

## THE WAR.

[From the Special Correspondence of the London Times.]

## DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE OF KINBURN.

SUNDAY, Oct. 14.—The fleet weighed and stood along shore, this morning. The whole coast was in a ferment of alarm. There was beautiful weather, and we could, at our leisure, admire the immense riches of the country, the numerous clean-looking snug villages, the immense flocks and herds, and well-filled farm yards, which met the eye along the coast. The fleet anchored at 3 o'clock, three miles west of Kinburn Fort. It is understood that the plan of attack is materially changed.

## LANDING OF TROOPS.

MONDAY, Oct. 15.—Last night the Valorous, Capt. Buckle, with Rear-Admiral Sir H. Stewart on board, and several French and English, forced the passage between Oczakow and Kinburn Spit, and got into Kherson or Dnieper Bay. I could only see five gun-boats, three French and two English, this morning, but I was assured the Valorous was in also.

The troops were landed without the smallest opposition, or even the appearance of an enemy, about four miles below the fort, in the order already indicated, the 17th regiment being the first to land, and the French being, for a wonder, behind us. The mortar and gun-boats bombarded the forts for three hours, but did not produce any apparent impression. The weather was fine, and the troops set to work entrenching themselves on the sandy spit; only a few Cossacks were visible towards Kherson. The wind rose and sent a surf on the beach towards evening, and suspended operations.

## FALL OF KINBURN—SURRENDER OF THE GARRISON.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, 5 o'clock p. m.—Kinburn has fallen, after a short but most desperate defence on the part of its Governor, and Saranovitch will, no doubt, be esteemed, by all true Muscovites, as a worthy successor and rival of Rostophchin. The resistance of the fort was hopeless. Unless the Governor had excellent grounds for believing that relief was at hand, he had no justification for incurring the odium of causing so much bloodshed in the face of an overwhelming force by land and sea, which completely shut him in on every side. I have just seen the garrison march out with some of the honors of war—their church plate, pictures, and religious relics, the officers with their swords, the men with their belts and provisions. But it is forbidden to enter the precincts of the shattered fortress, which is still covered with a canopy of black smoke, as the Governor and a few desperate men are watching till the troops come in to fire the mine and involve all in a common ruin.

## HEROIC OBSTINACY OF THE GOVERNOR.

He has surrendered, but he has been abandoned by his garrison, who did not desire the honors of such a martyrdom as a few hours further resistance would certainly have insured. A gloomy and terrible picture. This fanatic old warrior, surrounded by dead, dying, and wounded, waiting in his lair in darkness barely dispelled by the lurid light of the burning fortress till his enemy comes near, that he may destroy and be avenged! Heavy as the fire had been from time to time during the bombardment of Sebastopol, and the great throes of the struggle which began there just one twelve month ago, it was never anything like that opened by the allied fleets in force, intensify, din, or grandeur: it is now impossible for me to anticipate a description of the magnificent and tremendous spectacle, and I shall only be able to state very briefly the principle events of the day.

## PARTICULARS OF THE BOMBARDMENT AND REDUCTION OF THE FORT.

Early this morning the Russians perceived that the French had crept up, during the night, to the ruined village, and were busily engaged in making their first parallel, under cover of the houses, at about 700 or 650 yards from the place, whereupon they opened a brisk fire upon them from the guns en barbette on the eastern curtain, and were answered by two French field-pieces from the screen of a broken wall. It was a dull gray dawn, and a wind off the shore, and the sea was quite calm. The fleet was perfectly still, but the mortar vessels, floating batteries, and gun boats, were getting under steam, and, ere 9 o'clock, they were seen leaving the rest of the armada and taking up their position on the south side of the fort; the three floating batteries being close in with the casemates, and the mortar vessels, the gun boats being further away and more to the eastward, so as to attack the angle of the fort, and fight the guns which were on the curtains en barbette. The floating batteries opened with a magnificent crash at 9:30 a. m. and one in particular distinguished itself throughout for the regularity, precision, and weight of its fire during the day. The enemy replied with alacrity, and the batteries must have been put to a severe test, for the water was splashed by shot all over them. At 10:10 the bombs opened fire; at 11:10 a fire broke out in the long barrack, and speedily spread from end to end of the fort, driving the artillerymen from their guns, while small explosions of supply ammunition took place inside.

At 11:45 the Russian jack was shot away, and not replaced; the firing became tremendous. Admiral Stewart, in the Valorous, and the French admiral, (second in command) in the Asmodee, followed by 11 steamers, came round the Spit Battery into Kherson Bay, delivering broadsides and engaging the batteries as they passed, and they were preceded by the Hannibal, which ripped up Kinburn with her broadsides. The fire raged more furiously, fed by constant bombshells and rockets, and at 12:35 a fresh fire burst out in the fort. At the same time the Valorous, Asmodee and steam frigates open broadsides on the fort, and the nine line-of-battle ships come in magnificent style, and take up their position at the seaward face of the fort, already seriously

damaged by the tremendous fire of the floating batteries, gunboats, and mortar vessels. The storm of shot from this great ordnance is appalling. The very earth seems flying into dust, and the fiery embers of the fort are thrown into columns of sparks by the shot. Still the Russians stand to the only guns they have left. The broadsides increased in vigor, and at last a white flag is waived by a single man from the rampart. Boats, with flags of truce, push off, and the garrison is willing to surrender. At 2 p. m. the firing ceases, and 1,100 men march into our lines, some of them quite drunk, carrying off food and drink, and the officers bearing their side arms. The garrison consisted of the 29th regiment, and of 100 artillerymen. 200 are said to be killed, and 400 or 500 wounded; but admittance to the town is denied by the French, as it is said the Governor is in the powder magazine inflamed to madness, and watching the chance of the victors entering to fire the mine, which is well stored with powder. We shall know more to-morrow. Oczakow is deserted, but the fort is not destroyed. The gunboats are well advanced towards the mouth of the Bug, and are now engaged sounding, under fire from the shore. There was a reconnaissance this morning, but we saw nothing of the enemy.

[From the Invalides Russe.]

## THE CAPTURE OF KINBURN AND OZAKOW—RUSSIAN VERSION.

The following telegraphic dispatches from Nicolaieff have been forwarded to St. Petersburg, by order of the Emperor, Oct. 17th: "From the position of the fortress of Kinburn, which stands on the extreme point of the tongue of land of the same name on the left bank of the liman of the Dnieper, the communication between it and Nicolaieff was through Oczakow only. It was maintained by row barges, and the optic marine telegraph established at Oczakow. On the appearance of the enemies' ships before Kinburn, the direct communication was cut off. From the intelligence received by this telegraph the day before yesterday, and to-day, we learn the following: The fortress of Kinburn, after having sustained (on the 15th) a heavy cannonade from the enemy's gun boats, floating batteries, and steam frigates, replied by a quick and well-directed fire from its guns. At the fall of night the fire ceased on both sides. Yesterday (16th) it was resumed, and continued throughout the day, but was not so heavy. This morning, (17th) at nine o'clock, 11 steam frigates and a ship of the line of 90 guns reinforced the enemy's flotilla, and the whole of the ships simultaneously commenced a most violent vertical and horizontal fire on the place. This feu d'enfer continued till half-past two in the afternoon, when the fortress, in the interior of which all the buildings were in flames, ceased to fire, and the enemy ceased firing also. At 3 o'clock two boats, with a flag of truce, approached the fort. Half an hour afterwards the enemy's troops, a part of the land force that had been disembarked, entered the place. The vessels anchored inside the point, moved to the Oczakow side, and towards the Nicholas battery on the opposite bank, but up to this evening they had not opened their fire."

Nicolaieff, Oct. 18.—The Nicholas battery situate on the right bank of the embouchure of the Dnieper, on the low point of a promontory, and separated from the fortress of Oczakow, which is on higher ground, was uselessly exposed to inevitable destruction if bombarded by the enemy; we therefore blew it up this morning at 6 o'clock, after having withdrawn the garrison. At 8 o'clock a steam frigate and a gunboat of the enemy's fleet quitted the liman. Ten steamers and six gunboats have moved to a position higher up the river. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon two screw ships of the line, of 80 and 90 guns respectively, separated from the fleet and steamed in the direction of Oczakow. The rest of the enemy's ships remain anchored in the same position they held yesterday.

Oct. 19.—Since the dispatch of yesterday left to the present time, the enemy has attempted nothing of importance. The fleet, which is lying in the open sea at some distance from the mouth of the liman, has not changed its position. The same number of vessels remain at the mouth of the river. One of the gunboats, while taking soundings, approached the entrance of the Bug. This morning the vessels moored in the road of Oczakow were reinforced by two mortar boats, 11 gunboats, and 2 steamers detached from the fleet. We can count 88 vessels of different kinds. The enemy have increased the number of their tents pitched on the Spit of Kinburn; there is no movement in this direction.

SAN BERNARDINO.—By letter from Prest. C. C. Rich, dated Jan. 2, 1856, we learn that a branch, with fifteen members, had been organized in Oregon Ty., by Elder Hughes, but owing to Indian difficulties in that region he had discontinued his labors for the present and returned to San Bernardino.

The winter had been dry, and the coldest known for many years.

A saw mill, owned by Messrs. Lyman & Rich, was burned down on the 10th of Dec., but they expected soon to erect another in its place.

General good feeling prevailed, and the saints had good meetings.

MORE SNOW.—At daylight of the 31st ult. 2 inches of fresh snow covered the former coat, and it continued to fall rapidly until about 8 a. m. when it commenced thawing, and has since been generally moderate through the days, freezing nights, and hard upon stock on the ranges, on account of the depth to which the grass is hidden.

Whatever you dislike in another, take care you correct in yourself.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[From Elder J. T. Caine to Elder D. Mackintosh.]

HONOLULU, Oahu, S. I.,  
Nov. 2, 1855.

You can hardly realize how cheering it is to me and my associates, to hear from Zion, to hear of her peace and prosperity, and of the universal determination of the saints to do the will of God, and to put their sole trust in him.

It tends to lighten our burthens, and to make our arduous duties, and the adverse circumstances under which we labor, less annoying; and we feel like girding our armor afresh, and pressing on to the contest, in which we are all alike engaged, with the powers of darkness. In short, to hear of the faith, manifested by good works, of our brethren, increases our faith; and with it our determinations to roll on the great work of the last days, and to do all we can for the cause of Zion, and Zion's God.

I have enjoyed myself as well on this mission as I can expect to enjoy myself, away from my family and my home, among the saints.

I have lived in Honolulu most of the time; hence more among foreigners than the rest of my brethren. The inhabitants of this place are made up of people, I believe, from almost every nation under heaven, who have come here to worship at the shrine of their favorite God, GOLD.

There is a large branch of the natives in this place, and a small one of foreigners. Since I returned here from conference in August, we have held public meetings every Sunday for foreigners; but our house being in an out of the way place, not many strangers came to hear us.

I have, however, baptized one; and two more seem to be investigating the work. The one baptized is an Indian, of the Cherokee tribe I think; he is getting ready to start for the Valley. Thus is Israel being gathered into the fold.

As regards the work among the natives, it does not progress with such rapid strides as it did some years ago; still there are more or less being added from time to time. I have not much confidence in the efforts among the natives, unless some way is devised for their gathering; for it seems altogether impossible to keep them from partaking of the evils with which they are surrounded.

I hope that the crops at the temporary gathering place on Lanai, will be sufficient to enable us to send some there this coming season. As the natives live from day to day, they never have any thing laid up, so that when we move them we shall have to feed them till they can raise a crop.

I learn by letters from the elders at that place, that the prospect for crops is quite flattering.

The mission has purchased half of a small vessel, which has made a trip, and bids fair to do well. If our crops prosper, we can put the natives on board of our little vessel, and set them down at the gathering place.

I have not yet acquired the language of this people, my time having been occupied in writing for the mission, attending to the secular affairs in Honolulu, as also in preaching to the foreigners. I have studied the language some, but not sufficient to do much with it.

I feel well satisfied with my mission, and believe with you that it will be of much benefit to me, and I hope I may be the means, in the hands of God, of conferring some benefit upon others.

## Report of Second Quorum of Seventies.

## PRESIDENTS:

Edson Barney, Utah county.  
Nelson Higgins, San Pete county.  
Alexander Whitesides, on his way to California with his family.  
Lewis Robbins, Wm. F. Cahoon, Harrison Burgess, and Elijah F. Sheets, Great Salt Lake City.

## MEMBERS:

Charles Pulsipher, William Taylor, Samuel R. Aitken, Gideon Gibbs, Nicholas T. Silcock, George W. Moore, Elliott Heartwell, Walter Thompson, Zacharias Derrick, Horner Brown, Alexander Gillespie, Thomas Day, John Cook, Wm. Livingstone, Minor G. Attwood, James Needham, John V. Long, Henry A. Cheever, Thomas Hillyard, Robert O. Menzies, John Latham, John R. Haslem, Henry J. Jarvis, Thomas W. Brewerton, James M. Works, Gilbert Clements, Pimeno Jackman, William Pulsipher, Samuel Roskelly, John W. Coward, Joseph T. Ellis, Geo. W. Slade, Great Salt Lake City.

Franklin Neff, Charles H. Hales, Mahonri M. Cahoon, Henry Hughes, George Wilson, Beason Lewis, Richard C. Gibbons, Great Salt Lake county.

John Gillespie, Tooele county.  
Lorenzo W. Roundy, James Holt, Davis county.  
Josiah H. Perry, William H. Perry, Caleb Parry, Harmon D. Parsons, William Pilcock, Weber county.  
William D. Huntington, Thomas J. Pelshar, David Dukson, William S. S. Willis, Philander Coltrin, John Boyce, James McNaughton, John T. Hardy, Utah county.

Barnabas Merrifield, Juab county.  
Nelson D. Higgins, San Pete county.  
David Savage, Iron county.  
Francis A. Brown, on a mission to the States.  
Levi Savage, Jun., Ephraim Green, on missions to foreign countries.

John Pulsipher, on a mission to Fort Supply.

William L. Brundage, on a mission to Fort Limb.

We hold monthly meetings on the first Sabbath of every month, at 6 o'clock p. m., in the City Hall.—By order of the council,

WALTER THOMPSON, Clerk.

## AN ENIGMA.

My first and my fourth is a pleasant drink,  
But what it may be I shall leave you to think.  
My second and third I am sure you will find  
To be fully as endless as time.

My last, third, second and first,  
Is a noise made by a bird not the worst.  
My whole is often used at a feast,  
And is of great service to both man and beast;  
And those who pretensions to beauty do make  
Are very much vexed when them I forsake.  
My whole is composed of letters just five,  
But to think what I am I shall leave you to strive.

NED.

## MARRIED:

In this city, on Jan. 31, by Prest. H. C. Kimball, Mr. LEO HAWKINS and Miss SARAH KAY.

On the 27th instant, by Bishop Christopher Williams, Mr. RUFUS WALKER and Miss PHEBE E. WILBER, both of the 8th Ward.

At Cedar city, Jan. 4th, 1856, by Bishop Philip K. Smith, Mr. NEPHI JOHNSON and Miss MANDANA R. MERRILL, both of that city.

In Kay's Ward, on the 19th inst., by Elder Allen Taylor, Mr. EENEZER A. WILLIAMS and Miss ADA. M. EVANS.

## DIED:

In Brigham, on the 22d ult., of cancer, THOMAS EVANS, son of Thomas and Martha Thomas, aged 2 years.

At Springville, on Monday, Jan. 14, SARAH TAYLOR, late of Hull, England, aged 60 years.

WILKINSON STREETER departed this life at his residence in this city, Jan. 16, 1856, after a long and painful illness of chronic diarrhea.

Br Streeter was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 13, 1809; was baptized in 1840; gathered to Nauvoo in 1845, and to this city in 1851; was ordained a High Priest in 1855. We knew him as a husband, father, friend, and neighbor; beloved in life, and his loss in death regretted by all.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## HOT DINNERS

FROM 12 till 2 o'clock, p. m., at Goddard's Refreshment Saloon. 48-4t

A GOOD DINNER CAN BE HAD at GODDARD'S Refreshment Saloon for 25 cents. 48-4t

Hot Tea and Coffee PER CUP, 5 Cents, at GODDARD'S Refreshment Saloon. 48-4t

## WANTED.

DRIED and PRESERVED PEACHES, Eggs and Ground Cherries—at Goddard's Refreshment Saloon. 48-4t

SEVENTIES TAKE NOTICE! REFRESHMENTS, with hot Tea and Coffee at all hours, from 8 a. m. till 12 p. m., at the Refreshment Saloon of GEO. GODDARD. 48-4t

## TAKEN UP,

ONE PAIR of red yearling BULLS—branded W on the left hip. The owner is requested to call and see JOHN PULSIPHER, 16th Ward. 48-1t

## BOY LOST!

NAMED BENJAMIN SPIKING, who left Salt Lake two years ago in company with a brother of John Hart for California. Any information of him will comfort the mother of the widow's son. 48-4t\* JANE SPIKING.

## HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

WM. NIXON hereby informs those indebted to him that he wants money to meet liabilities, and hopes they will take this gentle hint and settle up without farther notice. Persons holding my due bills will please present them and get their pay. 48-1t

## TAKEN UP,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER on the 3d of Jan. last, in Tooele county, a brindle OX, 7 or 8 years old, a little white on the left shoulder and on the right hip, a little white on the forehead, with white hind legs; branded on the left shoulder with the letter E, which is nearly extinct. JOHN W. BELL. 48-1t

## Until the 20th of February.

WE WOULD INFORM our customers that we shall continue to take Daguerrean Likenesses until about the 20th instant for half cash and half Titling or Produce; and we will take Likenesses and wait a reasonable time for pay and deliver on payment. After that we shall close our room here and work at Provo city, Utah county. 48-1t CHAFFIN & CANNON.

## CAME INTO

MY INCLOSURE, Feb. 3, 1856, one red COW, apparently about 3 years old, one white spot on her forehead, her belly white, white spots about her flank, and a white spot on her right hip; E T G on the back part of the left horn, and a nick cut in the right ear. The said cow is rather thin, looks as if she had come in last fall; and she has had a heifer calf since she came into my inclosure. The owner can have her by proving property, &c. CHRISTOPHER WILLIAMS 48-2t 3d ward.

## CHARLES MOGO,

ORNAMENTAL PAINTER, respectfully informs the inhabitants of this Territory that he has located himself at the residence of Mr. A. Knowlton, 19th ward; and is prepared to execute, in all varieties painted Window Curtains, and decorations of various descriptions for halls, dwellings, &c.

GENTLEMEN ATTENTION!—Drawing, according to the most elegant and approved styles, taught by Professor Mogo, on Mondays, Wednesday, and Friday.

LADIES taught in Flower-drawing, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

TERMS—15 lessons \$10—each lesson on Tuesday two hours. [48t.]

## EVERY BODY LOOK HERE!

THE TRUSTEES of SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 29 are now selling the Lots to pay delinquent School Taxes. Which lots they advertise in three public places of the Big Field as the law directs. The said District extends from the City wall to the south line of Church Farm, and from the Jordan to the east line of the county.

The above taxes were assessed Dec. 1852 and reassessed June 1855. All who have not paid their reassessment are requested to do so at the office of Bishop A. O. Smoot, Canyon creek, Sugar works, or their lots will be advertised without delay.

By order of CHAS. KENEDY } FERAMORZ LITTLE,  
HENRY WILDE } Trusts J. V. VERNON,  
THOS. B. CLARK, } A. B. GRIFFIN.  
48-2t

## Saddler and Harness Manufactory.

J. JENKINS, from London, takes the opportunity of informing the citizens and the surrounding neighborhood that he has commenced in the aforesaid line, and hopes by strict attention to the same, by good work and materials, to ensure public patronage.

N. B.—A good assortment of Saddles and Harness always on hand. Old Harness bought or taken in exchange for new.

Shop at north end of Union Hotel, opposite Unit Square, 17th ward. 43-3m