. S. Rifle Company camped on Little Creek last night. Messrs. Geo. Bean and Alfred, Indian interpreters to that company, came in this morning, and report all well. Mr. Bean informs me that the horses in charge of the company took a stampede at Meadow Creek, and ran 30 miles, but were nearly all recovered; some of them were injured by the picket pins attached to the lariets. More anon.

GEO. A. SMITH.

PAROWAN, May 14, 1855.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

Dear Sir:—A few items suggest themselves to me, and I forward them for the benefit of your numerous readers. The mail "drags its slow length along" once a month, and by the clippings of outsiders that intelligence rightfully our due never reaches its proper destination.

Other parts of the country have facilities which we also claim, being part and parcel of the great Federal Compact, but we are left to do without it, although the country is fast filling up with an enterprising population. A small pittance has been eked out for the benefit, ostensibly, of our roads, but the most of this, like many other appropriations, falls into the hands of speculators, and the benefit expected to be realized is not received.

Congress, in the appropriation of 25,000\$ for making a road from Great Salt Lake through the cities towards California, expressly designed it should be expended for the benefit of the country in which the road was to be made, but what has been the result? Contractors and sub-contractors have passed over the road, removed a few loose stones, and a small number of brush, done considerable wind work, pocketed the money, and left the road nearly as it was.

Streams, which a portion of the season are impassable, owing to the freshets which occur, by the annual melting of the snow in the mountains, are left unbridged because the contractor has some other place on which to expend the means, but the other place is never found.

The officers of the different counties, upon urging the necessity of certain improvements being made, have met with a decided refusal, even when our wants and necessities could not be contradicted.

No doubt the wire-workers upon this road will pocket some 10 out of 15,000 dollars of the 25,000 granted for the benefit of this people, the balance of the funds will be spent in looking at it, and then the road be left to be repaired from the taxes drawn from the inhabitants, to keep it in a passable condition.

This road is the great highway for merchandise and emigrant trains from Southern California, and it seems obviously necessary that some assistance should be rendered, but in this instance, the pockets of the wire-workers have reaped nearly all the benefit.

Respectfully, I remain, &c.,

JAMES LEWIS.

PAROWAN, May 18, 1855.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

Dear Sir:—I take pen in hand to say, the Southern mail just arrived from California; mail very light. Judge Kinney and Doctor Hurt arrived yesterday from G. S. L. City. Mr. Hurt, the Indian agent, had a conversation with the Pledge chief, Wonanp, and made him some presents, which were very satisfactorily received by the old chief. Judge Kinney has come out to inspect the road made on contract with Col. Steptoe, and goes on south for that purpose.

The wind has blown a gale here for the last four days, dust in the eyes, and every where, that dust can find a resting place, is the result.

The farmers have to irrigate all the land before sowing, the spring has been so dry.

Wheat looks very well; the grasshoppers are not doing harm here yet; but a little at Red Creek.

I wrote to you by bro. Howd. President Young and company arrived here to-day, and he is now preaching in the Tabernacle. There is only one person sick in this city; that one has consumption. The President has visited the mills; he will leave for Cedar City to-morrow forenoon; will return here on Monday, and preach again at 3 p.m. God bless the "News."

GEO. A. SMITH.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

## COLD WEATHER—BY TELEGRAPH.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 7.—At 7 o'clock this morning, the thermometer was 12 degrees below zero—at 9 o'clock 6 degrees.

Yarmouth, N. S., Feb. 7.—Weather clear and calm. Thermometer 2 degrees above zero.

Pictou, N. S., Feb. 7.—4 degrees below zero.

Sackville, N. B., Feb. 7.—Thermometer 20 degrees below zero.

St. John, N. B., Feb. 7.—20 degrees below zero.

Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 7.—25 degrees below zero.

Quebec, Feb. 7.—Thermometer at 9 o'clock this morning 22 degrees below zero in the lower town, and 32 degrees in the upper town.

Montreal, Feb. 7.—Thermometer at 8 o'clock this morning 28 degrees below zero.

Toronto, Feb. 7.—Thermometer 24 degrees below zero.

Belleville, Canada, Feb. 7.—Thermometer, 18 degrees below zero.

Bytown, Canada, Feb. 7.—32 degrees below zero.

Kingston, Canada, Feb. 7.—22 degrees below zero.

Calais, Me., Feb. 7.—Thermometer 24 degrees below zero.

Eastport, Me., Feb. 7.—Extremely cold with indications of snow.

Bangor, Me., Feb. 7.—Different thermometers range from 27 to 35 below zero.

Waterville, Me., Feb. 7.—20 degrees below zero.

Portland, Me., Feb. 7.—Thermometer 15 degrees below zero.

Woodstock, Vt., Feb. 7.—Thermometer at 7 o'clock this morning 30 degrees below zero.

White River Junction, Feb. 7.—Thermometer 29 degrees below zero.

Brattleboro', Vt., Feb. 7.—Thermometer at 7 o'clock this morning 22 degrees below zero.

Rutland, Vt., Feb. 7, 9 A.M.—Thermometer now 20 degrees below zero.

West Randolph, Vt., Feb. 7, 7 A.M.—Thermometer 44 degrees below zero, the coldest day known here for the last forty-five years.

Northfield, Vt., Feb. 7, A.M.—The thermometer here is 35 degrees below zero. At Burlington, 20 degrees below zero; at Keene, N. H., 28 degrees below zero; and at Concord, 22 degrees below zero.

Island Point, Vt., Feb. 7.—39 degrees below zero.

Gorham, N. H., Feb. 7.—37 degrees below zero.

Dover, N. H., Feb. 7.—21 degrees below zero.

Boston, Feb. 7.—Weather growing mild. Thermometer 12 below zero at sundown. A heavy snow storm commenced at 5 o'clock. Portions of the harbor are frozen solid. The channel, however, remains open, and there is no detention of vessels.

Springfield, Mass., Feb. 7.—Thermometer 18 degrees below zero.

Springfield, Mass., Feb. 7.—The river, which was opened by the recent warm weather, is now closed again as far as Hartford.

Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 7.—Thermometer at 7 o'clock this morning, 10 degrees below zero; at 9 o'clock 4 degrees below.

Millville, N. J., Feb. 7.—Snowing all day and drifting. Thermometer 5 below.

Bridgeton, N. J., Feb. 7.—Eight inches of snow. Thermometer at zero.

Salem, N. J., Feb. 7.—Thermometer six degrees below zero, and snow to a depth of four inches has now fallen.

Cape Island, N. J., Feb. 7.—Snowing hard. Thermometer 5 degrees above zero.

Philadelphia, Feb. 7.—It has been snowing all day, and is now about six inches deep, and greatly drifted. Wind is subsiding and cold slightly moderated. The river is tight opposite the city, and several persons have crossed on the ice. The ferry boats cross through the channel, but with much difficulty.

Baltimore, Feb. 7.—Weather cold. The sky is overcast, and it has been threatening snow all day. We had hail this afternoon, but the air has moderated, and now there is a prospect of rain. Thermometer about 20 degrees above zero.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Last night was the coldest experienced here for many years. To-day it has been snowing since morning. It is more moderate now. Thermometer 15 degrees above zero.

Harrisburg, Feb. 7.—Snowing rapidly. Commenced at daylight.

Poughkeepsie, Feb. 7.—Thermometer to-day ranged from 6 to 12 below zero. Commenced snowing at 2—now four inches deep.

Troy, Feb. 7.—Thermometer at 7 a.m., 18 below zero.

Albany, Feb. 7, 10 P.M.—At sunrise the thermometer here stood at 20 degrees below zero; at 10 a.m., at 10 degrees below zero. Snow has been falling since 4 p.m. The wind is N.E.

Syracuse, Feb. 7, 10 P.M.—The thermometer here at 7 a.m. marked 29 degrees below zero. Snow is now falling freely, with a strong northwest wind.

Utica, Feb. 7, 10 P.M.—At 7 o'clock this morning the thermometer was 24 degrees below zero. Snow is now falling, with considerable wind.

Rochester, Feb. 7, 10 P.M.—In this city, at 4 o'clock this morning, the thermometer indicated 26 degrees below zero.

Buffalo, Feb. 7.—The thermometer this morning stood at 12 degrees below zero.

Cleveland, Feb. 7, 10 P.M.—After snowing heavily here all day, the weather began to moderate. It is now raining hard.

Chicago, Feb. 7, 10 P.M.—The weather here has not been very cold to-day, but exceedingly unpleasant. There has been an occasional fall of dry snow, which, drifting easily, keeps all the railroads uncertain and intermittent.

Detroit, Feb. 7, 10 P.M.—It is moderately cold here. We had a slight fall of snow during the day.