

The Deseret News.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1853.

THE WEATHER

Continued most delightfully pleasant until the evening of the 8th instant, when a deep, dark fog overspread our horizon, very much like the English fogs of fall, winter, and spring; but yet there was a difference in fact, for we have not yet been blessed with plenty of charcoal to burn, so that the smoke thereof might mix, and lower down with the fog, and oblige us to light our street and office lamps at noon-day, as we have frequently seen in Manchester and other places, on the British Isles, in order to know a nigger from a white man.

On the whole, we suppose there is very little difference in British dominions between a white and black nigger, if the right sort of a color gets the first chance to sell the most opium to the Ashantis, at the greatest profit; for the more the poison opium kills, the less they will have to kill by the sword and blue pill. From Galena, if their own lead mines should too soon become exhausted.

By the bye, if our Yankee speculators, miners we mean, had the wit to extract the silver from their lead ore, and thereby save 20 or 25 per cent on all their labors, they might not be quite so anxious to give their diamonds to any people who might become their enemies any day, should circumstances require it, as a favorable opportunity for speculation presents; but every man to his trade.

Now we will not find much fault with all their proceedings, if everybody else will be quiet; but it would be quite natural for us to suppose that 10 or 15000 clerks in the bank of England, employed at a thousand or more per annum, shovelling gold daily with scoop shovels, having the constant influx of Australia, and almost all the diggings of California from our Yankee merchants for goods, ought to satisfy Great Britain, without having all the profits of Galena and other lead mines in the silver extracts; but if we can believe one-half of the newspaper glories, the Yankees are behind the times half a century in this thing; and if such things continue what is to become of our republican institutions, and when will monarchy commence in our midst?

All these things don't alter the form of the weather. It is all right in Great Salt Lake City, and will be while God reigns, and when quits the throne, we don't care who takes it. But all this is about the weather, or something connected therewith, and men feel, the old over, something like the weather or the state they are in. If the atmosphere is foggy, sun, chilly, frosty, their feelings partake more or less of its influence. This is natural; vegetables will partake of the soil in which they grow. All philosophers are agreed that there is a little difference between men and vegetables, and any man can prove this by testing the high brow of the apple of the green mountains of New England or New Jersey with the same bit of old England; and he will find that the climate of the two countries has as much effect on his lungs as it has on the apples borne in the two climates. But what of all this?—merely a passing remark to fill up the News.

We have stated in another column, from our friend in Manchester, Sept. 30, that a war was on between Russia and Turkey. This is the first we have heard from the New World, and whether it be a mistake in Mother Rumor to our mind, we can't say; but we can assure our readers that the report was as Brother Sessions said it. Father Adam lived and died on this continent, and that is the reason why we call Europe the New World.

But what of all this great, big war, Russia, Russia, and Turkey, Austria, France and England? Positively or positively, directly or indirectly, to protect the *navis sepulchra*—*rusalem* and *Judea*—are, in the end, the bone and marrow of contention; cough it now in what form they please.

Are the 700,000 men now in the field to settle this? No; it will require all the armies of Armageddon, and then they will have dreadful struggle, such as this earth never saw, and such as all these great sovereigns, from the Bear to the Lion, have not dreamed of.

Well, who cares what they do? Most of these nations have had the offer of the gospel; one have received it—be they blessed; some are rejected it in toto, and they will have their reward according to their work. Some have received it in part, and they will fare according to their works. This is according to revelation, prophecy, and the wisdom of heaven. Those who have rejected the gospel—Prussia like—brought their rulers and great men, will find their reward; and others who have received in part, or in full, will meet their reward according to their works, or reception and treatment of the servants of God.

And what of it all? A fog has been over-spreading the beautiful horizon of this great city a day or two, which, if it means anything, by way of prophecy (and we don't pretend that it does) is, that Europe, the New World, will be versed with a greater mist of darkness, and fog, and smoke, until the nations thereof know not what to do, till they call upon the Valley of the Great Salt Lake to help them out of their difficulties. A wise hint is sufficient for men of wisdom.

Now we would say to all editors in the Old World—Gotham not excepted—*crack away*; and ye editors in the New World, from London down, *crack away*; and if you can tell any greater truths, out with it, but don't be telling the people of some little scattering shacks that they expected from the Circassian, Caucasian, or Alpine Casian, against 2,000,000 of Russians, and as many more of other powers. Don't undertake to rock a baby to sleep with a goose quill, when he needs a drop of cold water, from a tea-spoon to keep him from dying.

generally don't see closer times, within a few years, there will be a mistake in the machinery somewhere; and it old England don't find more the want of gold mines than clerks to shovel the gold, within half a century, it will be because she is exceedingly rich, and then will be as likely to go to the depths of the sea digging coral as ever Tyre and Sidon did.

We had almost forgot our subject—the weather, which continued hazy and foggy, mostly, during the day, and particularly at night, until Saturday eve, when a gentle sprinkling of water fell, occasionally, for two or three hours, and the fog cleared; clouded sky and warm mild atmosphere was continued till three o'clock 11th instant.

Sunday last, quite a warm day, as pleasant as May.

Legislative Assembly.

On Monday last, the 12th inst., the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Utah met in their respective rooms in the Territorial House, G. S. L. City, at 10 o'clock a.m., and proceeded to organize by the election of officers.

The following is a list of the members of both Houses, and also of their officers:

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

From G. S. L. County: Daniel H. Wells, Heber C. Kimball, Willard Richards, Parley P. Pratt, John Taylor.

From Davis County: Thomas S. Smith.

From Weber County: Jonathan Browning, Loren Farr.

From Utah and Juab Counties: Aaron Johnson, Leonard E. Harrington.

From San Pete County: Isaac Morley.

From Millard County: James McGaw.

From Iron County: George A. Smith.

OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Hon. WILLARD RICHARDS, President. James F.erguson, Secretary. William Clayton, Assistant Secretary. Reynolds Cahoon, Sergeant-at-Arms. Patriarch John Smith, Chaplain. Stephen Taylor, Messenger. George D. Watt, Reporter. Joseph Busby, Foreman.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

From Great Salt Lake County: Jedediah M. Grant, Albert Carrington, Wm. W. Phelps, A. P. Rockwood, Franklin D. Richards, J. W. Cummings, Wilford Woodruff, John L. Smith, Lorenzo Snow, J. C. Wright, Erastus Snow, Wm. Stewart.

From Davis County: Henry W. Miller, John Stokor.

From Weber County: A. Allyn, Luman A. Shirliff, Dwight Harding.

From Utah County: Joseph A. Kelting, James C. Snow, Silas Hillman.

From San Pete County: Madison D. Hamblen.

From Millard County: William Felslaw.

From Tooele County: Ezra T. Benson.

From Juab County: Jacob G. Bigler.

From Iron County: Calvin C. Pondleton, Robert Wiley.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Hon. JEDEDIAH M. GRANT, Speaker. Thomas Bullock, Clerk. Jonathan Grimsley, Assistant Clerk. Robert T. Burton, Sergeant-at-Arms. Philias Richards, Chaplain. Joseph A. Young, Messenger. Walter Thomson, Reporter. Henry Lawrence, Foreman.

On Tuesday morning the two Houses met in Joint Session in the Representatives' Hall, when His Excellency Governor Young was escorted to the House, and delivered his Annual Message to the Legislative Assembly, which we publish at length in another column.

["We learn that Elder Hyde returned from "Fort Smith," on Smith's Fork, 12 miles south east of Fort Bridger, on Tuesday night last, and represents the Colony in a prosperous condition; a fine location, with plenty of good land, grass, water, and timber. Peace and good will abound throughout this region.

Elder H. wishes us to say that he omitted to state in his last report, that bro. Beatie, at Messrs. Reese's store, fitted out a man, and sent him in the last company to the colony.

WASHING MACHINE.

In a previous number of the News we asked for the best washing machine that could be produced, and offered a premium of twenty-five dollars. Accordingly we have received from Brother Luther Reed, of this county, one specimen of machines, which is now on hand ready for the inspection of any one who may call to see it. Improvement is our motto and order of the day from morning till evening. Do the mechanics all improve the gifts of their priesthood, and magnify their mechanical calling? What greater skill do you show in your calling than the Gentiles? What improvement in your tools artifice? What in your machinery? Farmers, what progress in your branch of business? Do you understand the nature of soils any better, and what their aptitudes is to the various crops which you are accustomed to raise on your farm? The earth must at some future time, produce in its strength. The strength and capabilities of the earth to produce are not perfectly understood. Is it not better to find out the capability of a single acre, which may be four-fold its present product, than to bestow the present amount of labor and expense upon four acres, and yet no better product than one well-managed acre can yield?

Fort Nephi, Dec. 1, 1853.

Ed. Deseret News.—There was a very sensible shock of an earthquake experienced by the inhabitants of this place, at 11h. 15m. a.m. this day; so much so that the inmates of houses left them in fear, as the roofs moved visibly in some places. It seemed to approach this place from the north-east, lasted about one minute and passed off in a southern direction, with a rumbling noise heard at intervals for half an hour.

J. L. HEYWOOD.

Ma. Enron.—On the 22nd of October last we left this city for Iron County, in order to accomplish the labor enjoined upon us at the last general Conference, and also to consider the interests of the Iron Company, being the agents and managers thereof.

On arriving at Provo we found bro. G. A. Smith had enlisted about the number of families designed for the strengthening of Fillmore, Payson, and Cedar cities, from the various settlements of Utah

county, and that they were making active preparations for their journey. We spent a day and night with bro. Smith and the saints in Springville, speaking to them and contemplating the many subjects connected with the prosperity of the southern settlements.

As we journeyed, we embraced every favorable opportunity to preach in the congregations of the Saints, urging the execution of the general orders, and endeavoring to diffuse a spirit of charitable forbearance towards the Lamanites, and by all means to cultivate amicable relations with them, endeavoring to check a spirit of retaliation and revenge which we saw in some instances obtaining among the brethren.

On the 28th, when we had nearly reached Cedar Springs, in Millard county, we picked up four men of Capt. Morris's command, who had escaped the massacre of Capt. Gunnison and party, the day but one before, and who, from the failure of their horses, had travelled without food and water, until they were nearly exhausted. We took them on to camp. We had also the same day, with a plug of tobacco and biscuit, captured two Pawabaw Indians on the mountain at the Sevier, one of whom accompanied us to Fillmore, and the other returning to their wife and children in the squaws and ponies the next day, all *Tuick Trek-a-boo*.—We found tobacco and biscuit decidedly the most effectual amulet in our hands with which to subdue the hostility and allay the fear of the natives.

We spent the 29th in counselling with the brethren upon the best means of recovering the instruments, papers, and lost property of the topographical party, and succeeded in eliciting the favorable attention and exertions of *Ka-na-sha*, and two of his men, who we were happy to learn were so true in their purpose, and so successful in their undertaking.

The massacre of Capt. Gunnison and party is the result of the unprincipled conduct of Hildrath's company of emigrants who passed through about three weeks previous, and who undertook to disarm a party of friendly Indians that came into their camp, which ended in an affray, and the death of an Indian. His brother stirred up the Queen band of Pawabaws to the perpetration of this bloody deed, to avenge the death of his brother. We also conferred with Capt. Morris upon the importance of sending an express to this city, in time for the first of November mail to the States, and to inform His Excellency of the state of affairs in that region.

After getting these in time, addressing the people, and doing what general good we found to do, we proceeded on our way and arrived at Cedar City on the 1st of Dec.

We found the Saints in Iron County, generally well and in good spirits. About 30 souls had left for California, which much relieved the overburdened Saints, and they seemed to breathe a much purer atmosphere.

We found the crops generally had been well secured, with a tolerable amount of hay for their present stock. Most of the people had some sort of houses erected, and were prosecuting the Fort Wall with as much diligence as the circumstances would admit.

The flood of a cloud in the mountains, on the 3d of September, had swept off all the bridges, and dams on the stream—moving in its terrific career, rocks of many tons weight, inundating the present site of the Iron Works to the depth of three feet, carrying off several hundred bushels of charcoal—timber, &c., revealing the fact that the present site was not the proper one on which to permanently locate the Iron Works.

This frost brought down an immense quantity of well-ground material and deposited the same in various depths on the surface, from four to ten inches, which, when dried, proved to be a very superior material for building wall and houses, and has been extensively used for that purpose.

Should the weather continue mild and pleasant as hitherto, the new comers can spend the winter in erecting to themselves good habitations of these ready made adobies, and close up their lines of fortification.

We found the Platte Nation had mostly gathered in and were living in considerable numbers immediately adjacent to both the Parowan and Cedar Fort.

The press of business on their hands had led the brethren to defer building a meeting-house; but on our suggesting to them the importance of the subject, they concentrated their efforts, and before we left had a good adobie building, 28 by 61 feet, erected, with shingles on the roof, and shingles making to cover it with. This was dedicated at the conference held in it previous to our return, at which we ordained Father Elisha H. Groves, patriarch. Bishops Tarlton Lewis, of Parowan, and Philip K. Smith, of Cedar City, were appointed to receive donations to the P. E. Fund, and to be mediums of business for those wishing to order their friends brought out from Europe—to communicate with the proper officers of the P. E. Fund Company in this place. Elders I. C. Haught and Marins Ensign were appointed to fill vacancies in the high council. Brother Joel H. Johnson and Sons were appointed to carry on farming, and to teach the Pledges to cultivate the ground for their support, his son Nephi having as good an acquaintance with their language as any one in the county; and a fervent desire to do the poor Indian good is sustained by the saints in that settlement as their general interpreter. He is engaged this winter teaching the people of Cedar Fort the dialect of the native.

We wish here to suggest that, if the proper Indian agent would visit that nation, and take them some Indian goods, it would very much strengthen their attachment to the whites, and encourage them to imitate the arts of civilized life.

The most of those who had recently left for California were found unworthy a membership in the church, and action was taken upon their cases accordingly. Much war and inter-steadiness of feeling prevailed at the conference, and the Holy Spirit dictated us to impart a great variety of counsel and instruction to the people, all which was well received and seemed to strengthen the determinations of the saints to persevere in well doing.

During our stay a new dam was put into Coal Creek, and a 32-inch circle saw was put in operation, cutting out building materials. A store house was erected in which a small stock of well-assorted goods was opened for sale of about fifteen thousand dollars.

Not the least important item of our business there was to investigate the condition and affairs of the Deseret Iron Company, and their books, report our doings as their general agents and managers, hold a general meeting and organize the company under the new charter, granted by the last Territorial Assembly. A more detailed account of our doings in the matters of the Iron Company we purpose to furnish you for a subsequent number of the News, being aware that your readers generally on both sides of the Atlantic are deeply interested in the welfare of that institution.

On the eve of our departure we deemed it advisable to recommend the organization of Cedar City, and nominated the mayor, aldermen, and councillors for the consideration of the people.

During the last week of our stay, Captains Roger's and Higbee's companies arrived. Before we left, a portion of them had located themselves, and all seemed contented and satisfied having come to do the will of those who sent them. This acquisition of numbers will prove a more abundant addition of faith and spiritual strength, which the brethren there had already begun to realize, and we rejoiced greatly at the comfort which was bestowed upon them through our instrumentality.

We are happy to state that all the presiding officers in the stake and commanding officer of the Iron Company District seemed united and persevering to carry out the general order, and render themselves approved before God and their brethren.

We would here gratefully mention the kind and gentlemanly attention to us by Elder Henry Nebeker, of Payson, who took us in his carriage and conveyed us to our destination, and home to his residence. We arrived in this city, after a

safe and comfortable journey, on the 6th inst. and remain, most respectfully, your fellow servants to do the will of the Lord, ERASTUS SNOW, F. D. RICHARDS.

Extract of a letter from Bro. Nathan Tanner.

HONOLULU, OAHU, Sept. 9th, 1852.

Dear Bro. Campbell.—Between the Mormons and the Small Pox, there has been a great overturn here since we arrived, each came into this port about the same time.—On finding it was going to be a slow job to learn the language, for some of us at first, we adopted the policy of ordaining every native that we thought would do any good, and instructed them, and set them at work in Honolulu and surrounding country. We soon had a great stir among the people. The natives thought it a great thing to be a missionary, and done the best they knew how, and soon had the streets of Honolulu full of natives and foreigners going to see the Mormons baptize, as they had never seen any baptized by immersion in this kingdom, Hawaii. It would have made you look good humored to have seen us walk at the head of a band of 30 or 40 candidates, and from 1500 to 2000 spectators bringing up the rear of natives and foreigners, missionaries and their sons, all following the Mormons.—Some of them said this would not be allowed on the Sabbath, and petitioned the legislature to pass a law to that effect, but failed.

All doors were closed against preaching to the foreign population. Bro. Thomas Karren and myself took a young native that could some English, and started for the island of Hawaii. We were 8 days in making the trip, whereas we expected to have been only 3 days, and we were in a heavy gale, which tore away our sails, so that we could not make the place where we intended. The Capt. came to us for counsel. We told him to run before the wind to the best port, that would please us. He did so, and in a few hours we were safe in port; not where we chose to go, but where the Lord chose to have us. On this trip we suffered much, Karren said he did not suffer half as much on his whole trip in the battalion as he did in those 9 days. We only eat one meal during the trip. When we landed, we could scarcely stand, and no chance to get any thing to eat, for some time. I was going to say something about eating, but it is too inhuman.

It would only be jeopardizing my word to say anything about our fare; and I could not do the subject justice if I should try. However we did not think of stopping only till the wind changed; but we went to preaching, and the next morning before breakfast, we baptized 25, and before we got ready to leave, we had so large a branch we could not leave them. We were organizing a branch of 60 members when the schooner got ready to leave; when the Capt. heard what we were doing, he said that was the reason he could not get to Hilo; he had three Junas on board, and that they had to be landed here.

On his return he and his crew called to be baptized; but we were not there.

The missionary in that district learning what we were doing, called his flock together and told them we were afraid they were going to leave him and go to the Mormons; but if they would not, he would reduce his tax on them two thirds—those that paid him 75\$, might pay 25\$, and those that paid 30\$, might pay 10\$, &c. So are all through the church. That is a great reformation for him, sure.

We landed on this island on the 9th of June, and left on the 23d of August. We baptized 200 saints last month. Our spokesman, after we had baptized about 150, died; but we ordained several more in his place. Judge; and finding our new Elders and Priests could carry on the work, we left and came to this place to seek redress in the law, from the higher authorities. We do not at present know what we can do, nor do we care much if they will not favor us, the Lord will.

Brs. Lewis and Farrar have been knocked down and beaten severely, while in the act of administering to the sick; and when complaint was made to the Sheriff, he said they had done no more than he told them to do, and was disposed to pay no attention to it; but bro. B. F. Johnson took up the case with so much energy that he could not be denied. The mob was fined 12\$ only.

The number of saints have increased about 1500 since we arrived here; and we think we can roll it now if the Lord works with us—and I think he will.

We have been preaching the hour of God's judgments were at hand, and the small pox has borne a faithful testimony to the fact.

It is supposed that one half of the population of this city have died since we came here, and is only abated for the want of subjects. It is spreading all over the islands, and its number has thrived our hearts.

There have died in this city from 50 to 60 in a day. They have been forced to make a law to oblige men to bury the dead without remuneration. Many have started in the agony of death and died in the streets, and have been eaten by the dogs and pigs.

Some of our native saints have died, and some of our foreign elders have had a slight attack; but they have not been alarmed by it—continuing to administer.

MARRIED.

December 12, by Bishop P. McCue, GEORGE FARNWORTH and SUSANNAH COATES, both of this city.

December 14th, by Bishop C. Williams, GEO. PILL and ELIZABETH CAMPBELL.

DEATHS.

In Payson, Nov. 21, 1853, at the house of B. F. Johnson, ORSON H. MURRY, aged 15 years.

—In Naphi, June 30th Charles H., son of Charles H., and Miranda Bryan; aged 22 months.

—Dec. 4th John H., son of Charles H., and Jane Bryan; aged 19 years.—Sargamoon Journal, Ill., please copy the two last names.

O. YES!

We wish to notify the Citizens of Provo and Payson who have CATTLE in our Herd that they are hereby requested to come on or before the 1st of January, 1854, and take their away, or they will be sold to pay expenses.

J. S. CARPENTER & CO. dec. 15th-25-2m.

TAKEN UP.

BY the Subscriber, a RED COW, about 6 years old, white face, half of her tail white, and some white on her belly; branded W. C. on her right horn. The owner can have her by paying charges and proving property.

ISAAC HUNTER, 16th Ward, near Jordan Bridge. dec. 15-25-3m.

NOTICE.

TO the proprietors of the fourth subdivision of the Big Field that all the fence around the field must be completed by the 25 inst., or the land will be broken for the expenses, and all persons are forbid turning cattle and horses into said field after this date.

By order of the Committee, M. DEMING, S. HICKS, J. T. PACKER.

CHARLES C. BURR, Clerk. Dec. 12-25-1m.

PROPOSALS for Carrying the Mails.

PROPOSALS for carrying the Mails of the United States, from the 1st day of July, 1854, to the 1st day of July, 1855, in the Territory of Utah, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 9 A. M. of the 3d of April, 1854, (to be decided by the 23d of April, 1854.) as the routes and in the times herein specified, viz:

12523 From Sacramento City, by Carson Valley, in Utah, and Box Elder, to Salt Lake, 900 miles and back, once a month.

Leave Sacramento at 6 a m on the first of each month.

Arrive at Salt Lake in four weeks.

Leave Salt Lake at 6 a m on the first of each month.

Arrive at Sacramento City in four weeks.

Bids to carry once a fortnight will be considered.

12707 From Dallas, by Fort Boise, and Fort Hall to Salt Lake, in Utah, 800 miles and back, once in two months.

Leave Dallas at 9 a m on the first day of every other month.

Arrive at Salt Lake in four weeks.

Leave Salt Lake City at 9 a m on the first day of every other month.

Arrive at Dallas in four weeks.

Bids for monthly trips are invited.

12901 From Salt Lake City, by American Fork, Provo City, Springfield, Payson, Summit Creek, Nephi City, Fillmore City, Red Creek, Parowan, Johnson's Springs, Coal Creek, Santa Clara, and San Bernardino, Cal., to San Diego, 1000 miles and back, once a month.

Leave Salt Lake City on the 20th of each month.

Arrive at San Diego by the 18th of the next month.

Leave San Diego on the 20th of each month.

Arrive at Salt Lake City by the 18th of the next month.

12902 From Salt Lake City, by Palmyra, Lehi City, American Fork, Pleasant Grove, Provo City, Payson, Springfield, Corn Creek, Fillmore City, and Salt Creek, to Mantli, 90 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Salt Lake City every Monday at 6 a m.

Arrive at Mantli by 8 p m Tuesday.

Leave Mantli every Thursday at 6 a m.

Arrive at Salt Lake City by 8 p m Friday.

12903 From Salt Lake City, by Fort Laramie, to Council Bluffs, in Iowa, 1000 miles and back, once a month.

Leave Salt Lake City on the 10th of each month.

Arrive at Council Bluffs by the 8th of the next month.

Leave Council Bluffs on the 10th of each month.

Arrive at Salt Lake City by the 8th of the next month.

Separate proposals for the part beyond Fort Laramie are invited. Also, bids to run the whole route twice a month, twice a week.

12904 From Salt Lake City, by Miller's Creek, to Brownville, 40 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Salt Lake City Mondays and Thursdays at 5 a m.

Arrive at Brownville by 8 p m same days.

Leave Brownville Tuesdays and Fridays at 5 a m.

Arrive at Salt Lake City by 8 p m same days.

12905 From Salt Lake City, to Tooele City, 35 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Salt Lake City every Monday at 6 a m.

Arrive at Tooele City by 8 p m.

Leave Tooele City every Tuesday at 6 a m.

Arrive at Salt Lake City by 8 p m.

FORM FOR A BID.

Where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder.

I (or we, as the case may be) [here write the name or names in full] of [here state the residence or residences] hereby propose to carry the mail on route No. 1, from— to— as often as the Postmaster General's advertisement for proposals for the same, dated October 12, 1853, requires, in the time stated in the schedule, contained in said advertisement, and by the following mode of conveyance, to wit: [Here state how it is to be conveyed] for the annual sum of [here write out the sum in words and full length.]

Dated [ ] [Signed.]

The undersigned undertake that if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No.—be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July next, enter into the required obligation to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient securities.

[Signed by two guarantors.]

The undersigned (postmaster, Judge, or a Clerk of a court of record, as the case may be) certifies that he is well acquainted with the person or persons of property and able to make good their guaranty.

Dated [ ] [Signed.]

JAMES CAMPBELL, Postmaster General.

Post Office Department, Oct. 13, 1853. dec. 15-25-1m.

Mill Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber being desirous of changing his business, offers his Grist Mill for sale, situated in the City of Provo, County and Territory of Utah. The mill house (which is a two story building) together with the machinery is entirely new, being built of the best of material, as well as the workmanship. The foundation of the mill house is built of stone, 2 1/2 feet thick, and twelve feet deep, the upper part is of adobies. There is one run of burrs, capable of grinding 100 bushels per day, with framing for one more, which can be erected with but comparatively trifling cost. There is attached to the mill, one city clock. The mill is erected on a never failing stream of water taken from the Pro