

Regiment of Utah Infantry, drill master Frederick Collins was elected Lieut. Col., showing that the regiment appreciate his qualifications as a military teacher, and Byron Pace was elected Lieut. Col. of Cavalry.

Saturday evening, by request, I attended a meeting of the Provo Dramatic Association; they agreed to build an addition to the Bell Folly Hall for green rooms, and to perform in the hall this winter. From there went to the City Council, by invitation of the Mayor, where my opinion was solicited in relation to surveying the East part of the city plot and throwing it open for settlement. I advised that the lots be surveyed and disposed of to the highest bidders, for the purpose of building the city wall.

I then visited the choir of Provo singers under the instruction of Elder Wm. F. Carter, they are making considerable progress in their knowledge of the science of music.

On Sunday morning I addressed the Saints in Bell Hall, for an hour and a half, on the subject of the fulfillment of the Prophecies in the coming forth of the work of the last days. In the afternoon Bishop Silas Richards of Union and Elder John Bair delivered very interesting discourses.

At 5 p.m. I attended a council of the official members and prayed for several of the sick; visited Alexander Williams, who is very sick, and administered to him. Elder Samuel Ewing continues very sick, having no prospect of recovery.

Preached in the evening at the Hall on the proposal of revising the Bible by Alexander Campbell of Bethany, Virginia, which is intended to so amend it, as to have it answer the wants of all religious denominations, and showed the necessity of such a revision being made by inspired men.

The Hall was densely crowded during the three meetings.

On Monday there was a general muster of the Militia; the Governor's late proclamation was read. I made a military speech to the troops and told them that a person who came on the muster ground without his arms and accoutrements was as liable to be fined as tho' he was not present, for if a man has the necessary equipments it will be very natural for him to appear on parade with them.

General Conover also addressed the military on the necessity of being prepared for the emergencies contemplated in the Governor's Proclamation. The evolutions of the day shewed a decided improvement in discipline.

I had perhaps 50 enquiries to know why the 'News' had come out irregularly of late, showing that its appearance is anxiously looked for.

On Tuesday, I planted 508 peach stones of the best varieties in the valley. I managed to trench in 7 loads of sawdust and an equal quantity of well rotted manure among my fruit trees in a manner not to injure their roots, which I think will have a tendency to lighten the clay soil of my garden.

The people are generally healthy, and busily employed in gathering their late crops and preparing for winter. Many of the people in Provo boasted that they had a most splendid crop of potatoes. Mr. Harlow Redfield raised 45 bushels of onions on 11 rods of ground, and altho' he has been confined to his bed with a broken leg, most of the time, he has paid 4 1-2 bushels on tithing; gentleman gardeners can you beat that?

Messrs Wm. F. Carter & Aaron M. York have their corn mill in successful operation, and, judging from the splendid samples of New Hampshire bread and hasty pudding (mush) which I encountered on my table, I must give them the credit of doing ample justice to their customers.

James Ivie and Joseph Clark have each built a respectable two story house on State Street, and a considerable number of good buildings are in progress of erection in different parts of the city.

At 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning I again took passage in the mail carriage and, after a weary ride in the dust, found myself mingled up, on Emigration Street in this city, with a large Company of P. E. Fund immigrants, with banners flying, who had just arrived from the States under the guidance of Capt. Milo Andrus, my health having rather declined during this trip.

On reaching my residence I was presented with a full suit of home-spun flannel cloth, which had been manufactured from the wool by my wives, with a little aid from Mr. Gaunt in fulling and from Bishop Callister in cutting.

Yours respectfully,
GEO. A. SMITH.

THE WAR.

[Clipped from the N. Y. Herald of Aug. 20.]

AFFAIRS IN THE CRIMEA—THE SEIGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

The advices from the Crimea are to July 27th. Siege operations were steadily progressing. On the night of the 16th the Russians made a sortie on the right of the French works in front of the Mamelon. The cannonade and fire of musketry, were exceedingly heavy.

Gen. Simpson regrets the loss of Capt. R. A. Frazer, Forty-second Highlanders, killed in the trenches.

There had been an increase of fever cases, but marked decrease in both the frequency and severity of bowel affections.

Return of casualties from the 13th to the 15th July inclusive:—killed, 4 rank and file. Wounded, Captain T. Roper, 47th slightly, and 34 rank and file.

Return of casualties in Naval Brigade, on the 13th and 15th July:—killed, 1; wounded, 1. There was a heavy rain on the 15th.

The Russians made a sortie against the French on the 14th; the Russians were repulsed.

The French works are so close to the abatis of the Malakoff, that a man may throw a stone into it. The abatis is described as truly formidable; it is formed of trunks of oak and beech, from the woods of the Crimea, and is more than six feet high. Before making a fresh assault, attempts will be made to destroy it. The Russians are still at work on the position, and are also repairing the Redan. The exchange of shot and shell is almost incessant.

The French are very sanguine of their ability to reach the shipping from their new battery at the White Works, and the Russians seem to be afraid that fire constantly into the works, where is but little sickness in the allied camp.

The British wanted mattresses for the wounded.

On the night of the 16th, there was a sortie from the Malakoff, during a pouring rain; it lasted about a quarter of an hour. There was heavy firing all night. The French talk of all being ready for another assault in about a fortnight.

It is expected that Gen. Regnault St. Jean d'Angely will be recalled. He has again quarrelled with Gen. Pelissier, because the latter does not spare the Imperial Guard more than any other troops in the works of the trenches.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes:—

As time passes, the impatience of the public waxed greater and greater for a decisive blow at Sebastopol, and it is evident from the preparations going on for some time at Kamiesch and elsewhere, that something serious is intended. Though I am unable to say whether the rumors alluded to yesterday about the forcing of the port of Sebastopol be entitled to credit, yet a dashing adventure of the kind is said to be in keeping with the character of the French and English admirals. Be this as it may, something will have to be done if Gen. Pelissier means to retrieve the mishap of the 18th June, which has not by any means redounded to his advantage at home. Indeed, it is believed that unless some brilliant and decisive affair takes place shortly, the General will not longer enjoy his command. He is said to have in more than one recent instance given occasion for the complaint, either by the non-fulfillment of orders transmitted directly from the Emperor, or by some other act of commission or omission, and he is expected to obliterate whatever unpleasant feeling exists towards him, or he will be provided with a successor. I believe there have been letters from the camp which speak of Pelissier as not quite having realized the idea entertained of him in the beginning. Such murmurs, however, mostly follow failure; had he succeeded on the 18th, even the very blunders of the attack would be forgotten, and nothing but the success remembered.

A letter from an officer at Balaklava, dated 14th of July, says:—

We are now sapping up to the enemy's works, the French being already within 180 yards of the Malakoff. I think it very problematical whether we shall winter in Sebastopol. The cutting off of supplies from the sea of Azoff must distress the enemy much; but his supplies by way of Perekop are still open. I do not believe that a large army can be supplied by that long route in the winter.

Prince Labanoff Rostovsky writes from Genitchi that, on the 27th of June, nine steamers came in sight of that place, and, on the next day, a screw steamer and a gun-boat approached and opened fire on a convoy of salt wagons, several of which were burnt. From the 28th of June to the 2nd of July, he says the squadron kept up a constant bombardment of Genitchi, and the boats detached from it set on fire the farms to a distance of thirty versts.

A private despatch, dated Konigsberg, the 50th of July, announces that news received at St. Petersburg from the Crimea states that Prince Gortschakoff had published an order of the day, thanking the inhabitants of Bessarabia and New Russia for their patriotism, and at the same time, announcing to them the arrival of the 7th and 15th divisions of the army from Bender and Odessa.

A letter from Kamiesch Bay, dated the 14th of July, states as follows:—

We are in the profoundest calm, but there pervades the whole fleet, as well as the camp, a strong sensation, which is the forerunner of great events. What is about to happen? What is the object of these vast armaments, of these formidable reinforcements which continually arrive? No one knows, for the admirals and generals maintain the most impenetrable secrecy on the plan of their future operations. Kamiesch continues to be fortified, and will soon be capable of presenting a serious resistance in case of an attack. We have been disembarassed of all who had no serious means of existence, for it was justly considered that at a given moment they would become spies of a very dangerous kind.

I have little to tell you of the siege. The works follow on their course, in spite of the incessant fire of the Russians, who throw grape among our workmen. The sap advances, in spite of all efforts to the contrary, and the Malakoff, as well as the Great Redan, cannot fail to fall into our hands, in spite of the new batteries of the Russians; and of the fire of the vessels anchored in the Artillery bay, and which still inflict on us a good deal of injury. But patience yet awhile; our soldiers will be all the more terrible the day of attack that they are accumulating a stock of concentrated rage, the explosion of which will be more terrible than that of the most infernal machine of war. The Russians attempt almost every night sorties, which, though vigorously conducted, are always unsuccessful. They are repulsed at the bayonet's point, but not without leaving behind them a certain number of killed, with wounded and prisoners.

It cannot be denied that their works of defence are admirably executed and defended. In proportion as we gain ground the difficulties increase. If a battery be taken with irresistible impetuosity, another rises up a short distance. For instance, we are just informed that, despairing of keeping the Malakoff, the enemy have established in its rear a second line of defensive works. The affair will be a warm one, you may depend upon it; but our soldiers do not doubt for a moment of success, and they are confident of carrying at a blow the whole piece.

I cannot give you any particulars about the works of the English attack; I only know that they are pushed on with vigor. Our allies have received large reinforcements, particularly of cavalry. They have now a brigade of heavy and two of light cavalry—in all about eight thousand horses. The heavy cavalry, which is composed of six regiments of dragoons, commanded by Gen. Lawrence, is perfectly organized. It consists of picked men; of robust stature and of martial appearance which presages nothing good to the enemy you may rely upon it. The light cavalry, composed of eight regiments of hussars and two of lancers, under the orders of Lord George Paget and Colonel Parlbay, is perfectly equipped and mounted, and the general opinion is that these gallant fellows will render most important service. I am this moment informed that they leave in order to join the division of Gen. d'Allonville, in the plains of Baidar. I do not, however, guarantee the fact.

The health of the army improves daily. The cholera has almost entirely disappeared. The Piedmontese army, which had cruelly suffered from it, has at last got rid of this terrible enemy. It is now grown strong and vigorous again. The Piedmontese are excellent troops. They are picked men, and their gallantry is well known and highly appreciated by the allied armies. Adieu! I hope the next mail will bring you more particulars. If you are impatiently awaiting them there, we are not less so; and we are all longing for the moment to strike a good and decisive blow.

The Invalides Russe gives the following account of the death of Admiral Nachimoff:—

On June 29th, Russia experienced an irreparable loss. The hero of Sinope, one of the brave defenders of Sebastopol, the honor and pride of the Russian fleet and army, Admiral Nachimoff, then received a wound, to which, on the following day, amidst the general regret of his companions in arms and all Russia, he fell a victim. The witnesses gave the following details as to the manner of his death:—The deceased Admiral would never consent to wear the soldier's capote, but always kept on the coat and epaulettes of a general, and in this dress he would show himself on the most advanced fortifications, in order to observe the movements of the besiegers. On June 29, at 8 o'clock p.m., the Admiral appeared upon the Korniloff bastion, and in spite of the entreaties of all around him he leaned over the parapet to look at the enemy's works. A ball struck the ground at his feet. The suite accompanying him renewed their entreaties, but he calmly remained at his post, saying, "They aim very well." Some moments afterwards a ball struck him on the temple. The Admiral fell senseless, and remained so until his death the following day. Sleep in peace, worthy rival of Lazary, of Korniloff and of Istomine! The mariners of the Black Sea and the garrison of Sebastopol will not forget thy valiant example. Our children and our grand-children will defend thy tomb, as thou hast defended their cradle.

Nachimoff was interred in the Garrison church at Sebastopol, side by side with Admiral Korniloff.

Russian information states Todtleben to be recovering from his wounds, other correspondents still affirming that he is dead. A French despatch dated July 20, says:—Our approaches on the side of the Malakoff advance considerably. We now touch the place. Everything is prepared for a general action in about 15 days. July 21.—Gen. Simpson telegraphs:—"Cholera has nearly disappeared. The Russians continue to hold their strong position on the Mackenzie, and the strong range of heights overhanging Urkusta and the valley of Baidar. It is reported they have also a force of artillery and infantry at Alucka. The French have pushed forward the whole of their cavalry into the valley of Baidar, resting the Sardinians upon the left bank of the Souhai river, and communicating with the French upon the Tchernaya, whilst the high ridge protecting Balaklava is guarded by the Turkish army."

The Times correspondent writes:—"Stagnation seems to reign in the camp and trenches; even the heavy firing has died away, yet the approaches advance, and every day sees the allies nearer the crest of the Malakoff, which it will now require all the tenacity of the Russians to hold. A few days since the Russians succeeded in establishing rifle pits in front of the French sap."

Between the 23rd and 27th nothing of importance occurred.

July 28.—Gortschakoff telegraphs:—"Yesterday the enemy opened a heavy fire, which lasted two hours, against the Flagstaff Bastion. We replied with vigor."

Advices from the Crimea to the 29th announce continued preparations for a grand expedition. All the lighter vessels of the fleet were assembled at Kamiesch.

It was reported in Paris on the 3rd Aug., that the French government had official notification that the bombardment of the Malakoff and Redan had been resumed, preparatory to another assault.

July 30.—Gortschakoff telegraphs:—"There has been a partial cannonade on both sides, but nothing of importance."

It was telegraphed from Constantinople on the 26th that the Bushi Bazouks had murdered Gen. Beatson, but Lord Panmure, in parliament, positively contradicted the report.

Correspondence from the camp says that Omer Pasha's visit to Constantinople was not, as asserted, to resign, but to consult with reference to accepting the command of the army in Asia.

The Viceroy of Egypt is negotiating with the Bedouins to serve in the Crimea.

Kameish and Balaklava were crowded with vessels recently arrived for the secret expedition.

The French government has chartered 97 small steamers for river navigation, each to convey 500 men. The boats belong to companies on the Rhone and Saone.

The Paris Moniteur of July 30 publishes the following:—

A despatch from the Crimea, dated July 27, 11 p.m., announces to the minister of war that the Phlegathon had arrived at Kamiesch, bringing French prisoners, exchanged at Odessa against Russian prisoners, which this steamer had taken on board at Constantinople.

The exchange of prisoners of war is to be continued.

The French officers speak in high terms of the manner in which they were treated by the Russians.

The despatch concludes with these words—"Nothing new has occurred before the place."

Odessa, July 25, 1855.

General Luders has received orders to remove his head quarters from Kischeneff to Odessa, in order to prevent the enemy from seizing the territory between Ismail and Perekop, and to support more efficaciously the operations which are preparing in the Crimea.

London, Saturday, Aug. 4, Noon.

The Weekly Newspaper, just issued, says:—"We learn that the siege of Sebastopol is about to be raised. Also that a communication has just been received from Germany by the Western Powers, which may lead to startling results."

THE BALTIC.

DANTZIC, Aug. 3.—The steamer Princess Alice left the fleet, on the 31st ult., at Nargen. Nothing of importance has taken place, except the destruction of some coast batteries at Kolpa.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

Family influence and intrigue are actively at work.

The Austrian Archduchess Sophia, instigated by a letter from the dowager Empress of Russia, had been acting upon the Emperor of Austria in favor of peace, and the latter wrote an autograph letter to Napoleon, who sends General Letang with an autograph reply to Vienna. The contents of the letters are profoundly secret.

[Continued in our next.]

QUARTERLY CONFERENCES.

At a council of elders, convened at Farmington, Davis county, Utah, on the 21st of October, 1855, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, that a second quarterly conference be held in Bishop Stoker's settlement, in Davis county, commencing at 10 o'clock on Saturday the 17th day of November.

Resolved, that a third quarterly conference be held at Bishop Kay's settlement, in Davis county, commencing at 10 o'clock on Saturday the 15th day of December.

Resolved, that a fourth quarterly conference be held at Farmington, in Davis county, commencing at 10 o'clock on Saturday the 19th day of January, 1856.

Resolved, that Joseph Young, Z. Pulsipher, Henry Heriman, H. S. Eldredge, Lorenzo D. Young, and Gilbert Clements, fill up the intervals of time between the quarterly conferences, by individual preaching in different settlements of the Fourth Missionary district.

P. P. PRATT,
ORSON PRATT, sen.,
WILFORD WOODRUFF.

DIED:

Of Consumption in G. S. L. City, Oct. 10th, 1855, ALFRED FREDRICK, son of James and Esther Weight, aged 4 years, 11 months, and 8 days.

St. Louis Luminary and Millennial Star please copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEMP SEED.

WANTED at the Deseret News Office, 10 or 15 bushels of hemp seed. 34-31

SCRIP! SCRIP!!

CITY SCRIP wanted to pay tax, by BLAIR, GREEN & BASSETT. 34-11

CORN, CORN

WANTED at Foot & Adamson's mill by BLAIR, GREER & BASSETT. 34-3m

STRAYED

FROM the 16th ward, one light red COW, white belly, speckled face, branded 1 on the right shoulder.

Whoever finds her, please give information, and oblige GEORGE TALL, 16th ward. 34-31*

CHARLES SMITH,

WATCH MAKER, North Temple street, 17th ward, G. S. L. City. Watches, Clocks, Jewelry repaired. A good selection of materials and crystals on hand. 34-1y

NOTICE.

S. M. BLAIR, and THOS. L. GREEN, firm of S. M. Blair & Co., take this method of informing the public that they have united with them Mr. Charles H. Bassett, as partner in business. S. M. BLAIR, THOMAS L. GREEN. 34-11

BUTCHERING.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the inhabitants of Great Salt Lake City, that he has on hand to kill beef for one dollar and a half, and pork for one dollar, at their residence, or at his own in the 17th ward, one block west of the Tabernacle. JONATHAN MORETON. 34-31

LIVINGSTON, KINKEAD & CO.'S THIRD and last train, will arrive by the season will be

GENERAL AND FULL.

Our Chain Pumps, Circular Saws, &c., are in this train, and parties having orders for some will please call. 34-3m

BLAIR, GREER & BASSETT,

TAKE this method of announcing to their friends and the public, that they have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of transacting all carrying on the mercantile business, and they pledge themselves to deal on the most liberal terms, and to continue the business annually. They solicit a large share of public patronage. S. M. BLAIR, THOS. L. GREEN, C. H. BASSETT. 34-11

TAKE NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the proprietors of the Big Field, on the west side of Jordan, known as Pulsipher's pasture, in the 16th ward School House, on Saturday, Nov. 10, to commence at early daylight. All persons having an interest in the above field, are requested to attend, as there is business of importance to be transacted.

By order of the committee, DAVID WILKIN, Clerk. 33-31