

banked channel to its outlet into Snake river some three miles below the mouth of the Portneuf. A few small willows, birch, and alder fringe the Bannack.

From the mouth of Bannack valley the road enters upon the southern border of Shanghi Plain, and keeping a general course a few degrees east of North intersects the emigrant road from the States to Oregon some six miles S by E from Fort Hall, and follows that road across the bridges over the Portneuf and Ross Creek, when it leaves the old road to the right and strikes Snake river from one fourth to one half a mile below the mouth of Blackfoot Fork, and 193.3 miles from G. S. L. City. The Portneuf issues from the hills a few miles above the bridge, which is some six miles S. E. of Fort Hall, and at the bridge runs with a rapid current five feet deep by forty feet wide, being swollen by the melting of the snow. The narrow strip of bottom land upon this stream is rendered nearly useless by alkaline patches, sloughs, and the numerous spring runs that burst forth along the base of the upland banks. There is a narrow margin of good land along Ross Creek, and the first low hills east of the road are well clothed with grass, but timber would have to be obtained from the rugged mountains some twenty or more miles further east.

Reached Snake River by noon of May 1, when a wharf was built on the left bank and the boats at once prepared for ferrying, and by 10 p.m. the company and their vehicles were all safely crossed over, at an average of nine minutes to a wagon, including a rest of about half an hour. The animals were all safely swam on the morning of the 2d. This River, though very low for the time of year, is at the ferry about 130 yards wide and 8 feet deep in the center of the channel with a strong current, has but little bottom land so far as we traveled upon its bank above the ferry, a distance of 56.5 miles in a north-easterly direction, is plentifully supplied with islands, has the customary willow fringe with a few small, scattering cottonwoods, a few currant bushes just blossoming, still fewer dwarf cedar, and is crossed by several belts of black volcanic rock.

Among the pebbles and boulders thickly strown on the banks of Snake River, sandstones and lime-stones of various qualities are the characteristic kinds, interspersed with numerous specimens of granite and a few of porphyry.

The ford on Snake River is 13.5 miles above the ferry, at a point where three islands divide the river into four channels, but the water, though low for the season, was too high for crossing with wagons, as was also the Blackfoot Fork.

Should travel ever warrant the alteration, the ferrying point should be near the ford and a bridge be made across Blackfoot, thus shortening and otherwise bettering the route.

Meeting was held in the forenoon of Sunday, May 3, during which Elders L. Snow, F. D. Richards and O. Hyde and Prests. B. Young and H. C. Kimball made instructive and appropriate remarks upon union, conduct in traveling, &c.

The general course from leaving Snake River to where the road strikes Spring Creek is W by S for 43.2 miles, crossing a small sluggish stream called Kamas and passing by a small pond named Muddy Lake, into which the Kamas empties.

The circuitous route from near Fort Hall to Spring Creek is caused by the want of grass and water in the region of the Three Buttes, there being no other apparent hindrance to traveling across that portion of Shanghi Plain, except breaking a track through the sage which almost every where densely clothes it.

Spring Creek, where the road strikes it, was some 10 feet wide by 1 1/2 deep, with a gravelly bed and rapid current; is fringed with small willows, birch, and alders interspersed with a few small cottonwoods, and either sinks or forms a pond a few miles below. The valley here opens into Shanghi Plain, has an average width of some 5 miles, a general course N 30 W, is rather poorly grassed and is bounded on the East by a long, lime-stone spur range from the Rocky Mountains and on the West by the high, rugged, East flanking range of the Salmon River Mountains.

The ascent to summit of Spring Creek Pass, a distance of 37 miles and 330 miles from G. S. L. City, is very smooth and gradual, as is also the descent, with the exception of a few smooth ascents and descents in the pass, caused by table land cross ranges connecting the the Rocky and Salmon River Mountains.

From this pass the course is north-westerly

down the right hand fork of Salmon river, from near the source of its headwaters in the Rocky Mountains, to Fort Limhi, a distance of 49 miles, and 379 miles from G. S. L. City. A few miles N.E. from the mouth of Little Muddy, a small affluent to the right bank of Deer creek which is the first branch of Salmon river intersected by the road, is a narrow gorge in the Rocky Mountains (which here are not very lofty and terminate abruptly on the bench land) through which it is said to be only some three or four miles from the waters of Salmon to the waters of Missouri river. The right hand fork of Salmon river, from its source in the Rocky and Salmon River mountains to its junction with the left hand fork, some 20 miles below Limhi, has but little bottom land and no valley, and may be said to run in merely an open canyon. It has the usual willow, birch, and alder fringe, until within a few miles above Limhi, from which point small cottonwoods thickly cover the narrow bottoms. The left hand fork of Salmon river rises in Kamas valley in the Salmon River mountains at an estimated distance of 120 miles west of Limhi, and pursuing a north-easterly course joins the right hand fork and both run in a still narrower canyon for some 20 miles when the river enters the mountains. The left fork of Salmon river is stated to be nearly twice the size of the right, which at Fort Limhi was some 25 yards wide and two feet deep, with a rapid current and gravelly bed.

The company reached Fort Limhi at 6 p.m. of Friday, May 8. This fort is a neat stockade inclosing a space 16 rods square, and has a large and securely fenced yard for animals, and a small grist mill not yet finished, though sufficiently so to be used. It is located on the bench land a short distance from the right bank of Salmon river, and has two good sized fields mostly plowed and sown, in which the crops look promising, considering the coolness and consequent lateness of the season. The big and red sided salmon are said to be very plenty here in their season, for which we were about a month too soon; but a few red sided salmon were purchased from the Indians. They are a fine flavored fish, and average about two and a half feet in length. A few Bannack Indians had pitched their lodges adjacent to the fort, among whom Governor Young distributed many presents of blankets, &c., on the 11th of May, which were very gladly received.

During the stay of four days and a half at Fort Limhi the weather was generally cool and cloudy, affording but little opportunity for observations for latitude and longitude, though two for latitude and one for time were obtained. The positions of the clouds precluded so good an observation for time as could have been wished, and other duties have hitherto prevented a discussion for the results, which have to be omitted till a future date.

Sunday, May 10, a meeting was held in the fort, and Prest. B. Young, Elders O. Hyde, F. D. Richards and L. Snow, Prests. H. C. Kimball and D. H. Welis, Patriarch and President John Young, and President Thomas S. Smith severally addressed the congregation, and gave some excellent instructions. In the afternoon Snack, the head chief of this tribe of the Bannacks, and several other Indians came into the fort and had a smoke and a long and very friendly talk in which Arrapeen, head chief of the Utahs, and who accompanied the expedition, participated.

Sandstone of an excellent quality for grindstones and a very superior chalk are found a few miles below the fort, and coal is reported about 25 miles below, but the beds have not been examined.

There is a very good pass through the Rocky Mountains east of Fort Limhi, through which it is said to be only some 10 to 15 miles from the fort to Horse Prairie and the waters of the Missouri river.

Left Fort Limhi at noon of Wednesday, May 13, and arrived in G. S. L. City at 6.30 p.m. of May 26, having had a very pleasant trip out and back, and been absent 33 days.

The weather was very pleasant for traveling, except the evening, night, and day of May 7-8, during which it snowed quite rapidly at times, but soon melted; the evening, night, and morning of May 14-15 which were rendered very disagreeable by a high, cold north wind causing the coldest weather any of the company had ever experienced at like date, and forming ice more than half an inch in buckets, and finishing up with a snow squall in Spring creek pass from 11 a.m. until noon of the 15th; and a heavy rain on Snake river from 7 a.m. of May 18 to 11.30 a.m. of the 19th, which thoroughly soaked the very dry soil to

the depth of several inches, and made the road quite muddy until evening.

At Bear river, returning, Governor Young expressed his unalloyed gratification with the peace, good order, harmony and alacrity invariably displayed by each member of the company and welcomed them to the free use of two boats which he had built and transported to Snake river and back expressly for their use, a distance of 193 miles, also to the ferriage at Bear river without charge, which was quite a sum at the legal rates of toll for so large a company. A united and most heartfelt vote of thanks was returned to our President for his fatherly care and kindness, for his prudent mode of regulating the travel, noon halts, and camps, and for his most excellent example, counsels, and instruction during the journey.

In the different settlements where the company halted they were very hospitably received and entertained, and at Brigham city, on their return, the whole company were seated at tables tastefully arranged and sumptuously furnished in the large basement room of the public hall, the upper rooms being not yet finished.

The road track is generally very good (being smooth and level for a mountainous country) with the exception of a few boggy places and bench land hills on Salmon river, the volcanic rock belts and sandy stretches on Shanghi plain, and the northern slope of the rim of the Basin.

With regard to the extensive region of country passed through beyond the Malad valley, suffice it to say that so far as was observed on the immediate line of travel, or could be seen to the right and left of the route and beyond Limhi, the whole of that extensive region is of but little worth save to answer the purpose of connecting territory which might otherwise be separated by a great gulf.

In this brief sketch of the journey and country but little allusion has been made to courses and distances, they being given in the accompanying table. The distances include the turnings to and from noon halts and camps.

Courses and Distances from Great Salt Lake City to Fort Limhi on Salmon River.

LOCALITIES.	COURSES.	DIST. ANCES.	FROM G.S. L. CITY.
Farmington		15.913	15.913
Ogden City		20.801	36.714
Box Elder		22.019	58.763
Bear River Ferry		11.773	70.536
Bear River Ford		9.095	79.631
1st Spring Creek		11.400	91.031
Barnard's Fort		2.585	93.616
Utah and Oregon line		2.390	96.006
Henderson Creek		5.558	101.594
Willow Spring		4.270	105.864
Deep Creek	N. 20 W.	4.298	110.162
Muddy Creek		3.040	113.202
Lower Creek		7.484	120.686
1st Crossing Malad		1.401	122.087
Malad Fork		4.376	126.463
Head of Malad		1.135	127.598
Summit of Basin		5.820	133.418
Bannack Creek		3.772	137.190
1st Crossing of Bannack		1.989	139.179
Camp on Bannack		7.992	147.171
Crossing of Bannack	N. 10 W.	8.127	155.298
Right Fork of Bannack		9.564	164.862
Bannack Bench		3.394	168.256
Junction with Oregon & California Road		4.277	172.533
Portneuf River	N. 101-2 W	4.624	177.157
Ross' Branch		7.750	184.907
Snow River Ferry		8.400	193.307
Snow River Ford		13.474	206.781
Snow River	N. 271-2 E	10.461	217.242
Cedar Point		7.292	224.474
Snow River	N. 14 E.	16.630	241.104
Leave Snow River		8.723	249.827
Kamas Creek	N. 46 W.	15.082	264.909
Muddy Lake	S. 83 1-2 W	5.376	270.285
Summit Point		4.227	274.512
Spring Creek	N. 73 1-2 W	18.511	293.023
Camp on Spring Creek		9.525	302.548
1st Crossing of Spring Cr.		4.663	307.211
2nd do.	N. 30 W.	2.076	309.287
3rd do.		3.868	313.155
Bear Creek		11.765	324.920
Summit of Divide		5.216	330.136
Deer Creek, 1st Crossing	N. 34 W.	5.668	335.804
2d Crossing Deer Creek		6.656	342.460
1st Fork Salmon River		7.121	349.581
2d do	N. 43 1-2 W	0.341	349.922
Camp on Salmon River		5.951	355.873
Summit of Mountain Spr.		14.227	370.100
2d Creek Crossing	N. 12 W.	6.764	376.864
Fort Limhi		2.076	378.940

Compass courses and odometer readings and calculations by Territorial Surveyor General Jesse W. Fox. Two brass odometers were used, and it is highly creditable to the correctness of the instruments and the care and accuracy of Mr. Fox, that they differed only about one half a mile in the whole 379 miles, which is easily accounted for in the difference of driving, noon halting and camping with two vehicles, over so long a distance in even the same company.—[Ed. News.]

ELDER AMASA LYMAN arrived on the 3d inst. from San Bernardino; he came passenger with the last California mail.

News by the last mails, aside from the selected articles, is unimportant. There was still a prospect of war between England and China, with a view to break through the exclusiveness indulged in by the celestials and to choke trade and commerce with the outside barbarians down their throats regardless of

their tastes, though there was a rumor that the Chinese were anxious for the restoration of peaceful intercourse on a more extended scale.

England and Persia have ceased their hostilities.

Fire in Baltimore, Md., April 14, destroyed the lives of several persons and property valued at \$500,000. There have been several other disastrous fires in different parts of the States, and serious floods and railroad accidents since our last regular dates, but an interruption of nearly six months and bushels of old papers mixed up with those more seasonable so break the thread of current events that they must needs be of great moment, or be passed by as out of date in this fast age.

It is expected that the sub-marine telegraph wire will be laid across the Atlantic from the west coast of Ireland to Newfoundland by the 1st of July.

A CONFERENCE was held in San Francisco on the 6th of April, Elder George Q. Cannon, president, and Elder Charles W. Wandell, clerk, at which the general and local church authorities were unanimously sustained, and both speakers and hearers highly edified, instructed and encouraged. There were present 3 High Priests, 10 Seventies, 1 Priest and 1 Teacher, who represented the Conferences, Branches, and general field in Northern California to be in a condition highly incentive to increased diligence and efforts to spread the truth in that benighted land.

Trip to the Fishery on Jordan.

We left this city on Friday p.m., 22d inst.; had a pleasant ride to Canyon creek and tarried for the night at br. Feramor Little's.

On the morning of the 23d, visited a portion of the surrounding country and were pleased with the spirit of enterprise and improvement everywhere manifest. The parched benches, which, to one unacquainted with what has been done in these mountains, would be at once forbidding as regards all farming purposes, are becoming fruitful fields under the hands of the industrious cultivator. There seems to be no obstacle, however great, which the indomitable perseverance of the people does not surmount. And the question naturally suggests itself, that if a people can make farms, build mills and good houses where the soil is apparently barren, where iron is scarce and high priced, where the timber is on high mountains and in canyons naturally almost inaccessible, what would not such a people accomplish in a fertile country, having the natural advantages afford by many portions of the United States? Excuse digression, but the reflection was irresistible.

Of the amount of labor necessary to complete the Cottonwood Canal, we had no conception before. I was informed by br. Charles Decker that there was a cut to be made on the north side of Canyon creek some 53 feet deep and of considerable length, which in his opinion could not be finished within two years with all the force that could be employed upon it. This cut, it was hoped, could be avoided by carrying the canal along the side of the bank, but that project is deemed inadequate.

Snugly stowed in our conveyance this evening at 6 p.m., we resumed our journey and arrived at the Hot Springs about nine o'clock, finding very comfortable quarters with cousin Evan M. Greene.

24th.—Visited br. Robert Wimmer's fishery on Jordan river, near the outlet of Utah lake. By the courtesy of br. Wimmer we were conducted to the point fixed upon by President Young from whence the water of Jordan river is to be taken for the West Jordan canal. The scenery at this point is very romantic. The bluffs are about 150 feet high, perpendicular. Several brethren have contracted to complete portions of this canal and made a beginning, but they got tired soon or were called to something more important, as the whole work is now at a standstill. Br. Wimmer said that President Young had told him to stick to it till it was done, and he was determined to do so.

Br. Wimmer's fishery deserves notice. It will be necessary, we were told, to entirely change the channel of the river near the contemplated junction with the canal; and about one half of the water has been turfed into the new channel. Across this channel br. Wimmer has made a dam; immediately below the dam he has constructed a platform of lath-work, so formed that every living thing of any considerable size that runs over the dam is effectually secured. He has caught upwards of 500lbs of fish here in a day; but the average is about 1500 to 2000lbs per week. It is cheaper to buy fish here at 6 cts. per lb than to spend time fishing. He has a claim of about 200 acres on the bottom near the fishery, where he has sown wheat and various kinds of garden seeds. He says that he raised there last year as fine melons, &c., as he ever saw.

[Does br. Wimmer manufacture oil from the fish heads?—Ed.]

An Indian squaw was left there by her band, according to their custom, to die. Br. Wimmer took her to his house, washed her and administered to her, peradventure she might recover; but after lingering a few days she died and was buried on the hill side.

Having ascending the steep and tedious declivity to the dug-way we returned, pleased and profited by our visit.

The incidents of our homeward journey are omitted; suffice it to say that we returned with revived health and spirits. PAULOS.