

15th, we find President Fillmore's last Annual Message, covering nearly one page of closely printed matter, and for want of room in our columns to give it entire, we have drawn the following hasty sketch, which, however imperfect it may be, will give our readers a tolerable idea of the communication:

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

No extraordinary political event since the close of last Session, the quadrennial election of Chief Magistrate passed with less than usual excitement, which is a subject of National congratulation, when compared with the elections of other countries.

Grateful thanks to an all-wise Providence for staying pestilence, crowning the labors of the husbandman with abundant harvest, and the Nation with peace and prosperity.

Deep sympathy for the death of Secretary Webster.

Satisfactory explanations have been made by Great Britain, concerning the fishery movements. The unadjusted differences between the two Governments, though somewhat important, relate to interpretation of the 1st article of Convention, of 1818. The moment is favorable for the reconsideration of the entire subject of the fisheries on the coast of the British Provinces, with a view of reciprocity of interests, which is understood to be agreeable to Great Britain, as well as a more perfect understanding relative to a Commercial interest generally, between the United States, and the British Provinces; but suggests separate conventions, for the two subjects. The death of Secretary Webster has prevented commencement of negotiations; if agreeable to the two parties, conventions may be concluded the present winter, control of Congress reserved.

The alarm and irritation, on the part of the Cuban authorities, has interfered with the regular Commercial intercourse, of which we have a right to complain; but the Captain General of Cuba has no authority to treat with Foreign Governments, neither is he controlled in any degree by the Minister at Washington, and any communication he may hold with a foreign power, is a mere matter of courtesy, but anxious to put an end to existing inconveniences, the newly appointed Minister to Mexico, was directed to visit Havana on his way, who conferred with the Captain General, but no permanent arrangements effected; and the refusal to land passengers, and the Mail, has been made the subject of serious remonstrance at Madrid, and no reason to doubt that the remonstrance will be effectual. The Governor General has manifested no disposition to interfere with the general Commercial relations of the two countries.

Early this year, official notes were received from the Ministers of France and England, inviting the Government of the United States, to become a party with their Governments, to a tripartite Convention; the object of which was to disclaim all intention to possess the Island of Cuba, now, and in the future, and prevent all other Governments from doing the same; invitation respectfully declined, as doubtfully unconstitutional, impolitic, and unavailing; but directed Ministers to France and England, to assure those Governments of no designs against Cuba; for anything of the kind would be fraught with serious peril, at the present time. Incorporation of Cuba into America, is looked upon as a hazardous measure, bringing in collision different stock and language, effecting the interest of the South, and revive the conflicts of opinion, between the North and South, so happily compromised.

The negotiation of the Convention concluded between the two powers by the Mexican Congress, for a transit way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and the interest of United States citizens, who had become proprietors in these rights, is a serious obstacle in the way of a desirable object; but still willing to hope the differences may be adjusted, and the United States Senate has it under consideration.

This settlement of the question respecting the Port of San Juan de Nicaragua; and the controversy between Costa Rica and Nicaragua respecting their boundaries, was considered indispensable to the commencement of a Ship Canal between the two oceans, and preparations were made, but not assented to by Nicaragua, but hoped that it will result satisfactorily.

Venezuela has acknowledged some claims of American citizens, and it is hoped their Congress will provide some means of paying their claims.

The recent Revolution in Buenos Ayres, and the confederated States, betokens a prospect of improvement in that quarter. In compliance with a friendly invitation from England and France, our Minister at Rio Janeiro, and Charge d'Affaires at Buenos Ayres, have been authorized to conclude a treaty with the confederation, which delays, consequent on the organization of a new Government have hitherto prevented, but there is every reason to hope those vast countries will eventually be opened to our Commerce.

Treaty of Commerce concluded with the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, which, if confirmed by our Senate, will open a commercial country, of great National resources, from which foreign nations have been excluded.

The doubts entertained of the titles of Peru over the Lobos Islands, have been removed, and her sovereignty acknowledged, and the Peruvian Government is willing to freight American vessels with Guano on its own account, by an advantageous arrangement.

To secure the safety of American seamen in Whaling, and for opening up a more full communication with Eastern Asia, an expedition has been ordered to Japan, to treat with that Government, which has been aided by the King of Netherlands; the only Government in favor of the Japanese.

The Department of State has become overburdened; if the distribution of Public Documents; keeping, publishing and distributing of the laws; Copyright law, Reprints, Pardons, &c., should be removed from the Department of State, it would be of Public utility.

The Building of the State Department is not fire proof, and the archives of Government, with the manuscript papers of Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison, and Monroe, are exposed to destruction; also the War and Navy records.

Cash receipts into the Treasury, for the fiscal year ending 30th June last, exclusive of trust funds, were \$49,728,386, and expenditures for the same period, exclusive of the trust fund, were \$40,007,896, of which \$9,435,816 was on account of the principal and interest of the public debt, including the last installment of the indemnity to Mexico, leaving a balance of \$14,692,139 in the Treasury on the 30th day of July last. Since then \$2,456,547 have been applied to the purchase and redemption of Government Bonds.

The value of foreign merchandise imported during the last fiscal year, was \$207,240,101, and the whole of domestic productions exported was \$249,871,911; besides \$17,204,026 of foreign merchandise exported, making the aggregate of the entire exports, \$107,065,937; and exclusive of the above, there was exported \$42,507,285 in specie; and imported from foreign ports, \$52,263,433.

Views not changed concerning defects in the Tariff since the first Annual Message; each Tariff as will

prevent too large importations of foreign goods on our currency, so as to prevent all the gold of California from going to foreign markets. 2d—our manufacturers are broken down by competition with foreign markets, their capital is lost, men thrown out of employment, and the farmers suffer for want of home consumption. 3d—the foreigner is left without competition and rises on his articles sent here for sale; rates of duties should not be so high as to exclude foreign articles, but enable the domestic manufacturer to compete.

The present duties are at *ad valorem*, or price at place of shipment. Duties specific recommended to prevent fraud. Frauds have been practiced extensively on *ad valorem* principle. Specific duties, on home valuation, will prevent fraud. In some cases raw material pays higher duties than manufactured, which discourages our mechanics.

Indian affairs referred to Secretary of the Interior, and documents.

Senate has not ratified treaties with Indians in California and Oregon, consequently our relations are very unsatisfactory; in other parts of the country particular districts have been set apart for the exclusive use of the Indians, while in Oregon and California, they are mere tenants at sufferance, to be driven from place to place, at the pleasure of the whites; the treaties rejected, proposed to remedy this evil, and this provision, more than any other, it is believed, led to their rejection. If Congress would remove them from the country altogether, or from the white settlements, it is necessary to set apart by law the Territory they are to occupy.

The Sioux Indians of Minnesota, have ratified their treaty as amended by the Senate, and thereby a large tract has been opened for settlement and cultivation.

By invitation, several of the Indian Chiefs of Florida have visited Washington, and whilst there acknowledged their willingness and obligation to remove with the least possible delay, and a general emigration may be expected at an early day.

"The Report of the General Land Office shows increased activity in its operations. The survey of the north boundary of Iowa has been completed with unexampled dispatch. Within the last year 9,322,933 acres of public land have been surveyed, and 8,032,403 acres brought into market.

In the last fiscal year there were sold 1,553,071 acres Located with Bounty Land Warrants 3,201,314 " Located with other certificates 115,682 "

Making a total of 4,870,067 acres In addition there were Reported under Swamp Land Grants 5,919,188 " For Internal Improvements 3,025,920 "

Making an aggregate of 13,115,173 " Being an increase of lands sold and located under Land Warrants over the previous year of 569,220 "

The whole amount thus sold, located under Land Warrants, reported under Swamp Land grants, and selected for Internal Improvements, exceeds that of the previous year by 3,342,372 acres; and the sales would, without doubt, have been much larger, but for the extension reservations for railroads in Missouri, Mississippi and Alabama.

For the quarter ending 30th September, 1852, there were sold 243,255 " Located with Bounty Land Warrants 1,387,117 " Located with other certificates 15,619 " Reported under Swamp Land grants 2,485,233 "

Making an aggregate for the quarter of 4,131,253 " A great portion of the last census has been completed, and Congress will now make the provisions for publication.

A publication and distribution, periodically, of an analytical digest of all patents, and that may hereafter be granted, of useful inventions and discoveries, with illustrations, is recommended, to be paid out of the Patent Fund.

Measures have been taken to expend the 100,000, appropriated by last session of Congress, for the erection and furnishing an issue asylum for the District of Columbia, and the army and navy of the United States.

The survey of the river Gila from its confluence with the Colorado to its supposed intersection with N. Mexico, has been completed.

The survey of the Rio Grande, has been completed from the point where it strikes the southern point of N. Mexico to a point 135 miles below Eagle Pass, about 3 of the course of the river to its mouth. The appropriation of the last session, has the following proviso:

"Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used or expended until it shall be more satisfactorily to appear to the President of the United States, that the southern boundary of New Mexico is not established by the Commissioner and Surveyor of the United States, farther north of the town called 'El Paso' than the same is laid down in Disturnell's map, which is added to the treaty."

After the survey, thus far, the question was presented me, whether any part of the appropriation could be lawfully used, or expended for the further prosecution of the work. Decided it could not; and orders were issued by the Home Department, to the Commissioners to make no further requisition on the Department; and to discontinue all further surveys on the southern line of N. Mexico, subject to the discretion of the Commissioners, &c., to expend the funds in their hands, but those funds were exhausted, and the officers and others employed in the service, were destitute of means to prosecute the work, or to return home.

Attention of Congress is solicited to appropriate, to complete the survey, to the mouth of Rio Grande. Further appropriations are suggested to complete the survey, and marking between Mexico and the United States.

A copious supply of water is recommended for the city of Washington, and bridges across the Potomac, destroyed by floods early in 1852. Further appropriations will be necessary, for grading and paving the streets.

8 out of 10,000 of our army are employed in the defence of our new Territory, and emigrants proceeding thereto, in which they have been unusually successful, except partial outbreaks in California and Oregon, and occasionally on the Rio Grande.

When Texas was admitted into the Union, she was permitted to retain all lands within her borders, which she assigned no portion to the Indians, but as fast as her settlements advance, lays off the country in counties and towns, and makes sales, which alarms the Indians, and they plunder for subsistence, which course deprives the government of that influence which is necessary to have control over them, and trusts that Texas will appropriate a small part of her vast domains, to succor the small remains of a few Indians, subject to her ownership, and eventual jurisdiction; should she fail to do this, it is feared our treaty stipulations with Mexico, and duty to Indiana, may prove an embarrassment to our government.

No appropriations were made for fortifications at the two last sessions, the subject demands careful investigation; some works commenced are unfinished, designed to protect our sea board from Boston to New Orleans, and other points; immediate appropriations recommended, for this and other items in the report of Secretary of War.

Little has yet been done to carry into effect, appropriations of last session, for certain rivers and harbors, only making preparations, the appropriations so late; yet further appropriations will be necessary to complete the works; care should be taken not to commence works not national, and when commenced should be completed to save cost.

"The report from the Navy Department will inform you of the progress of the branch of the public service committed to his charge. It presents to your consideration many topics and suggestions of which I ask your approval. It exhibits an unusual degree of activity in the operations of the Department during the past year. The preparations for the Japan expedition, to which I have already alluded—the arrangements made for the exploration and survey of the China Seas, the Northern Pacific, and Behring's Straits—the judicious measures taken towards a reconnaissance of the continent of Africa eastward of Liberia—the preparation for an early examination of the tributaries of the river La Plata, which a recent decree of the provisional chief of the Argentine Confederation has opened to navigation—all these enterprises, and the means by which they are proposed to be accomplished, have commanded my full approbation, and I have no doubt will be productive of most useful results.

Two officers of the navy were heretofore instructed to explore the whole extent of the Amazon river from the confines of Peru to its mouth. The return of one of them has placed in the possession of the Government an interesting and valuable account of the character and resources of a country abounding in the materials of commerce, and which, if opened to the industry of the world, will prove an inexhaustible fund of wealth. The report of this exploration will be communicated to you as soon as it is completed.

Among other subjects offered to your notice by the Secretary of the Navy, I select for special commendation, in view of its connection with the interests of the navy, the plan submitted for the establishment of a permanent corps of seamen, and the suggestions he has presented for the reorganization of the Naval Academy."

The first will improve the efficiency of the service, abolishing corporal punishment is recommended, and a course which will procure enlistment of soldiers of a more meritorious class. The establishment of a corps of apprentices for the Navy, or boys, to be enlisted till they become of age, and the organization of a Naval Academy are recommended, to raise the character of the Navy.

"Your attention is respectfully called to the report of the Post Master General for the detailed operation of his Department for the last fiscal year, from which it will be seen that the receipts from postage for that time were less by \$1,481,186, than for the preceding year, being a decrease of about 23 per cent. This diminution is attributable to the reduction in the rates of postage made by the act of March 3, 1851, which reduction took effect at the commencement of the last fiscal year.

Although in its operation during the last year the act referred to has not fulfilled the predictions of its friends by increasing the correspondence of the country, it has nevertheless produced a substantial result, the whole extending back to Fort Leavenworth. Five large kilns have been erected, each capable of containing from 200,000 to 300,000 bricks, connected with a steam brick press driven by an engine of thirty horse power, and capable of moulding 25,000 bricks per day.

The enterprising proprietor has also invented and put in operation another steam press, of smaller dimensions and more simple in construction than the other, which is geared to mould 1900 bricks per hour, also a similar machine adapted to horse-power, capable of moulding 720 bricks per hour, with a proportionable force to work it. The clay being taken direct from the bank and tempered without previous preparation, gives the machine a peculiar value to the South, where they have not the benefit of the great disintegrator, or mill.

By the invention of Mr. Smith, the tempering and moulding is performed simultaneously, and in such a perfect manner that, upon a close examination, not a particle of raw matter could be discovered. All the work is performed by common laborers, chiefly boys. Suppressing the clay delivered at the machine, the force required is one man at the pulverizer, two boys to bear off the bricks, three boys to dust and return the mould, and three to wheel the cars to the yard and set the bricks therein.

Machinery has hitherto been directed to work either the dry clay or the soft mud. The present invention is intended for a medium between these extremes, to mould the bricks from clay tempered to a consistency fit for the potter's wheel, or suitable for front brick, and consequently, in quality, they are nearly as durable as the best brick.

The clay is taken direct from the bank to the pulverizer which converts it into dust; thence into the temperer, where it receives a jet of water, and being incorporated, passes into a set of moulds, six in each frame, which move on a railway beneath. They are then taken from the moulds, each on a separate iron plate, on which it is borne to the floor, and there set on edge to dry.

There are several features about the last improvement of Mr. Smith, which cannot fail to command attention. Its extreme simplicity renders it less liable to get out of repair, whilst the ease and convenience with which it is kept in operation are also deserving of commendation—the difficulty of tempering the clay to the required consistency is easily overcome, whilst it turns out brick so hard that they are very conveniently carried off on edge. Such is the quality of the clay that it could be used for potter's purposes. The textures and grain of each brick are something like that of sandstone; there are no vacuities nor air bubbles to be seen in any of them.—(New York Sun.)

TARTER EMETIC—This is one of the most deadly poisons used in medicine. It is admitted by all schools of medicine, and when it is known to all that so many thousands of human beings have been injured from its use, even under the most careful and minute supervision, and attention, we cannot understand why any man in the profession will continue to use it. It caused the death of one of the most lovely children in this city, a short time since. It was given in small doses and continued too long. At last it produced its characteristic effect, and the child died before its parents supposed it to be dangerous.

We saw another child, a few days since, in a state of perfect insensibility and prostration, from the administration of half a teaspoonful of Cox's HIVE Syrup. This is a very common remedy. It has killed hundreds and should never be used, for it contains a large quantity of this most deadly poison. Dr. Boling is now condemning this drug, and the same is endorsed by the editor of the American Journal of Medical Science. We will venture the opinion that tartar emetic will be stricken from the Materia Medica of the Old School, as it always has been of the Eclectic, in less than two years.—[Eclectic Medical Journal.]

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The genius and progress of the nation is manifest, by steam, and lightning, and common schools, and the government must keep pace with the advance of the people; restrain unauthorized invasions of neighboring states; foster and protect home industry, and internal communication. Some mistake change for progress, and invasion of others' rights for national prowess; the one urging change in organic law; the other engaging in wild crusades against neighboring people, led perhaps by a foreigner, who abuses the hospitality of our government, by seducing the young and ignorant, under pretence of extending freedom; such should receive the indignant frown of every good citizen. Our constitution, though not perfect, is the best ever formed, and every attempt to mutilate it should be watched with a jealous eye.

"In closing this, my last annual communication, permit me, fellow-citizens, to congratulate you upon the prosperous condition of our beloved country.—Abroad, its relations with all foreign powers are friendly; its rights are respected, and its high place in the family of nations cheerfully recognized. At home we enjoy an amount of happiness, public and private, which has probably never fallen to the lot of any other people. Besides affording to our own citizens a degree of prosperity, of which on so large a scale I know of no other instance, our country is annually affording a refuge and a home to multitudes altogether without example in the Old World. We owe these blessings, under Heaven, to the happy Constitution and Government which were bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which it is our sacred duty to transmit, in all their integrity to our children. We must all consider it a great distinction and privilege to have been chosen by the people to bear a part in the administration of such a government.—Called by an unexpected dispensation to its highest trust at a season of embarrassment and alarm, I entered upon its arduous duties with extreme diffidence. I claim only to have discharged them to the best of an humble ability, with a single eye to the public good; and it is with devout gratitude, in retiring from office, that I leave the country in a state of peace and prosperity."

Washington, Dec. 6, 1852. Locust Point, South Baltimore, --- New Brick Machine, &c. Among the most extensive and thriving establishments are the steam brick works of Mr. Francis H. Smith, the grounds occupied by which have a front of one thousand feet on the Potomac river, and the hundred feet of which is a substantial wall, the whole extending back to Fort Leavenworth. Five large kilns have been erected, each capable of containing from 200,000 to 300,000 bricks, connected with a steam brick press driven by an engine of thirty horse power, and capable of moulding 25,000 bricks per day.

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HAIR! HAIR! 100 BUSHELS HAIR wanted immediately at the Public Works. The brethren who are killing their hogs will confer a favor by saving all the hair and bristles and bring the same to the Public Works for which they will be allowed a fair price on their Tithing. feb7-7tf D. H. WELLS, Supt. P. W.

NOTICE. JUMPED into my enclosure, one red yearling Heifer, crop of each ear. I want the owner to call and pay charges, prove property and take her away. dec25-2tf L. D. YOUNG.

CATTLE WANTED. FIVE HUNDRED OXEN or Cows wanted, for which the highest price will be paid either in cash or merchandise, by the subscriber, jan8-4tf O. H. COGSWELL.

STOLEN OR STRAYED. TWO Ponies 4 years old each, one Bay Mare, white face, long black tail, and a saddle mark on her back; the other an Iron Grey Stud Pony 3 branded with a V on the off shoulder has 2 or y white feet. Whoever will bring the same to the subscriber or give information where they can be found will be rewarded. WILLIAM A. PICKETT, Tootle County. feb19-7tf.

HERDING. THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to give notice to the citizens generally, that he is prepared to keep a herd of cattle, on the west side of Utah Lake, and on the finest range in the country. He will be responsible for all cattle placed in his charge, should they be lost or stolen. Terms, 2 cents per head per day. PHILANDER BELL. feb19-7tf.

TAILORING. THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to inform the citizens of G. S. L. city and vicinity, that he has re-commenced business in the above line, and is now prepared to fill all orders committed to his charge, at moderate prices. Cutting done at the shortest notice, and warranted to fit, if made up correctly. Shop in the 17th Ward, on first north Temple street. sep18-23tf THOMAS COLLISTER.

WIL JACKSON, TAILOR. WISHES to inform the public that he is prepared to enter fully into the above business, and will execute all orders put in his charge with neatness and dispatch. N. B. Gentlemen's gloves made to order; also cutting done at the shortest notice. Work done for public hands for church orders. Workshop at the house of O. F. Mead, in the 17th ward, having a boot and shoe sign on the roof. nov27-1tf

HOME MANUFACTURE. THE subscriber has opened an establishment 2 1/2 blocks south of the Council House, near Stringham's butcher shop, for the manufacture of carpenters and shoemakers' Tools. From his long practical acquaintance with the business in Sheffield, Eng., and this country, he feels confident that all orders entrusted to him shall be done in a workmanlike manner. JAMES WELLS. N. B. Knives, scissors and razors ground, saws sharpened; carpenters' tools repaired, &c. Old files and steel bought or exchanged for cutlery, &c. jan8-4tf

CALIFORNIA GOLD. WE would inform the citizens of Utah that we have effected an arrangement with the banking house of Page, Bacon, & Co., by which they are authorized to draw on us from either San Francisco or Sacramento cities. Persons having friends in California from whom they expect money, will do well to inform them of the fact, as they will find this a safe and speedy way to make remittances. aug7-20tf LIVINGSTON & KINKEAD.

PROVISION MARKET. THE undersigned, Wallace & Palmer, have entered into the butchering and provision business on the corner of said Wallace's lot, 17th Ward, facing the Public Square, where they intend to keep constantly on hand and for sale, everything in the above line, and will pay cash for fat cattle, hogs, sheep, butter, eggs, cheese, &c., &c. The utmost pains will be taken to accommodate those who may favor us with a call. GEORGE B. WALLACE, FREDERICK PALMER. dec11-2tf

YEAST, BREAD, CRACKERS &c., constantly on hand and for sale, at the California Bakery, opposite J. & E. Reese's Store. feb5-6tf

OLD SOLDIERS. WAR 1812, and 1813, and 1814, you are entitled to land or money; call and I will assist you to get it. Pension is due all who have in the last been disabled in the service or by the service of the United States. S. M. BLAIR. jyl0-18tf

SHEEP! SHEEP! SHEEP! THE subscriber wishes to take a herd of one thousand Sheep on the shares, or such other conditions as may be agreed on. Having had fifteen years' experience in England in herding sheep, and considering Tootle County the best place for that kind of stock he has seen in America, he flatters himself of giving general satisfaction to all concerned. For further particulars, apply to WM. A. PICKETT. Tootle County, Aug. 13 1852 21tf

BEAUTY AND ECONOMY. R. WILLIAMS, L. O. T. O. J., Tailor and R. Renovator, respectfully informs the citizens of Great Salt Lake city and vicinity, that he is prepared to clean gentlemen's clothing, Mondays and Thursdays are the days for cleaning. Public hands can have their clothes cleaned for church orders. Cutting and making done on the shortest notice. SHOP—Up stairs, over the Tithing office. cut16-25tf

TAKE NOTICE. STRAYED from the subscriber, on or about the 18th of October, three cows and two heifers. The oldest cow was red, and a white spot in her forehead—white on the flanks, and expected to come in about the 10th or 15th of Nov. The next oldest was a pied cow, of the same size, and larger horns, and the other a three year old cow, dark speckled sides, black nose and teats, and very short little crooked horns. The heifers are two years old, one black, with white on the flank, and black specks in the eye, and a white spot in the forehead. The other is a red line back, with a star in the forehead, and larger horns than its mate. Any person giving information at the Post Office or to the subscriber on Little Cottonwood, where the above cattle can be found, shall be liberally rewarded. dec1-2tf R. W. STRONG.

DAFT & HAGUE. LOCK & GUNSMITHS, and manufacturers of Cutlery, wish to inform the citizens of Salt Lake, and surrounding country, that they have opened their establishment one block and a half south of the Tithing office, and hope, through their attention, to merit a share of public patronage. Grinding and repairing executed with dispatch, &c. nov27-16m

TAKEN UP. IN Pleasant Grove, Utah County, Utah Territory, one middle sized dark red Ox, 6 or 7 years old, some white on his belly, and on the back of his tail, with half crop out of each ear, and branded F D, on the left hip. The owner is requested to call and prove property, pay charges and take him away. nov27-1tf GEORGE S. CLARK.

THE LAST CALL. ALL persons indebted to Thomas S. Williams by note or otherwise, are requested to settle the same without delay and save expense. P. C. MERRILL, JOSEPH CAIN, Post Office. nov27-1tf

Exchange on St. Louis. HAVING entered into arrangements with the known Bankers Messrs Page and Bacon, of St. Louis Mo., we are now prepared to sell sight bills of exchange on them, in sums to suit purchasers, we are also prepared to pay on presentation the drafts of Messrs Page Bacon and Co. Bankers of San Francisco and Sacramento, we are also purchase certificates of deposits of money bills of exchange, on the Eastern cities or any part of Europe. sep24-2tf LIVINGSTON & KINKEAD.

DR. D. RICHARDSON, PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, would respectfully inform the citizens of this place and vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand his celebrated Physical, Vegetable, Bitters and Pills, adapted to the cure of all diseases which arise from an impure state of the blood and stomach; which imparting strength and vigor to the whole system. See handbill for their utility. Medical advice given, free of charge. Also, I have on hand Trusses; spinal, abdominal, and uterine Supporters. Agents—Jas. Lewis, Parowan city; Isaac McNeely, Mantle city; Lorin Farr, Ogden city; Isaac Hiebner, Provo city. N. E. Corner of W. Temple and 2d south side 14th ward. nov15-16

S. HOTCHKISS, M. D., DENTIST, Residence west side of 14th ward, opposite sheriff Ferguson's. nov15-16