

UNWISE LETTERS TO GREAT BRITAIN—THEIR EFFECTS.

From a letter which has been recently received by Bishop John Sharp from his son James, now on a mission to Great Britain, we learn that there is considerable excitement prevailing among the members of the church in that country through hearing of the efforts which the people of this Territory are making to send for the poor Saints. The missionaries have to listen almost every day to letters which have been sent by people in this country to their friends there, telling them to prepare for emigration, for all are to be brought to Zion this year who wish to come, and the Elders are to be recalled and the mission be broken up. These letters have the effect to greatly increase the labors of the Elders among the people, as they raise excitement and create wrong impressions; and disappointment and probably discouragement are sure to be the results in many instances. The Elders say they need a double portion of the Spirit of their calling to keep the people's enthusiasm and excitement within reasonable bounds, over the, to them, good news.

The people say they never saw such hard times in that country as they are now experiencing. Many of the poorer classes, whose cases come under the personal observation of the missionaries, have not food enough to eat, much less sufficient clothing to supply their wants. Of course, where people are living in such circumstances the prospect of a speedy deliverance therefrom, through the help extended by their co-religionists here, must be welcomed with rapturous delight. No particular harm would result from this feeling, if the people who entertained it were sure of deliverance in the way and at the time they expect. But if they should be disappointed, and their sanguine expectations be unfulfilled, then the reaction would be very injurious. They will sink from the summit of anticipation to the depth of despair. Another bad effect which the unwise letters written from this country produce is, that some of those who receive them sit down and supinely await the help which they are assured they will receive, without putting forth a single exertion to help themselves. They feel as safe about emigrating as though they had received a through ticket and had all their baggage checked for Zion.

If the truth were known, we expect that many of those who have written so encouragingly to their friends about getting ready to come, and assuring them that they would be brought, have done but little, if anything themselves, towards bringing them. The elders would not be under the necessity of checking any enthusiasm which might be awakened in the breasts of those whose friends had written them about emigrating this season, if with their letters, they had sent the needed means to bring them. Such enthusiasm would be quite legitimate, and have a reliable basis on which to rest. But it is positively wrong for persons to write from this country such letters as we understand have been written, unless, indeed, they themselves send the money to bring their friends to whom they write. It is very easy to make promises and hold out encouragement which other people are expected to fulfill. But it is much more consistent to do ourselves than to talk about what other people are going to do. It would be wise, even now, for those who have written to their friends and excited

such great hopes, to write again to them in a strain that will be calculated to moderate their anticipations and bring their enthusiasm within reasonable bounds; or, do what would be still better—send them the money to bring them.

We hope there will be means enough contributed to help all who wish to come; but, if so, it will have to be subscribed in much larger amounts and much more freely the next few weeks than past payments would seem to warrant any one in expecting. And should there not be means sufficient to bring all who wish to emigrate, there will of necessity have to be discrimination exercised in the selection of those who shall come. Such a discrimination would, of course, disappoint numbers, if all have been led, by letters from their friends, to expect their certain deliverance through the help rendered from this country.

SELLING STOCK AND PRODUCE.—By correspondence from Washington, in the southern portion of our Territory, we learn that parties from California have been in that vicinity buying stock and produce for the California market. It is but a short time since we directed the attention of our readers to this subject, desirous of warning them against a thing that deprived them, in part at least, of the legitimate fruits of their labors. Where people have a surplus of stock to dispose of, they should seek to part with it in the best market. So with produce, or anything else. But one thing ought to be evident to every person of reflection,—that these individuals who come to this Territory to purchase stock, would not do so if they were not satisfied that by so doing they would realize a profit. This profit would be just as well in the possession of the stock raisers, who could have it so by following the plan marked out by us some little time ago,—unite together and send their own cattle to market and there receive the highest price for them. In our southern settlements there may be some who have stock to spare, yet they are but few, up to the present; and it would be a most unwise policy for those who have no surplus animals, to sell and leave themselves short-handed. The same remarks apply to the selling of produce; though under existing circumstances it may well be considered questionable if there is any produce in the Territory, south or north, to dispose of for the purpose of being carried out of the Territory. Speculators are the bane of the producer and consumer, growing fat on the leanness of both. Every thing that would aid them in a course inimical to the true interests of the people should be frowned upon; and those who have stock to sell in sufficient quantity to make it profitable to speculators, should send it into market themselves and draw the highest price that can be obtained.

CORRECTION.—Through the kindness of a friend, our attention has been called to the poetry entitled "Gloom of Autumn," published in No. 99 of the *EVENING NEWS*, as the production of the late Sister Fanny Murray. The piece was a great favorite with Mr. Murray, and through a misunderstanding she was incorrectly credited with the authorship. We do not know the author's name.

"MORMON" EXAMPLES.—A writer in the *Denver Daily News*, in dilating upon the healthfulness of Colorado and the advantages which a residence there affords, says:

"Those now here, who enjoy the inestimable blessing of health, and propose to make Colorado their home, should at once proceed to

"Make home beautiful,
Make home pleasant,"
as the song goes, by ornamenting their

places with cozy cottages, fine barns, neat fences, and especially with every growable variety of trees and shrubs and flowers. The cultivation of fruit should not be hastily abandoned. Let it not be said that the Mormons, of Utah, are more plenty and persevering than the gentiles of Colorado."

If we, "Mormons," can answer no other good purpose, it is, at least, gratifying to think that we can be held up as an example to "the gentiles of Colorado" to shame them into the performance of good works! "Let it not be said," says this writer, "that the Mormons of Utah are more plenty and persevering than the gentiles of Colorado." That would be terrible, would it not? Yet we do not see how the writer is going to prevent it being said. We have made improvements; we have cultivated fruit; we have beautified our country; and we expect to continue these labors until we will not only set Colorado an example, but the world. All who visit our land, who are not blinded by prejudice, see and acknowledge this. We sincerely hope that the Coloradans will profit by the exhortation of this correspondent and imitate the industry and thrift which "the Mormons of Utah" have exhibited to them.

(Special to the *Deseret Evening News*.)

By Telegraph.

San Francisco, 25.—The Mexican government has removed the prohibition on the importation of goods of every description.—Sugar, coffee, boots, shoes, etc., heretofore not allowed, are now admitted on the same terms as other goods.

The brigands infesting the roads in the vicinity of Guadalupe, Queretaro, and Colima are dispersed or killed, and the roads are now free.

London.—An influential meeting was held in the Mansion House yesterday which was presided over by the Lord Mayor. A committee was appointed to urge forward telegraphic communication to India, China and Australia by submarine cable. The English government will be asked to assist in this important undertaking. An emente is reported to have occurred at Bordeaux. Seditious placards have appeared at Paris, Lyons, Marseilles and Bordeaux. The forming of the guard Mobile is assigned as the cause of the disturbance.

Chicago, 25.—The *Tribune's* special says negotiations concerning the rights of naturalized citizens have been in active progress with England some months past. Steps have been recently taken to expedite the framing of a treaty. The State Department believes the treaty will be quite as favorable as that with Prussia and will receive the assent of the English authorities. An important error in the translating of the Prussian treaty has been developed. The treaty is more favorable to our adopted citizens than was at first supposed. It applies to all citizens of the German confederation who have been naturalized, as well as those who may hereafter be naturalized in this country. It is also intended to cover the five years during which a foreigner shall be waiting for citizenship after filing his intention. The Senate Committee of Foreign Affairs will probably take prompt action on the treaty.

New York.—The *World's* special reports that Seward offered the St. Petersburg Mission to General Banks' Jack confirmation. The President's veto of the bill to prevent appeals in *habeas corpus* cases was read in the cabinet and approved. It will be presented to Congress to-morrow. The *Herald's* Venezuela special stated that the country is dissatisfied with the government for its mismanagement and is sick of war. Barahona has been taken by Gen. Monagas. Gen. Colmas has gone to Calabago. Gen. Valle has left for Tigre. There are still some cases of vomito. Ocumare guerrillas occupy Logana.

Reports from Jamaica state that the rebels are within fifteen miles of Caracas, and that the capital is in a state of siege. It is unsafe to walk out by night. The Secretary of the French Legation was shot through the blunder of the troops. The yacht *Sultana* party narrowly escaped a like fate.

London, 25.—The Commons last night passed a bill abolishing church rates.

Vienna.—The *New Free Press*, alluding to the visit of Prince Napoleon to Germany, asserts that his object in going

to Berlin, was to hold a conference with the signers of the treaties of 1815, to urge them to unite in a remonstrance against the absorption of the kingdom of Poland by Russia, in violation of the terms of those treaties.

Washington, 25.—The President, to-day sent to the Senate a veto to the bill amending the judiciary act. The veto is very short. The President approves of the first section which gives to the Collectors of Internal Revenue the power to appeal in civil actions against them in their official capacity, from the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court of the United States. The second section takes away the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in cases of *habeas corpus*. This, the President declares, is incongruous and not in any sense germane to the title of the bill. He thinks it is quite as important that citizens should have the right of appeal in extreme cases to the Supreme Court as a government official. The right of appeal, in all cases to the court, as a last resort, he considers of supreme importance, and on these and other grounds he withholds his approval from the bill.

House.—The House took up the Senate amendment to the bill exempting certain manufacturers from internal revenue tax. The committee of ways and means recommend non-concurrence in the first and second amendments of the Senate bill, but concurrence in the third and fourth, with an amendment, that the manufacturers hereby exempted shall pay two dollars per thousand on sales in excess, on \$5,000 annually. In one hour's debate several amendments were offered but Schenck refused to allow them to be considered. Schofield appealed to the House to sustain the first Senate amendment reducing the tax on petroleum one-half. After the debate closed the House concurred in Senate amendment reducing the tax on petroleum, 76 to 63, adopted. An additional section for the punishment for whisky frauds was adopted, 82 to 57; the bill then passed. The House took up the bill regulating the freight and passenger tariff of the Pacific Railroad and its branches; pending the motion to refer the bill to the committee, the House adjourned.

Senate.—Stewart introduced a bill to provide a temporary and provisional government for Alabama; referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Paris.—In the Corps Legislatif the bill concerning the right of public meetings passed.

Berlin.—Luxemburg has elected delegates to the Congress of the Zollverein and has opposed the policy of Prussia.

Washington.—About fifty Germans of both sexes passed here to-day for Virginia. It is said that these are the pioneers of over ten thousand such immigrants to be brought to Baltimore during the year and thence to be sent to their new homes in the South. The President to-day nominated Commander Jas. Lamar to be Rear Admiral in place of Palmer deceased.

Havana.—A telegram has been received from Madrid ordering the Bishop of Havana to Spain.

Chicago.—The Kansas Republican Convention met at Topeka yesterday and appointed delegates to the National Convention. The resolutions declare in favor of Grant for President and Pomeroy for Vice President. They thank Stanton and Congress for their course. They favor the payment of the National debt; but declare that paying it in greenbacks has no friends in Kansas.

Washington, 26.—Stewart's bill for the admission of Alabama declares the constitution submitted February 4th, to be the fundamental law for the provisional government; and the officers then elected shall enter on their duties. The Governor may thereupon convene the legislature, and is empowered to resubmit said constitution to the qualified electors of Alabama for ratification. When a majority vote shall have ratified the constitution, and the legislature have ratified the amendment known as the 14th article, the constitution of Alabama shall be presented to Congress for approval.

New York.—The *Herald's* dispatch says that the urgent solicitation of Secretary Seward, Sumner will endeavor to have the Prussian treaty ratified immediately.

The *Time's* special says: The Post Office sub-committee has ascertained that the department does not pay Wells, Fargo, & Co. and the railroad besides for carrying the overland mail.

The *Time's* special says the Senate in executive session considered the Prussian treaty; there are several important amendments pending.

Washington, 26th.—Senate.—After transacting a little miscellaneous business, the Senate went into executive session at half-past twelve.