

In an other column is published an extract of a letter from Elder Dowdle, dated Nov. 28, giving a brief account of the mission, which seems to be in a prosperous condition. He had not then heard of the arrival of the missionaries at Melbourne two days previous.

News by California Mail.

By the California Mail we received files of the Sacramento Union to the 14th and of the Western Standard to the 20th of March, but from some cause only a few of our other exchanges came to hand. As usual there is not much news of interest to the people of Utah from the land of gold and crime.

In looking through the columns of the Union the notice of the commission or punishment of one crime after another met our eye, without any thing else to relieve our vision, excepting now and then a notice of some rich lead being struck or big lump of the precious metal found, or of some calamity caused by flood, fire or some other agents of destruction of which there are many in these days, till we saw it announced that there were only thirteen persons in the jail of Tuolumne county for the crime of murder, from which we inferred that the people were reforming, tho' that may be a small or sparsely settled county, in which case it would not be a good criterion by which to judge the whole State.

In the Legislature the impeachment, by the Senate, of Dr. Henry Bates, ex-Treasurer, during whose administration the Treasury is estimated to have lost the sum of \$246,000 and of Geo. W. Whitman, controller of the State, had been the principal business on hand from the 5th of March to latest dates. The Sacramento Age says that it is rumored that the Governor may also be impeached, not for stealing money from the Treasury, but for not counting what there was left, and thinks he ought to be, and then the people should assemble with stout sticks and drive the Legislature into the streets and beyond the limits of the city, and thus make a clean sweep of the whole concern. There was some prospect of the Legislature adjourning some time as it had been setting over two months and the members would soon be receiving constitutionally but \$5 per day.

The latest dates from Washington are to the 18th of February. Congress had passed an Act providing for the compulsory pre-payment of postage on all transient printed matter, which was approved on the 2d of January. An appropriation of \$550,000 is said to have been made for the construction of a wagon road from Fort Kearney via the South Pass and through Great Salt Lake Valley to the eastern boundary of California near Honey Lake, and for the construction of a like road from El Paso on the Rio Grande to Fort Yuma at the mouth of the Gila, and from Fort Defiance in New Mexico to the Colorado near the mouth of the Mohave.

A Bill for the establishment of a Mail Route and carrying a semi-weekly letter mail, from the Mississippi river to San Francisco, had been under discussion and our Delegate, the Hon. J. M. Bernhisel, entertained hopes of its becoming a law. The provisions of the Bill are that the Post Master General be instructed to contract with certain persons named therein, and their associates and assigns, for carrying the entire letter mails semi-weekly from some point on the Mississippi that may be selected by the contracting parties, to San Francisco and back, for the term of eight years, at the rate of \$650,000 per annum, payable quarterly in advance for the first year, and at the expiration of the quarter thereafter; the mails to be carried in wagons or coaches fitted up for passengers, and taken through in twenty three days during the first year and after that in twenty. It also gives to the contractors one section of land for every ten miles of the entire line of road and the right of way of one hundred and twenty feet wide through the Territories, with the exclusive right to establish ferries and build bridges on said road, and inhibits all other persons from establishing ferries or erecting toll bridges within ten miles of it.

A Bill appropriating \$25,000 for the completion of the capitol at Fillmore to be expended under the direction of the Governor was reported in the House of Representatives by Mr. Grow from the Committee on Territories on the 20th of January, but up to latest dates, we find no appropriation whatever made for Utah.

The "Corruption Committee" had reported recommending the expulsion from the House of Representatives Messrs. Gilbert, Edwards and Mattison, members from the Empire State,

and Mr. Welch from Conn., and from the floor of the House Mr. Simonton the Reporter for the New York Daily Times.

FROM SAN BERNARDINO.—By letter from a gentleman in San Bernardino to a friend in this city, dated on the 2d ult., which has been shown us, we learn that the season there is very dry and the grass dried up, the whole country looking as if it had been fired, and business dull.

Elders Lyman and Rich were expected to start soon after the mail which left on the 7th, and may be looked for here in a few weeks.

There seems to be a little uneasiness and some hostility manifested on the part of some of the apostates in and about that place, and hand-carts spoken of as likely to be in requisition. How is it, and what have the prophets said concerning the matter?

THE WESTERN STANDARD, under the able conduct of Elder George Q. Cannon is doing good service, and has been pitching into the authors of some of the slanderous and villainous communications that have been published in the San Francisco Herald and other California papers concerning "outrages" of Gov. Young and the people of Utah, and among others gives the notorious Judge Drummond special fits. We have seen the communication alluded to, purporting to have been written in this city on the 7th of January, signed Amicus Curia, and have no doubt the Standard is right in the conclusion that it emanated from the pen of the United States District Judge, who instead of residing in the District assigned him in Utah has been for nearly a year residing in California. It was evidently not written here unless the writer was young and inexperienced in the science of misrepresentation and lying, and we are astonished that "W. W. Drummond" with the facilities he has had of improving in his trade has not made greater proficiency. Poor fellow if he is not careful he will use himself up sooner and more effectually than his famous predecessors.

CITY ITEMS.—During the past week, every thing has moved on smoothly. No breach of the peace has been committed within our knowledge, no murder, no robbery, no theft, and but one fire, and that not very destructive, only consuming a small cooper-shop belonging to Mr. G. P. Burnett on Saturday night the 3d inst., loss inconsiderable. How unlike the cities of the Gentiles in other parts of the United States.

The streets have been filled with wagons and teams going and coming from the country with wood, lumber, coal and other marketable commodities most of the time, and all kinds of business have been carried on with the usual diligence and perseverance characteristic of the people.

The workmen are progressing rapidly with the plastering of the wall around the Temple Block, and we intend to take a ramble soon inside to see what so many men are doing there, as there is a host of them seen leaving there every evening, and the noise during the day in that direction indicates that many of them are hewing stone, and besides there is a large quantity of rock hauled there every day from the quarry which makes us think that we are not mistaken.

The weather yet cool and dry with no signs of rain.

UTAH AS IT IS.—The Louisville Journal of Feb. 4, speaking of the rejection of the Territory of "Arizona," by Congress, says,

"The same committee are also prepared to report against the separation of the territory of Carson Valley from the jurisdiction of Utah. The reasons assigned are that this arrangement would make California too unwieldy, and that relief can be afforded to the memorialists by the proper enforcement of laws contemplated to be enacted against polygamy."

All right. Hush my dear, lie still and slumber, &c.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AUSTRALIA

[Extracts of a letter from Elder A. P. Dowdle, dated Sydney, November 28, 1856.]

EDITOR OF THE DESERET NEWS:—

Dear Sir: I thought perhaps a word from Australia would be interesting to you, tho' before this you will have heard from this mission by President Farnham.

Since Mr. Farnham left I have visited Melbourne and country, where I remained eight weeks and found many persons anxious to learn the way of salvation; baptized four and left others inquiring after the truth.

I returned to Sydney on October 2d where I have since remained. At our last quarterly conference held in this place on the first Sunday

in October we had a joyful time, and since the departure of President Farnham our efforts in spreading the truth have been attended with prosperity. Several persons have been baptized and the Saints are rejoicing in the work.—The prospects in Sydney and throughout the Australian colonies are good; tho' many of the hiring priests have been and are still trying to put Mormonism down, but in spite of all their cunning we occasionally catch some of their flocks.

On the 26th of October, Elder Kelting and wife, Elders Chaffin and Potter arrived in this port, all in good health, in 66 days from San Francisco. The remaining twelve of the mission have not yet been heard from.

I have lately received advices from the Elders on the various missions in this colony.—They all speak of prosperity; the work is progressing and the Lord is blessing their labors daily. I have received two calls recently from persons at a distance in the country to send Elders to preach to them. I sent some tracts three hundred miles in the country, which have had a good effect and the consequence is that they want the Elders to preach to them that they may know more of the gospel and the plan of salvation. Taking into consideration all the circumstances, I feel safe in saying that the prospects are good and favorable for much good yet to be done in this country.

The people of Sydney think more about 'Mormonism' as they call it, than they have for some time previous. Our meetings of late are well attended and the Elders have great liberty of speech and are much blessed in preaching to the people.

We occasionally have some opposition, but that gives fresh vigor and strength to all; the more opposition the closer the Saints stand up to the work. The clergy thunder their anathemas against the people if they go to listen to 'deluders,' which they call all that preach the gospel and contend for the truth as it has been revealed. I suppose their master has told them that their craft was in danger and they had best begin in time before their kingdom was rent from them.

It seems to me, when I think and look back, that I have been from home almost a lifetime, but I still feel determined to go ahead and wait the providence of my Father in heaven relative to myself in all things; I am engaged in his work and as long as he inspires my heart with the same feelings and determination as I have at the present, I am determined to push on and bring myself under subjection to the law that he has revealed for my salvation; and if I can do good by stopping here I am willing to do it without a murmur. I am resigned to the will of God and the order of the Priesthood over me.

[From Plough, Loom and Anvil.]

Exercise, Work, Health.

A WORD TO FARMERS' GIRLS.—In some recent words of encouragement to farmers' boys—boys, how we love them, and why shouldn't we, since half the hopes of the country rest in them, and we have a prodigiously long row of our own—we intimated that we might thereaf'er find space to say something for the girls, on whom rests the other half of our hopes, more especially for farmers' daughters. We can now only fulfill that promise by renewing it, as we have sometimes been obliged to pay old notes by giving new ones, and expect to be again, unless our readers are pretty prompt with us; but still we have a few present words for the country girls, and if there should be any future words they will find them.

With regard to the boys, all would agree that they should grow up healthy, strong, robust, broad-shouldered, deep-chested, inhaling at least a quart of heaven's elixir at every breath, and that any education which does not produce this result is miserably defective. All would agree that, in addition to their school education, which at best is little more than a preparation of the mind to acquire knowledge, boys should read, investigate, treasure up useful information, become intellectual—should be able to work, willing to work, never for a moment giving in to the ridiculous notion that labor is disagreeable or dishonorable, but yet intelligent enough to be able to choose their own employment, and not be restricted to a single kind of labor, as not knowing enough to do anything else.

All would agree that boys should grow up to reverence their Maker, to respect their superiors, to conciliate inferiors, to live and let live, take care of No. 1, and get to be large-hearted. With a body strong enough to labor at anything, a mind adequate to direct labor advantageously, and a heart to use both for the best purposes, what could not a boy do when he has grown a man?—He could take care of himself more if necessary. Certainly he could.

But we have not yet learned why the girls do not need very much the same things—good health, strong minds, and kind hearts. If the city misses and their mammas will have it, that narrow shoulders, shallow chests, and crooked forms, artificially concealed, are better; if a thimble full of air is enough for them to inhale at once; if common prudence is vulgarity in their estimation, what then?

Why we have lived long enough to know that it would be utterly in vain for us to battle away at their fashionable follies. But we have a good deal of faith in the country girls; we do not believe their mothers will be against us; and we tell them, with some sort of expectation that our counsels will be heeded, to run the pastures when they get out of school; to jump the fences, and laugh loud enough not to disturb the neighboring villages; to knock off brother Sammy's or cousin Billy's cap so good naturedly as to make him laugh loud enough to stretch his very ribs; to pick the delicious berries, and disappoint father and mother with a treat that for tea that they did not expect; to do all sorts of innocent things that make girls strong and active.

It does a young lady no harm to be strong;—she need not use her strength to flog her brother or her future husband, but it is well enough to have it. What an idea is this, so common among us, that a woman, in order to be engaging or interesting, must be a frail, weakly thing! Ideas are potent, and that false idea is doing more in our country to deteriorate the race, than a hundred wise men can say to counteract its influence. To farmers' daughters, we say, scout such an idea.—Put it away as you would poison.

What, must everybody, and everything else—your father, your brother, the very animals on the farm, be valued for being a sickly, puny, half-developed being? It is absurd; and again we say, run, jump, tumble down if you can't help it, and then get up again; ride horsesback, on a good side-saddle if you have it, but ride at all events, learn to manage a horse, and if you should learn how to saddle and harness one, no harm would be done; above all things, help your mothers about their work, and do it so cheerfully, that every turn you take will do you good.

Nothing is better than house work to develop and mature the female from physically, and remember that whatever may be your lot in life, you will never be fit to have the charge of a house, unless you know what is to be done in it and how to do it. Health, strength, agility, is just as necessary for your brother; and the way to get them is much the same for you as for him—play, frolic, out-door exercise, riding horseback, suitable work, anything that brings all your muscles into use, and makes you breathe unrestrainedly a great deal of pure air.

Knowledge too is as necessary for your sex as for ours. In addition to your school education, read. Do not read too long at once. Read sitting erect. We do not want you to grow crooked.—To suffer yourself to grow crooked is to lay the foundation for ill-health as well as ill-looks. Do not read in a light that makes your eyes to become prematurely dim. If you read trash, we are sorry, because it takes up your time for reading something useful.

Read such works as you would like a younger brother to read, whom you hope will become a sensible, good man. What a ridiculous idea, that a woman should be pretty, but needs not to know much. We can see no reason in the world why she should not be strong in health and in mind.—Her education should indeed have reference to beauty, because this is in itself a boom, and more especially because the very means which promote it, tend to higher ends—health, strength, usefulness, happiness, longevity.

The romping, riding, running, reading, thinking, trying to be helpful and useful, which we have commended, all tend to give you beauty—not a mere fictitious beauty, which falls to few and may perish in an hour—but the beauty of health, of intelligence, of ability to discharge all of woman's duties.

To say that women should be as reverent as man, as conciliating, as kind-hearted, and as large-hearted, would sound strangely. In all these things and in whatever is polite, refined, tasteful more is generally demanded of her, though we think wrongfully. In religious sensibility and moral goodness, in benevolence and refinement, we are not to demand that the daughters of our country, should be better than we of the other sex ought to be, but we may ask them to set their standard for becoming much better than we are. N.

GOLDEN RULES OF LIFE.—All the air and the exercise in the universe, and the most liberal table, are but poorly sufficient to maintain human stamina if we neglect other operatives—namely, the obedience to the laws of abstinence, and those of ordinary gratification. We arise with a headache, and set about puzzling ourselves to know the cause. We then recollect that we had a hard day's fag, or that we feasted over-bountifully, or that we stayed up very late; at all events, we incline to find out the fault, and then we call ourselves fools for falling into it. Now, this is an occurrence happening almost every day, and these are the points which run away with the best points of our life before we find out what is for good or evil.

Let any single individual review his past life: how instantaneously the blue will cover his cheek when he thinks of the errors he has unknowingly committed, because it never occurred to him that they were errors until the effects followed that betrayed the cause. All our sickness and ailments and a brief life mainly depend upon ourselves.—There are thousands who practice errors day after day, and whose pervading thought is, that everything which is agreeable and pleasant cannot be hurtful. The slothful man loves his bed—the toper his drink, because it throws him into an exhilarative and exquisite mood—the gourmand makes his stomach his god—and the sensualist thinks his delights imperishable. So we go on, and at last we stumble and break down. We then begin to reflect, and the truth stares us in the face, how much we are to blame.—[Home Journal.]

APPLE TREES BY THE ROADSIDE.—In Germany it is common to line the highways with choice varieties of the apple. The owner marks alternate trees by tying to them a red string, which in that country means, "If you will leave this fruit you may have the rest;" and we have been told, though we cannot vouch for the truth of it, that the public generally keep the contract faithfully. Would it be so with us?—We fear not.

But have we not agriculturists who would set a few Golden sweets, Summer Pippins, and some fall and winter varieties along the highway that skirts their land? They might not profit much by it.—Their children might not. But many a poor child, whose parents own no soil, might have delicious fruit without stealing it; in any a wayfarer might regale himself on it; and the owner would have the satisfaction of knowing that, in so far at least, he had been a benefactor.—[Plough, Loom and Anvil.]