

What makes a Lady?

What makes a lady?—not the pride of place;
Not empty vaunting of a high born race;
Nor wealth, however won; nor time-honored
Nor polish, such as boarding-school bestows;
Nor artful artlessness, nor studied grace,
Nor wit, nor sense, that, to gain its end,
Would wound the helpless or estrange a friend.
Nor ball-room conquest, such as leaves a friend
Of that dead heartedness which they tread
All these may dazzle; yea may charm awhile;
But cannot long a worthy heart beguile.

What makes a lady?—a most upright mind,
A heart most loving, disposition kind
And gentle as the westwind's softest play;
But firm to tread when duty points the way;
An honest love of truth that will not bend
To slender rivals, or praise a friend;
A dignity on noble purpose based
That mingles gladness in the mourner's cup;
Restraints the proud, but lifts the humble up;
And purity of thought that may be traced
In every act and word—these make the lady.

Mind Your own Business

The substance of our query.
Simply stated, would be this—
Is it any body's business
What another's business is?
If it is, or if it isn't,
We would really like to know,
For we're certain if it isn't,
There are some who make it so.
If it is, we'll join the rabble,
And act the nobler part
Of the tattlers and defamers,
Who throng the public mart;
But if not, we'll let the teacher,
Until each milder learns
It were better in the future,
To mind his own concerns.

From the London Times.

How far England and France are Committed to an Alliance against Russia.

A formal declaration of war by Turkey against Russia may too probably precipitate Europe into the perils of the struggle so long foreseen, but so anxiously evaded. It is much to be lamented that the rulers of the Ottoman nation did not suspend their decision on so momentous a point until they could obtain the voluntary concurrence of those Powers on whose aid they must eventually rely; but excepting on this point of omission, there can be no complaint made of the step now announced. It was admitted on all sides, and distinctly alleged in the Ministerial note of the British Government, that a *cassus belli* was actually constituted by the passage of the Pruthi and the armed occupation of the Danubian Principalities; nor can the right of the Sultan to meet this aggression by a declaration of war be possibly impeached. The sovereignty of the Ottoman Government is one of the points which has been most strenuously maintained in the pending dispute; and this sovereignty, it is evident, would be absolutely destroyed if the right of making peace or war were denied to its representatives. The Sultan, in short, by declaring war, does nothing but what he would have been justified in doing three months ago; and though we may regret that such a resolution should have been independently adopted by a dependent Government, it cannot be held to have forfeited its claims to support.

It is impossible, moreover, to deny that the position of affairs was sufficient to provoke the Turks to a summary decision, and it is indeed a matter of surprise that they should have forborne so long. The Emperor of Russia, first by the demands of Prince Menschikoff, and afterwards by the unsuccessful exposition of Count Nesselrode, exacted concessions from the Turkish Government incompatible with its administrative independence, and as a guarantee for the surrender required, seized upon and occupied the provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia. By these proceedings Russia possessed herself of a material equivalent, and could therefore afford, without loss or anxiety, to leave the original question in suspense. This suspense, however, was in the highest degree injurious to the Turks, who were thus driven to the alternative of either satisfying an unjust demand or acquiescing in a loss of territory.

The French and British Governments, which have committed themselves unhesitatingly to the cause of the Sultan, will, of course, not withdraw their support when he takes a step which they have already acknowledged he would be justified in taking. We may still hope, perhaps, that concession on one side or forbearance on the other may preclude the extremities of actual war; nor is the change, indeed, the position of affairs quite so serious as it may appear. Considering the dispositions and preparations of the two Governments, the situations of their forces, and the prospects placed before them, the mere declaration of war can add but little to the realities of the contest.

The European Governments, whatever may be the accidents affecting their respective positions, are all fully convinced of the necessity of meeting Russian encroachments by a vigorous resistance. This obligation, however costly or unwelcome, is one which cannot be repudiated. The Czar has already experienced the utmost moderation and forbearance from the representatives of the other powers. His acts of open war were for some time suffered to escape the notice they merited. His pretensions were all considerably received, and every right to which he could show the smallest claim was admitted and confirmed. As far as regarded the Christians, whose security he made the pretext of his proceedings, the fullest assurances were offered on the part of the Sultan that their privileges and immunities should be respected. All that was refused was such a right of intervention in matters spiritual as would invest the Emperor of Russia with effective authority in the Ottoman dominions.

Count Nesselrode's despatch claims, in distinct terms, for the Russian Sovereign all those rights over 12,000,000 of the Sultan's subjects which may be enjoyed by certain other potentates over subjects of their own resident in Turkish territory. This, it is perfectly plain, could not be conceded without giving the Emperor of Russia abundant facilities for becoming Emperor of Turkey also. The European Powers are not desirous that this consummation should take place; they are anxious to avert it if possible, by peaceful negotiations, and at a less cost than that of a general war; but if matters are actually brought to extremities, and the Czar still refuses to recede, he must be prepared to encounter the full force of the hostility he has thus provoked.

The Australian Colonies of England cover three islands, New Holland, New Zealand, and Van Diemen's Land. Each of the two latter forms a separate colony, but New Holland is divided into four colonies—Western Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia.

The colony of Victoria is bounded on the north by Murray river, on the west by the meridian of 141 east longitude, on the south by the ocean, being about eight

degrees long and three wide, containing about 90,000 square miles, and consequently about the size of the State of California. The population is estimated at 240,000, of whom 75,000 reside in Melbourne, the capital. Victoria is the principal gold producing colony, and is estimated to produce about \$55,000,000, yearly. The latitude is between 35 and 39 south, and the climate is good.

The second Colony in importance is New South Wales, immediately north of Victoria, and occupying the eastern end of New Holland. The western boundary is the 141st degree of East Longitude; the northern, the 26th degree of latitude; and on the south and east, Victoria and the ocean. The area is about 300,000 square miles; the population about 200,000, of which about 60,000 are in Sydney. In this Colony there are ten newspapers, of which two are dailies.

For ten degrees directly west of New South Wales extends the Colony of South Australia, containing about 275,000 square miles. The capital and principal port is Adelaide; the population about 60,000. There are a few mines in this Colony.

The Colony of West Australia is all that portion of New Holland lying west of 127 East Longitude. The area is about 60,000 square miles; the population about 5,000.

The colony of New Zealand contains 90,000 square miles, and 20,000 of population. The colony of Van Diemen's Land contains 24,000 square miles, and 75,000 of population.

The whole cover about 2,800,000 square miles, with a population of 600,000. About 150,000 of the population are miners, and the great bulk of the remainder are farmers and stock raisers.

The opinion still prevails in Western Europe, that Russia will yield, as much from fear of the rise of the people in Hungary, Poland and Germany, as from the certain interference of France and England.

The principal engagements, so far, have been immediately on the north bank of the Danube, near where the Turks crossed; one immediately south of Bucharest, about 80 miles direct from the Black Sea, and the other one opposite Widdin, 120 miles further west. Gortschakoff has been superseded as leader of the Russian forces in the Principalities, by Prince Paskiewitch, about 65 years of age. The impending danger of want of food, is not a little increased by the pending difficulties, and a long and general war would bring starvation among its attendant horrors.

THE FLEETS IN THE TURKISH SEAS.—The French fleet is composed of 16 vessels, with 908 cannons; the English fleet of 918 guns, and a reinforcement of 601 guns was constantly expected; the Turkish and Egyptian fleets united of 2,102 guns, and the Russian fleet of 23 vessels, with 1,942 guns.

Interesting from New Mexico.

THE SEAT OF DELEGATE IN CONGRESS.—The contest for Delegate to represent New Mexico in Congress, gave rise to much feeling between the Americans and natives. The candidates were Dr. Wm. Carr Lane, Ex-Governor of the Territory, and Padre Jose Manuel Gallegos. About 10,000 votes were polled, nearly equally divided between the two. The Padre, however, obtained the certificate of election, but Dr. Lane served a notice upon him that he would contest the seat, and shortly after started for St. Louis. We find in *El Amigo del Pais*, a counter notice from Padre Gallegos, in which he states that Indian votes were polled for Lane in various precincts of the Territory, contrary to law; that in others the provisions of the law were not complied with, and that many frauds were committed in the election in many precincts throughout the Territory. This Padre Gallegos is one of the priests suspended by the Catholic Bishop L'Amey, for living in open violation of the rules of the Church. A correspondent writing from Santa Fe, says, the contest between the Padre and governor Lane, was really an issue between those in favor of Mexican customs and those in favor of the reforms carried out by the American Bishop. The excitement during the election was very great. The new Governor, Merrivether, and the Chief Justice, Davis, were hung in effigy at the top of the flagstaff in the Plaza at Santa Fe.

The feeling between the American and Mexican population is worse than ever. No man thinks of going without his firearms by day, and I presume there is not a single American in the Territory but sleeps with his pistols under his pillow at night.

THE MEXICANS, with very few exceptions, do not like our Government. Should war break out with Mexico, and they be compelled to take sides, they assuredly would take the side of old Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF OFFICIALS.—*El Amigo* chronicles the arrival of Hon. K. Bonedict, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and Presiding Judge of the 3rd Judicial District of New Mexico, with the intention of taking up his permanent residence in Albuquerque. The place was enlivened by the arrival also of Major Carleton, and family, with a company of Dragoons from Fort Union. They were to garrison the town during the winter.

Lieut. Whipple and company, engaged in surveying the Central route for the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, reached Albuquerque on the 4th of October; and reported the route highly favorable for the construction of the road.

MORE GOLD OBTAINED FROM THE INDIANS WEST OF THE RIO GRANDE.—SUPPOSED RICH MINES.—In reference to the wonderful stories told of the abundance of gold among the Indians west of the Rio Grande, *El Amigo del Pais*, says: "We have expressed the opinion that a rich auriferous region exists in New Mexico; that a part of the gold brought here by Capt. Aubrey, and shortly afterwards by Mr. Ivers, was worked with mercury, from which it follows that the gold had been forcibly taken from some caravan on its route. Since the arrival of these two gentlemen, Senor Jose Maria Robles has brought some magnificent specimens of gold, evidently found on the surface of the earth, although he was unable to find out the place where the Indians obtained it. Two of these specimens which we have seen, weigh a little less than \$56. Mr. Robles, during a trading expedition among the Coyoteros, having with him thirty men, obtained gold of the Pinal Indians, who live seventeen days journey from this place [Albuquerque]. He saw there thirty Indians, who received him amicably, showed him a great quantity of gold which they had in their possession, and gave him a little bag of the precious stuff for a cigar; another bag weighing four ounces, for two straw hats and five yards of serge; and still another, weighing five ounces, in exchange for a saddle worth ten dollars. These Indians, whom Aubrey called the 'Gold Bullet Indians,' from the shape of their gold, had in their possession a piece weighing ninety-six ounces. They told him that gold in

great quantities was found near the head of the river Prieto. Mr. Robles informs us that it is his intention to start in a month or six weeks, in search of the place where the Indians found this gold. In a little trip which he made last year, he received seven ounces of gold in exchange for two fanegas of corn, some red pepper and a little bag of salt. They offered him besides, sixty-two and a half pounds of gold for some skins, and Buffalo meat. The largest pieces which we have seen is the size of a hen's egg, and was exchanged for a cloak of little value. All these reports agree in representing the Indians as the possessors of a great abundance of gold and the country as containing a great deal of it. But this is only founded upon the assertions of the Indians. We trust that the expeditions which are projected to these new countries will throw more light upon the real localities of the precious metal.

Mr. Ivers returned to Albuquerque, and on his way met with Indians about seven days' journey above Zuni, who give him several gold bullets, and told him that they had given others like them to Aubrey. Those Indians offered to show him where he could procure an abundance of it. Mr. Ivers saw in their possession about fifteen or twenty pounds, which they proposed to him to exchange, but he refused, fearing that so great a quantity was not really gold. The examination made by Dr. Abadie, who tested its specific gravity, left no doubt on this point. The only difficulty, is to know where this gold was obtained. To-day, whilst examining closely the gold bullets in possession of Dr. Abadie, we remarked traces of a linen thread or cotton rag imprinted upon their surface, which tends to show that this gold was worked with mercury, and that the Indians only obtained it by killing and pillaging a caravan of whites or Sonorians.

However that may be, Mr. Ivers is collecting a small expedition, with which he intends to penetrate into the country of the Gold Bullets, as far as the place where he was told, the gold existed in abundance. He has determined to clear up the doubts that existed upon the subject.

LETTER

From Elder George Cannon to President Brigham Young.

Honolulu, Oahu, Sandwich Islands, Nov. 20th., 1853.

Dear Brother Brigham:

Our conference here was enjoyed very much by us all. We were glad to behold each other's faces, and listen to each other's voices, after being separated several months; the spirit of the Lord was with us, and unanimity pervaded all our counsels and deliberations. The reports were of a cheering nature from all parts of the field, and we had the pleasure of hearing reports made from branches on all the islands of the group, numbering in all upwards of three thousand members. All felt sanguine that the work would spread rapidly from this time forward, as the native officers were beginning to be awakened to the importance of their calling, and the duties devolving upon them, and were anxious to be engaged in the field.

The brethren generally are in their fields of labor; bro. Lewis, McBride, and Farrer, left for the island of Kanai last week, and we have received intelligence of the arrival of the brethren destined for Hawaii, at that island, with the exception of bro. Tanner, who is engaged with some others of the committee in seeking out a suitable location for the saints, in accordance with your letter. Bro. Johnson and myself are laboring at present here, preaching, and doing what we can towards getting a press, &c. We are writing this mail to bro. Horner, on the coast, requesting him to furnish us with the necessary things (of which we have sent a bill to him), if possible, and telling him that there will be from \$600 to \$1,000 here to his order whenever called for, with the prospect apparently of increasing this to the desired amount. We have this written to bro. Horner, he being the most suitable man of our acquaintance convenient to San Francisco.

Upon mature deliberation in conference, the purchase of a press, &c. was deemed the most advisable course for us to pursue, in order to get the Book of Mormon and other works, or portions of works, that we might think proper to translate, published in the native language. Printing is very high in this place, and if we had been ever so well prepared to meet the expense of getting the Book of Mormon published, we could not have got it done, as the only offices in town capable of doing it—the Mission Native Press, and the Government Press, whose director is an ex-ecutive member of the mission—could not be induced to undertake the job. It appears like a large undertaking, looking at it naturally among so poor a people, yet we all felt that we would be blessed of the Lord in attempting it.

It seemed to us necessary to bring every auxiliary, such as a press, &c. to bear, and to aid us in disseminating the principles calculated to raise them from their present degraded and deplorable condition to a situation where they can enjoy and appreciate (which they are incapable of at present), the blessings the Lord has in store for his people. It seems, after all the preaching that has been done here since the work started, as though it had only just commenced, for they are very low, indeed, and it requires great patience to labor among them; they are so slow to hearken and to comprehend the importance of these things. I have often times felt that there is a greater field now than there was when we commenced laboring among them.

The elders who arrived last from the Valley are not yet efficiently proficient (with the exception of the bro. Alfred) to teach much in the native language, although the prospect is that bro. Lawson and Snider soon will be. Young men have the advantage over middle-aged and elderly men in acquiring this language, as it is so very dissimilar in every way to the English language, and the natives' enunciation is so extremely rapid, that it is very difficult for an ear that is dull in the least to distinguish the sounds, and, looking at it naturally, it would seem as though some of the brethren will find it very difficult to ever acquire it sufficiently to make much of a business of preaching in it.

The food and accommodation, together with the arduousness of travelling, has been very hard upon the elderly brethren, still they have borne it without complaint. The climate has also been rather debilitating to those who are inclined to be invalids, especially bro. McBride and sis. Lewis.

We are all pretty well satisfied, as far as we have had opportunities of observing and experiencing here, that it will require young men to perform the labors, learn the language, &c. upon these north and south Pacific Islands. In conversation with bro. Lewis and others of the brethren on this subject, the idea was expressed that it would be advisable, if practicable and according to wisdom, for five or more young men to be sent here from home, who would be likely to acquire the language speedily, and who would not consider it a hardship to stay years, should it be necessary so to do. We feel that there will be doors opened before long upon other islands, and this might perhaps be a station for raising recruits or native auxiliaries.

The Protestant Mission here have been engaged these last few months in endeavoring to establish a mission on the island of Pahuia, one of the Marquesa Islands. In the Polyneesian, of the 19th inst., which I forward, you will see a short sketch, which may interest you. We attended the meeting, where Mr. Parker, a member of the Presbyterian mission here, who accompanied the mission, which consisted of

four natives of these islands, two ordained and two catechists or teachers, and a white man, a layman, gave an account of their trip and of their situation when he left them. The islands are claimed by the French, and there are some French priests on one of the islands, Nuniwa, at present, but are not doing much. The island where the Protestants landed has, it is estimated, about 3,000 inhabitants upon it, and under several petty chiefs who occasionally have quarrels. Their chiefs do not seem to have much authority; they are a fine, muscular people, superior to these islanders. They rather posed the old gentleman, they were so inquisitive in relation to his views on plurality, &c. (this is one of the reasons of their having to leave when they made their former attempts—their interference with this practice). He told them that he would teach the Bible (?)

We shall be happy to hear from you at any time. Bro. Johnson sends his love to you, and to bro. Heber and Willard. We have read with sorrow of the death of several of the brethren through the hostility of the Indians. May you all be preserved, and peace be restored to the borders of Zion, is our continual prayer. Please remember me kindly to bro. Heber and Willard, and to the brethren of the twelve, as also to your family, and accept my love to yourself. I remain, as ever, your brother in the new and everlasting covenant.

Letter from Fort Ross.

Position of Fort Ross—Mortality among Animals—Wheat—Grizzly Bears—Weather—Fogs—Gale.

FORT ROSS, CAL., Dec. 15th 1853.

One of the most important items of interest here during the past few weeks, has been the singular mortality among the sea-fowls, more particularly the pelicans and sea-eagles. Great numbers of them have died and are to be found along the shore. The oldest Indians do not remember any similar case. The chickens seem to be affected in the same manner. I had 30 hens die in my coop one night. Some epidemic, caused by the state of the atmosphere, appears to be raging among the animals. Even dogs are sick, and some die. The disease is not confined to this portion of the State if I am rightly informed.

A short time ago, a very large dead whale was thrown upon the shore. Some of the neighbors cut off some of the blubber and obtained several hogheads of oil. In the night the grizzly bears came down to feed upon it.

After lying there a few days, the heap tide carried off the carcass, the whale bone fell out, the body was torn to pieces among the rocks, and a few pieces of putrid blubber are all that remain of the creature.

The bears are numerous here, and our most deadly sport is to chase him, and the most dangerous to be chased by him. We sometimes have highly exciting adventures with them, some of which I will relate hereafter.

A few days ago, a very large old grizzly, weighing probably a thousand pounds, entered the yard of a farmer, about three o'clock in the afternoon, and went up to within ten feet of the door. The farmer was not at home, but his wife hearing a noise, called, "Come in." There was no answer, and she opened the door. The bear rose upon his hind feet, standing higher than a man. The woman shut the door suddenly, and the bear, after hunting for something to eat, and finding nothing, went off without doing any damage.

For the Deseret News.

Letter from G. A. Smith.

PROVO CITY, Jan. 5, 1854.

DEAR SIR:—I left Great Salt Lake City on Wednesday last, Feb. 1, on my way to this place. The whole of G. S. L. County was enveloped in a good coating of snow, which made the roads good for sleighing, but withal very cold. On reaching Utah valley, I was astonished to find the ground bare of snow, and under the influence of a powerful thaw, and the weather almost as warm and beautiful as spring.

I visited the cities of Lehi, Lake, and Pleasant Grove, and found those places prospering and doing well: schools in operation, and as a general thing all doing right; a good feeling, and the Spirit of God prevailing. A number of persons in each place are busy learning the active language of the country.

In Provo, several buildings have been run up, even during midwinter. The Seminary is not yet finished, owing to the difficulty of procuring lumber. That obstacle will however, soon be removed, as the "slide," built for the purpose of sliding logs off the mountain, is now in successful operation, and speaks well for the energy of the proprietors. Mr. Holdaway has commenced operations in his new woolen cloth factory. The Ward meetings are well attended, and a good spirit existing.

The Dramatic Association commenced their performance on Wednesday last in the Saloon in Mr. Redfield's Hotel and are giving good satisfaction, as the crowded houses daily testify.

The performers are continually studying to amuse their fellow citizens, and sustain their parts remarkably well for beginners. The scenery is especially commended by all who have witnessed it; small, but beautiful, and well executed. There with annex the opening address of Mr. P. M. Westwood of Springfield, on the occasion of the opening for the season, which you are at liberty to publish if you think proper.

The Pacific Railroad fever is raging here to some extent and throughout the county, which may result in a mass meeting before long. The Hon. Secretary A. W. Hubbard passed thro' this place on Friday with a very heavy mail for the States, via California. We wish him safe thro', but consider his adventure a very dangerous one, with so small a party.

Yours, GEO. A. SMITH.

OPENING ADDRESS.

At the Commencement of the Performances of the Provo Dramatic Association, Feb. 1, 1854, read by the Author, P. M. Westwood:

DEAR FRIENDS:—

To me's assigned the bold, yet pleasing task, To give you hearty welcome, and your favor ask For this our company, who here to-night assay To represent mankind before you in a play.

"The world is all a stage," the poet Shakspeare says;

(A hackneyed phrase has this become, in these last days)

We beg you to imagine then, this stage the world; Its habitants from every clime, as hither hurled.

Mankind! the world! made up of great varieties, A mass confused, and full of contraries. The king, the emperor, the noble, and the serf, (Who own no spot of land, except beneath the turf,

His six feet long by two—his grave!) the lord, the squire,

The artist, and the poet with his soul of fire; The farmer and the artisan; the dandy top,

(Whose all of manhood's grace comes from the tailor's shop)

The thief, the murderer, the libertine and rake, (Among society at large a cherished snake,

Who prey on earth's fair daughters, and in peace devour;

Except in Utah! where the "Mountain Law" has power)

The priest, the lawyer, and the upright judge, (Who deal out justice equally to all men—fudge!)

All these, and many more, before you we'll display;

And give our labors gratis, not seeking hire or pay;

Tamuse ourselves, and friends, our aim and sole intent—

For this our time and studies have been nightly spent;

We're not Professors, we're—forth from your midst we are,

Seek not perfection then—but generously aware

Your censure and your criticism—so we'll strive,

Your leisure hours to cheer, your useless cares to drive.

Our talents, costume, scenery, and all we show;

Are all home-made—made where our greatest interests grow.

In Deseret;—the home, the pleasant resting place
Of Zion's Saints, who fled before the bloody
Of mobbish and official persecution,—and here find
A shelter from the storm, a covert from the wind
That howls athwart the horizon; the wind, the storm
Of war, and judgments dire, which soon will change the form
Of this blood-stained, this sinful, vice-polluted earth,
And make it pure and holy, fair and beautiful;
The glory and the company which ere long will grace
Its surface, when it shall become the dwelling place
Of habitants celestial. With you we leave our cause,
And humbly hope to gain your favor and applause.

For the Deseret News.

Report of the 29th Quorum.

Presidents:

Augustus Farnham, Sydney, New South Wales.
Miles Romney, Great Salt Lake City.
Samuel B. Hardy, ditto.
Willford Hudson, Tooele Valley.
John W. Norton, Great Salt Lake City.
John Murray, ditto.
Daniel H. Sutherland, ditto.

Members:

Lewis Gaultier, Great Salt Lake City.
Ephraim K. Hanks, ditto.
Augustus P. Hardy, ditto.
Richard Hewitt, ditto.
Josiah C. Hardy, ditto.
Benjamin Jones, ditto.
Henry Moon, ditto.
Charles N. Smith, ditto.
Thomas Terrey, ditto.
David J. Ross, ditto.
John H. Mercer, ditto.
William Lewis, ditto.
John Haslem, ditto.
John Harlick, ditto.
Rufus Allen, North Cotton Wood.
Phineas K. Wright, Tooele Valley.
Edward Daley, ditto.
John Sanderson, Provo City.
William Daley, ditto.
David Holdway, San Bernardino.
Orlando Carter, ditto.
Andrew G. Workman, ditto.
Henry G. Boyke, ditto.
Thomas Grey, ditto.
James K. Baldwin, California, standing unknown.

John Christman, ditto.

John C. Hall, on a mission to England.

Michael S. Shaw, ditto.

John S. Lott, Lehi City.

John R. Murdoch, ditto.

James E. Daniels, residence unknown.

Jedson Daley, ditto.

Maurice Ensign, ditto.

Daniel P. Foster, ditto.

Hubert H. Foster, ditto.

Thomas Forester, ditto.

William Greybell, ditto.

Michael S. Greybell, ditto.

Henry W. Hales, ditto.

Charles Hasleton, ditto.

Jacob Hounshell, ditto.

Charles Kellog, ditto.

John Loveland, ditto.

John Lindsey, ditto.

James McBride, ditto.

David R. Miller, ditto.

James McKee, ditto.

Edward B. Paul, ditto.

Richard L. Page, ditto.

Alva Strothers, ditto.

Francis Smith, ditto.

William M. Sleeper, ditto.

Edward Taylor, ditto.

Levi Thomas, ditto.

Thomas Heywood, ditto.

William Turpin, ditto.

John Wallis, ditto.

Stephen Wright, ditto.

Thomas Williams, ditto.

Asa P. Waldo, ditto.

William Whiston, ditto.

Nathaniel F. Wilson, ditto.

Joseph Webb, ditto.

George Green, ditto.

Those whose residence is unknown will do well to report themselves giving their genealogies by letters, post paid, to Miles Romney, Great Salt Lake City, at whose house meetings are held regularly every Saturday evening, at six o'clock, by order of the council.

D. J. ROSS, Clerk.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

THE undersigned has made arrangements to receive and sell on commission, a large quantity of the very best Valley made flour, nicely put up in sacks of from 80 to 150 lbs each. It will be kept constantly on hand and for sale at reasonable rates, for ready pay only. Enquire at his new