

tract branch to consist of one elder, one priest, and twenty members; sixteen baptized since the last conference.

Elder Jones reported the Sydney branch to consist of one high priest, four elders, two priests, two teachers, two deacons, and fifty-two members, mostly in good standing.

Elder Anderson reported by letter five members near Molesey.

After each officer had given in his report, it was resolved,

1st. That we receive and sustain President Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, and Willard Richards, as the first presidency of this church, and all the other presidencies and quorums, as stated at the last conference.

2nd. That we receive President C. W. Wandell, as the president of the mission in the Australian group, and Elder John Jones as his counselor.

3rd. That while we lament the anticipated departure of President Wandell, we believe that his peculiar circumstances are such as to fully justify him in going away at this time; yet we cannot but realize the fact that the loss will be deeply felt by the public and the saints, for his affability and his unimpeachable morality, has won for him the esteem and admiration of many among the public, and his tenderness and love have so united him with the saints, that the contemplated separation awakens feelings of regret that are only allayed by the hope that we shall soon be re-united with him in the home of the saints. His manners, ability, energy, and constancy in preaching the gospel, and in instructing the saints, have tended to awaken the interest, convince the judgment, to edify and build up in the faith; and the Holy Spirit has attended his ministrations, and through him blessed us; and we recommend him to the First Presidency and Church in Zion, as a faithful servant of the Lord Jesus Christ; and we pray our Father in heaven to bless and preserve him, even so; amen.

4th. That the future prospects of the work are good, and we pray the Lord to raise up laborers, and send them forth to assistance.

5th. That the members of the conference renew their licenses.

These resolutions were adopted by an unanimous voice.

An epistle to the saints in Australia, from apostles P. P. Pratt, A. Lyman, and C. C. Rich, at San Bernardino, dated Sept. 9, 1852, was then read. It was moved by Elder Jones, and seconded by Elder McCarthy, and carried unanimously, that we receive the epistle, and endeavor to carry out the counsel contained therein.

Adjourned until half past two p. m.

Met at the appointed hour, and opened in due form.

The President arose, and requested the conference to release him from the presidency of this mission. A motion being made to that effect by Elder Baxter, and seconded by Elder Robb, it was carried.

President Wandell then nominated Elder Jones to succeed him in the presidency of this mission. Elder Robb seconded the nomination, and Elder Jones consenting, it was carried unanimously.

Elders Robb and McCarthy were chosen counselors.

Elder Robert Evans was chosen president of the Sydney branch.

The conference then adjourned until six p. m. Dismissed, as usual, with benediction.

Met again at six p. m. for a reunion. The meeting was large, many friends being present, thereby testifying their respect and esteem for Elder Wandell, and for the truths he has so industriously inculcated.

After the President had asked a blessing, the company began to deal justly with the buns, biscuits, grapes, peaches, melons, cold water, and lemonade, which were plentifully spread upon the table.

After the company had refreshed themselves, President Wandell and others addressed the meeting.

Third Day, Sunday.

At six a. m. seven persons were baptized.

At eleven a. m. conference met pursuant to adjournment, and as usual, was opened by singing and prayer.

The President presented the motions appointing the new officers to the mission, for the ratification of the present meeting. They were severally ratified by an unanimous vote.

President Wandell donated \$30 worth of books to be sold for the benefit of the Australian Perpetual Emigration Fund, and the conference adjourned until evening.

In the evening, Elder Jones was set apart by President Wandell to the presidency of the mission; Elder Evans to the presidency of the Sydney branch; Bro. Pain was confirmed, ordained, and set apart for a mission to Wollongong, and others were confirmed.

At a suitable hour, a hymn composed by Elder Wandell, and then sung, and the conference adjourned to meet again in Sydney the first Thursday in July next.

Benediction by the President.

#### Extracts

of a letter from Elder Richard Ballantyne to Elder W. I. Appleby, dated MADRAS, HINDOSTAN, Sept. 23rd, 1853.

Since I came to Asia I have written two letters almost every month—one to my family, and one to some other person in your city; so that I presume you are acquainted with the most of our history. But the situation of matters at this present time you may not understand.

I have recently received letters from Bombay, Bangalore, and Calcutta. The news from Calcutta as contained in a letter from Bro. Jones, is rather more encouraging than heretofore. Bro. Jones has just published a reply to a tract which has been published in Calcutta, and in which the people against the work in that city, so much so that but very few would attend our meetings. This reply, he now writes is availing considerable interest, and a few more attend meetings than formerly; also some believing that have not yet been baptized. Bro. Wm. F. Carter, and Wm. Fotheringham have returned to Calcutta. Bro. Carter, on account of poor health, obtained leave to return to Boston, and by this date he probably is again on the continent of America.

Bro. Fotheringham, accompanied by Bro. Sam'l Woolley, has been appointed to a mission to Agre, several hundred miles to the northward of Calcutta, to assist Bro. Willis. It appears from Bro. Jones' letter, that the work is taking root in the north. Bro. Willis has a very hard and discouraging time for many months up towards the Himalah mountains, and I rejoiced to hear that he is beginning to see the fruit of his labors, and that the assistance of more laborers is required. I hear of no recent baptisms, except the first of the steam boat, on which Bro. Fotheringham and Carter came down the river Ganges.

From Bro. Luddington, at Rangoon, Aug. 20, I learn that Bro. Luddington and Savage have arrived in that city ten days previous. From our much esteemed, truly zealous, and beloved brother McUine, our brethren received a cordial reception and entertainment. Bro. McUine had been absent in various ways, and threatened to have his house burned. Our brethren will strengthen him. Since their arrival, one person had given in his name for baptism. They made application to the commanding officer for a place in which to preach, but was refused.

From Bombay, through a letter of Bro. C. W. West, dated Aug. 2, I learn that there are twenty members of the church there, and a branch at Poonah, a military cantonment 100 miles distant, of about the same number. Bro. Fudly's health was rather poor, owing to excessive labor in those regions. Bro. West preaches in Bombay 4 times a week. Bro. Dewey has gone to take charge of the branch at Poonah. Both he and Bro. West were enjoying good health.

It appears from the letters to which I have just referred, that Bro. West, Dewey, Luddington, and Savage, were out at sea in the same tremendous hurricanes that Bro. Skelton and myself encountered on our way to Madras, the month of July. The vessel on which Bro. West and Dewey went from Ceylon to Bombay, got on a shoal, and was about to be abandoned, when she was again

found to be afloat, and they safely reached Bombay. Bro. Luddington and Savage after being out at sea about 200 miles had to return to Calcutta, on account of the vessel having sprung a leak, and nearly filled with water. They suffered excessively, not having gone as cabin passengers, and were treated with great contempt by those on board. But the angels of the Lord stood by them in their extremity, and Bro. Luddington prophesied that they would be saved. We did not fare quite so hard. The captain was very kind, and in the midst of the raging billows, dishing over the vessel, we had joy and quietude of feeling, with an assurance of safely arriving in our field of labor.

I wrote two long articles, which I got published free of charge, in one of the papers. The hand of the Lord was truly in the matter, or they would not have published letters so unpopular and lengthy. They have had a good effect; our meeting the same week was crowded; and since, a strong interest is felt. I now preach in three different parts of the town each week. Last Tuesday evening I preached, by invitation from a Mr. Brown, in his house, in a part of the town called Vepery.

The large room was full of his friends and neighbors. They were truly attentive; the spirit of the Lord rested on all present, and I had great freedom of utterance. I made a proclamation of the gospel by an angel. I am invited to preach at the same place next week, and Mr. Brown has a large room which he has been repairing, that will hold about 70 persons, which he has offered. They are mostly half Castes that attend our meetings; and at one of the stations here I preach to the natives. The door seems to open wider here, and my heart is continually filled with gratitude to my Father in heaven for His spirit. I have had to do that I could by day or night; and now I preach about six times a week, besides sometimes conversing nearly all day with visitors. A Mr. Mills of the "Tract Society," who preaches to the natives, called the other day to see me. He has attended our meetings, and said that he believed; told me to persevere, for many were believing, though few dare confess it. "But," said he, "your cause must triumph." He sent me this morning a very fine large Bible as a present.

Also it appears that another door is open for us. Mr. Mills sent me yesterday a letter which he received from a friend in Poonyallee, about 15 miles distant. The writer congratulated Mr. Mills in having the privilege of hearing the true servants of God; and said, "I have prayed for the last nine years, to my Father in heaven, that he would send some Latter Day Saints to this country; for I know the power of God is with them." This was truly encouraging, and gave me joy. And singular to say, Mr. Brown's father had a dream two nights before I preached in his house, which informed him that himself, Bro. Skelton, and I was at Poonyallee, and that he had secured the Wesleyan chapel for us to preach in. The dream will be fulfilled, and he proposed to take us out there shortly. I can see the hand of the Lord in all this matter; and I would say to all the Brethren in Zion, and every one who loves the Lord Jesus Christ, may God bless you all in the name of his Son—Amen.

My love to yourself and family, and to the bishop, counselors, lesser priesthood, and all my brethren and sisters in the fourteenth ward; as also the president and quorum of high priests; as a member of that quorum, they may wish to hear from me; if they do, you may read this to them.

My love to Pres. Young, Kimball, and Richards; and to all to express the feelings of my heart. I would say to all the Brethren in Zion, and every one who loves the Lord Jesus Christ, may God bless you all in the name of his Son—Amen.

Let my wife and family have a reading of this, if you please. Direct all letters or papers to Madras, Hindostan, via Southampton. Love to Bishop Hunter and Dr. Sprague; also Bro. Blair & Co.

I wish to enclose a few lines to my wife, as this will not weigh all I am entitled to send for first cost. Bro. Skelton and all the brethren were well when I last heard.

#### For the Deseret News.

WELL DOCTOR, the renowned Duke of England said, "Every man has his price," which causes the King's Jester to exclaim, "Every man yields its wondrous; or, as Sam Patch said, 'Some things can be done as well as others.'" So, then, if Solomon left us the truth on record, and "nothing is new under the sun," we, of 1853, must have been over the sun as much as half the time, according to the annual list of wonders chronicled in the newspapers. For instance, Capt. McChure, of the British navy, has discovered the long sought for northwest passage from Davis' to Behring's straits—that wonder for which Sir John Franklin and crew perished. And now the passage is found, of what use is it? Just as much as the false tests of barrow, or for a cow to have five calves, and but four teats; the fifth calf could stand and look on while the other four suck.

The northwest passage now found, whenever "Dog days" have it open, may stand open, while the rail road cars pass from the Atlantic to the Pacific states, by way of Great Salt Lake and Panama, or a squander of elephants and steamers by Cape Horn or Good Hope fill round the ocean like meteors, bringing the commerce of two hemispheres together in warm weather without waiting for the Polar seas to thaw open! One wonder passes, and another comes. The New York capitalists have constructed a rail road from the Hudson river bank, and with their lightning speed, and penny-a-mile "convenience," have run down and off the Hudson river steamers. The distance of 150 miles for \$1.50, is run in one and three-fourth hours—lightly miles per hour.

The second wonder is, while the third wonder proposes to pump in a cut iron tube, by extracting the air, the mail from one city to another! So, doctor, Solomon must have lacked the spirit of looking into quick machinery, or else we are over the sun half the time.

The fourth wonder announced! The wise men of Utah have calculated to abolish "the square rule of old say so," which was adopted in the "dark ages," by heathens, tyrants, kings, despots, priests, lawyers, and others, as a snail track for judges, and hereafter, walk and live by the light of the nineteenth century! K. J.

From the San Francisco Sun. California Legislature.

#### BENEFICIAL, Jan. 27, 1854.

Mr. WING introduced the following Joint Resolution:

Joint Resolution in regard to the removal of Indians from the limits of this State.

WHEREAS The General Government has, in locating Indians within the limits of this State, departed from what has for nearly half a century been her settled policy with regard to the location of Indians; and

WHEREAS There exists no good cause why California should be made an exception to the said general rule of policy, but rather that it is more necessary here than in other States, from the fact that the proportion of arable land in this State is comparatively small, rendering it certain, that all the agricultural lands within our limits will in a very short time be required, and absolutely necessary for the support and maintenance of a white population, so rapidly increasing in this State; and

WHEREAS All past experience has not only proved beyond question the impossibility of a joint and friendly occupancy of the same territory by white and red men, but on the contrary that feuds and discord must under such circumstances continually exist between the two races, and finally result in the extermination of the Indian tribes; and

WHEREAS The policy heretofore pursued by the General Government towards the Indians has been characterized as humane, just, and magnanimous, and has met the universal approval of the best and ablest statesmen of both State and General Governments;

THEREFORE The people of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do

RESOLVE, That they do hereby protest against the policy adopted by Act of Congress of March 1853, and against the settlement of Indians within the limits of this State.

Resolved, That the Senators in Congress be, and they are hereby instructed, and our Representatives requested, to urge upon Congress the propriety of adhering to California to the long

tried, universally approved, and well established policy of the United States, in removing Indians without the limits of organized States, and to insist that the General Government do not depart from said policy by making California an exception thereto; and further, to urge the expediency and positive necessity of the removal of the Indians to locations more remote from the white settlements, and without the limits of this State.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to forward to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress a copy of these Resolutions.

Referred to Committee on Indian Affairs, 240 copies ordered printed.

#### Death

Of the wife of John Smith, Patriarch over the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and mother of Geo. A. Smith, one of the Twelve Apostles.

CLARISSA SMITH, daughter of Richard and Philomela Lyman, born in Lebanon, Grafton co., New Hampshire, June 27th, 1790.

Her father died when she was twelve years old, after which, she removed to Brooklyn, Orange co., Vt., and lived under the protection of her uncle the Rev. Elijah Lyman, pastor of the Congregationalist church of that town. At the age of 17 she became a member of his church. Removed to St. Lawrence co., N. Y., and married September 11th, 1815. She had two sons and two daughters; the eldest daughter died in infancy. A Congregational church was established in Potsdam, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., of which she was one of the first members, when Joseph Smith sen., brought the Book of Mormon to his father Asahel, aged 87, and brothers all living in St. Lawrence co..

She was the first read it through, and to say it was true, and in September 1831, she was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, being the first in the county—setting the example for her husband, who was not baptized until the January after. After a long and severe church mauling of both of them, occupying four months, the Presbyterians gave them both to the devil. In May, 1833 gathered with her husband and family to Kirtland, Geauga co., Ohio; remained there, suffering many privations which few can realize who are not acquainted with the persecutions of the church in that place. Removed to Missouri and settled in Adam-on-di-ahman; was driven from her house, and compelled to winter in the woods. Removed from thence, to Nauvoo, herself and family suffering from sickness everything but death. After moving into different parts of Iowa, got comfortably settled in Macedonia, Ill., the murder of the Prophet Joseph and Hyrum, within 2 years after, together with the threatenings of the mob, rendered it unsafe to remain there, by council removed to Nauvoo. A comfortable habitation was scarcely prepared to reside in, when she was again driven from her home with the saints; left her habitation on the 9th of Feb. 1846; on the 25th of Sept., 1847, arrived in this valley, where she lived on half rations, and short rations 18 months. She was a firm believer in the fullness of the everlasting gospel. She possessed a heart full of benevolence and kindness to all; bore her long and severe illness without a complaint or murmur; would frequently exclaim when her friends came to her bed side, Bless the Lord, O my soul.

She died on Tuesday evening, Feb. 14th, 1854, 20 minutes before 9 o'clock; aged 63 years, 7 months, 18 days, after a residence of about six years and a half in the valley of the Great Salt Lake.

#### Foreign Intelligence.

From Vienna we learn that fighting was going on near Bucharest, on the morning of the 11th Nov.

Out of the confused and contradictory statements that are circulated, our correspondent endeavors to elucidate the respective position of the hostile armies.

The Austrians have 40,000 men spread along their frontier.

The French and British have a fleet in the sea of Marmora.

The Russians have a fleet of about thirty heavy ships on the Black sea.

The Turks have a fleet of about equal strength, and under the command of an Englishman, (Admiral Ince) part before Constantinople and part in the Black sea.

The Turks have 200 gun boats on the Danube; the Russians about half that number.

The Turks, in alliance with the Circassians, and having as auxiliaries many tried soldiers of Hungary, have a force in Asia that gives the Russians enough to do to hold their own.

The Russians have now in the principalities 85,000 serviceable men and 12,000 in hospital. Their headquarters are at Bucharest, defended by some hundred heavy guns.

The army operates in two divisions, commanded respectively by Gen. Dannenberg, (already fogged,) and Gortschakoff. The latter can hold his various positions with suitable garrisons and spare 24,000 men for the field, either in conjunction with Dannenberg, or on his own hook. They have communication open with Russia, are well equipped, and passably well provisioned.

Strong reinforcements of infantry are on the way, but cannot reach for five weeks.

Cavalry reinforcements are not intended to be sent until spring. Old Paskiewitch is to take the command, and the emperor, it is expected, will come near the seat of war.

War being now formally declared, the Russian generals may act on the defensive, if they can.

The Turks having crossed the Danube are established at ten points, namely, Kalarasch, opposite Silistria, at Oltenitza, at an island opposite Guirgevo, (but not at Guirgevo itself, which is still held by the Russians, although semi-occasionally bombarded by the Turks across the river.) Simintza, at Turna, at Kalarasch, at Kalfat, where they have 42,000 men; at Rustohuck, and at Silistria.

There are besides, movements along the Turkish side of the Danube that indicate an attempt on the part of the Turks to cross lower down the stream, at Galatz, perhaps, with a view to turn the Russian flank.

Omar's quarters, and base of the Turkish operations, are at Shumla. He has already—taking the medium of conflicting statements—80,000 men across the river, and an equal number between the Danube and the Balkan. His troops are well armed, equipped, fed, and, in the meantime, paid, and he has in his army officers of skill.

A movement we may look for at an early date, is an encounter between the main body of the two armies.

For their respective positions, see map.

A notification from the Russian minister of finance gives warning that an embargo will be laid on Turkish vessels in Russian harbors on the 22d of November. On and after that date, Turkish merchant vessels will be declared lawful prizes, even although they may have other than Turkish property on board. Neutral flags will be respected even after the commencement of hostilities.

A letter in the Paris *patric*, from Constantinople, 20th ult., states that the Turkish cruisers had chased some Russians into the harbor of Sebastopol.

By telegraph from Constantinople, 3rd inst., the Turks are reported to have stormed and captured the Russian fortress on the Shekati, (Asia.) In addition to this, several other fortresses in Georgia and the Caucasus have fallen into the possession of the Turkish allies. These forts are Cartoor, which was taken by the Koords; Fuller, by the troops from Damascus; and Surmine, Istrat, and Knochat, by the Bachi-Bozouhs.

An absurd rumor was in circulation, for a day or two, that the Moslems had massacred fifteen hundred christians in Thessalonica. Totally untrue.

Disaffection had broken out among the Poles in the Russian ranks. Four had been summarily shot at Bucharest.

The communication between Galatz and Odessa was closed.

The czar's declaration of war was read in all the churches of St. Petersburg on the 4th inst. There was a review on the same day, but the declaration was not read to the troops.

#### AUSTRIA.

The position of Austria in the entanglements of the east is yet undefined, notwithstanding a statement put forth in some of the German papers that M. de Bruck had been instructed to notify the Porte, that Austria having finally withdrawn its representative from the conference yet in session at Vienna, is to be considered neutral in the struggle. A more probable statement is made that notes are being exchanged between Vienna, Paris, and London, for the purpose of clearly defining the position that Austria will assume in any contingency that may arise.

#### INDIA AND CHINA.

The British are in a bad position in Burmah. The troops are everywhere in a state of siege, and with the exception of Bassein, the whole of the new provinces are in the hands of the enemy, or to speak more accurately, are held by the forces of two powerful chiefs, Meantoon and Moungoung Gye, who carry on hostilities with the connivance, though not with the formal authority, of the Burmese king. Each of these chieftains has about five thousand under his orders. They have advanced their forces to within four days' march of Rangoon, where the British have but eight hundred men. Famine was raging in Burmah.

From China we have intelligence that the city of Shanghai fell into the hands of the insurgents on the 7th September. A band of the insurgents surprised the imperial garrison, and gained possession of the city, with little or no resistance. Some of the mandarins were killed. The Taoutai Samqua escaped, and placed himself under the protection of the United States authorities.

There was a report that Pekin had fallen, but it wanted confirmation. Canton remained quiet. Fighting continued at Amoy, the imperialists making strong efforts to retake the place. Recent accounts of the progress of the rebellion were rather contradictory, but it seems certain that the insurgents have possession of Keang-ping, and other towns, one hundred miles north of Yellow river. It is said that the emperor has accepted the proffered aid of the Tartar chiefs north of the wall, as a last resource.

The Russians attacked Fort St. Nicholas in Asia, by land and sea, but were repulsed five times. A Russian steamer, with 1,500 men on board, was stranded—1400 met with a watery grave—25 of the crew were saved by the Turks and brought to Constantinople as prisoners.

Constantinople, Nov. 10. The Turkish Capital is in a state of joyful excitement. A bulletin has been issued, announcing that on the 4th instant Omar Pasha defeated the Russians at Oltenitza. On that day the Russian General led 30,000 men against the position which the Turks had taken upon the 2d and 3d, on the left bank of the Danube. The combat lasted six hours. The Russians were routed, and left a large number of muskets and quantities of ammunition on the field of battle.

Eight hundred Russians were killed, while the Turks had only thirteen killed and seventy-two wounded.

President Pierce and the N. Y. Herald.

A Crisis at Hand.

The Herald is in great distress about the new Democratic administration. It announces the presence of a crisis thus early in its history, and declares emphatically that nothing can save it but the prompt discharge of the cabinet.

After reviewing the position occupied by Gen. Pierce and the Democratic party twelve months since, and pointing to the unexampled *clat* of his election, and the complete union of the Democratic party, the Herald adds:

All and this is the record of an era not yet one year old. And now how changed the aspect of affairs—how disappointed the hopes and expectations then indulged in!—What a sad and melancholy contrast between November, 1852, and October, 1853. Then the Democratic party—the party of progress—presented a picture of unity and solidity. Today it is broken into fragments, disunited, and consequently powerless. In this state of New York—the Empire State, which, to a great extent influences the whole country, North and South—the Democracy presents the most deplorable aspect divided into two or three or more factions, raging against each other most implacable hostility. The Democratic party not only degrades itself in the eyes of all who have the love of the country at heart, but it virtually abandons the field to the Whig party, which has heretofore deemed and declared us, to all intents and purposes, utterly and irrevocably prostrated. But now that the victors have disputed about the spoils, and forgetting the common enemy, have turned their arms against themselves, the foe have readily perceived their advantage, and availed themselves of it with what success the approaching election will but too clearly and fatally demonstrate.

What is true of the Democratic party of New York is no less true of it throughout the States generally; and present appearances but too truly indicated that in the elections now about to come off in the several States, the Whigs will once more obtain the ascendancy.

News from Southern California.

Judge Benj. Hayes held the first session of the District Court in San Bernardino, on the 24th of October. There was but one case on the docket.

EMIGRANTS MURDERED.—Judge Hayes informs the *Herald* that the Apaches attacked a party of twelve emigrants, near the Guadalupe mountains, and killed all but one of their number, and he made his escape by dismounting and taking shelter in the bushes. The emigrants were from Texas, and on their way to California.

They were out attempting to recover some cattle which the Indians had stolen, when they were fired upon from an ambush. The bodies are represented as having been horribly mutilated. Judge Hayes learned the

facts stated above, from immigrants recently arrived at San Diego.

SHREK.—There have been entered at the San Diego Custom House during the week ending Oct. 23rd, over thirty-five thousand sheep, which have been driven in from Sonora. The party who own this drove report fifteen thousand more on the other side of the Colorado, which will be crossed in a few days.

#### Important from Mexico.

We find the subjoined news in the *Herald*, whose correspondent has had access to papers from the city of Mexico a fortnight later than received, from which he makes the following important announcement:

I see by the Mexican journals that Santa Anna has ordered thirty thousand men to the Mesilla Valley, to be supported by a reserve of ten thousand more. This looks like war, and it is evident that the Dictator wishes another collision with the "Pierce invaders of the North." Perhaps his power can only be prolonged by war. I do not think the Mexican nation desire it, but certain it is, that this hero of so many revolutions hopes to reinstate the withered laurels of his last campaign by such a course.

The humor of discovering rich deposits of gold on the Mesilla proves to be a real Texan humbug—no gold. It is said that the French Consul at Acapulco has discovered rich deposits of virgin silver—equal to the famed Potosi. Perhaps it is another Texan.

#### Game in the Arctic Regions.

Among the interesting features of the voyage of the Investigator into the Arctic regions, is the quantity and description of game found by the daring explorers. The crew of the Investigator killed, from the 1st of October; to the 5th of April, 1853, the following, mostly during the spring of the present year: 7 musk oxen, 410 deer, 169 hares, 496 grouse, 163 ducks, 29 geese, 2 wolves, and 4 bears; total 1,065. The musk oxen averaged 278 lbs. each, and the deer 70 lbs. The deer were found to be very wild, and the gunners had to exercise great caution to obtain a shot. The mode they adopted was the following:

"They secreted themselves in various parts of the ravines, or behind the sand hills, and listened with breathless silence until they heard the deer tap the snow off the willow with their feet, in order to eat the herbage. When the air was frosty and the weather calm, this tapping could be heard at a distance of about 200 yards, and by listening and observing minutely, the gunner easily detected the position in which his prey was located. As soon as this was correctly ascertained, a person was sent a considerable distance round the deer; and a slight noise having been made at their back they immediately ran off—probably past the gunner. It was in such instances where the chances of a 'kill' occurred. One hundred and ten deer were thus killed, and as they will run long distances after receiving wounds, it is fair to suppose that many more would have been secured if the crew had been accompanied with a brace or more of deer hounds."

The musk ox was found to be a very voracious animal, and great danger necessarily attended an attack. In a country of fine green valleys, extensive plains, lakes and woods, and where kindred game is found, there is a certainty of finding wild fowls of every description. If Sir John Franklin has ever reached this distant part of the globe, great hopes may reasonably be entertained of his safety, as it is not very probable mankind could ever want in so rich a land, evidently possessing everything that nature can desire.

Elephants live for two hundred, three hundred, and even four hundred years. A healthy full-grown elephant consumes thirty pounds of grain per day.

EARTHQUAKE.—A slight shock of an earth quake was felt in Up. Cal Shasta on the 23rd December.

#### MARRIED.

In the 16th ward, Feb. 14, by Elder Wm. Lewis, Mr. JAMES JAMES, and Miss MARY RICHARDS; both originally from South Wales.

Success to James and Mary, May they be always happy, And live in love without discord,

And serve the Lord of glory. In the 16th ward, Feb. 6th, by Elder Wm. Lewis, Mr. EDWARD ASHTON, and Miss JANE TREHARNE, both originally from South Wales.

Edward and Jane may be blest of the Lord, To keep his commandments with one accord, And shun every evil, contention and strife, And love one another in union through life

#### DIED.

In this city on the 10th February, Isabel Maria, daughter of Rebecca M. and Nathaniel W. Jones, aged 15 months, and 11 days.

Yes! thou art gone my lovely child, No more I'll see thy cherishing smile; Thy mother's cars no more rejoice, In the rich music of thy voice.

Thou'rt free from all earth's care and toil, Thy stream of peace no ill shall roll; Why should I wish thee back again, Where all is sorrow, tears, and pain.

If I but faithful do endure, And make my resurrection sure, Round thee mine arms shall be entwined, With love more pure—far more refined.

Ne'er didst thou know thine absent sire, His fond caress—his great desire To see thee. Thy short life is o'er, But we shall meet to part no more.

At Fillmore city Jan. 19 1854, GEORGE NIXON, son of William and Margaret Nixon, aged 37, of bilious cholera.—He was a dutiful son, a loving husband, and kind father.—He was one of the Saints driven by a barbarous mob from the city of Nauvoo, Illinois, in Sept. 1846, and has since resided in the Church of Jesus Christ about 13 years.

#### NOTICE.

THE partnership between Samuel Mulliner & Daniel Allen has this day been mutually dissolved, and as D. Allen is going south, it is earnestly