

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH, LIBERTY, ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY: Thursday—November 16, 1854.

Contrast.

While drouth, fires, and pestilence are troubling the States, and while war and pestilence are prevailing in Europe, we wish our readers to reflect upon the ideas conveyed in the letters from Elders Haven and Luddington, and duly appreciate, highly prize, and rightly improve upon our peaceful, and prosperous condition. Unless this is most effectually done, and every effort made to individually comply with the requirements of the gospel, and the counsels of the Priesthood, even in the minutest particular, we have no guarantee that we shall escape the displeasure and scourges of the Almighty. As there is nothing but our own folly, and ignorance to prevent us from fulfilling every duty, and keeping the large majority free from the abominations, and consequent misery so prevalent abroad, it does seem that more pains should be taken by all parties to prevent the selling, and unwise use of so much beer and strong drink. If there is not, evil will grow out of it, and various disasters, and loss of property, and even of life will doubtless ensue.

Who, when so many laudable channels for obtaining a livelihood stand invitingly open, will stoop to selling beer, and liquor to a person to get drunk upon? If any one will persist in such a course, we really wish the City Council to pass an ordinance to compel that licensed seller to take care of and watch the drunkards until they are sober. No civilized person wishes to be annoyed by night howlings, street rows, and other improper conduct of drunkards for the paltry gain thus accruing to the retailers of strong drink. And unless the night brawlers confine their operations to their own domicils they may run against a snag.

Indians.

We learn from Mr. Dimick B. Huntington, Interpreter for Col. Steptoe in the late trip to Fillmore, that he talked to the Natives around Nephi, Manti, and Fillmore, instructing them plainly and fully in the best course for them to pursue in order to secure to themselves the most real benefit. He told them to throw off their idle habits, cease their begging, and go to work; that the whites had to work for what they had, and were tired, and out of patience with supporting them in idleness, impudence, and thievery; and they need not expect many more presents unless they assisted in obtaining their own subsistence. They made no reply, but were very friendly, and as winter is at hand, we shall probably hear of no Indian disturbance until Spring; and if we are strictly wise, prudent, and prepared, we may escape further annoyance, except from now and then a reckless individual whose case can be easily disposed of, as his tribe will hunt him out, and deliver him up.

Nov. 15, Mr. Edward Dalton, just arrived from Parowan, informs us that Walker and several of his band passed thro' Parowan the day he left. They were on their way south, and appeared very friendly. A large number of Utahs were met in Beaver valley. They felt well, did not beg, but wished to trade.

"Literary Notice."

We invite the attention of our readers to Elder S. W. Richards' advertisement in this number of the News, headed as above. For a further understanding of the purport of the "Biographical Sketches of Joseph Smith the Prophet," we publish the following Preface to the work:

The following pages, embracing biographical sketches and the genealogy of Joseph Smith, the Prophet, and his progeny, were most wisely written previous to the death of the Prophet, and under his personal inspection. Most of the historical facts and occurrences related have never before been published. They will therefore be exceedingly interesting to all saints, and devout inquirers after the truth, affording them the privilege of becoming more extensively acquainted with the private life and character of one of the greatest prophets that ever lived upon the earth. Independent of this, the events which have occurred in connection with the history of this remarkable family, are, in themselves, of the most marvellous kind, and of infinite importance in their bearings upon the present and future generations. No events in the history of the world since the advent of our Savior, are of more thrilling interest than those connected with the history of the Prophet, Joseph Smith. Every incident relating to his life, or the lives of his posterity, will be eagerly sought after by all future generations. The geographical, mechanical, and other details of his life, and the manner in which he was enabled to produce the greatest moral and physical revolutions which the inhabitants of this globe ever witnessed—revolutions which, through the judgments of God, will utterly overthrow and destroy all governments and kingdoms that will not become subject to Christ. The following pages are recommended to the careful and candid perusal of all unions.

From a brief inspection of the "Sketches," we cordially recommend the purchase and perusal of the book.

HOME MANUFACTURE.—We respectfully call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Gilbert Clements, that we may shut up one more channel which drains our cash, and use material which will otherwise go to waste, and take another step for business independence.

PLURALITY OF WIVES IN UTAH.—Let those who object to the purity of the "peculiar institution" read, and consider the following.

STATISTICS OF BIRTHS.—In London, in 1851, the total number of births for the year was—legitimate, 75,097; illegitimate, 3,208. Paris, 1851—legitimate 21,689; illegitimate, 10,627. Brussels, 1850—legitimate, 3,448; illegitimate, 1,833. Munich, 1851—legitimate, 1,702; illegitimate, 1,702. Vienna, 1849—legitimate, 8,881; illegitimate, 10,360.

Where is Bomarsund?

Our readers will enquire, after reading the warlike operations in the Baltic, and the capture of this fortress.

Between Sweden and Finland, about mid-way in the Gulf of Bothnia, lies a cluster of islands, some inhabited and some not, numbering two or three hundred, called Aland Islands. The main one bearing the same name has some nine thousand inhabitants, and is 40 miles long by 30 broad. In 1809 these islands were over-run by Russia by Sweden, and here in five harbors, where the navigation remains open late, and the ice breaks up early, is the principal rendezvous of Russian fleets. Our largest island stands the fortress of Bomarsund. Of this fortress the London Times says:—

"It has been constructed by the Russians within the last 20 years. The fortress itself is said to be large enough to shelter an army of 60,000 men within the range of its guns; and we are assured that 10,000 laborers were employed in the construction of the works during that portion of the year when it is possible to build in so severe a climate. The principal fortress consists of a double tier of semicircular bastions fronting the sea, mounting at least 80 heavy guns; but this

fort does not appear to be armed on the side of the land. At a distance of about 100 yards from the principal fortress and from the shore, are three smaller, or detached, works, of which are fortified as detached works, mounting about 20 guns each. That to the north is called Fort Notch, and is 130 feet high; that to the south is called Tzeo Fort. The central mound is used for a telegraph station.—[Cleveland Herald.]

Current Summary.

[From the Daily New York Herald.] Sept. 1, the yellow fever in Texas had not abated at Galveston, and had broken out in Houston.

A riot occurred at Newark, New Jersey, Sept. 5, between Protestant and Catholic Irish, in which one man was killed, and a small Catholic church gutted.

At Lenon Hill, Philadelphia, Sept. 5, there was a riot among some Germans at a Turner's Celebration, in which pistols were fired, stones, knives, and clubs used freely, two policemen dangerously wounded, and several persons more or less injured.

A private communication from the White Sea, July 29, states that the Allies had destroyed the Sarlovetzki Monastery, the Tower of Kis in Orego Bay, and a large town on Povolshashia River.

In the forepart of September rain began to fall in various portions of the paroled regions of the States.

Aug. 19, a fire destroyed 100 houses and stores and \$500,000 worth of goods in the town of Belize, Honduras.

Sept. 11, and 12, a serious riot occurred at New Orleans between Americans and Irish. The parties were armed with pistols, and muskets. Six persons were killed, and several wounded.

The severe gale which visited Charleston, S. C. and Savannah, Ga., as noticed in our last, appears to have extended along the coast as far north as Newfoundland, and caused great damage of property on sea as well as land. At Rome, Oneida county, N. Y., the same gale blew down buildings, and uprooted trees. At Wilmington N. C. buildings were damaged, and pine trees 2 and 3 feet in diameter were snapped off. The sea made five or six breaches through the village of Edingsville, N. C. The cotton and rice crops were very much injured.

The harvest has been good and abundant generally throughout Europe. The Bomarsund forts have been destroyed, and the troops re-embarked. Sept. 22, in New York City, flour, common brands, was selling from \$8.75 to \$9.

SWISS AND ITALIAN MISSIONS.—Elder Daniel Tyler informs us, under date August 23rd, that he arrived in Geneva, with Elder John Chislett, on the evening of the 20th, in safety, and found Elder T. B. H. Stenhouse and family well. From Elder Tyler's calling for three more laborers so soon, we conclude that he finds the work in a more prosperous and promising condition than was anticipated, though we felt the deepest assurance that Elder Stenhouse had established the work in the Cantons in a most substantial and discreet manner, by the revolutions of the Lord Jesus.

Elder Tyler's letters will appear next week.

GERMANY.—We have nothing further from Elder G. C. Riser, of his imprisonment or the prospect of his liberation.—[Star.]

MILLENARIUM AND THE BURNING FORESTS.—Private accounts from Maine state that in the vicinity of some of the burning forests, quite a number of persons, chiefly females, have become insane, in consequence of excitement, the result of a belief that in the general conflagration in the woods there is a sign of the speedy ending of the Millenium. Some of them have been taken to the State Asylum.—[Boston Traveler.]

"A Little Farm well tilled."

2nd Ward, G. S. L. City, Nov. 3, 1854. To the Editor of the Deseret News, Sir:—

One acre of land on my lot has produced 375 bushels of potatoes; 35 bu. of beets; 10 bu. of carrots; 8 1/2 of onions; 150 squashes; besides a small quantity of corn, peas, melons and hennep. If the entire acre had been planted with potatoes only, I have no doubt but there would have been at least 500 bushels. Instead of having the ground plowed up, as is usual, I had the whole of it dug over with a spade, and well manured; this was a labor, and rather costly experiment, but the result has proved to be a very profitable one. Yours respectfully, GEO. GODDARD.

Isaac Hill, Bishop of the 2d Ward has also raised from half an acre, 100 bushels of potatoes; 25 bu. of carrots and parsnips; 30 bu. of beets; 4 bu. of onions; 150 squashes; 50 squashes, besides peas, and beans. Some of the beets weighed from 16 to 18 pounds each. This land was dug over with a spade.

Cape Town Mission.

Extracts of a letter from Elder Jesse Haven to Elder Robert Campbell, City Recorder.

L. D. Salts' Office, four miles from Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, July 10th, 1854.

My health for the last three months has been poor, but now is considerably better. It is now the middle of winter, and generally rainy, and when raining it is very delightful. It is the season for raising vegetables, grain, &c. The summers are dry, and hot, and grain, &c., cannot then be raised, except on low moist land that can be irrigated. There is but little of either. I am speaking of things as they exist in the vicinity of Cape Town. How it is back in the country, I am not so well informed. Grapes in their season are plenty, and very good, and much wine is manufactured from them. Winter is the season for oranges, lemons, &c., and they are generally very plenty.

The air is as clear and pure as in Salt Lake Valley, where it is not so. On the mountains east of us we can now see about three months in the year; but here there is no snow, and seldom any frost. The climate is very weakening to the physical and mental powers; and I don't believe an European can stop here long without materially feeling the effects of it. It seems a little odd to be obliged to look to the north for the sun at noon, and to have our shortest days in June, and longest in December.

A large portion of the inhabitants are licentious and great lovers of wine, which is a great hindrance to the spread of the gospel. Br. Walker is laboring in Graham's Town, and its vicinity, distant about 600 miles. He had baptized nine, two of whom have been disestablished.

Br. Smith went to Port Elizabeth on the last of March, distant about eighty miles from Graham's Town. About 500 persons collected at the first public meeting he held, and broke it up by throwing bricks, and potatoes. The magistrates told the people publicly if they again meddled with Elder Smith, he would punish them to the extent of the law. Since then Br. Smith has preached to large congregations without any disturbance, and he had baptized three. Forty-eight of whom we have been obliged to lay off as dead or diseased branches. The gift of healing is frequently manifested amongst us. I have not

been able yet to get a door open in Cape Town, since the mob broke up our meetings nearly every day. A man to meet with good success in preaching in this country, ought to be well acquainted with the Dutch and English languages. The saints here are very anxious to gather. 'There is a class of people here called 'Malays,' who believe in the Mahomedan religion. They are generally darker than the American Indians, and are peculiar about eating meat. They will not eat, nor even touch pork if they can help it. All the meat they eat, with the exception of fowls, must be killed by their Priests. They are a very civil and quiet people. I never to my knowledge have received any insult from them since I have been here. But the good, holy, pious, and reverend Christians here frequently insult me as I have passed the streets, crying out 'Momon-ri! Jo Sutu! Seven Wives!' The Malays believe in the plurality of wives, which does not exactly coincide with the pious notions of the learned ignorance of the good Christians in this place.

There has recently been a Colonial Parliament formed for the Cape of Good Hope. They are now holding their first session. I understand that one of the bills that have been introduced is, to pass a law against Polygamy. I expect they intend to make the Malays put away all their wives except one, and get them to conform to their own laws, which is to be married to one wife, but seduced and be with as many other women as they please. Whether the Queen of England will sign such a bill I think is rather uncertain, as she is now fighting for a nation that universally believes in, and practices Polygamy.

With one thing we are satisfied; that Joseph Smith will prove himself a true Prophet, in declaring that wars, famine, and pestilence will waste the nations of the earth in this age and generation. And I believe the time is speedily at hand, when those who will not take up their sword to fight their neighbors, must flee to Zion for safety; for the people of Zion will be the only people at peace amongst themselves.

SIAM.

Extracts of a Letter from Elder Elias Luddington to Elder George B. Wallace.

Bangkok, Kingdom of Siam, June 1, 1854.

I am situated in an insalubrious climate, among a few friends, and surrounded by many foes, who seek to contaminate and overthrow every righteous principle, and imitate the natives in nudity, debauchery, and crime, &c. Siam has been misrepresented grossly by American missionaries. The Rev. Mr. Smith offered one hundred tickets if the Europeans would not write the particulars to Singapore concerning Captain Trail, who has been six weeks in duration for firing a salute in the roads of Singapore, on board of the king's ship.

I baptized Captain Trail and wife the first Sunday I landed, and confirmed them at the same time. I thrice have visited him in prison, and gave him some books; he will remain in prison till we can get a letter from Singapore. I arrived here on the first day of your annual conference, or the 6th day of April, a stranger, and alone, in an uncivilized country. The first king called the governor to an account for allowing a vessel to pass Bangkok before he got word, and was flogged severely. His subjects crawl on all fours, and sometimes on the belly like a serpent when they approach the king. All Siamese subjects have to work for the king 70 days and upwards each year.

If a man gets into debt, and cannot pay, he is thrown into prison, loaded with irons, and then put in the stocks, or the hands put in melchior or blocks of wood, and pinched till the bones crack, in order to draw out a few ticks, which is like drawing blood out of a pine apple. They then become slaves, and seldom get their liberty. The king never feeds his slaves or prisoners; they have to beg or steal, but generally prefer the latter, or cut grass for the elephants, which now number 50 at the palace. I visited them a few days ago; they are known by the commission they hold; they have from one to five gold rings on their wrists. The white elephant is allowed to eat from a gold table, and always salutes the king. This great animal is proud of his office. The natives believe that their former king has transmigrated into the white elephant, as the king is acknowledged at this time lord of heaven and earth, and king of the white elephant. These animals kill a great many of their keepers every year; the king says it is their bad luck or misfortune.

The king has got this place well fortified from the mouth of the river, or Pakingham—a distance of 40 miles. Siam is a large kingdom, with parts of some other different kingdoms, and has been under different tribes taken and brought here as slaves. Part of Malacca was taken and nearly 1,000 slaves—men, women, and children, for refusing to send yearly presents, as was said, but I was informed afterwards the presents were sent, but one of their nabobs took these gifts to himself, and being found out, took poison.

The king here released the other ruler of Malacca, but retained the trophies and slaves; they number now five thousand. I think there are 10 or 15,000 Burmese in Thailand. I visited one of their festivals a few days ago. I was cautioned to go armed, as they are a set of wild, barbarians, outlaws; they would as soon take your life as to look at you. I had a view of heathen scenery, it was picturesque; fire works, Burmese dancing, masks and Indian paintings, in true Asiatic style.

A large portion of the populace are Chinese, skilled in all manner of hypocrisy, and there are thousands of the sons of Ishmael, and of different tribes and nations of the antipodes of the earth.

This country lies very low, and for the most part is covered with fruit trees and herbage of various colors and hues. The fruit is luscious; but shut out as it were from all the rest of the world in the dark regions of Father India, a man must not speak above his breath, without the second thought. All vessels coming here, if they have any diamonds, must stop at Pakingham, or mouth of the river, for the benefit of the king; and the king takes all public letters to himself, if he thinks proper, and reads them. There is one large field of paddy, 10 or 15 miles long, on the opposite side of the river. Sugar cane is very productive, and large quantities are shipped. Board is five dollars per month; breakfast, 9 a.m., dinner at 5 p.m. Thermometer, 95°; N. lat. 13° 58'; E. long. 100° 54'. The weather is sultry and hot. The wet season is about one-fourth that of Burma.

Bangkok is a floating city; nearly all business is done on the water. Boat hire is expensive; one shilling a day or one hour, all the same; four men paddle the boat.

A few evenings ago, while I was reading in my chapel, a tickle fell at my feet; I never learned where it came from, but there is a God in Israel that hears the ravens and saints when they cry.

I have delivered one lecture every Sabbath since my arrival in Bangkok; some eight or ten Europeans generally attend. I am trying to learn the native language; it no doubt will take me from one to two years; the reverend says five. Mr. Silsby, now on his way back to Ohio, I think, has studied the language seven years, and can't preach yet in Siamese. I will keep digging till you say enough, and then if you see fit to call me home, I shall be truly in heaven and happy in the extreme; or if you say, 'Spend your days in Father India,' it shall be even so; not my will, but my heavenly Father's be done.

Utah is a land of peace; India is hell, and the smoke of her torment gets thicker and thicker. The whole earth is defiled with broken covenants, and men and women are full of abominations.

EMIGRANT SHIPS.

[From the Millennial Star.]

neil, Esq. M. P., Chairman of a Select Committee of the House of Commons on Emigrant ships, requesting his attendance or appearance before said Committee, to answer such inquiries as might be made upon the subject of emigration, &c. Accordingly brother Samuel repaired to the House of Commons, and underwent the contemplated examination. The Committee consisted of Messrs. John O'Connell (chairman), Anderson, Davidson, Fagan, Fortescue, Hamilton, Hankey, Herbert, Higgins, Liddell, Meagher, Mines, Peel, Seobell, and Smith. The result of brother Samuel's examination appears, from the annexed paragraph from the 'Morning Advertiser' of June 2, to have left a favorable influence upon the minds of the members of the Committee—

"On Tuesday, says the London Correspondent of the 'Cambridge Independent Press,' I heard a rather remarkable examination before a Committee of the House of Commons. The witness was no other than the Mormonite, and the subject upon which he was giving information was the mode in which the emigration to Utah, Great Salt Lake, is conducted. This curious personage is named Richards; he is an American by birth; is a dark, rather good-looking man; I should judge, of fair education, and certainly of more than average intelligence. He gave himself no airs, but was so respectful in his demeanor and ready in his answer, that, at the close of his examination, he received the thanks of the Committee in rather a marked manner.

According to his statements about 2,600 Mormonite emigrants leave Liverpool during the first three months of every year.—They have ships of their own, and are under the care of a president. The average cost of the journey to Utah is about £30—that is, to steerage passengers. On arriving at New Orleans, they are received by another president, who returns to Mr. Richards an account of the state which he found the ship in, &c. They have then 3,000 miles to go, and after leaving the Mississippi, 1,000 miles are traversed over land in wagons. Questions from Mr. F. Peel elicited many interesting facts relating to the sect, but I will only stop to notice generally, that, according to Mr. Richards, the great hope of the Mormons, is to form a nation by the Great Salt Lake. At any rate there is one thing which, in the opinion of the Emigration Committee of the House of Commons, they can do—viz: teach Christian shipowners how to send poor people decently, cheaply, and healthfully across the Atlantic."

The foregoing we consider too good to pass into the oblivion of forgetfulness; and as brother Samuel modestly declined noticing it, we feel to enter it on record, in the columns of the 'Star,' as being no less worthy from the good spirit and feeling manifested by the Committee—several of whom propounded many side questions of a very interesting nature touching the doctrines, placing it at his option whether to answer or not—that the apparent good will with which several cotemporaries of the press have been passing the fact around to their readers. Since the 'Chambers' of the north have opened to a degree of favor, and the 'Westminster Review' has welcomed us to the arena of Christendom, we have a right to expect a diminution of those vindictive feelings and strictures which have so often appeared concerning the Latter-day Saints; not that they are indeed any more worthy of favor than heretofore, but being reformers, they rejoice in the adjustment of the public perception of their virtues; for it is no less strange than true, that their most virulent declaimers have been those who made the greatest pretensions to godliness, or who from position have successfully arrogated to themselves qualities far excellence. Virtue and Truth must triumph!

Corruptions at Washington. The committees in Congress, most of them at least, are allowed clerks, or, as the different committees constitute a majority of Congress, they vote themselves clerks who are expected to do most of the labors of the members in committee. But as Congress does but little now-days beyond registering the edicts of the Executive and attending to the interests of members as connected with appointments, patent renewals, grants of land to Railroads, &c., the clerks have an easy time of it, the chief duties of many of them being to send off speeches and other documents, and to write letters in praise of their patrons to distant newspapers. This game is carried farther in the Senate, in its present low moral condition, than in the House; and it points us to say so much, when we consider what the Senate used to be, when Hugh White, Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Benton, and other giants in intellect and pure minded men, graced its halls. But this is day of small men, from the President down, and the people must patiently bear the burden of their own imposing.

But to the fact that has provoked these remarks. The labors of these clerks are not such as to make their case a very hard one; and yet we find, in the evening hours of the late session of Congress, on motion of the meanest man in the Senate a vote was taken to increase the pay of those hard worked clerks of the Senate's committees from rock to six dollars a day, and it was adopted! At four dollars a day, or twenty-eight dollars a week, these patriotic clerks must have been on starving allowance; and when it is considered that there are about as many clerks as there are Senators, this increase is no small tax on the patient people. The wages of these clerks during the past session at four dollars per day, is estimated at \$40,520; but at six dollars per day the total would foot \$52,760; so that Mr. Pettit's motion cost the Treasury about \$12,240.

What has followed? Why these same clerks, all at once struck with the literary taste and character of Mrs. Senator Pettit, have united and appropriated out of their hard earnings money to purchase a costly service of silver for the lady! To say the least, this was considerable—very! In the estimation of the clerks, Senator Pettit is a public benefactor!—[Ohio State Journal.]

LITERARY NOTICE. BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES of Joseph Smith, the Prophet, and his progenitors for many generations: by Lucy Smith, mother of the Prophet.

This new and highly interesting work should be possessed by all who feel a deep interest in the history of the latter day work. Many facts which it contains, and never before published, are of great importance to the world, and the work constitutes a valuable acquisition to the libraries of the saints.

The above named work can be obtained from S. W. Richards, 14th Ward; Joseph Cain, at the post office, J. M. Horner & Co., Deseret Store; and may be ordered through the agents for the Deseret News, generally throughout the Territory. Price, \$1.75. Cash, wood, wheat, butter, store orders, &c. received.

A few copies of 'The Pearl of Great Price' are also on sale. Price, 75c. nov-16-36

NOTICE. I will offer for Sale to the highest bidder, at the Seminary, in Provo City, on Tuesday 5th of Dec., 1854, Three Horses, taken as stray property. Sale to commence at ten o'clock a.m. nov10-36-3t C. BOREN, Pound Keeper.

NOTICE. I have in my possession 290 SHEEP, that were found on the 13th inst. The owner can have them by calling at my place, at the crossing of Weber, on the State Road, proving property, and paying charges. nov10-36-3t OZUIS KILBOURN.

STRAYED: CAME into my inclosure on the 13th of Oct., 1854, a bay roan Mule, branded on the right hip and shoulder with a large T, also on the left hip and shoulder with a Spanish brand.—The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and take him away. 36-2t M. BRINGHURST, Big Cottonwood.

TO MY PATRONS. HAVING obtained permission to go south for the benefit of my health, I take this method of informing those indebted to me that I have left all my unsettled accounts in the hands of Colonel Thomas Bullock, who is my legal authorized agent to collect all dues, and settle all just demands against me. nov13-36-3m W. M. ANDREWS, M.D.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS! A Large Lot of splendid English Woolen Shawls at Jarvis's. Ribbons, Feathers, and Flowers. Gentlemen are invited to inspect Jarvis's magnificent selection of plain and embroidered Cravats and Ties, in silk and satin, being the most elegant ever introduced into this Territory. 36-3t One block south west of Temple.

NOTICE. I hereby given that I shall apply to the County Court for Great Salt Lake County, at the next session, to be held on the 1st Monday in December next, in behalf of the Trustees in Trust for the exclusive privilege of making a road into a small canyon immediately north of P. White's saw mill, in Mill Creek Canyon, and taking wood therefor for the use of the Sugar Works. 36-2t A. O. SMOOT.

FOUND. ABOUT 25 miles this side of the crossing of a Pacific Creek, on the left hand cut off, by the last company's, an Ox, in good condition. From the brands he can be well described by the owner, who can have him by calling at my residence, on bro. Thomas Bullock's city lot. Also found, a bay fork, one week ago, near Mill Creek bridge, on the State Road. nov11-36-3t ROBERT CAMPBELL.

STRAYED. I have in my care the following Strays:—One small White Mare, seven or eight years old, no brands perceivable. One Sorrel Mare, two years last spring, very large, with a small white spot in her forehead, no brands. One iron gray Stud, two years old last spring, three white feet, bald face, and a white spot on his right side, no brands.—The owners are requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and take them away. C. BOREN, Pound Keeper. Provo City.—36-3t

To Traders, Emigrants, and Freighters. MESSRS. WARD & GUERRIER, at Sandy Point, 7 miles west of Fort Laramie, on the main emigration road, would inform travelers that they will constantly keep on hand at their station, a good supply of fresh animals, groceries, provisions, and general assorted merchandise, which they will furnish on reasonable terms.—They will also trade for cattle, mules, and horses. 36 t WARD & GUERRIER.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber will apply to the County Court of Great Salt Lake County, at the December term, for the privilege of turning a portion of the water of Big Cottonwood, from the usual channel, into a canal to be cut, which shall commence near where the irrigation ditch now is, and run through the lands owned by Paris, Gollan, &c. to near the subscriber's premises—the distance of about 4 1/2 rods; the said water so turned to be used for mill, machine, and other purposes. nov13-36-3t SIDNEY ROBERTS.

BRUSHMAKING! GILBERT CLEMENTS [late of Dublin, Ireland] is about to commence the above business in this city, in the house lately occupied by General James Ferguson, 14th Ward, and respectfully solicits the patronage of his numerous friends and the public generally.

G. C. earnestly desires the inhabitants of this city and Territory to save their Pigs Hair and Horse Hair Articles which are now generally thrown away, for which he will give a fair price. N. B. Old paint and whitewash brushes bought. 36it

PEACH TREES FOR SALE.—Apply to JOSEPH CAIN, at the Post Office. nov9-35-3t

BUFFALO ROTES & WOOL JUST Received and for Sale by C. A. & E. H. PERRY. nov9-35-3t

MILL WORK OF ALL Kinds forged to order at my Establishment, north east corner of Union Square, 19th Ward, G. S. L. City. nov9-35-3t R. B. MARGETTS.

TAKEN UP: ONE Reddish Bindle Heifer, supposed to be 3 years old; no marks or brands visible. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. nov9-35-3t WM. B. ADAMS, Tooele City.

NOTICE. THROUGH the Winter Season I intend to work at Gravestone Engraving. Persons wishing to erect tombstones to the memory of their friends can send specimens in the grave yard, or designs at my house, two-and-a-half blocks west of the Tabernacle, or at the Stone Shop, on the north-east corner of the Temple block. If early application is made, I will take pay in fire wood or wheat. nov9-35-3t WM. WARD.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber about the 17th of August last, while running on the range at Dr. Decker's on the west side of Jordan, one Sorrel Horse, five years old, with a bald face, both hind feet white; had a sore back when last seen; rather small size. Whoever will return said Horse, or give information where he may be found, shall be liberally rewarded. E. D. WEBB, 11th Ward. nov9-35-3t

REWARD. THE above Reward will be paid on delivering to me [in the 17th Ward] an ox that strayed from the west part of this city, described as follows:—About 5 years old, mostly white, some red spots, red on one side of his face and about one eye; branded Shelton on the horn. The same amount [5\$] will be paid on delivery of a light grey Horse, branded J C on the left hip, and J. W. Crosby on his hoofs—strayed from west of Jordan. nov9-35-3t J. W. CROSBY.

GOOD NEWS TO the People of this Territory:—The undersigned begs leave to inform the residents of this city and neighborhood, that he has opened a Hat Establishment on Emigration street, 2 blocks east of East Temple street, near City Brewery, where he manufactures all kinds of Beaver, Otter, and Rough-and-Ready Hats, and guarantees them to be of the best material and of the most fashionable styles. Wanted to Purchase—Fox and Wolf skins; mink, Saxony, and Lamb's Wool. JAS. SHELTERDINE. nov9-35-3t

J. M. HORNER & CO.,

Tithing Buildings,

OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE, have received per train of 36 Wagon an assortment of General Merchandise—37 additional wagons are shortly expected to arrive, which will make the stock the most complete ever offered to the citizens of Utah, which will be sold wholesale and retail as low as the contingencies of the trade will allow.

They respectfully submit the following catalogue as part of their large Stock to the attention of the public:—

DILY GOODS:

- 3000 ps. Merrimac, Cochee, and other Staple prints;
- 150 ps. Furniture and Curtain Prints;
- 95 ps. Lawns and Chintz;
- 91 ps. English and French Ginghams;
- 113 ps. Mouslin and Barege de Laine, and Brilliants;
- 81 ps. French and English Merinoes and Alpacaes;
- 87 ps. Fig'd., Plaid and Plain Swiss and Jaconettes;
- 0 doz Ladies Dress Skirts;
- 40 ps Irish Linen;
- 75 ps. White and Brown Plaid and Plaid Linen Drillings;
- 100 ps. Table and Towel Diapers;
- 100 ps. Silk and Cotton Hdkfs;
- 59 ps. Cal'd Cambric;
- 31 ps. Super, silver Dacians, and Bosio Robes;
- 7 ps. Black Cloths;
- 53 ps. English and French Cassimeres;
- 155 ps. ass'd colors Satinets and Tweeds;
- 175 ps. Cottonades and English Velveteens;
- 23 ps. Marseilles, Satin and Woolen Vestings;
- 9 ps. Drap de Ete;
- 20 doz Shawls;
- 230 ps. Real, White, and Canton Flannels;
- 60 ps. Apron Checks;
- 275 ps. Blue, brown and Corset Drills;
- 50 ps. Bed Ticks;
- 500 ps. blacked Muslin;
- 30 bales Appleton 4 4 Sheetings;
- 5 doz Shirting stripes;
- 5 doz heavy cloth Overcoatings;
- 118 doz gents and ladies Cotton and Wool Hosiery;
- 50 doz do Gloves;
- 300 doz Coats' Spool Threads;
- 190 lbs. Linen, Cotton and Silk Sewings;
- 3 doz Marseilles Quilts;
- 10 ps. Oil Cloth.

LADIES DRESS TRIMMINGS

Consisting of black and white silk and cotton Laces, Braids, Gimpes, Fringes, Dress Buttons, Bouquets, Ribbons, and Artificial.

A large assortment of Pins, Needles, Bindings, Hooks and Eyes, Violins & Strings, Shell, Imitation and Guitars, Parrot Turck and Silk Combs, Fine Reading