

to boil them tender, pound or mash the whole, the finer the better, and add sufficient corn meal, shorts, or bran to constitute a very soft poultice, enclosed in a gauze, or thin cloth bag, and laid over the whole affected part, has proved highly efficacious in several instances, of late.

If the part affected is very feverish, the poultice will soon dry; in which case the part and poultice should be kept wet with a strong decoction of the sage; and the poultice be renewed as often as necessary, to keep it soft and pliable. The same kind of poultice may be used on the scabbed head, or any part of the system, affected with similar affections, and the cure will be facilitated by drinking freely of the sage tea.

Sage, meal, shorts and bran are within the reach of every person, and the more common the more valuable, if good; and if the wild sage is half as efficacious as represented by those who ought to know, it is certainly worthy of the first attention of all who are afflicted with the Erysipelas, and have not faith to be healed; and to such we recommend it, freely, and without delay, peradventure you may save a doctor's bill, and much pain and sickness. Try and tell us how you like it. "Oh it is bitter." We know it, but do you take medicine for pleasure or profit?

MAJOR HOLMAN, Indian Agent, left this city about two weeks since, with an official escort of 25 or 30 men, as rumor says, on an excursion to Mary's river or Carson valley to treat with the Indians. Wishing to know the truth of rumors, we called at the office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs for this Territory, when we were informed that no report of Major Holman's movements or designs had been received at that office. The station assigned the Major by the Superintendent was in the south part of the Territory, as we had supposed, that being the only vacancy, according to the proclamation of the Governor on that subject previous to the arrival of the Major in the Territory. We cannot put that and that together, i. e., how the Major can be on official duty, as Indian Agent, while he is several hundred miles from his post and still going further. So we are obliged to serve our readers as we are served, and leave the subject where we found it.

THE WEATHER at our city has been quite warm the past fortnight. A warm, mild rain commenced on Thursday evening, 13th inst., and continued at intervals until Saturday, when most of the gardens were saturated about one inch in depth. A pleasant shower on Sunday, the 23d inst., and showers almost daily on the mountains, accompanied by thunder and lightning. Crops look well, generally, through the Territory, but are from two to three weeks earlier in this than in most other valleys.

PRESIDENTS YOUNG AND KIMBALL, with the exploring company, returned to the city at one o'clock p. m. on Friday, the 21st inst., all in good health and fine spirits, having visited many Indian tribes, and all the settlements in the southern part of the Territory. They speak highly of the industry and perseverance of the brethren, generally, in their new locations. But little has been done at Coal creek, towards the manufacturing of iron; though their dwelling houses, gardens, corals, &c. are now completed, and the settlement is newly organized into an iron manufacturing company, who, it is expected will prosecute the business without delay. Brethren, we want a large quantity of mill gearing, and stoves, cooking utensils, and rail-road fixings before another winter. We are informed that the entire settlement of iron-makers is composed of Englishmen, except two Yankees, one of whom is a Dutchman and the other an Irishman. If such a company cannot blow iron, who can? We hope for a more full report from this expedition at a future day; although, the party did not go over the rim of the Basin, or extend their research to a very great extent beyond that of last season. One of the greatest evils we have heard of, is a neglect of the citizens at some of the settlements, in not providing themselves with suitable forts; should the Indians come upon them as they are, they would remember the counsel they have forgotten, by bitter experience.

**Lead Poisons.** The editor of the Scalpel uses very strong language in relation to the danger of using lead for water pipes and in the shape of white lead for painting dwelling houses, and also in relation to the great danger incurred by workmen in the manufacture of lead in all its shapes. He gives numerous instances of the poisonous results of the use and manufacture of lead, and gives a table of 2,161 cases of lead diseases received during 8 or 10 months at one hospital at Paris. Tanquerel, an eminent French writer on lead poisons, says that no room should be inhabited, after being painted with lead, until the expiration of three months.

When Scaly and Lances begin to cry poison, let the people beware. There is truth in the above sketch. A severe burn on the body of a little child, in this city, (if the name was mentioned we do not remember it,) within a few weeks, was reported to us as having been washed with sugar of lead, which caused a hard dry scab to form on the surface, leaving the fire to burn under the scab, till mortification or death relieved the sufferer of its misery, precisely the result that any reasonable creature acquainted with the merits of lead would contemplate from such application; for the natural effects of the lead are to form a scab or crust on the surface, so quick and so hard as to leave no chance of extracting the fire from a deep burn, and death is the only friend left to the patient to look to for comfort.

As a universal remedy for burns, scalds, and frost bites, cold water has no equal; first because it is cool in itself; secondly, it is so universally at hand every time of need. When any part of the body is burned, it should be instantly immersed in a bucket of water, and there remain till the burned part is swathed with several thicknesses of fine cotton or linen cloth, sufficient to perfectly exclude the air from the burn; it may then be removed from the bucket or water, and cold water may be poured on the cloth as often as necessary to relieve the smarting, and thus continue, not removing the bandages, until the fire is entirely removed. If the burn is deep, use no exertion to sweat the patient, and continue the swathing till after the bandages are removed and the patient is healed.

When a foot is scalded, do not remove the stockings, lest you remove the skin with it, but immerse the foot, stocking and all, in the water, and bandage the stocking on the foot till healed, and in nine cases out of ten, when thoroughly treated in this manner, the stocking may be removed, leaving a sound skin, in the course of twelve hours. Any other part of the body, scalded under tight clothing, should be served in the same manner, if you would keep the skin whole, and save all after inflammations. Serve a frozen toe as you would a burned or scalded foot; when the fire or frost is entirely removed, if the skin is broken, which will seldom be the case when properly treated, use concentered oil freely, well covered with faith. If all will receive these few hints and practice upon them as they have need, few cases of death burns will ever come to the ears of the Doct.

**SUGAR.**—It is very desirable that the sugar beet seed now in the valley should be preserved free from mixture with other kinds, red, yellow, &c.; and we know of but one way to do it. Let no other beets go to seed in the valley this season but the white sugar

beet; for if other beets go to seed, they will mix in the blossom from garden to garden, and from lot to lot; and in two years we may be as destitute of the pure sugar beet seed as we were two years ago. Besides there is no necessity for this failure, for the sugar beet is as good to eat as any other. Therefore let us keep our seed pure, that we may soon have abundance of home made sugar.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

#### Capture of the Sea Serpent.

SHIP MONONGAHELA, at SEA, Feb. 6, 1852.

On the morning of Jan. 13th, when in latitude 3 deg. 10 min. south, and longitude 131 deg. 50 min. west, the man on the look-out, seated on the fore top mast cross-tree, sang out, "White water," and in reply to my "Where away?" said "Two points on the lee bow."

We were drop a column of white water, head winds, cross winds, hurricanes, hopes, fears, anxieties, watchings, fastings, sleepless night, &c., and come direct to our story.

We lowered, myself taking the lead, and in a few strokes, the wind and sea carrying us to leeward, I told the boat steers, James Whittemore of Vermont, to "stand up!" with a coil and cool intemperately he laid hold of his iron and harpoon, and when I beckoned him with a movement of my hand, quick as thought both his weapons were buried to the sockets in the repulsive body before us. I shouted "stern!" but there was no visible motion of his speakeep. I shifted ends with the boat steers, and cleared away a lance as quick as possible, beckoning them to pull up, that I might get a lance, when a movement of the body was visible, and the head and tail of the monster rushed as they were to touch the wound. The frightfulness of the head, as it approached the boat, filled the crew with terror, and three of them jumped overboard. I instinctively held up my lance, and its sharp point entered the eye—I was knocked over and felt a deep churning of the water around me—I rose to the surface and caught a glimpse of the writhing body, and was again struck and carried down; I partly lost my consciousness under water, but recovered it when I rose again, in the bloody foam; the snake had disappeared, and I shouted "pick up the line." The third mate, Mr. Benson, caught a sight of my line near the end, bent on his, which in an instant began to be taken out rapidly. The mate picked me up as I rose to the surface, and in a few minutes all were picked up—one was severely bruised and another insensible, but he recovered, and both are now well. The snake had taken my line, the third mate, and was taking the second mate's, when I ordered the mate to bend on and give his line to the ship. The snake was sounding, and I cautioned the officers not to hold on too hard, for fear of drawing the rope. At first the line went out rapidly, but decreased gradually, nevertheless I was obliged to get up a spare line out of the fore-hold and bend on. For fear that the ship would be in its weight on the line draw the iron, I put on several drops and gave the line to the mate, when it became stationary. There were now not more than 200 fathoms in a boat, and two-thirds of another line, 100 fathoms more—in all one thousand fathoms, six feet in a fathom—six thousand feet—better than one mile and one eighth, an enormous depth, and the pressure at that distance is inconceivable.

It was my blowing furiously, and I scarcely dared to carry sail enough to keep the ship up; the boat was in peril, and I was obliged to take the line to the ship again and run the risk of the iron drawing. I made the end of the line fast and took in all sail but the fore-topmast, and when the line was again taut, the snake's rising, the starting of the line, on the iron drawing. At 4 p. m., wind began to shift, which favored us a little; at 5 p. m., to our great joy, it began to abate.

8 p. m.—A sudden fall; line taut. The night was beautiful, the sky clear, wind scarcely a breath, and sea rapidly falling.

No eye was closed in the ship; we were speculating on our prey. It was evident he was on the bottom. He slid down a long time; but on reflection I considered that the line was fast to the vessel, and that if he went down, the line being short, and I had it taken to the windlass, when we got nearly two lines "hand over hand," then there came a strain. This strain continuing, I told everybody to bear a hand and get breakfast, and just before we were through, the cook cried out, "Here he is!" In no time, all were on deck, and sure enough he had risen; but all that was visible was a bunch, apparently to the right of the snake, where he had been fastened, to a low, round box, and there lay the body repeatedly without eliciting any sign of life.

While we were at work, he gradually rose to the surface, and around him I felt what I took to be pieces of his lungs, which we had cut with our lances. To make our work sure, we continued to lance, eagerly seeking for his life, when he drew himself up, and we pulled away, and then witnessed the terrific dying struggles of the monster. None of the crew who witnessed that terrible scene will ever forget the evolutions of the body were rapid as lightning, seeming like the revolving of a thousand enormous black wheels. The tail and head were continually appearing in the surging bloody foam, and a second was heard, so dead, nearly, and expressive of acute agony, that a thrill of horror ran through our veins. The convulsive efforts lasted ten or fifteen minutes, when they suddenly stopped, the head was partly raised—it fell—the body partly turned and lay still. I took off my hat, and nine feet of his chest broke simultaneously from our throats. Our prey was dead.

Lately he floated buoyantly, and we took him alongside, and while doing so he turned over, lying belly up. Every eye beamed with joy as he floated on the raft, and the crew on either side of the vessel, and I myself, and we held a consultation as to what we should do, and I requested all hands to offer their opinions. After a short talk, all of us felt convinced that it would be impossible to get him into port, and then we concluded to try and save his skin, head and bones, if possible. In the first place, I requested a Scotchman, who could draw tolerably, to take a sketch of him as he lay, and the mate to measure him. It was now quite smooth, and we could work to advantage.

As we were preparing a minute description of the serpent, I will merely give you a few general points. It was a male; the length 103 feet 7 inches; 19 feet 1 inch around the neck; 24 feet 6 inches around the shoulders; and the largest part of the body, which appeared somewhat distended, 49 feet 11 inches. The head was long and flat, with ridges; the bones of the lower jaw separated; the tongue had its end like the head of a heart. The tail ran nearly to a point, on the end of which was a flat firm cartilage. The back was black, turning brown on the sides, then yellow, and on the center of the belly a narrow white stripe, which faded as it lengthened, there was also scattered over the body dark spots. On examining the skin we found to our surprise, that the body was covered with blubber like that on the whale, but it was only four inches thick. The oil was clear as water, and burned nearly as fast as the spirits of turpentine.

We cut the snake in, but found great difficulty, and had to fence him; the body would not roll, and the blubber was so very elastic that when stretched twenty feet by the blacks, it would, when cut off, spring to five or six feet. We took in the body, a faithful object, and are endeavoring to preserve it with salt.

We have saved all the bones, which the men are not doing cleaning yet. In cutting open the serpent, we found pieces of squid and a large black fish, the flesh of which dropped from the bones. One of the serpent's lungs were three feet longer than the other. I should have observed that there were ninety-four teeth in the jaws, very sharp, all pointing backwards, and as large as one's thumb at the gum, but deeply and firmly set. We found two tooth bones, and spiracles, so that must breathe like a whale, it also had eye-lids, and imitations of them, for they were like hand, loose flesh. The joints of the back were loose, and it seemed as if when it was swimming that it moved two ribs and a joint at a time—almost like feet. The muscular movement of the serpent after it was dead, made the body look as if it were encircled by longitudinal ridges. We were nearly three days in getting the bones in, but they are now nearly clean, and are very porous and dark colored.

The heart and one of the eyes I was enabled to procure in liquid, but the head, notwithstanding it is too good to eat an offensive odor, but I am so near the coast now that I shall hold on to it as it is, unless it is really like to breed a distemper. Every fish in the ship participates in my anxiety.

2 p. m.—I have just spoken the vessel; she proves to be the brig Gipsy, Capt. Sturges, eight days from Ponce, P. R. with oranges and merchandise, bound to Bridgeport. He has kindly offered to put these sheets

in the Post office when he arrives. As soon as I get in I shall be enabled to furnish you a more detailed account.

I am Sir, your obedient servant,  
HAROLD SEABURY, Master  
Whaleship Monongahela, of N. Bedford.

If the never was any such thing as whaleship Monongahela, Charles Seabury was never master of said Monongahela whaleship; but all this never was would not prove there might not have been such a place as New Bedford, for we believe we once saw such a place, when we were water walking down east for health and pleasure; and if the whole should prove a non existence of reported captain, ship, and serpent too, if you please, it would not prove there never was a serpent in the sea; neither would it prove there never was any thing created bigger than a striped snake two feet long, or a musketeer's bill that might require a magnifier of fourteen million power to see the end of it with the naked eye. Incredulity, do you believe all these things? If Capt. Seabury never existed, we wish his younger brother would write and tell us.

#### Terrible Accident—Explosion of the Steamer Saluda—Seventy-Five Lives Lost.

LEXINGTON, Mo., April 14, 1852.

PRESIDENT YOUNG.—Very dear Sir—Permit me to address you a few lines to inform you of the circumstances connected with one of the greatest disasters that ever has occurred on the western waters; in which, I am sorry to say, that many of our people have fallen a prey.

On Friday morning, the 7th inst., about 7 o'clock, the steamer Saluda, on her way from St. Louis to Council Bluffs, en route principally for that place, having on board, old and young of our people, about 110 souls, made an attempt to leave this wharf with a tremendous weight of steam. Her hull, it is supposed, collapsed, and about the second revolution, she exploded, and literally blew her all to pieces.

Her hull sunk immediately, and many of her passengers have never been heard of; amongst whom was some of the saints.

The highest estimate that I am able to make of the lost amongst our people, is from 20 to 25 souls, all told.

There are 6 or 8 who are badly wounded and scalded, that now lie under the kind hospitality of the citizens of Lexington, who have proved themselves in this case as noble hearted and generous a people as I have ever seen.

The names of the dead cannot all be obtained as yet, as their list of names was lost in the wreck.—But the following are known to be some that are amongst the missing:

Duncan Campbell, wife, and 2 children; 2 Miss Ballises; Elder W. C. Dunbar's wife and 2 children; W. H. Wood, wife, and 3 children.

The names of all will be obtained as soon as possible, and forwarded to you by the earliest opportunity.

I was in St. Louis at the time of the departure of the ill-fated boat Saluda, and went on board a few minutes before her leave, to bid the saints farewell, and do some business with Elder Eli B. Kelsey, who was also on board and going up as far as Brunswick with the saints. The saints all seemed to feel well and in fine spirits.

I remained there some 2 days after, and then started on the steamer Isabel, a d. overtook them at this place just in time to witness this scene of horror.

The nearest estimate that can be made of the entire loss of life, is about 75 souls out of 175 passengers. The captain and pretty much all the crew were lost, and her entire cargo of freight.

I have now done about all that I can do for the dead, wounded, and destitute living, and shall close a bargain for my supply of cattle for crossing the plains, at \$50 per yoke, and return to St. Louis to meet my engagements and conduct them up the river. I am in charge of 250 English saints, sent out by the Perpetual Fund, with means to purchase one wagon and team for every 10 persons, with a few thousand pounds of extra freight, and will undoubtedly cross the plains at that, as soon as the fastest and the best of their trains.

I will pardon my rough scrawl, as I am much confused with the calls and cries of many on each hand.

I remain, with sentiments of high esteem, as ever, your very obedient servant and fellow laborer in the Kingdom of Joseph's God.

ABRAHAM O. SMOOT.

P. S. Bro. O. Harvey's wife was lost; Bro. Sargeant and son, and 2 English boys, names unknown.

Mr. Isaac Carter, br. Woodruff's brother-in-law, was on board, on his way to the valley, but was not hurt.

#### Sub-Marine Boat.

On Friday afternoon, about one o'clock, Mr. Alexandre made a public experiment with his new submarine boat, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, to the entire satisfaction of all who witnessed it. Among the great number of spectators was also Commodore Salter, who gave the word to "go down" and "come up."

Mr. Alexandre, together with three other persons, went into the boat, and about ten minutes after the signal was given, the boat sank to the depth of fifty feet, with all other communication with the surface, but an electric telegraph, and remained under the water for about a quarter of an hour, when notice was given to rise, by means of the telegraph. In about three minutes afterwards, the boat appeared suddenly on the surface of the water, to the great delight and astonishment of all the spectators—showing, evidently, that Mr. Alexandre has perfect control over his vessel.

The submarine boat is, in shape, an elongated ellipse, 30 feet in length and 10 feet in diameter at its greatest transverse section, and is constructed of sheet iron, connected by rivets, and weighs about 24,000 pounds without ballast, and 74,000 pounds with ballast; on its sides, there are numerous orifices, filled with bulbs' eyes, for the admission of light; at the stern, it is provided with a propeller and rudder, by which the men in the interior can propel and guide it without difficulty.

The interior is divided into two separate compartments—one occupying two-thirds of the vessel, (which is called the cabin)—the other three-fifths being occupied by two large reservoirs, to which are attached two pairs of pumps, either for air or water.

The whole operation of the submarine boat depends upon the displacement of a certain quantity of condensed air, and in taking in or throwing off a greater or less body of water by means of the pumps. In descending, the water pumps are first called into play to force into the water chamber a sufficient quantity of water, so as to overcome the equilibrium which keeps the boat floating, and to sink it. After arriving at the bottom, the air in the condensed air is forced out, and admitted into the cabin as to establish a balance between the pressure of the water and that of the atmosphere, thereby preventing the water of the river from entering into the cabin when the two halfways at the bottom of the vessel are opened. The equilibrium being established, the hatchways are then opened, and the submarine soil is exposed to the workmen within, who then can operate either for mining rocks or fishing for pearls, &c.

In ascending, just the amount of water requisite to sink the boat must be again expelled with the same pumps, when the boat will rise to the surface. It is desired to ascend more rapidly, it will be sufficient to throw the bolt, by which the external ballast is thrown off, when the boat rises to the surface at the speed of ten feet a second.

A crew consisting of from three to six men, can remain, without inconvenience, from four to seven hours under water, without it being necessary to ascend, as the air which they breathe is purified by a pump, which absorbs the carbonic acid gas, and evolves the oxygen in a condition favorable to the lungs. This boat can be conveniently employed in exploring the bottoms of rivers, lakes and harbors, in fishing for pearls, in examining sunken vessels, in laying telegraph wires, &c.

NEW PRINTING TYPE.—A company is at present in course of formation, for the purpose of carrying into operation, a remarkable patent which has been invented by the manufacturer of type by a process of die sinking in a metal of harder material than that alloy of lead and antimony at present employed in casting type in a mould. This is said to be the most important improvement which has taken place in the manufacture of type for the last three hundred years.—[Eng. Paper.

**French Items.**  
M. Cabot, the famed patriarch of leamism or socialism, who had returned from Nauvoo to "expurgate" his trial and sentence for contumacy, has been ordered to leave France within twenty-four hours, and was accompanied to Calais, on his way to England, by two policemen.

The re-coinage of copper cents, the whole amount of which is said to be fifty-six millions of francs, is a decided thing, and it will first be undertaken at the mint of Bordeaux, where about twelve millions will be immediately re-coined. I have been told by a gentleman who has investigated the whole affair, and is fully competent on the subject, that the government will gain about fifteen millions by that speculation.

**MYSTERY OF THE AMERICAN LAKES.**—Lake Erie (says the Dublin Magazine), is only sixty or seventy feet deep, but the bottom of Lake Ontario, which is 452 feet deep, is 236 feet below the level of the ocean, or as low as most parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the bottoms of Lake Huron, Michigan, and Superior, although their surface is so much higher, are all, from their vast depth, on a level with the bottom of Lake Ontario.

Now, as the discharge through the river Detroit, after allowing for the full probable portion carried off by evaporation, does not appear by any means equal to the quantity of water the three upper great Lakes receive, it has been conjectured that a subterranean river may run from Lake Superior to Huron, and from Huron to Lake Ontario.

This conjecture is by no means improbable, and will account for the singular fact that salmon and herring are caught in all the lakes communicating with St. Lawrence, but in no others. As the Falls of Niagara must have always existed, it would puzzle the naturalist to say how these fish got into the Upper Lakes without some such subterranean river moreover, any periodical obstruction of the river would furnish a not improbable solution of the mysterious flux and reflux of the Lakes.—[Det. Adv.

#### MARRIED.

On the 16th inst., by Bishop Nathaniel V. Jones, Mr. GEORGE BOYD to Miss ELLEN BALDWIN, both of the 15th Ward of this city.

In this city, on Thursday, the 23rd inst., by Elder N. H. Felt, Mr. CHARLES N. SMITH and Miss ELIZABETH NEEDHAM, all of this place.

On the 21st inst., in the 16th Ward, by Elder Thomas Jeremy, Mr. THOMAS DANIELS, of this city, and Miss MARY DAVIES, of the Welsh settlement, west of Jordan.

There were over 80 present, of Welsh brethren and sisters, who enjoyed themselves first rate at the feast that was made on that occasion.

I Thomas a Mary rho fannerch yn rhwydd,—Boed i'yd ddedwydd hawennydd a llywyd Ae ysydd Duw fyddu hawennydd a hyd, A'u tarian rhag drygyn, cybennau, a llyd.

Ar gyfnydd yr Arglwydd y byddu o holl fryd, A phleiddio ei deurias a'u hegn o hyd;

Er cyrhaedd gogonyant y nefodd wend gwyd.

GWILYM DDU.

To Thomas and Mary I present my address; I wish them both happiness, joy and success; May the Spirit of God be their leader through life, And their shield against evil, contention and strife. And the law of the Lord, may it be their delight, To build up his kingdom with all of their might, And be crowned with glory, in the mansions of light.

WILLIAM LEWIS.

For the Deseret News.

#### Fallen Asleep.

On the 4th of May, SUSAN, widow of Alanson Pettingill, and sister of Gov. Young, aged 56 years, 11 months, and 4 days.

May her ashes rest in the silent tomb,

Till Christ the mighty Prince shall come,

And bid the dust arise;

Then every saint from every clime,

In robes of righteousness shall shine,

In their celestial home.

There may we all our sister meet,

And all our friends and kindred greet,

In our celestial home.

There kings and priests and prophets come,

To honor and adore Ausdum,

And worship at his feet. P. H.

#### 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 May 31.

Bishop S. Telford 30th Monday.

" J. L. Heywood 17 " do

" D. Pettigrew 10 " Tuesday.

" J. Lytle 11 " do

" B. Covey 12 " Wednesday.

" E. Hunter 13 " Thursday.

" A. Hoagland 14 " Friday.

" N. V. Jones, 15 " Saturday.

" J. Hendricks, 19 " do

For the week commencing June 14.

" S. Roundy, 16 " Monday.

" L. D. Young, 18 " do

" P. McGee, 1 " Tuesday.

" A. Everett, 8 " do

" C. G. Kingsbury, 2 " Wednesday.

" W. C. Perkins, 7 " do

" C. Williams, 3 " Thursday.

" B. Brown, 4 " do

" W. Hickenlooper, 6 " do

" S. Telford, 9 " Friday.

" J. L. Heywood, 17 " do

" D. Pettigrew, 10 " Saturday.

" J. Lytle, 11 " do

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.

N. B. TEMPLE WALL. Now is the time to draw the stone for the Temple wall. Brethren, come on with the stone, and let us have the Temple lot enclosed this season.

EDW. HUNTER, Presiding Bishop.

#### NOTICE.

TO California Emigrants.—The subscriber wishes to inform emigrants that he has a blacksmith shop on Bear river, where they can have all kinds of Blacksmithing done on reasonable terms.

my23-15f ITHAMER SPRAGUE.

#### NOTICE.

THE following Cattle are in my charge on the American Fork, Utah county: One brindle and white Cow, white back and belly, believed to be branded W W on the high horn; about 9 years old, with a piece of a rawhide round her horn.

One two year old heifer, red nose and ears, white back and belly; her sides of a light rose.

JOHN MERCER, Pound Keeper, my23-15f On the American Fork, U. C.

#### NOTICE.

ANY person giving information about John Fife, who left Council Bluffs in the Mormon Battalion, and was last heard of at Stockton, California, will confer a great favor on his father.

Address James Fife, G. S. L. City, U. Territory. California papers please notice this. my23-15f

#### DESERT TANNERY.

TO BE SEEN at the Church Store, and at our shoe shop, a variety of valley tanned leather; those who have been doubtful that Leather could be tanned in this valley, call and see.

#### WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

1000 lbs of Butter, Lard, or Animal Oil; 200 cords of pine or oak Bark; For which we will pay Boots or Shoes on the delivery of the said articles at our Tannery opposite Messrs. J. & E. Reese's store.

We would say to those who will bring us Bark and Skins to tan on shares, that we will deliver them sole and harness leather in 6 months or less. Heavy upper and horse hides 3 " " " Heavy kip, calf, &c., &c., 2 " " " Light kip, calf, dog, wolf, 1 " " " badger, sheep, 1 " " "