

rest, and I will consider in my dwelling place like a clear heat upon herbs, and like a cloud of dew in the heat of harvest. For after the harvest when the seed is perfect, and the sowing is ripening in the flower, he shall both cut off the standing pruning-hooks, and take away and cut down the branches." What becomes of them after they are cut down? "They shall be left together unto the fowls of the mountains, and to the beasts of the earth; and the fowls shall summer upon them, and all the beasts of the earth shall winter upon them." What a awful destruction, the multitude of all the nations will become like the dream of a night vision, they will pass away. All the nations are here called upon to see how they stand at this time, the evening is upon them, will they see? No. The spirit of deep sleep is poured upon them; the prophets and seers, and rulers are covered.

In order to show still more clearly that the gentiles are to be the characters that are to carry this message to the nations we will refer you to the last chapter of Isaiah. "For I know their works and their thoughts; and it shall come to pass, that I will gather all nations and tongues, and they shall see my glory." How is he going to do this work? He says, "I will set a sign among them." The same thing is spoken of in the passages already referred to; "And I will send those that escape of them unto the nations; (here go the missionaries) 'To the isles afar off; that have not heard my fame; they will go among the idolatrous nations, to Hindostan, Siam, China, to the Sandwich Islands, etc.' "And they will declare my glory unto the gentiles." The Lord did not send these messengers to declare his glory among Israel first, why? Because a certain work had to be done among the gentiles first; they were to carry this sign, signifying, or standard, proclaiming the doctrine of Jesus Christ so as not to be misunderstood; and to carry it to the isles afar off; and declare his glory first among the gentiles.

What next? A mission to Israel; and these same missionaries "Shall bring all your brethren (Israel) for an offering unto the Lord from all nations, upon horses, and in chariots, and upon litters, and upon mules, and upon swift beasts to my holy mountain, the Lord's house, in Jerusalem, the children of Israel bring an offering in a clear vision, set upon the house of the Lord." The children of Israel will be gathered just as literally as they formerly brought an offering into the house of the Lord. In the last days when the Lord shall set a sign among the gentiles he will literally bring all Israel back to their holy mountain in Jerusalem, as he brought them from Egypt anciently. After that his people have been gathered out from the nations, they will have the privilege of going to look upon the carcasses of those that transgressed against the Lord; their works shall not die, neither shall their fire be quenched.

Now, we have a great work before us; we are a little handful in the mountains, but you know what Isaiah said, "A little one shall become a thousand, and a small one a strong nation." However little we may be, we must become a thousand; though we are a small one, it will be but a little while before we shall be a strong nation, not a weak one; and we will have missionaries in every part of the nations of the earth, and we will do it, and we will do it, and we will do it, every nation, people, kindred, and tongue, and as fast as we get the people to believe in the standard the Lord has raised up, we will introduce them into the kingdom, baptize them for the remission of sins, and lay our hands upon them in the name of Jesus Christ, as he has commanded us, and they will receive the Holy Ghost, and be filled with mighty faith, and they will be armed with the power of God, in great glory, and will come from different nations with songs of everlasting joy upon their heads, and nothing will be able to separate with the work of the Lord, until it will progress and continue to roll on, until every nation hears, and every heart is penetrated, and the heavens and the earth shall come together.

That is what we look for, for the union of the heavens and the earth; we are dwelling here separate from our brethren in heaven; we want to get back to them, and they to us, and we want to be united, and accomplish what the Lord intends to be accomplished in the last days; and when we get through with it, we shall see greater wonders and signs than the little transgression of bringing Israel out of Egypt; that will almost be entirely forgotten among the great displays of his power in the last days.

There is to be a house of the Lord built in the last days. "What! are there not plenty of houses of the Lord? Go into New York, and many other great cities, and you will find 'Saint John's Church,' and 'St. Peter's,' and the 'Church of Jesus,' and many houses which profess to be houses of the Lord; and yet you tell us that there is to be a house of the Lord built in the last days. Will it not be a wonderful thing when the Lord gets a house upon the earth? Yes—he has been so long without one. People have been building houses to him, the same as Israel built sepulchres for the prophets whom their fathers had killed; so it is with the good Christians in the nineteenth century. Did he tell them to build houses unto him? Did he give them the pattern to work by? Did he point out the location upon which they should build? No, the Lord has no need in their second century. But, what says the prophet Isaiah in his prophecy? He predicts, "And it shall come to pass in the last days, that the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it." What can there be so attractive about the house of the Lord, as to cause all nations to flow unto it, and to cause the prophet to notice the very spot on which it should be built? It is not to be built in the city of New York, or in Boston; those are comparatively countries, almost on a level with the sea; "in the last days it shall come to pass that the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains."

We have got up here over four thousand feet high, and we are going to build him a house by the word of the Lord, and by the inspiration of the Almighty, according to the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, commanding us to build one to him; and it will be a house different from all the others; that will attract the attention of the nations; and all nations shall flow into it. What for? Isaiah tells us, "And many people shall go and say, Come ye, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, to the house of the God of Jacob; and he will teach us his ways, and we will walk in his paths; for out of Zion shall go forth the law, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem." In two places the Lord is going to give revelations; the one is Mount Zion, and the other is Jerusalem. What shall follow this? "And he shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks. Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." What a happy, peaceable time! But before the Lord can introduce such a joyful time, he has got to cut down the branches of the wicked, with pruning-hooks, and let the fowls and beasts of the earth have a good supper; "and the fowls shall summer upon them, and the beasts shall winter upon them." When he has got the rebellious eaten up, the rest of the nations will come flocking unto the mountain of the Lord's house, to be taught in his ways, and instructed in his paths; and they will go so perfectly instructed, that they will not wish to learn any more, and will convert their weapons into farming utensils.

That happy, peaceable time, so often predicted by prophets, will come; it is the reason, my brethren, we want to build a house of the Lord in the top of the mountains; it is in order to fulfill ancient and modern prophecy, and the commandments which the Lord our God has given to us. There must be something wonderful, indeed, to attract the attention of all nations; unless there is to be a very great power manifested, it would not attract the attention of the people afar off; if only some few sick people were healed, it might, perhaps, not be heard of only by a few miles from the place where it happened. It must be some tremendous power among that people that build the house of the Lord. What kind of a city will this Zion be, and how will the dwellings of the people be lighted up? Isaiah has told us in the fourth chapter, "And the Lord will create upon every dwelling-place of Mount Zion, and upon every assembly, a cloud and smoke by day, and the shining of a flaming fire by night; for upon all the glory shall be a defence." No won-

der that the nations afar off flow to Zion. Did you ever hear tell of a whole city lighted up in that manner? You have heard of the invention of gas lights, but this does not attract the attention of the nations; but there is to be a city called Zion, and a house of the Lord in the top of the mountains that are not to be lighted up with gas, but by the glory of the God of Israel, "I will create upon every dwelling-place of Mount Zion, and upon every assembly, a cloud and smoke by day, and the shining of a flaming fire by night." The nations will be struck with wonder, and will say, "If that people have such great power, let us leave our own lands and countries, for it must be that those people are the people of God, for their houses are enveloped in a flame of fire every night, because of his glory; let us go up there, and know what his will is concerning us."

But the prophecies are so full upon these subjects, and the time so far expired, that I will stop where I am, without saying any more.

# THE DESERET NEWS.

ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.  
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.  
Thursday-----February 22, 1855.

## Items from Foreign Correspondence.

By letter from Elder John Van Cott to Elder H. P. Olsen, and dated 28 and 29 Gathersgade, Copenhagen, Sept. 2, 1854, we learn that the church in that quarter was in a very prosperous condition. The Copenhagen Branch numbers over 600 members, and is continually increasing. The Saints were increasing in understanding; their hall was filled every Sunday by a peaceful and attentive congregation; and many strangers attended the meetings, and were investigating the work. Baptism was administered every week, and the prospect was very encouraging for the spread of the truth.

Elder James Ferguson writes from Belfast, Ireland, Oct. 6, 1854, that the prospects in his field of labor are brightening, and 16 have been added to the number of the Saints since his arrival, and adds, "Though I have nothing before me but the prospect of hard struggling, I thank the Lord that I never felt better in my life. When I see the hand of the Lord manifested in my labors, and the Saints becoming united, and good honest souls bowing to God's commands, I feel more completely happy than if I had won a hard-fought battle." His health had been pretty good.

## A NEW PAPER.

The last eastern mail brought a few copies of Vol. 1, No. 1, of "The St. Louis Luminary," devoted to science, religion, general intelligence, and news of the day. Edited and published by Erasmus Snow. Office: basement of Chapel, corner 4th Street and Washington Avenue.

Mailed to subscribers at \$5 a year. We have given the above detail in order that the Saints in Utah may be induced to subscribe for an ably conducted, and tastefully executed paper, just starting into existence in the midst of prejudice, misrepresentation, &c.

The Luminary does, and will treat on many topics which it would be impolitic to discuss in the Deseret News, on account of our great distance from the scene of action, the uncertainty of the mails, and for other good reasons; hence subscribers will find most of the matter in the Luminary and News different, on account of difference of locality, and immediate policy; though the course and design in both are to promote the best temporal and eternal welfare of the Saints, and of the world at large, inasmuch as they will bearken to the truth.

Among the list of agents for the Luminary we find that Hon. Z. Snow is general agent for Utah; Elder J. C. Haight for Cedar City; and Elder C. C. Rich for San Bernardino.

In addition to the above, and that our readers may be better able to judge for themselves, we publish Elder Snow's introductory, entitled "Our Paper," and make several extracts.

## CONFERENCE IN ST. LOUIS.

We learn from the Luminary that the Saints in St. Louis, and the regions round about, held a special general Conference, commencing Nov. 4, Elder Erasmus Snow presiding.

From the minutes, as reported by Elder S. J. Lee, and published in the Luminary, we condense the following items.

In the p.m. of the 4th, the general authorities of the Church were unanimously received and sustained. Elder Snow was unanimously acknowledged as Apostle and President in that part of the United States, and the Saints unitedly agreed to uphold him in his office.

Elder Milo Andrus was elected President of the Stake in St. Louis, and Charles Edwards his first, and George Gardner his second counselor.

Jas. Henry Hart, Andrew Sprowle, John Evans, William Morrison, James Sherick Cantwell, William Lowe, Samuel James Lees, Edward Cook, James Brooks, William Gore, John Clegg, and Charles Chard compose the High Council.

Elder Kleber Worley was ordained Bishop, with Thomas Harris for his first, and Edmund Holdsworth his second counselor.

Elder Robert Windle was set apart as President of the Elder's Quorum, with Joseph Barker and Alexander Dow for his counselors.

Priest William Brecker was set apart as President of the Priests' Quorum, with Alfred W. Sanders, and N. G. Goffe for his counselors.

Teacher Joseph Seal was set apart as President of the Teacher's Quorum, with Charles L. Walker, and George Higginson for his counselors.

Brother Joseph Marshall was called to preside over the Deacons, with Samuel Clegg, and John Bodfish for counselors.

When the ordinations were finished, President Snow said, "The Lord has blessed us with his Holy Spirit, and in the most perfect harmony we have accomplished as much in one day, as a Roman council would have done in a month."

On the 5th the congregation were addressed by Elders E. Snow, O. Spencer, M. Andrus, Case, Tyler, and others; and the clerk reported 1320 members in the St. Louis Conference.

Adjourned to the 12th; Elders John Taylor, N. H. Felt, Preston Thomas, Jeter Clinton, and others of that missionary company, occupied the time in instructing the Saints, and the Conference adjourned to the 6th of April next.

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MARKS AND BRANDS.

We take the liberty of calling the attention of owners of animals to Bro. Clayton's advertisement headed, "Now or Never," and, by the advice of President Brigham Young, we respectfully invite the Bishops in each Ward throughout the Territory, to procure, at as early a date as possible, and in their ward meetings, the names

of those who will purchase a list of marks and brands, at one dollar a copy; and forward all such names to Bro. William Clayton, that he may be encouraged to get out the very useful proposed publication at an early date.

Correction.—In the article headed "Encouraging," printed in the last News, it should read Huldah Duncan in place of "Huldah Davis."

## SUMMARY.

Novr. 22, a fire destroyed the row of new stores which had been built on the ground burned over in Bluff City (Kauessville) about a year previous. Loss 50,000\$.

Ten lives were lost by the burning of the steamer Gipsy on the Mississippi, near the mouth of New River, Dec. 7. The boat and her valuable cargo were a total loss.

At Albany, Dec. 8, people crossed the Hudson on the ice.

Advices from Constantinople, of date Nov. 20, state that 32 English transports were lost in the storm of Nov. 14. In addition to the loss of transports, the Prince and Sea Nymph foundered with all on board. Three mail steamers were stranded. The Sanspareil was driven ashore, and was on fire. The Britannia had five feet of water in her hold. The Agamemnon was stranded, but got afloat again. The Retribution was saved by throwing her guns overboard. The Henry IV. and Pluto were lost.

The French ships returned from the Baltic are under orders for the Mediterranean.

All Russian ships have been ordered to quit France.

The November storm was so severe at Quebec that 400\$ were offered to any steamer that would take the English mail across the river, to be put in the cars, but no one would take it.

The London "Times" states that the British government is paying at the rate of £3,000,000 sterling a year for the charter of steamers, besides cost of fuel.

The English are shipping wooden barracks for 20,000 men, in view of a winter campaign in the Crimea.

Great Britain, during the last session of Parliament, repealed her usury laws.

The Sultan of Turkey has, it is said, granted to the Jews all the privileges and immunities hitherto granted to the Christians; remarking that, "His heart was vast, and compassed in his love all his subjects equally."

A pumpkin was recently sold in Paris, France, that weighed 378 pounds.

It is said that 400,000,000 pounds of paper is annually used in the United States.

Appointments by the President:—

George L. Curry, of Oregon, to be Governor of the Territory of Oregon.

William H. Farrer, of Oregon, to be District Attorney of the United States for the Territory of Oregon.

Benjamin F. Harding, of Oregon, to be Secretary of the Territory of Oregon.

Why cannot those residents of Utah, who are known to be proffered by her inhabitants, have kindred offices in Utah? They certainly should; and as certainly would, were it not for political usurpation and partiality.

## MILITARY BALL.

Under the excellent management of Major Burton, and a chosen committee of the officers, the Battalion of Life Guards gave their first grand Military Ball, on Monday, the 19th inst. A large and select company assembled in the Social Hall, at an early hour, and among the invited guests we noticed Gov. Young, President Kimball, Lieut. General Wells, Major-General Grant, Gen. Robinson, and Col. Clawson. The hall was decorated expressly for the occasion; the spacious dancing saloon being ornamented with circles of sabres, artistically arranged, with rifles glistening in every window on each side, while the well-known flag of the "Minute Men," with its appropriate motto, "Always ready," and crossed with the colors of the General Staff, occupied the head of the hall, and at the back the mammoth flag of the glorious "Stars and Stripes" spread its broad folds across the entire breadth of the room, all gleaming in the brilliant light of the chandeliers, rendered the scene one of unusual splendor. Great credit is due to Mr. Chandler for the superior style in which the supper was served; and we would respectfully recommend the epicure, who thinks that supper cannot be got up in Great Salt Lake City equal to any city in the world, to call on Mr. Chandler, and he will find him ready and willing to dispel his illusion.

During the evening the company were honored with felicitous addresses from President Kimball, and Generals Wells and Grant. After a reasonable participation in unalloyed hilarity, instruction, and recreation, the company retired, perfectly gratified by the enjoyment of the occasion, with which they were so highly privileged.

## PRESENT FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

After glancing at previous prosperity, the writer continues as follows:—

Such was the state of the country six or eight months ago. What is it now? The United States has been visited by an unbroken series of public and private calamities, such as we have scarcely ever witnessed. Beginning in the winter of 1854, we had, in quick succession, the destruction of the largest printing establishment, the largest clipper ship, and the finest hotel in the world. Destructive conflagrations visited most of our other large towns. Our coasts were strewn with wrecks. Our steamers were either burned or disabled at sea. Our clipper ships, nearly all of them, came home in a leaky condition; and it is safe to say that the losses sustained by the United States, from these causes alone, can hardly be estimated at less than fifty million dollars.

Next came the loss of life by disease, by fire, and by water. It has been the most unhealthy summer the United States has known for a whole generation. The cholera has spread all over the country, carrying off thousands in places that have been noted for their salubrity; while its ravages along the avenues of internal communication and in large towns have been frightful; and at the same time, the tendencies to disease and the preliminary or alarming symptoms have been so general, that few persons on the continent have entirely escaped.

Next came a withering drought, that scorched the country, with few and far intervening sections, from one ocean to the other. It has been the driest summer, take the country through, that has ever been known. From the 1st of June till the latter part of August there were whole states, touching each other, in which a shower did not fall. The great wheat crop was brought forward rather prematurely, and the large prices of last year stimulated a vast increase in sowing; and besides feeding all our own people, and half a million new comers from the Old World every year, we always relied upon a large surplus for exportation. Nearly the entire early potato crop has been cut off, and potatoes are now selling in New York for a dollar and a quarter per bushel. This is almost as important a crop to us as it is to Ireland, for the consumption enters largely into the feeding of swine and other animals.

It is early yet to talk about the cotton crop, and I shall shortly devote one letter to that subject, but the belief is now general that the crop will fall at least several hundred thousand bales below the estimate last spring. Taking all the products of all the crops, those who have devoted most attention to the study are coming to the conclusion that the yield this year will turn out to be a clear average of twenty per cent. deficit.

But the public and private credit of the country and perhaps the prosperity of the nation, have suffered a still heavier blow from another quarter than by the combination of all the evils of which I have spoken. I allude to the starting and stupendous frauds and defalcations which have assailed, mortified, and grieved the nation. The immediate result of the discovery of the Schuyler fraud alone, shook the whole commercial fabric; and men stood aghast in terror. But it was immediately followed by other revelations, in quarters quite as little expected. The later results of these villainies are being felt deeper, and deeper every day. Public confidence has been weakened in every range of business.

In periods of speculation, and especially in all communities like our own, where there is more energy than capital, but where there is ability enough, under wise management, to redeem all obligations, there is a large class of interests and undertakings, which, to be carried through successfully, must be buoyed up by the sustaining influence of commercial confidence. In this country these interests, which are so vast, have all been struck down by these visitations of Providence. I call them so, because they seem, in the terror that they inspire, and the ruin they have worked, to partake of the solemn attributes of the curses of God.—(New York Correspondent of the Daily News, Oct. 11.)

[Are you beginning to realize, and acknowledge?—Ed.]

From the St. Louis Luminary.

## Our Paper.

We present before our readers this week the result of our first effort at publishing a newspaper. How do you like it? The work is entirely new to us and we feel altogether the awkwardness of our new position.

We have labored under the acoustomary inconveniences and disadvantages, felt more or less by all in starting a newspaper. But faulty and deficient as it may appear we venture to send it forth in the world and humbly hope that our efforts will be appreciated. However we feel assured that the 'Saints' and lovers of truth and justice will hail with pleasure the appearance of the 'Luminary.'

The world has been too long stocked with falsehoods, slander, and misrepresentations about Mormonism and the people in Utah. Our crimes have been represented to be so great and numerous—our doings so atrocious and vile—our proceedings so abominable and disgusting that these statements have become suicidal. They have been carried too far to answer the ends for which they have been put forth.

It is asked enquiringly where and who has felt all these evil influences? Who or knew of its poisonous influence, or who has seen its deadly effects upon the country? And who knows of his neighbor becoming a worse man, a more rebellious and corrupt citizen, a less attentive husband and father, or less trustworthy and honorable for embracing Mormonism? Who knows of the courts where his crimes are recorded? Since no affirmative in truth can be given to these questions, the conclusion is natural enough to reflective minds, that the wordy clamor of the world is not reliable; and as there is another side of the question: they ask, may not that side be more favorable? We reply, it is, and the 'Luminary' will be devoted to the exposition of the favorable side of Mormonism.

We hope to be heard, and we are confident by the honest inquirer after truth, we shall be heard; and it is only to such we address ourselves.

To those who delight in the filth and slander of the age, whose natural cravings are only satisfied with those uphearings and exultations of society, which terminate in blood, to all such appetites the 'Luminary' will furnish no provender.

## SUMMARY OF CORRESPONDENCE.

Hon. S. M. Blair, late U. S. Attorney for Utah, is now preaching the Gospel with much success in Texas. He has met with many warm friends, and many equally warm enemies, from whom he has experienced much opposition and personal threats, but he has hitherto triumphed over them all.

He writes under date of Nov. 24th, from Port Sullivan in Milan county, Texas, that he has a circuit of fifty miles round, has organized a thriving branch of the church at Port Sullivan, and made good beginnings in several other places. Elder McGaw has rendered him much assistance of late, but was about to start for his field of labor in New Orleans.

Elder Joseph Millet writes from Maquoketa, Iowa, Nov. 12th, that during his present mission he has baptized upwards of thirty persons.

Elder H. W. Church is preaching and baptizing in Nashville, Tenn., and its vicinity. At our latest advices from Memphis, 16 persons in the vicinity of that city had yielded obedience to the Gospel in baptism.

Elder Andrus informs us that he has lately baptized and organized a branch of eight members near Centerville, Ill., with a good prospect for more.

Elder Thos. Colburn writes that he has recently been visiting the Saints scattered throughout New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and has been successful in adding many to the church by baptism in different places in his travels.—[St. Louis Luminary.]

## Tour in the Country.

HISTORICAL OFFICE.  
G. S. L. City, Feb. 12, 1855.

EDITOR OF THE NEWS:—

We left this city on Saturday, the 10th, at 3 p.m., arrived at Mount Pleasant at 6, and called on Elder Lewis Wright, who immediately gave notice of our arrival. Within half an hour, all the inhabitants met in the School-house, where we addressed them for about two hours. The School-house is a hewed log building, 93 by 17 feet, is well finished, and was erected in eleven days in December, 1854. Eleazer Hickcox is teaching a school of 25 scholars. The farm is laid out 25 rods square; a very good wall, 3 feet by 6, is commenced around it, and 60 rods are completed. The soil is well adapted to the making of earth wall. The fort contains eleven families, who are organized in a branch of the church, in connection with the school. James Miller, under information of Elder James Kilfoyle, who informed us that peace and the good Spirit reign in his branch. We slept at brother Wright's. Wind blew severely in the night.

We arrived at Herriman on Sunday, at 10 a.m., our appointment having previously been given out for that hour. At half-past 11, the people assembled, and we addressed the Saints at considerable length on the necessity of obedience to the laws of the Presidency, and union among themselves. A vote being called whether the people would sustain Elder Thomas Butterfield as their president, 27 voted for, and 11 against, and some did not vote either way. Elder Butterfield then tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and Elder McGee Harris was unanimously chosen as president, and William Kidd and Thomas Whittle his counselors. This place contains 23 families. The School-house was built of logs in 1853, and is 22 feet by 18. Elder Robert C. Petty has kept a school in it ten weeks this winter, and has recently been succeeded by a female teacher. About 1,600 bushels of grain have been raised by this settlement, on land irrigated by a

small stream from the west mountains. Several large flocks of sheep are kept here.

The left Herriman at 1 1/2 p.m., and arrived at Jordan Mill School-house at 2, where we found a congregation waiting to hear us preach. We addressed them for two hours and a half, on the first principles of the gospel, and the necessity of continuing to listen to the voice of the good Shepherd. This School-house is 27 by 20 feet, and was built, December last, of logs sawed in two, and is lined with plank, and well finished. A good school of 36 scholars is kept by Elder Royal J. Cutler. Immediately after the meeting we started for Taylorsville, passing by brother Gault's woolen-factory, where he informed us he was producing 500 yards of cloth in each week; this looks encouraging for Deseret manufacture.

At 7 p.m., we arrived at Taylorsville, and found the adobe School-house, a building 30 by 20 feet, crowded with people. We preached one hour each on the building up of the stakes of Zion, and the necessity of educating our children properly; and were listened to with perfect attention. A school of 30 scholars is taught by Mr. J. K. Cannon. Bishop Joseph Harker has attended this school during the last five weeks. We slept at brother Harker's.

Arrived in this city to-day at 12 o'clock. Stock on the range looks remarkably well, and every flock of sheep was interspersed with a considerable number of lambs, which were all thriving finely on the luxuriant grass of the plains west of Jordan. The Saints listened to our instructions and admonitions with anxious countenances, and grateful hearts; and, as we took leave, abundantly showered their blessings upon us, for which we return to them our grateful acknowledgments.

GEORGE A. SMITH, EGRA T. BENSON.

## Trip to Mantli.

EDITOR OF THE NEWS:—

Sir:—I left this city on the 8th inst., in company with Dr. Garland Hunt, Indian agent for Utah, to visit the Indians in the southern settlements, there being great excitement among them in consequence of Walker's death.

The Indians at Lehi were friendly, and disposed to work; those at Springville were cross, and excited, ready to accuse the Mormons, while they themselves live by begging, and have burned up two miles of fence.

Those at Payson were friendly, and anxious to farm in the Spring. Wah-woon-ne, the one who killed Keel, was at Nephi, making heavy demands upon the inhabitants for cattle and flour, but to no effect.

At Fort Ephraim there were a number of the Pe-cotch-i-ches and Shih-e-re-ches from the Uinta country; they appeared friendly.

On arriving at Mantli we found Arapene very friendly, and quite humble. He was anxious to be chief in Walker's place. He has had a remarkable vision, about Walker's death, which he told us. It appears that Walker, while gambling with some Pah-van-tes, broke a blood-vessel, which caused his death. An Arapene thinks that Pah-van-tes made bad medicine for him. Walker and his senses until the last, and requested his brothers to kill a Pi-doe woman (who was in a delicate condition), to strangle, with lances, two Pi-doe girls, and bury alive a Pi-doe boy ten years old; to kill sixty horses, and six sheep. Twenty of the horses ran off, while the others were being killed.

On our return to Palmyra we visited Pe-te-neet's band, and found them very friendly, and happy. Dr. Hunt took much pains to instruct and encourage the natives in doing right; and manifested a lively interest in improving their condition. At the next new moon, all the neighboring tribes are to meet at Nephi to elect a chief.

Yours respectfully,  
D. B. HUNTINGTON, Interpreter.

G. S. L. City, Feb. 16, 1855.

## War Items.

There is too much reason to believe that the gay jockeys and rich trappings of our Light horsemen—privates and officers—excited the cupidity of the Cossacks, who did not scruple to kill the wounded, as they lay on the ground, for the sake of their uniforms. They knew they would not be allowed to take the clothes of the men who were alive, and so, more Tartarlike, they made short work of it.

"Do you see that," exclaimed a Russian officer to one of ours, pointing as he did so, to the gold cord of a shako?

"Yes," I can tell you, one of our Cossacks would ride one hundred miles to get hold of such a pretty-looking thing."

How much easier would be the task of lancing the men who lay on the ground close at hand to them!

It is remarkable that the wounded Russians brought in had nearly all received their wounds from the Minie rifles. Our conical balls cause frightful wounds; whenever they touch a limb, they smash the bone.

I was on the field during and after the action. Officers and men (of the Russians, I mean) were dressed alike, in loose gray greatcoats and high cloth caps. They were very difficult to see in the thick brushwood which grows all about; indeed, singly, they are as invisible as a rabbit in dried fern.

I examined many of the dead: some were lying in pools of blood, their faces looking like wax. Every man had a large piece of bread with him—black, sour, and half-baked; one had a Russian Prayer-book, which I have appropriated as a memento. Their firelocks are of a very inferior sort; they are dated 1831, and have been converted from flint to percussion.

Diarrhoea is prevalent among the allies. It is calculated that about one hundred men, every day, are invalidated and sent to the hospital! Of course, there are convalescents arriving every day to take their place, but not to this number, and thus there is a constant drain on the best soldiers. The army is in need of strong reinforcements, for it cannot be disguised that we are scarcely able to execute the task before us.

The Russians in our rear are fortifying their position. Thus it appears that we are rapidly becoming "invested" by the Russians. In fact they are besieging us just as much as we are besieging them. They have the north and the north-east sides of Sebastopol open to them, as we have Balaklava and Cherson open to us.

They have put heavy guns on the redoubts and on the hills over the approaches to Balaklava, and to prevent any rapid dash of their cavalry, in which men can lie and scramble in and out, but which are too broad and deep for a mounted man to cross.

Captain Powell, of the *Vesuvius*, and his blue-jackets and marines, are busy throwing up a redoubt on the right-side of the road. They are all under canvas. The Turks, the French, and the sailors and marines of our fleet, are indefatigable in casting up every kind of obstructive earthwork in front of the town.

FIRE had been opened on the 19th.—Prince Menschikoff, writing on the 18th, reports that the besiegers' works were suspended, and their bombardment, which had been gradually slackening, had almost entirely ceased on the 18th. This intelligence is telegraphed via Warsaw.

RUSSIAN ARTILLERYMEN.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg states that, to replace the artillerymen picked off at Sebastopol by the French, the Minister of Marine has taken artillery soldiers from the Baltic fleet, and sent them to the South.

A special and rapid service of wagons has been provided for their conveyance.

HAPPY MARRIAGES.—We clip the following official table from an English paper, giving a view of the connubial bliss in the city of London:

Runaway wives,	1,132
Runaway husbands,	1,348
Married persons legally divorced,	4,175
Living in private misunderstanding,	13,270
Mutually indifferent,	63,340
Regarded as happy,	153
Nearly happy,	267
Perfectly happy,	12

## MARRIED.

In this City, by Bishop Perkins, Mr. WM. PAUL, late from Liverpool, England, and Mrs. ELIZA TAYLOR, from Sheffield, England.

Feb. 3d, 1855, by Elder Pluinehas Richards, Mr. THOMAS SQUIRES and Miss ELIZABETH SMITH, both of this city.

Jan. 28th, by Bishop Perkins, Mr. JAMES L. BESS and Miss JOANNA P. FULLMER, all of this city.

In Fillmore, Feb. 5, by Elder S. P. Hoyt, Mr. ASA D. BOYCE and Miss AMERICA ANN NEAL.

## DIED.

At Draperville, in this county, on the 24th day of December last, WILLIAM DRAPER, Sen., aged 80 years, 3 months, and 18 days.

The deceased was formerly from Upper Canada, and had been a member of the Church of Latter Day Saints 22 years. He has left a numerous posterity; his children, grandchildren