

tions, whereupon a committee was appointed to draft resolutions to be presented at the next meeting.

Adjourned to meet in the same place on Saturday, Feb. 2, at 1 p. m.

Other public business prevented our attendance, and as the Reporter has not furnished an account of the speeches and proceedings, any further notice thereof must be omitted until a future date.

It is proper to note, in passing, that, judging from the present spirit and movements of the people, unless the powers at Washington are more alive to the rapid strides of internal progression, they may soon bid farewell to their transportation of the mails.

**SEED WHEAT.**—The scarcity of bread-stuffs may strongly tempt some to encroach upon that portion of wheat prudently reserved for sowing, and already cut down in amount to the limit of their land and means for tilling. From all that is as yet discernable, such a course would be truly unwise and imprudent; for there is every seasonable indication favorable to an abundant harvest next summer and fall. Aside from this, there is not, neither is there likely to be, near as much occasion for enduring that privation of food which had to be undergone by those who lived here and raised crops in the years 1847-8.

Beef is now plenty and of good quality, then it was poor and scarce; much pork has been laid up, then there were but few hogs in the country; potatoes and other vegetables are generally on hand in abundance, then thistles and sego roots were the only sauces. Would it not therefore be far more preferable to use less flour and a good share of meal, meat, potatoes, and other vegetables, even to thistle and sego roots, and if need be to hoofs and hides, rather than curtail our amount of seed wheat? For even though the seed is used which might produce much grain, it will do but little towards supplying the present deficiency which faith, patience and a trifling denial will enable us to cope with.

**THE CALIFORNIA MAIL** arrived on the evening of the 28th inst., too late for overhauling much of its news in time for this number; though nothing therein of very interesting import has yet arrested our attention, but whatever may be deemed worthy of note will appear in No. 48.

**COLD AND SNOW.**—Wednesday, 23d, was quite stormy, much snow falling during the day and some the morning following, when it covered the ground to the depth of some 6 to 8 inches. On the 27th and 28th, slight snow squalls, the weather being too cool for a storm, and up to date, the 29th, it still remains at snug eastern winter temperature. Owing to the shortness of grass on the ranges, through last season's clippings of grasshoppers, to the inclemency of the weather and the depth of snow, many cattle which were brought thro' last season are dying.

### Progress of the War—Movements in the Crimea.

**WARSAW, Oct. 14.**—Despatches from Prince Gortschakoff to Prince Paskewitch confirm the news of a simultaneous concentric advance of the Allies from Eupatoria, Baidar, Kertch and Kinburn, with the intent of surrounding and cutting off the Russian forces.

Lord Panmure has received intelligence that Sir Colin Campbell has been sent to Eupatoria with a considerable force of infantry and artillery.

The Russian Government has received the following telegraphic report from Prince Gortschakoff.

**CRIMEA, Oct. 13.**—The enemy abandoned this morning the valley of the Upper Balbek, and retreated to the heights between that valley and that of Baidar. He was induced to retreat by our movements on Hauri and Albat.

The army at Eupatoria is said to have occupied three important mountain passes. In the cavalry action near Eupatoria, General d'Allonville had only twelve squadrons under his orders, while the Russians had nineteen.

By the accounts of the 13th from the Crimea, the advanced posts of the Allies were on the 12th within five leagues of Bakchiserai. The Russians were retiring slowly. Everything leads to the belief that Gen. Liprandi intends to defend the line of the Balbek, and to rest upon the corps commanded by Prince Gortschakoff.

The battle which would definitely decide the possession of this ground was expected shortly to take place.

Other accounts state that the Russians have surrounded the north side of Sebastopol with a chain of new fortifications, and placed it in a state to support the sick. All the plateaux on the north side, it is said, are covered with redoubts and earthworks, and on the line of the Balbek new works, constructed in the form of the Mamelon, have been raised.

The Allies are extensively engaged in road making and hut building, not only along the plateau of the Chersonese, but all along the Tchernaya line up to Alsu. The line of the railway has been adopted for the main road

from Balaklava to the camps in the neighborhood of Sebastopol.

### VAST STORES DISCOVERED IN SEBASTOPOL.

A letter from Sebastopol of the 2d ult., received in Paris, states that the English have found in the Karabelnaia—

222 pieces of cannon,  
390,000 bombs and round shot,  
30,000 tons of coal,  
3,000,000 rations, engines, anchors and metals; valued at £70,000, besides arms and clothing.

The Daily News says: We believe there is no doubt of the fact that Gen. Simpson has resigned his command in the Crimea, and has recommended Gen. Eyre as his successor. The Government, however, have declined to accept Gen. Simpson's resignation."

### CAVALRY ENCOUNTER NEAR EUPATORIA.

The cavalry affair at Eupatoria, briefly alluded to by telegraph in the last dispatches, is thus described by Marshal Pelissier, in a dispatch published in the *Moniteur*:

"A brilliant cavalry engagement took place on the 29th of September at Koughill, five leagues north east of Eupatoria, in which the Russian cavalry under Gen. Korf was completely defeated. The action inaugurates very auspiciously the series of operations of which Eupatoria will now be the pivot.

As the result of the action we have taken six guns, (three cannon and three mortars) 12 caissons, and one field forge, with their horses and harness; 169 prisoners, of whom one is an officer; and 250 horses. The enemy left on the field about 50 killed; among them Col. Andrews, who has the reputation of being a cavalry officer of great merit. We have six killed and 29 wounded."

The Russian account states that the Russian force concerned in this action was a corps of observation consisting of a regiment of lancers, and a battery of horse artillery under Gen. de Korf, and at another point a regiment of lancers commanded by General Terevsky. They had instructions to fall back if attacked by a superior force. General Korf having lost sight of the enemy who were pursuing Terevsky's lancers, halted and caused his men to dismount.

Not having placed videttes in proper order, Korf was surprised by between 2,000 and 3,000 of the French cavalry approaching suddenly on his rear and right flank, and he had neither time to get his force in order, nor to prepare for a combat. The lancers were, therefore, compelled to scatter and fell back fighting. Loss 150 lancers, a subaltern officer, 6 guns, and some of the gunners.

### NAVAL OPERATIONS ON THE COAST OF THE BLACK SEA AND THE STRAITS OF KERTCH.

The Austrian Correspondenz contains the following intelligence from Odessa, under date of the 10th:

"Eighty ships are in sight off the harbor. Either a descent on the place or a bombardment is expected.

"The Emperor will not visit Odessa at present.

October 11.—A report is in circulation which, under existing circumstances, does not appear improbable; it is rumored that the Russians intend to abandon the North side of Sebastopol and retire to Perekop.

The fleets are still off Odessa.

### BOMBARDMENT AND CAPTURE OF KINBURN.

From the London Times of October 19th.

We have received another Russian account of a new operation of the allied fleet. On the 15th the English landed a small force at Kinburn, not far from the Salt Lakes. In the evening, six steamers began to bombard Kinburn; the fortress replied, and one vessel was injured. On the 16th a cannonade took place between the fortress of Kinburn and the gun boats of the allies. So much is to be gathered from the purport of the dispatch from St. Petersburg. It is evident that these attacks, whatever may be their object, have not been brought to a close. In a few hours we may hear of some more decisive result—in a few days we may receive the news of larger and more important operations.

Our readers need not be informed that the presence of the fleet in this quarter points to some attempt against two fortified towns in which the strength of the enemy chiefly lies. Kinburn is situated at the extreme Western point of a peninsula which forms the Southern shore of the estuary of the Dnieper. On the opposite side is the celebrated Oczakoff, the capture of which by Catharine gave rise to a singular episode in our parliamentary history.

The projection of these promontories, and the shallowness of the water, leave only a narrow channel of less than a mile in width, by which the Dnieper and the Bug can be reached. The water near Oczakoff and Kinburn is no where more than four fathoms in depth, and immediately the gulf of the Dnieper is entered it shoals to three fathoms. About sixty miles east of the entrance stands Cherson, at the head of the delta of the Dnieper, to the north of a wilderness of marshy island.

It is now evident that the appearance before Odessa was a feint, no doubt intended to draw off troops from Oczakoff. The allied force on board the fleet is said to consist of several thousand men, of whom 3,500 are British troops. It appears to be a part of the British force which has made good its landing in the neighborhood of Kinburn; but the results of the expedition will, no doubt, depend mainly on the number and efficiency of the smaller vessels. The telegraphic dispatch from Odessa a few days since stated that eighty vessels were in sight of the harbor; it may therefore be concluded that nearly the whole force of gunboats and steamers is employed on the expedition. Both France and England have lately sent a large number of their craft into the Black Sea.

The Emperor of the French sent out during

the summer a considerable number of the Rhone steamboats, and their small draught of water will allow them to ascend the stream in spite of natural and artificial obstacles. It may be hoped, therefore, that the allies will be able not only to reduce Kinburn, but, to carry out operations against the cities which it protects. The frosts of the ensuing winter may set in sufficiently early to retard the work for a time, but the country will be glad to learn that at least a commencement has been made. We trust soon to announce the destruction of both Kinburn and Oczakoff.

**ST. PETERSBURG, October 18th.**—The fortress of Kinburn resisted the allies by a very heavy fire up to the 17th. At noon that day the fire ceased, and at 3 p.m., the allies entered the place.

Up to the 17th, there was nothing new in the Crimea.

By their position at Kinburn the allies place in close blockade the naval arsenal and port of Nicolaieff, the towns of Cherson and Berislaff, and the whole regions watered by the Dnieper, Bug and Ingoul.

### Minutes of a Quarterly Conference held in the City of Brigham, Box Elder Ward, January 5 and 6, 1856.

[Taken by Elder C. W. West.]

Saturday, 11 a.m.

Singing. Prayer by Elder S. Smith.

After a few remarks by Elders W. Gibson and J. W. Johnson, the conference adjourned until afternoon.

2 p.m.

Singing. Prayer by Bishop E. H. Pierce.

Patriarch C. Hyde addressed the congregation on the subject of family government, the duties of parents to their children, &c., and was followed by Elders J. W. Johnson and W. Gibson, who bore testimony to the truth of what had been said, exhorted the saints to be kind to the poor and administer to their wants.

6 p.m.

Singing. Prayer by Elder A. Cordon.

Elders C. W. West, J. W. Johnson, W. Gibson, and A. Cordon, spoke upon the truth of the work in which the Latter Day Saints are engaged, the necessity for each of the saints to have a knowledge of that fact for themselves; the revelation through the Prophet Joseph, declaring that it was the Lord's business to take care of his saints, &c.

Sunday, 10 a.m.

Singing. Prayer by Elder S. Smith.

Elders W. Gibson, J. W. Johnson, and Bishop E. H. Pierce addressed the meeting on a variety of subjects, Bishop Pierce remarking that the saints were counseled to fast on the first Thursday in each month, and to carry to the bishops of their wards the amount of food they would otherwise eat during the day for the benefit of the poor, and if all his ward would carry out that counsel there would be no lack.

2 p.m.

Singing. Prayer by Elder S. Smith.

Elders Smith, West, Johnson, Gibson, Cordon and Pierce occupied the time with interesting and instructive remarks.

6 p.m.

Singing. Prayer by Elder S. Smith.

Elder Johnson addressed the congregation on the law of consecration, the doctrine of plurality of wives, &c., and was followed by Elders Cordon, Pierce, Gibson and West.

During the conference the best of feelings were manifested, and all the meetings were characterized by a rich outpouring of the Holy Spirit.

Elder Gibson preached on Monday night, the 7th, at Willow Creek, from thence he expected to return to G. S. L. City. Elder Johnson was to tarry a few days at Box Elder, and meet with the various quorums; he sent an appointment for a two days' meeting at Willow Creek on the 13th and 14th.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### SNOW.

Mr. Editor:—The following note of the snows at Fillmore was handed to me by Mr. Macer:—From the 1st of November, 1855, to the 18th of January, 1856, 2 months and 18 days, there were 13 snows, making a total depth over the ground of 2 feet 8 inches.

This speaks well for irrigation the coming season. I would be a good idea to have a reporter at every city in the Territory, that you might be enabled to give your numerous readers the amount of snow in the various settled portions of Utah.

PHELPS.

#### SAN FRANCISCO.

[From Elder Joseph Bull to Elder John G. Chambers.]  
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3, 1855.

During the past month we have been slowly progressing with the Book of Mormon in the Hawaiian language. We have now 464 pages out of press, which leaves about 60 pages yet to do. If no unforeseen accident occurs, the body of the work will be completed by about the 19th of this month. The index and title page will have to lay over till our small type (Brevier) arrives from the east, unless we can borrow a pair of Brevier cases from some office in the city. We did expect to have been able to purchase the necessary type and other materials for the paper, at the furnishing store in this city; but owing to the great demand for the last few months, for small type and other printing materials, they had sold nearly all of their stock, before we could raise the cash to purchase ours. The only chance left us, was to send to New York, to Elder Taylor and get him to forward the necessary material we wanted, before we could publish the paper, by the express in the return steamer, which, if no accident happens, will arrive about the 19th of January. This is rather an expensive way to have type brought from the States, but we thought it better to do this, than wait 4 or 5 months and have it come by Cape Horn. The express company charge only 30 cents per pound.

As soon as the paper arrives we shall commence the long deferred paper; and I think that by the first Saturday of February, the first number will be out, if all goes on right.

We have not been able to publish the Book of Mormon quite so quick as we anticipated when we first commenced,

but taking all things into consideration, I think we have done tolerably well.

Looking at things naturally, it seemed almost an utter impossibility for us to accomplish the object of our mission when we arrived in this city. Business for some time previous to our arrival had been at a very low ebb; money was very scarce. But we felt that by the help of the Lord that a press could be established upon the shores of the Pacific, and be instrumental in doing much good, and since we have commenced our labors in this city, we have been greatly blessed, the hand of the Lord has been extended towards us for good all the time; he has opened up our way in a manner that is even astonishing to ourselves, and I feel that, inasmuch as we seek to do his will with an eye single to his glory, he will continue his watchful care over us, and continue to bless and prosper us, as he has in days that are past and gone, and that we shall be instrumental in bringing many to a knowledge, who are at present entirely unacquainted with the principles that he has revealed in these the last days for the salvation of all who will yield obedience to them.

We crave an interest in the faith and prayers of all the faithful in Zion, that we may be kept humble and faithful, that we may have the whisperings and teachings of the still small voice continually in our bosoms, and be enabled to accomplish all we have been sent to do, with honor to His cause and to ourselves, that when our mission shall be finished, we may return home as "workmen that needeth not to be ashamed of our work."

We are daily expecting a company of saints to arrive from Australia, on the bark Julia Ann, under the presidency of J. S. Eldredge. The Julia Ann left Melbourne about the latter part of August.

The Indians in Oregon and Washington Territories have commenced war upon the whites in that region. Several severe battles have been fought, and in several instances the Indians have massacred both men, women, and children by wholesale.

Brs. Cannon and Wilkie are well and desire to be remembered to you.

**OBTAINING REVENGE.**—Mr. Snarl resides in Forsythe street—Mr. Snarl is an old bachelor, with an Irish girl for a housekeeper. Snarl lives in good style, but has some queer notions. He dislikes dogs above all things, organ-grinders and beggars not excepted.

Snarl's next door neighbor is Harry Sampson. Now, Harry is the opposite of old Mr. Snarl. He sets a very high value on a dog, and thinks there is only one article equal to a Newfoundland, and that's a woman. Harry has several specimens of the canine race. The other evening they got up a howling match because the moon became eclipsed. They commenced about 10 o'clock and kept up till the sun got an inch and a half above Williamsburg.

This so annoyed Mr. Snarl, that he had Henry "jerked up for a nuisance," and fined ten dollars. Harry paid the money, but resolved on revenge. The next morning the following advertisement appeared in the Herald.

"Wanted.—At Forsyth street, two bull dogs, and four spaniel pups. For full-blooded dogs the highest price will be paid. Call between 4 and 6, p. m. JAMES SNARL."

We need not say that the advertisement was inserted by Harry. His reason for making the calls between 4 and 6 p.m. was because Mr. Snarl was always out at that hour, taking an airing around the Battery.

At the hour specified, dogs and pups might have been seen going up the Bowery to Grand, and out Grand to Forsyth, to the mansion occupied by Mr. Snarl.

The first person that pulled the door bell was a butcher boy from Centre Market, with a pair of bull dogs that would make mince meat of a tiger. Maggie answered the bell, when the following colloquy took place:

"Does Mr. Snarl live here?"

"He does. Why do you ask?"

"I have got some dogs for him."

"Dogs for Mr. Snarl! Mother of Moses! did you ever! You've mistook the door."

"Devil a bit; read that."

Here Sykesy took out the Morning Herald and showed Maggie the advertisement. Maggie was thunderstruck; there was no denying the advertisement. She accordingly told Sykesy to go into the back yard with the dogs and await the return of Mr. Snarl. Sykesy did so.

In about two minutes Maggie was again summoned to the door bell.

"Mr. Snarl. I've got them dogs he wanted."

"You have? well, then, go into the back yard with the other blackguard."

No. 2 followed No. 1; No. 2 was soon followed by No. 3, who was succeeded by lots 4, 5, and 6. By half-past five the back yard contained twenty-one bull dogs and fourteen spaniels. The former got up a misunderstanding, and by the time Mr. Snarl arrived, seven spaniels had been placed hors du combat, while a brindle dog from Fulton Market was going through his third fight with a "yellow terrier" from Mott street.

Mr. Snarl reached home a few moments before six. Maggie opened the door, and burst out as follows:

"For the love of the blessed Virgin, go back and stop them. They are eating each other up, and if not choked off will devour the owners. Since the days of Crummel I have not seen such a hullabaloo entirely."

Snarl "went back"—Snarl looked into the yard and would have sworn, but he could not find oaths sufficiently powerful to do justice to his feelings. When we left, Mr. Snarl was emptying the "back yard" with an axe helve. The next morning Harry Sampson complained of him for having a "dog fight on his premises." Snarl was fined twenty-five dollars—fifteen dollars for an "old hypocrite." It is unnecessary for us to say that Harry Sampson slept better far that night than any night since the war with Mexico.—[N. Y. Dutchman.]