

the business; for there is plenty of pine, and the bark saved from the saw-mill logs would more than furnish tan for all the leather needed in the Territory. We are informed that the pine bark of our mountains contains twice the amount of tanning of the eastern hemlock. Will Mr. Clark please to give us his experience on this subject. Thousands of hides are rotting every year. Who will go at tanning them, so as to save \$50.00 per annum, cash, going out of the valley for leather every year? Will our tanners think of this? will they act? If any one wants to go into the business, and don't know how, give us a call, and the Doctor will tell you how, free charge.

The Oregon Mail, due Nov. 30th, arrived on the 24th inst., and returned the same day. The carrier reported many Indians on the route, but all very peaceful, but the snows were deep in many places. He was fearful whether he would be able to return to Oregon before spring, if the snow continued to fall.

The California Mail for November has not arrived, neither has it been heard from. Letters destined for California were forwarded by New Orleans.

The Independence Mail arrived on the 29th ult., and went out on the 1st inst., as usual. The present contractors from hence to Laramie, need no praise, their works praise them, and no common occurrence will prevent them from passing the mail every month this winter.

THE NEWS DELIVERY.—We suggest that the agents of the different papers in the city take the papers for their ward on Saturday evening, and distribute them at their ward meetings on Sunday. This will save much travel and trouble to subscribers. Let the bishops enquire of their wards if this would not please them.

STONE SAW MILL.—If there are any experienced stone sawyers in the city or country, they are requested to report themselves to bishop Hunter; and if there are any stone saws in the valley, or iron suitable to make them, the bishop wishes to be informed where they are, and if there are mill-wrights who have been accustomed to building the machinery for sawing stone, they are requested to make themselves known, forthwith.

LOOKING GLASSES.—Any one who may have been accustomed to the manufacture of looking glasses, will please report himself to our office, or to President Young.

THE NEWS, we design hereafter to issue to city subscribers on Saturday. Though we are subject to contingencies that few offices are, and may fail sometimes, yet nothing shall be wanting on our part, to be ready for issuing on Saturday, and forwarding to country subscribers by Monday's mail.

Mr. Mendenhall, at Springville, Utah valley, broke 38 acres of new ground, and raised thereon, this season,

600 bushels of wheat,
250 " corn,
250 " beets, some weighing 22 lbs.,
275 " potatoes, " 51-21 lbs.
20 " onions,
11 " peas,

11 wagon loads of pumpkins and squashes, weighing, many of them, from 95 to 110 lbs. each, and a variety of other articles.

Who of our farmers will give us a better report?

OUR VALLEY AFFAIRS.—Dec. 5, the old Bowery is unroofed; the brick are being converted into a stone cutters' shop. The boards and timbers will be appropriated to the finishing of the Tabernacle, so far as they are applicable; and the ground where the Bowery stood will soon be clear.

The timbers of the Tabernacle are erected, excepting two bents, and if the pleasant weather lasts a week or two longer we hope the building will be enclosed.

Snow fell in the city Sunday evening Dec. 1, three or four inches, which drifted considerable while falling, but the ground is nearly bare to day; and the prospects thus far are rather indicative of a mild season.

THRESHING continues to come in, but there are immense quantities of wheat yet to thresh, which, when completed, we expect to see the Lord's store house full. Brethren, do not let a kernel of your wheat be wasted, neither give it away at fifty cents a bushel, to buy a few luxuries, or conveniences that you can do without. Wheat is better than gold when you can have but one, if money does answer all things.

SAVE YOUR WHEAT.—If "READER OF THE NEWS" will give us his name, we will answer his questions. We take very little notice of anonymous communications. It is not necessary that all men or writers should have their names made public, but we wish to know who we are conversing with.

### LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Deseret News.

PAROWAN CITY, Iron Co., Nov. 18, 1851.

MR. EDITOR.—Permit me, through the columns of your widely circulated journal, the opportunity of giving a general invitation to my old country associates, especially those of them acquainted with the coal and iron business:

MY DEAR BRETHREN:—The time has now arrived when the saints of God through the mouth of his servant, are called upon to come forward and apply themselves with all their might, mind and strength, together with their substance, and assist in building up the kingdom of God. And inasmuch as the brethren have been called upon, to become the duty of every member of the church who has not had his position legally assigned to him; so themselves the question, in what department of this kingdom could my talents and means be brought most effectually to bear in building it up and rolling it forth?

Brethren, as a counsellor in Israel, my opinion is, that those acquainted with the iron and coal business, coming to this valley, their talents and means could be made more effectively to bear in assisting the brethren that are here, in searching out and bringing forth the iron ore and the coal, that we may be enabled to create our own iron and steel works, so that we may no longer be dependent for these things upon distant States. For us to furnish the iron necessary for the Territory, would be, in my opinion, to accomplish one of the most important objects connected with the up-building of the Kingdom of God upon the earth; and a standing among our brethren, the honor and glory of which would not once be worthy of comparing with the labor and toil which might be necessary to accomplish it.

The brethren who can ride the storm triumphantly, lies and slander, that like a flood has come forth of the mouths of the home-sick deserters, concerning this consecrated and hallowed spot, the hiding place of Jacob, would do well to bring all their tongue and other tools they possibly can, together with two or three sets of boring rods, so that we may try the experiment of searching for coal at the base of the mountain, which, if found in that locality, would greatly facilitate the progress of the iron business.

I tell you, my brethren, this is a goodly valley, and of the valleys of the mountains, too, where Ye-rah has destined to hide up his ransom, Jacob, and save him from the fury of the storm until his fierce, burning indignation has, like unto a whirlwind, swept the nations, and by the spirit of judgment and of burning, sweep with an unprecedented velocity, wickedness and error from the face of the earth. Come, then, my brethren, obey the counsel of your Lord; fulfill the predictions of the prophets, and flow

together to the goodness of the Lord in the valley of Coal Creek; for wheat, for corn, for potatoes, for melons, for beets, for carrots, for squashes, for pumpkins, for onions, for large cabbages, and for both the young and the old of the flock, for the wheat tithing given to the poor, and above all, to get out the coal and the iron; and if you live humble, keep the commandments, and obey counsel, your souls will be like unto a well irrigated field of goodly soil, so that there will be no necessity of your sorrowing any more at all.

Bro. Geo. A. Smith, one of the Twelve Apostles, a man approved of God, and of the Presidency, and of all the people, especially the people of Iron county, is the President of this place, and has lived in it, and can tell you of it, by consulting him he will tell you words by which you may be saved.—Amen.

Your brother in the bonds of the new and everlasting covenant,

MATTHEW CARRUTHERS.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 28, 1851.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS.—On Thursday 6th of November I attended a crowded assembly of the Saints in the Parowan Hall. At the close of the meeting the brethren, as a token of friendship, made me a present of demands they held against Centre Creek mill for the amount of about five hundred dollars. This voluntary donation not only relieved me from pecuniary embarrassment in that place, but was a gratification for me to know that I shared the fullest confidence of those worthy men over whom I had the honor of presiding, in the formation of that settlement. May God bless them and reward them an hundred fold.

On Friday at 1 o'clock, in company with Bro. Robinson, Whipple and Newman, I took leave of our friends and started for this place. At the Elk Horn Springs, 14 miles from Parowan, we took a new road, recently broke by John D. Lee & Co., through a pass, which avoids the rough and steep crossing of the Beaver mountains. This road had been broken out through heavy sage, by the passing of 20 wagons of Bro. Lee's company, being piloted thro' by Mr. Samuel Gould of Parowan. It is a grand improvement in the road.

On the morning of the 7th we met Anson Call and Joseph Holbrook and son, en route for Parowan. On the 8th, met Capt. Love and Co., consisting of about 18 wagons, on Pine creek; these were intended to settle on Coal Creek. About noon it commenced raining, and continued to rain at intervals during the night. On the 9th at 8 o'clock a. m., arrived at Nephthi, found the brethren in fine spirits. They had explored the canyon of Chalk creek, and found it to contain an extensive body of very valuable red and white pine timber. It was estimated that six days' work would make a good road to the heart of the saw timber. In making the road they would procure logs to build their fort, and poles to enclose their field. Bro. Fox had surveyed a number of town lots and a sufficient amount of farming land to accommodate the present settlers. I re-baptized and confirmed six persons. We left about 3 p. m., the day being rainy. Met a company at the mouth of the canyon for Parowan. Millard is one of the most delightful counties in the Territory, and offers inducements to the new settler, not excelled by any other.

On the 10th we camped on Chicken creek, near a company of gold diggers, several of whose faces I recognized, and who called me brother. They kept up a continual howling during the night, in imitation of the wolves and the Indian war-whoop; and as we could not sleep for our noisy neighbors, at 1 o'clock in the morning we pursued our journey. At 8 o'clock on the 11th we arrived at Nephthi, a new settlement on Salt creek, and met Capt. George Wood and a company of English iron manufacturers, who were moving to Coal creek, Iron county, to establish iron works. They are men of intelligence, and may the Lord prosper them in their undertaking; the company consisted of 14 wagons. This evening we arrived at Payson. As we were in an Indian country, and but four of us, we observed the caution, "Be ye always ready," and had never taken off our clothes to sleep since we left Parowan. This night was one of rest. On the 13th at one o'clock we arrived in this city, after a journey of eight and a half days.

Yours, &c.

Geo. A. SMITH.

For the Deseret News.

MR. EDITOR.—I left the city of Nephthi, located on Salt Creek, July valley, on the 25th ult.

About 12 houses have been erected; viz: 3 built of adobe, 2 of willows plastered inside and out, 1 two story house built of 4 inch plank, and the balance of logs obtained from a distance of ten miles. Our roofs and flooring are principally of lumber cut at Hamilton & Potter's mills, San-Pete valley distant about 30 miles from Nephthi.

A large quantity of hay was cut by the first settlers, probably more than will be needed for their stock, unless the winter should be uncommonly severe. The altitude of Nephthi City, according to observations made by professors Pratt and Carrington, is 4425 feet, and one of the highest peaks of the Carcarrington Block, G. S. L. City.

Wood, feed, and moving land are convenient, and the clay and soil make an uncommonly heavy adobe. On my way up, I met bro. Foote and Gifford with their families, moving to the settlement. Bro. Z. H. Backster is making preparations for building a grist mill, next season.

Up to the time of my leaving, not more than 2 inches of snow had fallen in the valley, at any one time.

Very respectfully,

J. L. HEYWOOD.

Cuban Expedition no Failure.

MR. EDITOR.—It appears that the general opinion of the press is, that the Cuban expedition is a total failure. Not so, judging from past experience. I remember the names of the names of the soldiers: Crockett, Travis, Bowie, and a host of others, who sprung up in eternal remembrance before the citizens of the nation who gave them birth, and remembered the inhuman death they died, and the cause that they had espoused; and they had hold of the same principles that they became martyrs for, and won the prize, and gave peace to their patriotic ashes. And so the transplanted patriotism of a Crittenden and fellow martyrs, will not be forgotten, but will be had (in due time) in remembrance before their friends of the nation to which they belong. EPHRAIM.

[The above is the opinion of Ephraim. It is possible he may be correct; but by the papers we learn that England and France have serious objections to the independence of Cuba; and very likely they may have some influence in the matter.—Ed. News.]

Letter to Elder Geo. A. Smith.

FILLMORE, Millard Co., Nov. 25, 1851.

PRESIDENT GEO. A. SMITH.—Bro. George:—We are all well, and still live in our wagons. We have got the road made into the canyon, and I have nearly logs enough drawn for one house, and have commenced to lay it up.

We have had two or three snow storms since you were here. The weather has been rather cool for tenting out or living in wagons.

We have had our election in this city for county officers, and who would have thought of my being elected Justice of the Peace for Millard Co. I have circulated the petition for post road through this place, and have got nearly one hundred signatures.

Please write to us when convenient. Give our best respects to all our friends in Salt Lake.

Yours truly, SAMUEL P. HOYT.

For the Deseret News.

Sketch of a trip to Pauvan Valley.

Oct. 21, 1851. Presidents Young and Kimball, with several of the company, left G. S. L. City for the purpose of locating the site for our seat of government.

Oct. 23d. The company all met at the house of hishop Smoot, ten miles south of the city, consisting of Pres'ts. Young and Kimball, the committee for locating the site, viz: Orson Pratt, Albert Carrington, J. Smith, W. Fox, and Wm. C. Staines, elder Geo. A. Smith, Bishop Robinson, Z. Snow, U. S. Associate Judge, Major Ross, Indian Sub-Agent, Gen. D. H. Wells, H. S. Eldredge, Marshal, and others; in all, 15 men and 3 boys, with carriages, baggage-wagons, horses and mules; a party well armed, and considered sufficiently strong in case any small band of Indians should be hostile.

to Provo river; now there are many buildings at Dry Creek, the American fork and Battle creek, still further south, and nearly all the extensive area included between the road on the east, the Lake and Jordan on the west, and Dry and Battle creeks, is surveyed into farming lots, and upon a large portion of it good crops were raised the past season.

Oct. 23. Proceeding by the territorial road, which runs nearer the base of the mountains than the old one, we crossed the Provo on a framed, plank covered bridge, (built at an expense of \$300) into Provo city, which is beautifully located on the left bank of the river, and is building up rapidly; it is 13 miles from the American Fork. Still keeping near the west base of the mountains, we cross Spring creek and soon reach Springville, on the right bank of Hobbie creek, a short distance above the old ford, and 6-1/2 miles from Provo.

Here, the houses, with the exception of a few built upon the lots the past season, are built on the sides of a large hollow square, forming an extensive, and so far as Indians are concerned, a formidable fort.

Large stacks of grain, scattered plentifully around, indicated an abundant harvest. The new road still runs to the east of the old one and crosses the Spanish Fork about 1-1/2 mile above the old ford on a plank bridge, and joins the old road on the left bank near the ford, where we camp, 7 miles from Springville, and 61-1/2 miles from the city. As the valleys become settled, there is a two-fold advantage in laying the roads near the base of the mountains, for the gravelly soil of the table lands forms a better track, and the fields are not interfered with. A saw mill is being built near the mouth of the canyon of this fork, and several dwelling houses are in progress of erection, on the right bank, above the bridge.

Oct. 24. In 51-1/4 miles reach the lower fort of Payson, a town laid out on each side of Peet-neet creek at the ford, and 11-1/2 miles below its canyon. The buildings and plentiful crops at this place are the result of the labors of the last year. Crossing Summit creek, where a new settlement is begun, we enter the north end of a long, moderately wide, and well grassed valley called Juab, leave mount Nebo close on our left, and camp on the right bank of Salt creek, about 2 miles below the mouth of its canyon. Here a settlement is begun, and a city surveyed called Nephthi, 25 miles from Payson, and 92-3/4 from G. S. L. City; barometric altitude, by one reading, 4425 feet. Gypsum is obtained in the Salt creek canyon, and hauled to the city. A baggage-wagon from Springville, loaded with outjoints is here. Salt creek takes its rise in the eastern shed of Mt. Nebo; its head waters interlocking with those of Summit and San-Pete creeks, it then runs southerly until it reaches the canyon, then westerly to the mouth of the canyon, then southwesterly until it reaches the eastern slope of the low range of mountains bounding this valley on the low range of mountains a short turn and runs northerly to near the north end of the valley, where it breaks through the low range, and continues its course about N. N. W., and enters the S. E. corner of Utah Lake.

Oct. 25. Crossing a low, gentle rise of ground we reach the north end of a valley drained by Chicken creek, a stream 20 feet deep, by 5 feet deep, with a moderate current, muddy bed, low banks, and a scattering fringe of bulrushes; throwing in many stones and sage bushes, we ford it 17 miles from Nephthi, and about 2 miles above the head of its canyon, through which it passes into the Sevier river. A small party of San-Pete Indians gather round us while we are fixing a crossing place. They were all clad, looked surly, and told Mr. Bean (our interpreter, who joined us at Provo city) that they were hungry; whereupon Pres't. Young gave them a liberal meal of bread and meat; but even this did not clear the lowering look from all their countenances.

Proceeding 9-1/4 miles over a gently rolling and level region, we camp on the right bank of the Sevier at the lower ford, 119 miles from G. S. L. City; barometric altitude, by one reading, 4355 feet, and depth of 2 feet, (at this low stage of water) with a clayey and gravelly bed, very crooked channel and rapid current, and is fringed by a scattering belt of small willows, interspersed with a few bulrush-berry bushes. As the slopes from the table lands and mountain ranges sweep directly to the river, there is very little bottom land except the small meadows included by the short curves of the stream.

Elder Geo. A. Smith informs us that he has never known, or heard of a company camping in this region, without having more or less of their animals either stolen or shot with poisoned arrows; whereupon he elected Gen. Wells our captain of the guard. During the night, the Indians made approaches for our animals, but the barking of our dog, the clearness of our watchfire, and the vigilance of our guard preserved us from any loss, except the horse belonging to Mr. Bean, which was missing in the morning, and which we afterwards found at Nephthi with a broken lariet, the lucky breakage of which enabled the horse to escape. It may be as well to mention here, that from this date until our return, we were obliged to mount guard, (only when we encamped at the settlements) owing to the unfriendly disposition of many of the small bands of Indians.

Oct. 26. Thermometer at 6 a. m. 14 deg. Notice an outcrop of metalliferous limestone. Cross the Sevier, ascend gradually, and passing through a depression in the mountain range which lays between the Sevier and Lake valley, the latter opens to view, about 15 miles long, in a N. N. W. and S. S. E. direction, and from one to four miles wide, and is well grassed, and the mountain slopes on either side well wooded. Leaving the road on our right, we pass up Fall creek, about one mile above where it now sinks, and camp on its right bank, 13-1/4 miles from the Sevier. This stream is 6 feet wide by 18 inches deep, and has a swift current and pebbly bed, affording good mill sites; and as the soil is very fertile, here is a fine location for a good sized settlement. About 10 miles south of this point is a small lake, of which this creek is the outlet.

Two companies are encamped just below us, one under bishop Call, bound for Pauvan valley; the other, under J. D. Lee, intending to settle at the forks of the Santa Clara.

Oct. 27. Two and three-fourth miles brought us again to the road; and by a slightly winding, occasionally rocky, but gentle ascent, and smooth, gradual descent, we are in the Peace valley, (Indian name, Pah-wah-ye) in twelve miles from where we struck the road, we reach the first Cedar springs, and at 9-1/4 miles further we camp on the right bank of Chalk creek. [Indian name, Nu-quin.] This stream is 14 feet wide by 1 foot deep, and has a swift current and pebbly bed, with caliche, and for some distance west of our camp, its course is marked by a broken belt and clumps of small cotton wood trees, with a few current bushes, and still farther by a willow fringe.

Oct. 28. Moved our camp 1-1/2 miles up Nu-quin, and on to its left bank. From present and previous observation, the site for the seat of government was located in the immediate vicinity of our camp, about 1 mile above the ford, and 4 or 5 miles below the mouth of the canyon, on both sides of the creek and at the western terminus of the table lands. Observations for latitude and declination were taken, and several readings of the barometer and thermometers were noted. An inexhaustible supply of sandstone and limestone, well adapted to building purposes, was found at the base of the mountains, about 5 miles S. E. from the site, to which it can be easily conveyed down a long, gentle slope. At the suggestion of President Young, this site is called Fillmore city, and commands an extensive view of the rich valley, and varied mountain scenery; and in a northwesterly direction there is no obstruction to the view but the dim distance.

Mr. Fox began the survey of this city with a needle variation N. 15 deg. 43 min. 39 sec. E., running it into square blocks of 10 acres, and subdividing them into 8 lots of 1-1/4 acres, with streets 8 rods wide, crossing at right angles, north and south, and east and west. Two meridian observations, one of Sirius, and one of the sun, give latitude 38 deg. 53 min. 40 sec; and the mean of 6 barometrical readings gives 4789 feet altitude. Difference of latitude between this and G. S. L. City, 1 deg. 47 min. 4 sec., or 123 miles; odometer difference, 151-1/2 miles.

The few Pah-van-te Indians who visited our camp, professed great friendship; their chief remarking that he was not fond of roaming, and wished to be instructed in tilling the soil. The

chief, and part of these Indians reside upon Corn creek, (15 miles south of this site) and have there raised corn, beans, pumpkins, squashes, potatoes, &c., year after year, for a period that dates farther back than their acquaintance with the whites. Major Rose made them some useful presents.—Elder Geo. A. Smith and bishop Robinson went on to Parowan with J. D. Lee's company.

Oct. 30. Leaving bishop Call and company to build their fort near state house square, and to prepare for winter, and Mr. Fox to continue the survey of the city and farming lands, we started on our return, and camped again on Fall creek; altitude, by one reading, 4750 feet.

Oct. 31. Following the road 9-1/2 miles, and within 3-1/4 miles of the Sevier ford, we leave it on our left, and proceed northeasterly skirting the base of the mountains until we turn the northern curvature of this range, when our course is southeasterly until the ravines and spur points drive us across the Sevier, and we camp on its right bank, 14-1/2 miles from the point where we left the road.

Nov. 1. Course south-east, at first over some low hills, and then across a very level tract of second bottom, then over a very low portion of the mountain range between Juab and San-Pete valleys, near its southern point where it terminates on the Sevier, just below the mouth of San-Pete creek, thence by a very gentle descent we reached San-Pete creek 1-1/4 mile below the mouth of Pine creek, (which enters its left bank from the east) and 17-1/4 miles from its mouth, this creek is 20 feet wide by 8 inches deep, with a pebbly bed and swift current, and a sparse fringe of small willows. Cross this creek, continue our route, now N. E., soon cross Pine creek, a pretty mountain stream, with a narrow, broken belt of pine, cedar, cotton wood, and birch, and soon reach the San-Pete road, we follow this N. N. E., keeping on the east side of the valley, and crossing several small rushing streams, we reach the city of Mant, 12 miles from where we crossed San-Pete creek, 433-1/4 miles from where we left the Pauvan road, and 78 miles from Fillmore city. From Lake valley to Mant we did not notice any point promising a good location for a settlement.

Nov. 2. Sunday. The citizens assembled for worship in the forenoon, afternoon and evening, and Prests. Young and Kimball, and elder Orson Pratt, addressed them, imparting much good instruction.

Nov. 3. Judge Snow organized the District Court for the second judicial district. No case for trial.

The necessary observations and readings were taken, and the resulting latitude is 39 deg. 16 min. 32 sec., and altitude, from the mean of six readings, 4488 feet. Odometer distance from G. S. L. City 132 miles. This city is beautifully located on the east side of San-Pete valley, (Indian name, Sam-Pitch) on both sides of City creek, and near a spur range, containing an inexhaustible supply of limestone, easy of access, admirably adapted for laying into walls of buildings, and burning into good lime. This settlement was begun late in the fall of 1849, and has a large two story council house, built of limestone, several handsome two story adobe houses, many one story dwellings, a good grist and saw-mill, large fields, and an abundance of stock, grain, and produce of various kinds. Good salt is obtained from springs 10 miles south, on the left bank of San-Pete creek, and also from beds and springs about 30 miles south. Coal has been brought in by the Indians from the eastern rim of the basin, against the head waters of city creek; but other fuel is so plenty and so easily procured, that no search has been made for coal. The pine of this region makes such superior lumber, that much of it is hauled to G. S. L. City. A small party of Mexicans had just arrived from Santa Fe with horses and mules to trade for Indian children, which they take to Santa Fe and sell for slaves. We were told that this kind of traffic had been carried on for many years back, and what appeared to us as very singular, to say the least, was a license to carry on such traffic, in the possession of this party, and signed by James S. Calhoun, Governor of New Mexico; but President Young, by authority as Governor of Utah Territory, and Superintendent of Indian affairs therein, pointedly forbid their trading for Indian children in this Territory, and instructing them that their license was not valid here; and they promised to return home.

Nov. 4. Pursuing a northerly course, we pass diagonally through a very beautiful portion of this valley, crossing several fine streams, and San-Pete creek, and in 19-3/4 miles noon halt at a very large spring; this portion of the valley is unsurpassed for meadow land. Some distance to our right, screened from view by a low, broken range of hills, and in the north eastern portion of the valley is another settlement in which there is a very mill in operation. Well watered land, and passing some rich and well watered land on our left, we soon reach the summit between San-Pete and Juab valleys, in a low gap of this dividing range of mountains, which forms a narrow and very picturesque pass, through which there is a good road. Camp on Salt creek, 35-1/4 miles from Mant, and about 3-1/4 mile below its main, or Salt Cave branch. There is a salt cave about half a mile above the crossing of this branch, and a salt spring 3-1/2 miles further up, affording a large quantity of fine, white salt.

Nov. 5. Pass into Juab valley, leave Nephthi on our left, soon reach the Pauvan road, and in 12-1/2 miles noon on a small stream called Willow creek, and in 17-1/4 miles more reach Payson, noting that the people at Summit creek had been very busy making and laying adobies, and opening water ditches to irrigate land for sowing wheat.

In the evening, the citizens of Payson assembled in a large school house, and were ably and instructively addressed by elder Pratt, who was briefly followed by remarks from elder Carrington and Prests. Young and Kimball.

Nov. 7. Reached G. S. L. City at dusk. The weather was uniformly very pleasant, which greatly enhanced the beauty of the varied scenery, causing the valleys to smile, and conducting much to the pleasure of the trip.

In all the valleys we visited, good soil is much more plenty than is water for irrigating it. From the head waters of Dry creek, to near the Salt creek pass, the mountain range on the east side of the valley is high, bold, and rocky, and mainly composed of a very hard, compact, variegated sandstone (mostly redish) alternating with mountain limestone, generally in beds of great thickness, and the strata at various angles of inclination, from nearly horizontal to vertical.

From the pass to the Sevier, the low mountain range on the west side of Juab valley, the higher range between Juab and San-Pete valleys, and the still higher one east of San-Pete, and much of that between the Sevier and Lake valley, are of an entirely different lithological character, being composed of the softer sandstones, the more earthy limestones, the various colored marls, and indurated clay. It is in this formation that the coal, and beds and springs of salt are found.

That portion of mountain range lying east of the road and between Pauvan valley and Lake valley and the left, or western branch of the Sevier, is again high and rugged, and has the same general composition and characteristics as the range first described.

At Fillmore city, Mant, Nephthi, and the Utah settlements, (and especially at Fillmore city) fuel is plenty, and easily obtained; and timber for hewing and sawing is sufficiently abundant, when the walls of all buildings shall be made of adobies and stone. The trees called mountain mahogany (box tree) are numerous and large, at the base of the mountain east of the seat of government.

The observations and calculations for latitude, altitude and variation were made by Prof. O. Pratt.

### Foreign Missions.

The American Board of Foreign Missions held its annual meeting at Portland, last week, and was largely attended. From the reports made we gather that for the year ending July 13, 1851, the receipts of the board was \$274, 002 21—over last year \$23, 376 69. The expenditures, \$284, 830 56—greater than the receipts by \$9,928 35—making the present indebtedness \$43,999 40.

The whole number of missions under the Board is 25; stations 140; out-stations 35; ordained Missionaries, 8; being physicians, there are 151; licentiates 3; physicians not ordained, 7; other male assistants, 25; Female assistants 201; whole number of laborers sent from this country, 286; native pastors, 81; other native preachers, 19; other native helpers, 112; whole number of native assistants, 142; whole number of laborers connected with the missions, 528.

### PHONOGRAPHIC LECTURE.

G. W. WATT, by the request of many friends, will deliver a lecture in the Council House, on Thursday evening, Dec. 18, 1851; after which, he will form a Phonographic Class.

He has been at a considerable expense in getting up a class book for the occasion, containing the principles of this beautiful art of writing the sounds of the human voice. Admission free.

Doors to be opened at half past 6. Lecture to commence at 7 o'clock, precisely. dec13-1t

### LOST—A Door Key.

Please return to the Editor.

### NOTICE TO THE BISHOPS.

THE brethren of the several wards will hereafter be notified through the "Deseret News," of their respective days for working on the Public Works.

For the week commencing Dec. 15th.

Bishop Benj. Covey of the 12th ward on Monday.

"Edw. Hunter " 13th do on Tuesday.

"A. Hoagland " 14th do on Wednesday.

"N. V. Jones, " 15th do, and J. H. Richards of the 19th Ward on Thursday.

Bishop S. Roundy of the 16th, and L. D. Young of the 16th ward on Friday.

Bishop P. McCue of the 1st, and A. Everett of the 8th ward on Saturday.

Week commencing Dec. 22.

Bishop C. C. Kingsbury of the 2d, and W. G. Perkins of the 7th ward on Monday.

Bishop C. Williams of the 3d, J. Preese of the 4th, and W. Hickenlooper of the 6th ward on Tuesday.

Bishop S. Taft of the 9th, and J. L. Heywood of the 17th ward on Wednesday.

Bishop D. Pettigrew of the 10th, and J. Lytle of the 11th ward on Thursday.

Bishop Benj. Covey of the 12th ward on Friday.

"Edw. Hunter " 13th do on Saturday.

P. S. The brethren will continue to send to the Public Works, all the Lumber, Shingles, hewed Timber, and Fire wood that they possibly can, which will be credited to them at a liberal price on their Tithing.

EDW. HUNTER, Presiding Bishop.

### HOLLIDAY & WARNER.

BEG LEAVE to call the attention of the inhabitants of the Valley, to their large and splendid stock of Goods yet on hand, which they are determined to sell as low as any House in the city.

Thankful for the extensive patronage we have heretofore received, we earnestly invite those who wish to purchase cheap, to give us a call, as we know it is only necessary to see our goods and learn the prices, to purchase.

We are receiving cattle, wheat, tallow and furs in payment for Goods.

Our stock consists in part of the following:

1000 pieces Prints;

100 " Ginghams;
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