

Elder T. S. Priday is removed from labor in the Kent Conference, to labor in the Manchester Conference.
Elder J. H. Felt is removed from the Presidency of the Durham Conference, to labor in the Scandinavian Mission.
Elder E. Tuff is removed from labor in the Essex Conference, to labor in the Leicester Conference.

DANIEL H. WELLS,
BRIGHAM YOUNG, Jun.,

Presidents of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the British Isles and adjacent countries.

President Wells addressed the brethren on the necessity of economy and keeping out of debt, and how much good management helped to this desirable consummation; also drew their attention to the necessity of not suffering the collection of the Mission Fund to be detrimental to the Tithing. One or two songs having been sung, the meeting adjourned for about two hours, when it again convened, and the brethren were addressed by Elders Wells, Pratt and others. President Wells gave the parting benediction.

Correspondence.

SMITHFIELD, Cache County, }
Feb. 18, 1865. }

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

Sir:—On the 15th inst., two men, John Meldrum of Redwing, Goodhue of Minnesota, and Anthony Austin of Illinois, lost their lives by a snow slide in a canyon near this place. Deceased came from Virginia City, N. T., last winter in Utah, and were engaged in sliding timber. They were found the following day near the edge of the slide under eight feet of snow, where they apparently asleep in camp at the time, and must have been instantly killed. Yours respectfully,

GEO. BARBER.

Redwing Democrat, please copy.]

SMITHFIELD, Cache County, }
Feb. 27, 1865. }

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

Sir:—I herewith inform you of a sad occurrence, resulting in the death of two young men formerly residents of this place, but lately removed to a new settlement in Round Valley, 20 miles south of Franklin. The particulars are as follows:

The deceased, George Barzee, aged 26 years, and John Boice, Jun., aged 19 years, started, Feb. 22d, to walk from their settlement in Round Valley to Franklin. The snow at the time was six inches deep at Round Valley, and deeper as they proceeded south. From their tracks it appears they kept the old trail until dark, when they missed the trail, taking to the right, and were found the next morning, within a mile in plain sight of Franklin, by a company who were breaking a road to Round Valley. Barzee had apparently a dead some time; but Boice was alive. From their tracks it would seem Boice had gone ahead several times and returned to try and get his companion along, and in so doing lost his own life. They were brought into Franklin, and every restorative was applied, in vain.

George Barzee, was born in Kirtland, N. H., Nov. 25, 1839, and embraced the Gospel in 1857.

John Boice, Jun., was born in McDonough Co., Illinois, May 24, 1846, and was baptized May 24th, 1854. Your brother in the Gospel,

GEO. BARBER.

KAMAS PRAIRIE, Summit Co., }
March 15, 1865. }

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

SIR:—Winter weather, like a bad friend, has not yet forsaken us, and forage is very scarce. We have had about four feet of snow, but a few warm days settled it some.

It is said, "there is no great loss but there is some small gain." I think the past winter will be a lesson to those who have been in the habit of sending their stock to these high valleys to shift for themselves, and although the loss may be great, it may benefit them in future. We hope, by a sufficient energy in cutting willows, to save the greater part of our stock. A great many have already died, and more will, unless the snow leaves very soon. Respectfully,

REDDIN A. ALLRED.

—In Paris all tobacconists are agents for the loan of umbrellas. You can borrow one in any part of the city and return it to the tobacconist's shop most convenient for you, at six sous per day.

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fairly beaten, that during the night he retired across the Neuse at Kingston, and now holds the banks of the river at that place.

(Signed) STANTON,
New, York, 14.

The Herald's correspondent in front of Kingston 11th, gives the following account of the fight there:

On Wednesday, the 8th, the enemy consisting of Hoke's division; made a determined effort to turn our left flank. They came up rather unexpectedly and furiously. The consequence was a loss on our part of a large portion of two regiments, who were flanked by superior numbers.

The left of the line, held by the 2nd division of General Carter fought desperately, resorting to the bayonet when their ammunition was exhausted. To compensate for the losses here Col. Savage of the 12th, New York cavalry, made a detour on the rear and captured nearly a hundred prisoners.

The same afternoon, an attack was made on our right, and repulsed without loss. General Schofield came up in the afternoon and assumed command, but night coming on the action ceased. Captain Fish, of the 12th New York cavalry, had lost two small howitzers, and Capt. Kelsey's artillery had lost a Napoleon gun. We had taken perhaps, 200 prisoners during the day.

On Thursday morning the 9th, Mulloy fully regained his original position and continued to hold it. The enemy charged upon him three times in the afternoon and were each time repulsed with some loss. The forenoon was occupied with light skirmishing along the whole line.

All through the evening of the 9th and 10th the rebel fury again belched forth. All night long they charged again and again, making six or seven different charges, amid a roar of musketry and cannon that was deafening and terrible, as it swept and surged through the night air. They drove our skirmish line from their rifle pits to the breastworks, and seemed determined to pour their hordes over into these, but the wave was sent bounding back time after time, and finally, on the morning of the 10th, as they attempted another flank movement on our left, it is said we took from them an entire regiment of Alabamians. From this time, their ardor began to diminish, and yesterday afternoon, when I left the immediate scene of action, there was every prospect that we should soon regain the skirmish pits and win a handsome victory over the maddened foe. We have probably taken from the commencement up to last evening not far from 2,000 prisoners. Our entire loss from the commencement, in killed, wounded and prisoners cannot be over 2,000.

Newburn, N. C., 12.

Yesterday, the enemy fell back across the Neuse river after the burning the bridge over that stream. It was reported that they had also destroyed the rebel ram at the same time, which was guarding the bridge. The road is completed to within a short distance of the railroad opposite Kingston.

General Sherman has opened communication with Wilmington from Fayetteville. He sends word that he is all right and marching on.

Portland, 15.

By the Peruvian from Liverpool, 3d. The opening of the telegraph to India attracts much attention.

New York, 15.

A dispatch dated Newbern 11th, says the prisoners taken by the rebels in front of Kingston have been recaptured, that General Terry has formed a junction with our forces and that Sherman was expected in the rear of the rebels at Goldsboro on the 11th or 12th.

Quebec, 15.

Parliament last night voted a million dollars for the permanent defense of the country, also, \$350,000 for the expenses of volunteers on the frontier. The Finance Minister, in a speech, said the Canadian government were of opinion that so long as the American war lasts, we must have a defense on the frontier, in the shape of police and militia, to support the civil authorities; and fulfil the obligations we are under to act the part of good neighbors.

Washington 15.

Department of State, Washington, 14. —The President directs that all persons who are now or hereafter shall be found within the United States, and who have been engaged in holding intercourse or trade with the insurgents by sea, if they are citizens of the United States, or domiciled aliens, be arrested and held as prisoners of war, until the war shall close, subject, nevertheless, to prosecution, trial and conviction for any offense committed by them as spies or otherwise against the laws of war.

The President further directs that all non-resident foreigners, who now are or hereafter shall be found in the United States, and who have been engaged in violating the blockade of insurgent ports, shall leave the United States within 12 days from the publication of the order, or from their subsequent trial in the United States, if on the Atlantic side, and 40 days if on the Pacific side of the country, and such persons shall not return to the United States during the continuance of the war.

Provost-Marshals and Marshals of the United States will arrest and commit to military custody all such offenders as shall disregard this order, whether they have passports or not, and they will be detained in such custody until the end of the war, or until discharged by subsequent order of the President.

(Signed) WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.
New York, 15.

The Peruvian Government has seized ex-President Castilla, Generalissimo of Peru, on a charge of attempting to get up a revolution, and sent him off to sea. The war between Brazil and the Republics of Uruguay and Paraguay is raging fiercely.

Baton Rouge, 9.

The cavalry expedition sent from here occupied Clinton and Jackson, Louisiana after some heavy skirmishing, in which we lost 10 or 15 killed and wounded, inflicting a loss on the enemy of 30 or 40 and some prisoners including two officers. The roads over which our forces passed, were in a terrible condition. Bridges had to be built over nearly every bayou. A rebel force is concentrating at Liberty, under Generals Hodge and Scott.

Louisville, 15.

Jerome Clarke, alias Sue Mundy, was hanged this afternoon, in pursuance of the sentence of a military commission.

New York, 15.

By the steamer Hansa, from Liverpool 1st:

Sir Frederick Bruce succeeds Lord Lyons at Washington.

In the House of Lords, February 27, Lord Taunton presented a petition from Australia praying for the immediate abolition of the transportation of convicts. Granville said the government would abolish the system.

Napoleon's preface to the life of Julius Caesar was published in all the London journals. The Pope ordered its immediate examination when published.

ITALY.—The King has signed an amenity from all whom the accounts connected with the Turin riots.

SPAIN.—Narvaez says the finances and country are in an unsatisfactory condition.

PORTUGAL.—Duke Soule stated in Court that he was endeavoring to reconstruct the Cabinet efficiently, and if successful he would resign.

The assembly of delegates from Schleswig-Holstein resolved that the inhabitants of the Duchies should leave to Duke Augustenburg and the Diet the conclusion of the Suez treaties with Prussia, as it would be to the interest of the whole of Germany.

Prussia rejects the proposal of Austria, provisionally to transfer the government of the Duchies to Augustenburg. Prussia demands conditions before the settlement of the question. The Prussian note to Austria demands the right to levy sailors in the Duchies for the Prussian navy. The cession to Prussia of territory for the establishment of a canal to connect the German ocean with the Baltic at the east mouth and a large fortified dock to be erected for Prussian men-of-war, under Prussian direction, and the Holstein contingent not to wait on the federal army.

Quebec, 17.

It is expected that Parliament will adjourn to-morrow, when the delegation from the Canadian Government will proceed to England to confer with the Imperial Government in relation to the questions of defence, commercial relations with the United States, and other important matters.

City Point, 16.

Dana, Assistant Secretary of War. I am just in receipt of a letter from Sherman, dated the 12th, from Fayetteville. He describes his army in fine health and spirits, having met with no serious opposition. Hardee keeps in his front at a respectful distance. At Columbia he destroyed the immense arsenals and railroad establishments and 43 cannon. At Cheraw was found much machinery and war material, including 25 cannon and 3,600 barrels of gunpowder. In Fayetteville he found 20 pieces of artillery and much other material. He says nothing about Kilpatrick's defeat by Hampton, but the officer who brought the letter says, before daylight of the 10th, Hampton got two brigades in the rear of Kilpatrick's headquarters, sur-

prising and capturing all his staff but two officers. Kilpatrick escaped, formed his men and drove the enemy with great loss, recapturing about all he had lost. Hampton lost 86 left dead on the field.

(Signed) GRANT.
Fort Monroe, 15.

The steamer Rebecca Clyde, with 350 rebel prisoners, captured near Kingston, N. C., during the late battles, arrived here this morning from Newbern.

Couch's forces from Wilmington had reached Schofield.

Washington, 16.

The telegrams from Grant's headquarters report that the Daily Dispatch is the only paper issued to-day in Richmond. It is published on a half sheet, because all the employees, printers, etc., members of military organizations, were called out yesterday morning to perform special service.

Trenton, N. J., 16.

The Constitutional amendment for the abolition of slavery was lost in the Senate by a vote of 12 to 7.

Newbern, N. C., 13.

Yesterday afternoon the Mayor of Kingston surrendered to our forces, but the bridge being burned prevented our forces from crossing. pontoons were sent up this morning. The enemy retreated rapidly from Kingston to Goldsboro. A report this forenoon states that Sherman is in possession of Goldsboro and that the enemy are rushing back to Kingston to prevent our forces from crossing the Neuse river at that point. The enemy left 700 dead on the field before crossing the river, which we buried. There are also many wounded in our hands. The Shamrock has gone up the Neuse to Kingston. The river is high.

Quebec, 15.

Queen Victoria has temporarily emerged from her seclusion by receiving foreign ambassadors, members of legations, etc., in state at Buckingham palace. Adams, the American Minister, was present. The Queen will hold another Court on the 13th instant.

The Cardinal Vicar at Rome has issued a declaration relative to the jubilee. He reverts to the object of the Pope's encyclical letter and particularizes, as especially deplorable, the errors of liberty of conscience and religious worship and it being recognized as the just right of all to propagate, through the press, erroneous principles, nor can he recognize that the will of the people is the supreme law.

Buffalo, 18.

A flood at Rochester, last night, swept away the New York Central railroad bridge, and the water was 8 feet deep in the Arcade buildings. All the lower part of the city is under water; the damage is enormous. The Erie railroad is greatly damaged especially between Hornersville and Dunkirk. At Syracuse the low lands in the 4th ward are overflowed, and there is much suffering. A small river is rushing through Mulberry and Onondaga streets. The Oneida and Seneca rivers and the Skeneteles Outlet and Nine Mile Creek are higher than ever known. In the Central railroad depot at Utica, there was 3 feet of water, owing to the Mohawk's overflowing its banks, and the flats were a vast sheet of water. Oriskany Creek was much higher than ever known. Many bridges and several mills have been swept off by the different streams, and some persons are reported drowned.

G. S. L. City, March 21.

Coin—155.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

An address to the people of Ireland has been issued by the Committee of the National Association of Ireland. It is pointed out that the objects of the new movement are: Tenant right, the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and a change in the system of national education.

The splendid new paddle steamer Lelia, Captain Skinner, bound to Wilmington, via Bermuda, foundered off the northwest lighthouse, near Liverpool. Eighteen of her crew were drowned. The Lelia was 1,100 tons burden, of very light draught, and was the finest blockade runner that has ever left the Mersey.

It is stated that the British Government has officially announced its accession to the International Sanitary Association of Geneva for securing the better care of the sick and wounded in war.

Captain Graham, of the steamer Jura, was acquitted of all blame for the loss of that vessel.

JAPAN.

Everything was quiet in Japan. The inland sea was opened and trade appeared to be going on satisfactorily.