

result was soon manifest. Everything was in its place and everything was safe. His wife was happy, for she had no occasion to perform the most unpleasant of all domestic duties of a true wife—the chiding of her husband.

And there was one more thing; he could put a friend's horse into a stall without the danger of the animal's making off during the night through a hole that should have been, but was not, stopped by a barn door.

THE DESERET NEWS.

ELIAS SMITH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, January 11, 1860.

Shall we Fellowship Workers of Iniquity?

In watching the movements of things as they pass along and the progress of events as they transpire one after another, in these Valleys of the Mountains, many things are seen and heard that offend the eye and the ear of those whose only aim is to do right, and who desire to see virtue, truth and righteousness prevail over the wickedness and abominations that are practised by those who fear not God and have little or no regard for the rights of their fellow beings, to whatever class they may belong.

That "the wicked will do wickedly" and that they will by every means in their power and upon every occasion that may be presented favorable for their action, seek to ensnare those who are opposed to their corrupt practices and lead them away from the principles of virtue and righteousness, all know full well, who have been close observers of men and things and believe what is "written in the Scriptures of truth;" but why some of those who have once known, or professed to have known, the difference between light and darkness, should depart from the former and cleave to the latter, is a question that might not be correctly solved by all to whom it might be propounded.

Be that as it may, there are those to be seen every day in this city and, we doubt not, may also be found in every city and settlement throughout the Territory who are unblushingly doing things which they once detested and proclaimed against whenever opportunity presented. There are others who admit that the course of life which they are pursuing is not in consonance with their profession, who have not moral courage or moral honesty enough to refrain from such vices, as they well know, will sooner or later lead them to perdition if they continue to practise them as they are now doing.

Many of those who have not been contaminated by the wickedness that has, to some extent, prevailed in this Territory within the last two years, have been grieved, time and time again, with the conduct of some of those with whom they have been associated for years as saints and co-workers in promulgating the principles of truth and salvation to the inhabitants of the earth, and have as often entreated them to desist from such evils as they may have severally imbibed and are constantly practising.

The counsel and advice of those who have thus sought to save from ruin, such individuals as were not proof against the contaminating influences with which they were surrounded, has seemingly not generally been heeded by the persons in question, and they have continued in too many instances, to indulge in practices obnoxious to every true Saint, till the time has come for prompt and decided action to be taken in the premises; and from present appearances those who have for some time been in the habit of "getting drunk occasionally," and doing other things inconsistent with the principles of life and salvation will be severed from the Church, if they do not repent and make restitution for the wrongs they have committed.

Most if not all of the quorums are feeling after their several members, who have not been careful to conduct themselves properly during the time to which we have alluded, and if they prefer the broad road to destruction to the narrow way that leadeth to life, they will be permitted to take it, and be severed from their quorums and from the church, if, as we have no doubt, the resolutions that have been formed in relation to such characters are carried out.

The last California mail which arrived in this city on the evening of the 3d, brought us only one exchange, the San Francisco Herald of Dec. 16.

Up to the hour of our going to press nothing has been heard of the Eastern Mail for two weeks.

Winter.

It is now two months since winter set in with vigor, and there has been as little variation in the weather since the first of November, as there has been in any winter during the nine years we have sojourned in these mountains.

It is true that there has not been much extreme cold weather, nor as much snow in the valleys in this part of the Territory as in some other years, but it has been steadily cool thus far, with little exception, more resembling the winters in the valley of the St. Lawrence, where we spent our youthful days, than any we have seen for many years.

There has much stock died on the ranges in different locations, chiefly cattle that were driven from the States last summer and did not get sufficiently recruited before the cold weather commenced, to withstand such a severe cold spell as was experienced the first week in December.

From reports it seems that there has been an abundance of snow between here and Carson, especially in Ruby valley, where it is said to have been very deep, and most of the cattle that were taken there to winter by Messrs. Russell & Co., have perished from cold and starvation. In Carson county also, the winter has been unusually severe.

The wintering of stock on the range in the valleys of Utah is often attended with great loss, and ever will be unless those having large herds take the precaution to cut hay to feed them on, in the event of deep snows, to which all the valleys are more or less subject.

Sleighting.

Although the snow has not been very deep at any time this winter, in and about the city, the sleighting has been excellent for many weeks and, from present appearances, it may continue for some time to come, as in the course of every few days there is or has been a light fall of snow, just enough to keep the streets in fine order for runners and, in the absence of other amusements, that of sleigh-riding has been resorted to quite extensively by those having time to devote in that way.

The variety of snow vehicles that have been made and are in use is very extensive; but whether they are an index to the taste or the size of the purse of their respective owners, we are not prepared to say. We have observed some few riding about in splendid sleighs and with costly equipments, either owned by them or borrowed, who, if they have the means of fulfilling their pecuniary engagements with their fellow beings, have no particular anxiety, judging from their actions, to acquire a reputation for punctuality.

Others have been seen enjoying themselves apparently equally as well, with carioles of various kinds not costly, but built in primitive style, with equipments to match, indicating to those who judge from outward appearances that they were not very wealthy; but if inquiry was instituted by those not fully advised in the premises, many of them would be found to be abundantly able to have better vehicles if they desired them, and moreover, that what they have in possession is their own; no man ever saluting them with these words, "pay me that thou owest."

These are not always the facts in relation to such matters; but, in too many instances, those who are the least able to make a display in the world are the most anxious to show off, and they are not always tenacious about doing so exclusively at their own expense.

Coal.—A few days since, Mr. W. H. Kimball presented us with a small quantity of coal from the Weber mine, from which he brought in a load and distributed to sundry smiths and machinists in the city, for the purpose of having its quality tested and, so far as we have heard, all who have tried it, pronounce it good—better than any other they have seen in the Territory.

That which was presented to us was burned in the stove in our office and made a most beautiful fire, warming up the room in a very short time. We never saw any that burned much better.

Unquestionably, the coal is of good quality and the only question unsolved as yet, is its quantity. If the mine shall prove to be inexhaustible, as those who have examined its location, believe, the benefit that may be expected to result from its discovery to the people of this city and vicinity will be incalculable.

Western Utah.

The weather in Carson this winter has been cold and, from reports, mining operations have mostly been suspended, and the probability is that provisions there will soon be scarce and whisky in demand, tho' some of those who imbibed the most freely, have gone over the mountains to California to spend the winter, anticipating, no doubt, a scarcity of their favorite beverage.

The snow in every pass through the Sierra Nevada mountains between Carson and California, is said to be deeper than ever known before.

Col. Musser, the Delegate elect to the lobby of Congress, left for Washington, on the 11th of December, and the organization of the Territory of Nevada is talked of as one of the things that will surely be accomplished during the present session of Congress, and perhaps it will be, whether there is any other business done or not, in the event the House of Representatives succeeds in getting organized before the 4th of March, 1861, of which there is some doubt. Such elegant appeals as will unquestionably be made in behalf of that suffering portion of the globe, cannot fail to make an impression upon the members of Congress, if made immediately after the turmoil occasioned by the election of a speaker shall have subsided.

The people of Carson, or some of them, are extremely democratic in their principles, as the following extract from the correspondent of the S.F. Herald will show:

"A short time ago in a letter to the Herald, I called attention to valuable unclaimed agricultural land in Carson valley. I will now state that there is every probability of all the ranches being reduced from their present enormous size to a reasonable amount, say one hundred and sixty acres, so that there will be a fine chance for outsiders to get homesteads; besides, it is contemplated to expel from the valley all persons of Mormon proclivities, or, at least, deprive them of the right to hold land. It is not long since the Mormons undertook to drive out of Carson valley all loyal citizens of the United States, and it would be but 'even-handed justice,' now that the 'Gentiles' are in the ascendant, to give these wretches notice to quit; for, although I perceive it is quite common in your city to recommend murderers and robbers to mercy, yet you must admit that the history of San Francisco does not furnish an example worthy of our emulation.

It has been snowing with scarcely an hour's intermission for ten days. The earth is covered to the depth of three feet in the valley; and upon the Sierra Nevada it will probably average six or seven feet. Merchandise, particularly provisions, continue to command very high prices."

Isaac Roop, a very remarkable man, judging from his proclamation adjourning the Legislature of the Provisional Government of Nevada till 2d July next; because the members elect did not feel interested enough in the matter to attend at the appointed time, Dec. 19, came all the way from Honey Lake to Genoa to discharge his duties, as Governor elect in organizing the Assembly and setting the wheels of legislation in motion, and had to return home without accomplishing the object for which he came. His proclamation, postponing matters till whisky is more plenty there, than it generally is in the winter season, will astonish the "natives" if it ever gains publicity.

The people of Carson must be suffering the torments of hell, if "wanting to and can't" constitutes that awful condition, and, if no relief is extended to them, they may all be compelled next summer to vacate that pleasant portion of the Great Basin, where the richest mines exist, so said, that are to be found on the Western continent, which would set back the progress of civilization for many years in that region.

TEA LEAVES FOR BURNS.—Mrs. F. E. Dixon, Monroe county, N. Y. writes to the *American Agriculturalist* that "tea leaves slightly steeped, cooled, and laid on a burn, will quickly relieve the pain and inflammation." They will doubtless help to do this for a few minutes at least, until flour can be applied. In all cases where the burn breaks the skin, a coat of wheat flour, put on dry, is the very best application.

A little plant is found upon the prairies of Texas, called the "compass flower," which under all circumstances of climate, changes of weather, rain, frost or sunshine, invariably turns its leaves and flowers towards the north, thus affording an unerring guide to the traveler who, unaided by the needle, seeks to explore those vast plains alone.

Don't fail to see the Sixth Annual Announcement, and brilliant offers, in another column.

Interesting Lecture.

Captain Walter M. Gibson, a citizen of South Carolina, delivered a lecture in the Seventies' Council Hall in this city, on Monday evening last, 9th inst., on the ethnology of the nation inhabiting the Indian Archipelago.

The lecturer gave a very interesting description of the Islands of Papua or New Guinea, Borneo, Sumatra and Java, vividly portraying the beauties and salubrity of the climate, the vast resources possessed by each, which only required intellect and industry to develop to a nation's wealth and greatness; said there were two hundred and thirty varieties of the most delicious fruits known growing spontaneously upon the islands; dwelt at some length on his capture and retention by the Dutch on the island of Java, and gave a graphic account of his sufferings and escape through the kindly interposition of some of the Malays; described the manners and customs of the natives with perspicuity and force, illustrating his subject with various amusing incidents and occurrences in his own personal history.

The lecturer spoke with fluency, was evidently master of his subject and appeared to be a man of practical observation.

There was a full audience and, at the conclusion of the meeting, a vote of thanks was tendered to Captain Gibson for his interesting lecture.

NEWS FROM THE WEST.

RUBY VALLEY, C. & S. L. M. Line, }
December 26, 1859. }

EDITOR NEWS—DEAR SIR:

A party of gamblers from Camp Floyd, some fifteen in number, passed here a few days ago, whose conduct at some places was more like savages than of men professing to be civilized. The station keepers on this route have received orders from the superintendent, not to sell or give any hay to travelers as there is not enough for the winter supply of the mail animals. When this party of gentlemen (?) arrived at Fish Spring Station, finding only two men there, they proceeded to do as they pleased—took hay by force, burned the corral, and when Mr. F. Barth remonstrated with them, the leader of the party knocked him down and beat him upon the head with his revolver.

The winter has been very severe here so far. Three or four times as much snow in this valley as there was any time last winter, and still snowing. The cattle belonging to Messrs. Majors & Russell in this valley are dying fast. About two thousand head are dead already—and the remainder probably will be before spring. Mr. Cooper, who has charge of them, and the gentlemen connected with him, have done all in their power to save them, but without avail. It is a miserable sight. The part of the valley where they are, resembles a battle field, only that oxen are substituted for the bodies of men. They lie heaped on one another in some places. Had this winter been as open as the last at this time, there would have been no difficulty; and had Majors & Russell employed a few hands to cut hay to give them during the storms, their cattle could have been saved, with profit to themselves. Any amount of the best quality of hay could have been cut in this valley, and at little expense. But their cattle were worn out when they arrived here, and the snow fell in a day or two after. Mr. Cooper informs me that it snowed in that part of the valley, thirty days in succession, and that at one time it was about three and a half feet deep on the level. Fahrenheit's Thermometer has stood as low as 22° below zero.

Very Respectfully,

H.

From Utah County.

Provo, Jan. 4, 1860.

EDITOR NEWS:—Having a few moments leisure, I thought I would pen a few of my meditations. Christmas is past with its festivities and mirth, and the new year of 1860 has arrived, the threshold of which we have just passed. Many seem to be enjoying themselves with the pastimes of the season, drinking and carousing, never thinking that in their drunken, noisy revelry, they are transgressing upon the rights and disturbing the peace of those who do not wish to indulge in amusements which would disgrace the heathen and ought not to be indulged in nor permitted in any civilized community.

Meditating upon these things, I wondered if we were living in the same land, under the same government and municipal regulations that controlled Utah Territory a few years ago, and asked myself, what has brought about these mighty changes. Have all our officers fallen asleep? and such characters allowed to act without restraint? Are we yet to be silent while the abominations of refined civilization which has so lately been introduced into our midst continue to be practised, or shall we as loyal citizens magnify those laws which have been enacted for our government, and let every member of community suffer the penalty of the laws he may transgress without respect to persons, whether they be permanent citizens or transient residents.

L.