

how ancient men and women could live so long upon the earth and get so much knowledge. Pa, cousin John, who is in the Sophomore Class at Yale says, that people know more about science now, than they did in the days of Enoch; but I told him that I did not believe it.

F.—You are right, my son. Your cousin, like many others, is puffed up with arrogance and bigotry. Human life in this age is quite too short to acquire much knowledge of any kind without immediate and powerful revelation from God. But anciently men had two advantages over the present race: they had a long life of many hundred years to study and investigate; and they had the advantage of conversing with God and his ministering angels very frequently; consequently there was no subject, however profound and difficult it might be, which they did not understand from their teachers, by diligent enquiry.

S.—But why have we not the history of their discoveries and improvements in things of such great importance as are exciting mankind in this age?

F.—The true reason is that people did not like to retain the knowledge of God in their hearts—therefore He gave them up to that ignorance and wickedness which they preferred.

S.—But I should think that people would rather become wise and good, than to be ignorant and wicked, and then not live long either. I wish that I could live as long as Methuselah, and keep getting knowledge all the time.

F.—Yes my son, I think that your desires are pure, and that you would make a good use of knowledge, when you got it, but not so with the mass of mankind, because knowledge bringeth sorrow. When men's deeds are evil, they cannot bear knowledge; they shrink from it, and therefore God withholds it, because they desire it.—Hence ignorance and a love of evil have brought about a short and wretched life. God will not give much knowledge where it is misapplied because it would prove a curse to mankind.

S.—But how can we best increase our knowledge?

F.—If we rigidly observe certain laws of nature we shall without fail, increase our stock of knowledge. For instance, our bodies are organized with the capability of displaying every good quality, and of acquiring all knowledge, and also of attaining to immortality and eternal life. Jesus Christ was an example practically illustrating this truth. He obtained all these blessings. He observed every law within his knowledge, and is the fittest person to teach every science.

S.—Will he teach us as fast as we are willing to learn and to practise?

F.—Most assuredly he will.

S.—Well then I will take lessons daily I am sure.

F.—But my son, have you counted the cost of receiving all truth that comes to you, and putting the same to that which nature and nature's God dictates?

S.—Really I don't know.

F.—I am glad to perceive that you comprehend the subject in a measure, and you indulge a passing fear that you will not accomplish so great an undertaking. The inspiration of God daily and hourly teaches you very many things, which if you receive and treasure up as you would gold and silver, you will soon produce a great change in the improvement of your mind and the powers and faculties of your bodies. Progress will hourly be inscribed upon your every power and every passing day.

S.—How is that, my father?

F.—Every honest person that is truly seeking to be good and useful and perfect in his body and mind, and has been baptized and received the gift of the Spirit, will find that Spirit always ready to secure to him all that his heart can desire or his lips express. It is an eternal principle and immutable law of our nature, that every faculty of body, soul and spirit is given us to be used in righteousness, with suitable times and seasons for rest, until there is that full maturity of power, that there is no need of rest. The brain is truly an organ of the body; the brain is as truly an organ of the more refined portion of man, viz:—the spirit; that is, the spirit before it entered its bodily mould of grosser matter, had a brain answering to that coarser brain belonging to this gross body.

Now we know that the brain lodged in the head can be injured by a wound, and the intellect be paralyzed just as truly as the amputation of a leg will cause lameness. The disease of an arm will cause it to be become weak. When the brain is not taxed to the exercise of thinking, reasoning and reflecting, its powers are relaxed and weakened, and its capacity for three exercises is lessened. If you my son will accustom yourself to reason often with your brothers and other mates, and to charge your memory to keep faithfully what you hear, see, and taste, or smell, your memory will become strong, and the matter composing your brain will become more active, vigorous and strong—and will continue to put forth more strength and power as long as you use them.

S.—What, just like my arm?

F.—Yes.

[To be continued.]

It is reported that Turkey has attacked the Russian outpost.

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of property was lately destroyed by the burning of the de laine print works at Manchester, N. H.

It is asserted that Napoleon has stated he would not go to war at present, in the present scarcity of food among his people.

They are now agitating in London for a system of street railway omnibuses.

It is rumored that the government of France is about to negotiate for a loan of 500,000,000 francs.

General Almonte, the Mexican minister, has received intelligence of large discoveries of gold on the Rio Mescala.

At Fort Worth, Texas, a reconre recently took place between Major Arnold, the commandant, and Dr. Steine, the surgeon at that post, in which the former was killed.

Property to the value of \$150,000 was recently destroyed by the burning of a large oil factory and adjoining buildings, in Brooklyn.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27th, 1853.

PRESIDENT B. YOUNG.

DEAR SIR—

We have an opportunity, which we improve in writing a few lines. We did not think our letter would be from this point; but one does not always know their situation regarding the future.

We left this place for Hong Kong, March 8th, and have so soon returned to our starting point. We can truly say, that we had the strongest faith animated by enjoying much of the Spirit of the Lord, that a good work would be done in that land.

We arrived at Hong Kong April 27th, and began the labor which was before us. We however found the situation and condition of that country entirely the reverse of what we expected from the information we could gather in California. We found about 250 Europeans, or the would-be-civilized of the world, merchants, officers of the naval government, (no common class which are found in English colonies in other parts of the world.) This class we found almost unapproachable, on account of their wealth and popularity, and look with contempt upon all who are not of the same grade with themselves; also a few lawyers, doctors, and a small sprinkling of missionaries also of the upper circles, insinuating upon the proceeds of the cent societies at home, and the miseries of the people in that region.

There are about one thousand soldiers, the most of whom are Irish and Scotch, some English, some blacks from Caylon. They are closely kept in barracks, having only from 5 to 8 o'clock p. m. for recreation. They are so fond of the licensed privileges found among the Chinese women, that they are as corrupt as vicious habits can make them. The balance of the population are made up of four or five grades of Chinese, ranging from the merchants to the coolies, who are the carriers of burthen; also Malays, Laosans, Parsees, Portugues, Negroes, Tartars, &c., a heterogeneous mass of tongues, manners, customs and religions.

The other five paris could free, are of the same stripe, only there are not so many whites. Very few of the Chinese speak anything like good English, and that only as far as trade goes.

The only Europeans and Americans residing at Canton, Amoy, Macao, Ning-poo, Fouchow, Chingchee, vary from 75 to 100 each; at Shanghai, about 250. They are of the same class of aristocracy as Hong Kong, only more so. They are called the most inhospitable people in the world, and from what we have witnessed we know this to be true in many respects.

We began to make our business known upon our arrival, and having the privilege of stopping in an old decayed mansion for a short time, we tried for an opening to preach. Some of the people seemed quite friendly, and wished us success. No house could be obtained. We took to the streets, and there began to teach the principles of the gospel. Some of the people professed to be acquainted with our society in England, and had read our character in the papers; this was revamped and given to the people. This however did not discourage us, for we were used to such things. A few of our lectures were very well attended; many stopped to hear us; but soon our congregations dwindled down till not a soul would stop or attend. Not disheartened, we encouraged each other, and continued to preach still, (feeling the air) and visited the people individually for private teaching as long as one person would hear, distributing our books and pamphlets, for their perusal, trusting in the God of Israel, and claiming the blessings and promises placed upon us, pushed forward to find an opening, to see some one who would hear and feel interested in our message. We visited the Chinese who could speak English. They are generally in the employ of the missionaries or the government, and command high wages. They told us they had no time to talk religion.

At this time we began to feel, by the spirit that the way was darkening before us; yet we continued to hope. Our books were returned without a desire to ask a question or answer ours, or thanks for their use.

We looked to the other parts of China; true we had the privilege of visiting them, but what the chance of success? The only safe place was Hong Kong, owing to the revolution spreading through that country. At many of these places the whites were preparing to leave or going on board vessels in the harbor for protection. To go among the Chinese we could not, not having a safe place to speak their language. Thus things continued till we felt that nothing could be done at present. We could neither turn to the right or left, and having scanty means to remain, and no possible resource perceivable for subsistence, and the way opened for us to return to this point, where we could wait the counsel of the Presidency regarding our future movements.

The language is only obtained from a living tongue, as it cannot be expressed in English owing to the intonation and inflections of the voice in the same way, for upon the sound depends the meaning. One word may have from 10 to 30 different meanings; this is given by the tone, the same as in music, and to attempt to write the language, would be to prove Phonography too short at one end. Teachers are not easily obtained who can speak English, and they charge very high, and are under the control of the missionaries. In each district in China there is a different dialect, so that one cannot understand the others; yet they have the same characters. The residents in that land are only there as temporary persons to acquire a fortune, their goal is their money, and only remain on commercial business with the natives exchanging cash for the products of the country.

The Catholic missionaries who are mostly of the Asiatic clime, having obtained the language while young; they adopt the manners and customs of the Chinese, shave their head, wear tails, and go among them; and his said they have some success, the others do nothing. Report says that the rebel party are Christians; how this is we do not know, as it is contradicted.

The language must be obtained either by study or the gift and power of God before we can tell them the truths of heaven. How this is to be brought about is the question which may be asked, and that is the very thing that we would like to know.

Upon our arrival here we heard of bro. Canfield and Wado being appointed to operate with us in China. After having consulted together we have thought to lay the situation of that country before you, and that bro. Hosen Stout should return to the valley, and will leave in a few days in company with bro. Harvey Green, by way of San Bernardino.

Respectfully we remain your brethren in the gospel.

HOSEA STOUT,
JAMES LEWIS,
CHAPMAN DUNCAN.

For the News.

Raising Fruit from the Seed.

DEAR SIR—I have ever been of the opinion that all kinds of hard wooded fruit trees, that thrive well in the Eastern or Northern States, will also thrive and bear fruit in perfection when once acclimated, or perhaps more properly speaking, naturalized, to the valley. This however, like many other things, must be brought about by time and a

little practical experience, which are always needed in newly settled countries.

Many people seem to have a great desire to import the choice kinds of fruit trees from their native countries in order to come quick in possession of good fruit; but for my own part, I prefer raising the fruit trees from the seeds of good kinds to any other method; for a tree raised here, from seed that bears good fruit, is a different thing from a tree that bears good fruit from afar off; the former being raised here from the seed or pip, is the beginning of a new generation or kind, inheriting all the health and vigor peculiarly adapted to the native soil and climate, and will continue in a healthy bearing state for perhaps half a century; the latter being from a distant climate, perhaps of some 30 years old from the seed or pip, is fast declining from its first vigorous state; and from the difference of the climate it has been cultivated in, is in no way adapted to this country.

By a little inquiry it is very evident, that most varieties of good fruit are very local, or thrive best in the place where it was first produced from seed. The apple is a good evidence of this fact; the Nonpareil golden pippin and Ribstone pippin are all natives of England, and are there noted as most excellent fruit; but when once transported to France, America, or any other country, are not productive, and the fruit is of a soft inferior quality. Vice versa—as the layers were: the native American apples are also local; for instance the Newtown pippin, an excellent fruit in its native home, seldom thrives in any other distant place; and the Baldwin and Roxbury russett, two fine native apples of Massachusetts, seldom do well out of their native State. The fine kinds of French, English, German and American pears have also the same local qualities, and the various kinds of plums, peaches, grapes, and most fruit are decidedly the best in quality, and thrive better in their native place than any other.

Contrary however, to the above statement, there are several fine varieties of fruit that thrive and bear well in almost any country; and these are the most likely to do well in this climate. The most of these fruits seem to approximate near to the wild or primitive stock, and like the patriarchs of old, if a simile may be allowed between the animal and vegetable kingdoms,—assume a longevity owing to their inheriting much of the hardness of the primitive or parent stock. For example—the red and white Antwerp raspberry and the red and white Antwerp currants, are four of the best kinds of raspberry and currants ever known, and have been held in high estimation by cultivators for 200 years.

These fruits thrive well in England, Germany, America, and almost every other country. The Romaine Claude plum of the French, generally known as the English Green Gage, is a most excellent productive fruit in every country where the plum is cultivated. The sickle pear, a native of Pennsylvania, is also of this character. The small red gooseberry known as the Warrington, has been a favorite in every garden market, England, for half a century, and several other good varieties of hardy fruit might be quoted, that thrive well in different locations and countries.

One great point in growing fruit in the valley, appears to be in raising the stock from small, hardy kinds that ripen their fruit early; and by growing seedlings from such variety, it is probable to ensure better varieties in a shorter time than by raising seedlings from the large, late varieties. The acclimating or hardening plants by degrees to a climate to which they do not belong may be effected in this country more readily than almost any other; which may be accounted for by the well known fact that trees ripen their buds and young wood, (and are in better condition to withstand a severe winter) in a warm, dry climate like the valley, than in those climates where the winters are not so cold, and the summers are not so dry and hot.

If the buds and young wood are well ripened or matured in summer, there is but little fear of cold injuring the blossom; hence the peach, the pear, apple, plum, grape, and almost any kind of hard wood fruit trees may be readily so managed by good and judicious pruning, &c., as to insure the blossom in the spring if it is not cut off by late frost when bursting its buds; but the acclimation of fruit trees will most probably be greatly accelerated by every year's crop of manure from the seed of fruit produced in the valley; and as each successive generation becomes more hardy, it will most probably bear fruit of better quality.

Also in closing this article, I do not hesitate to say, that if the system of raising fruit from seed is generally adopted in the valley, that in a few years we may possess one of the best collections of good hardy fruit in the world. This I know is a broad assertion; but time may prove the negative or the affirmative.

If it may be laid down as a general rule, that the continued grafting, budding, or layering fruit trees from cutting the root and adding a new graft, than by the seed, has a tendency in time to bring on a gradual decay and disease, as trees of this kind do not inherit that principle of regeneration from seed, necessary to ensure health and vigor.

The potato rot and the rot so called in the five kinds of pears to the States, which has puzzled the learned for a remedy for the disease so called, is nothing more or less than a natural decay. And I will here predict, that unless a reform is made in the method of growing fruit and many kinds of vegetables by increasing the seed instead of cuttings, grafts, &c., that in a few years we shall hear of rot cancers and disease in the orchard and vineyard; and all the recipes of man can effect no other remedy in no other way than by growing a new stock from seed. In fact a learned physician may as well try to redeem a person to vigorous state who is fast declining by old age and gradual decay, as to redeem an old worn out variety of fruit tree under the same circumstance.

But sir I have trotted my hobby horse to a greater length than I intended, at commencing this subject: I will therefore close, hoping that the growing fruit trees from seed may have a fair trial by those who love good fruit. Almost every one may spare a few perch of ground to plant out seedling trees of peach, apple, pear, &c. from 6 to 10 feet apart between those; the currant, gooseberry, strawberry, and small kinds may be planted; when these trees are once established, they may be readily grafted with good kinds, or left to bear, as may seem necessary.

Yours respectfully,
EDWARD SAYERS.

Great Salt Lake City, Dec. 18, 1853.

To the Editor of the Deseret News:—

Sir,—I was called upon by His Excellency Governor Young to visit the Indians who had been engaged in killing the whites, and stealing their stock, they having gathered together in the Euwinty valley. I sent in two Indians to know if they would make peace. They are willing to do so, as Governor said, and give up some ten head of horses that they have in their possession, which were stolen from the whites. On arriving at Payson I found some 25 Indians with the two that had come in from Euwinty valley, who stated that there were a great many of the nation there who wanted to come in and make peace. They said they had started to go to the buffalo country, and met the Sioux, who had scared them back. I sent out the same two Indians that came in; they went up the Spanish fork, were gone five days, and returned, reporting the snow so deep that they could not get to them. What Indians I saw appeared very friendly, and are doing all they can to make peace, urging others to come in. I think if the whites will do as they are told, there need be no more difficulty; but if they want difficulty, let them turn a deaf ear to counsel.—Yours respectfully,
DIMITICK B. HUNTINGDON,
Interpreter.

SINGULAR CUSTOM.—A very singular custom at the marriage of the Japanese is, that the teeth of the bride are made black by some corrosive liquid. The teeth remain black ever after, and serve to show that the woman is married, or a widow.

COLT'S PISTOL.—The patent office has refused an extension of Colt's patent firearms, on the ground that he has already made \$1,000,000 from the sale. The patent has yet four years to run.

Why did Jacob Cry?
Jacob kissed Rachel and lifted up his voice and wept.—[Scripture.]

If Rachel was a pretty girl and kept her face clean, we can't see that Jacob had much to cry about.—[N. Y. Globe.]

How do you know but that she slapped his face for him?—[N. O. Delta.]

Gentlemen, hold your tongues. The cause of Jacob's weeping was the refusal of Rachel to allow him to kiss her again.—[Flag.]

It is our opinion Jacob wept because he hadn't kissed Rachel before, and regretted the time he had lost.—[Age.]

Green—verdant, all of ye. The fellow boozed because she did not kiss him.—[Manchester Advocate.]

Pshaw! none of you are judges of human nature. Rachel was the first girl that Jacob kissed, and he got so scared that his voice trembled and the tears came trickling down his cheeks.—[Auburn Advertiser.]

Jacob was a man that labored in the field. When he kissed Rachel, he had just returned from his labors and had not washed his lips. After he had discovered that he had soiled Rachel's cheek, he wept for fear she would think he was one of the "Free Soilers."—[Lib. Free Press.]

Poor! poor! You are all in the spring time of life and excessively green. Rachel had been eating onions; consequently Jacob cried.—[Det Free Press.]

No, gentlemen, not one of you are correct. The reason Jacob wept was, he feared Rachel would tell his mamma.—[Jersey Telegraph.]

Pshaw. You are all out. The reason Jacob wept was, that Rachel would not let him stop kissing her, when he had once began.—[Pena Register.]

Maybe she bit him.—[Yazoo Whig.]

May I not be, that it was his first attempt at kissing? If so, he ought to have bit him.—[Nassau Enquirer.]

What a long list of innocents! We know we have tried it on. There were no tears shed, and the good book does not say that there was. It was only his mouth that watered, and the lifting up of his voice forced it out of his eyes.—[People's Paper.]

All clear as mud. Jacob's kiss met with such a warm reception it melted him to tears.—[Deseret News.]

DIED.
On the 13th inst., at Blooming Grove, Davis Co., PHEBE A., daughter of Elder Dorr P. and Adelia C. Curtis, aged 5 years, 2 months and 7 days: inflammation of the bowels.

In Ozden city, Weber county, U. T., Nov. 20, RETURN R. HILL, son of Richard and Sarah Hill, aged 36 years, 1 month and 13 days.

LOST—On the 18th Dec., a black and white Saw Pig about 4 months old. Please give information to C. CLIVE, 13 ward.
Dec 22-26-1n

FOUND—A strayed hog; the owner is requested to pay charges and take it away.
Dec 22-26-1n JAS. SADLER, 1th ward.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber wishes to exchange 200 bushels of wheat in San Pete for wheat in this city.
Dec 22-26-2in PHINEAS W. COOK.

NOTICE.
ALL persons holding City Lots in the 2nd ward of this city, are requested to come and pay their tax for the city wall, forthwith; or their lots will be given to the men who are at work on said wall; and they can be redeemed by the Money only.
ISAAC HILL, Superintendent.
Dec 22-26-1n

TAKEN UP.
BY the subscriber below Jordan bridge, a red-dish brindle cow, about 6 years old, white face; some white on belly and up flank; thin in flesh; has a young calf, and from appearance has been worked. The owner can have her by paying charges.
A. COON.
Dec 22-26-1n

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.
DR. FRANCE, late from Liverpool, England, has removed to Elder Woodruff's, opposite a Tabernacle, where he may be consulted daily, in all cases requiring professional aid. Gentlemen are kindly permitted to Elders O. Pratt, J. Taylor, and F. D. Richards, of the Quorum of the Twelve.

Vaccination, extraction of teeth, and all other surgical operations carefully performed.
Dec 22-26-1n

TAKEN UP.
FROM the range west of Jordan, a cow, with a very young calf. The cow is light red, branded on the right hip B M; the right horn has once been broken, and now droops and is branded with a small P. The owner can get her by proving property and paying charges. Call on WM. CRAWSHAW,
Dec 22-26-1n North west corner 16th Ward.

10 Dollars Reward.
STRAYED, or Stolen from Gemmell's brewery, a large brown original horse, branded P on the left shoulder; whoever will return said horse, or give information where he may be found, shall be liberally rewarded.
JAMES GEMMELL, 19 ward.
Dec 22-26-1n

COPARTNERSHIP.
A NEW thing in Salt Lake City.—We the undersigned have entered into copartnership in the manufacturing of Whips and Whiplashes. Whips with Rawhide stalks we think will be a durable article, and Lashes of the best material, and Spanish Bridle Reins made to order, &c., all of which we would be glad to sell for cash, and country produce in the Post Office Building where you may find one or both of us almost any hour of the day; call and see before buying elsewhere.
DANL SHEARER.
WM. HUSKINSON.
Dec 22-26-1n

STRAYED.
FROM the yard of Samuel W. Richards, 14th ward, 7 sheep, all Ewes, three of them marked on the left with the letter T with a circle round it; 4 not marked lately, but the remains of an old mark of paint on the shoulder is visible; one has large horns; the property of JAMES RUSSELL.
Dec. 11-26-1n

NOTICE.
TO the citizens of Davis County who have not paid their Territorial and County Taxes, that they are hereby notified to call and settle the same on, or before the 31st of Dec. inst., or there will be an additional 10 per cent added to the same.
H. C. HAIGHT, Assr. and Collector,
Dec. 16-26-1n DAVIS Co.

NOTICE.
THE members of the 37th quorum of Seventies are requested to meet at the house of Bro. Rockwood, 13th ward, on the first and third Sundays in each month at 6 p. m.
Dec 22-26-1n

J. A. KELTING.
A T TORNEY and Counselor at Law, Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory; will attend to all business entrusted to his charge.
Dec 10-25-1n

O, YES!
WE wish to notify the Citizens of Provo and Payson who have CATTLE in our Herd that they are hereby requested to come on or before the 1st of January, 1854, and take them away, or they will be sold to pay expenses.
J. S. CARPENTER & CO.
Dec. 15th-25-2in

PROPOSALS for Carrying the MAILS.
United States, from the 1st day of July, 1854, to the 1st day of July, 1855, in the Territory of Utah, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 9 A. M. of the 3rd of April, 1854, (to be decided by the 23rd of April, 1854) on the routes and in the times herein specified, viz:
12523 From Sacramento City, by Carson Valley, in Utah, and Box Elder, to Salt Lake, 900 miles and back, once a month.
Leave Sacramento at 6 a m on the first of each month.
Arrive at Salt Lake in four weeks.
Leave Salt Lake at 6 a m on the first of each month.
Arrive at Sacramento City in four weeks.
Bids to carry once a fortnight will be considered.
12707 From Dulles, by Fort Boise, and Fort Hall to Salt Lake, in Utah, 800 miles and back, once in two months.
Leave Dulles at 9 a m on the first day of every other month.
Arrive at Salt Lake in four weeks.
Leave Salt Lake City at 9 a m on the first day of every other month.
Arrive at Dulles in four weeks.
Bids for monthly trips are invited.
12801 From Salt Lake City, by American Fork, Provo City, Springfield, Payson, Summit Creek, Nephi City, Fillmore City, Red Creek, Parowan, Johnson's Springs, Coal Creek, Santa Clara, and San Bernardino, Cal., to San Diego, 1000 miles and back, once a month.
Leave Salt Lake City on the 20th of each month; Arrive at San Diego by the 19th of the next month.
Leave San Diego on the 20th of each month; Arrive at Salt Lake City by the 19th of the next month.
12802 From Salt Lake City, by Draperville [Willow Creek], Lehi City, American Fork, Pleasant Grove, Provo City, Springfield, Palmyra, Payson, Salt Creek, to Mant, 133 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Salt Lake City every Monday at 6 a m; Arrive at Mant by 8 p m Tuesday.
Leave Mant every Thursday at 6 a m; Arrive at Salt Lake City by 8 p m Friday.
12803 From Salt Lake City, by Fort Laramie, to Council Bluffs, in Iowa, 1000 miles and back, once a month.
Leave Salt Lake City on the 10th of each month; Arrive at Council Bluffs by the 8th of the next month.
Leave Council Bluffs on the 10th of each month; Arrive at Salt Lake City by the 8th of the next month.
Separate proposals for the part beyond Fort Laramie are invited. Also, bids to run the whole route twice a month each way.
12804 From Salt Lake City, by Miller's Creek, to Brownsville, 40 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Salt Lake City Mondays and Thursdays at 6 a m; Arrive at Brownsville by 8 p m same days; Leave Brownsville Tuesdays and Fridays at 5 a m; Arrive at Salt Lake City by 8 p m same days.
12805 From Salt Lake City to Tooele City, 35 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Salt Lake City every Monday at 6 a m; Arrive at Tooele City by 8 p m; Leave Tooele City every Tuesday at 6 a m; Arrive at Salt Lake City by 8 p m.

FORM FOR A BID.
Where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder.
I (or we, as the case may be) hereby write the name or names in full of (here state the residence or residences) hereby propose to carry the mail on route No.—from—to,—as often as the Postmaster General's advertisement for proposals for the same, dated October 13, 1853, requires, in the time stated in the schedules contained in said advertisement, and by the following mode of conveyance, to wit: [Here state how it is to be conveyed.] for the annual sum of [here write out the sum in words at full length].
Dated [Signed.]

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

Form of Certificate.
The undersigned (Postmaster, Judge, or a Clerk of a court of record, as the case may be) certify that he is well acquainted with the above guarantors and their property, and that they are men of property and able to make good their guaranty.
Dated [Signed.] JAMES CAMPBELL, Postmaster General.

Post Office Department, Oct. 13, 1853.
Dec 10-25-1n

Mill Property for Sale.
THE Subscriber being desirous of changing his business, offers his Grist Mill for sale, situated in the City of Provo, County and Territory of Utah. The mill house (which is a two story building) together with the machinery is entirely new, being built of the best of material, as well as the workmanship. The foundation of the mill house is built of stone, 2 1/2 feet thick, and twelve feet deep; the upper part is of adobe. There is one run of burrs, capable of grinding 100 bushels per day, with framing for one more, which can be erected with but comparatively trifling cost. There is attached to the mill, one city block. The mill is erected on a never failing stream of water taken from the Provo River. I have erected on the premises a good dwelling house, one story high, thirty-two feet long, sixteen feet back, also a good kitchen. The house is built of adobe, lathed and plastered. There is also, twelve acres of good pasture land attached to the dwelling, which is under good fence. The mill property and dwelling house will be sold separately, or together to suit purchasers. Persons wishing to view the premises can make application to William Favcer, at the mill, who will make known the terms, or to the proprietor at Great Salt Lake City. JOSEPH A. KELTING.
Provo, Dec 6-25-1n

STRAYED.
FROM the Welsh Settlement, west of Jordan river, three COWS. One a white cow, with red head, and a white strip in the forehead; one red heifer; and the other a dun cow; all branded I O D on the left horn, and branded on the left hip with the imitation of the church brand. Any person bringing them to the subscriber, or giving information where they may be found, shall be liberally rewarded. JOHN ORMOND, Dec 10-25-1n N. W. corner 14th W.

Weaving?
THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Utah, that they have commenced manufacturing Jeans, Linseys, Carpetings, and Linen cloth, Warp for Carpeting sold for wheat and cash. Shoemakers thread. WANTED.—Flax and Wool. We will dress Flax or manufacture it into Cloth on shares.—We will allow 30c per lb. for good clean Flax, or \$15 to \$20 per ton; raw, 25 to 50 cts per lb. allowed for wool. The best Jeans made in this valley for pants, on hand, and will exchange it for Wool, Wheat, Flour, Butter, Cash, or almost any thing to suit purchasers.—Weaving done to order on short notice and reasonable terms at the Tithing office. Ten Lint and Tow spinners wanted. Oct 15-19-1n DAVID MUSTARD, EDWARD DAVIS.

TAKEN UP.
BY the Subscriber, a RED COW, about 6 years old, white face, half of her tail white, and some white on her belly, branded W. C. on her right horn. The owner can have her by paying charges and proving property. ISAAC HUNTER, 16th Ward, near Jordan Bridge. Dec. 15-25-3n.

STRAYED.
FROM the subscriber, near Brigham Young's mill on Canyon creek, one red ox, six years old; white star in his forehead, branded S J on the left horn, also 1X just above the other brand.

Also strayed from the range over Jordan, a dark red ox, his horns turn inwards, branded W T on the right horn.

Any person finding the above oxen and leaving them with W. Thorn, 7th ward, or with the subscriber on Little Cottonwood canyon, shall be liberally rewarded.

Oct 15-19-1n S. JEWEL.

HATS! HATS! HATS!!!
LYMAN LEONARD would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Utah Territory that he has recommenced the above business, on East Temple street, three doors South of Emigration street; where furs, and all kinds of grain taken in exchange.

N. B. Old hats repaired on short notice.
Dec 8-24-1n

NOTICE.
PERSONS holding orders issued by the Printing Office, or orders issued by the Tithing Office on the printing Office, any requested to present them immediately and receive credit for the same.
Dec 8-24-1n

BOOK KEEPING.
SINGLE and Double entry, taught on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday evenings by I. CORAY, at his residence, 13th ward.
Dec 8-24-1n

STRAYED.
FROM Kay's Creek, a small red cow about 7 years old with a white star in her forehead. She has some white on her hind legs and tail, branded on the high hip S W R.

Whoever will bring the same to James Russell, Kay's Creek, or to Mrs. S. W. Richards, 14th ward, will be rewarded.
Nov 24-22-1n

NOTICE.
ANY information that can be given of Richard Thackson, a boy about 14 years old, who left home some five weeks since, will be thankfully received by his parents, either at Miller's Creek or G. S. L. City Post Office.

JAMES WALTON.
Farmington, Davis county—Dec 1-23-1n

CASH FOR CATTLE.
THE undersigned will pay cash for Oxen, Cows, and Young Cattle.

OFFICE—North Corner Tithing Building.

We have authorized Lewis Robinson of Utah, and Benj. F. Cummings of Ogden to buy stock for us.

HOLLADAY, WARNER & HOOPER.
N. B.—Cash paid for wheat. Dec 1-23-3n

M. & R. N. ROGERS.
ON the west side of Council House St, near Emigration, at the Sign of the Tin Shop, N. Manufacturers of Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron and Brass ware. Also, Sheet Iron Cooking Stoves of different sizes, and the best and heaviest of Iron Heating Stoves of different sizes, &c.

We have on hand a large and splendid assortment of Tinware, Camp Furniture, Sheet Iron Buckets, Kettles, &c., Cooking Utensils.

All kinds of job work and repairing done on short notice.

Old Pewter taken in exchange.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Nov 12-21-6m

Leather and Workmanship.
At the shop of O. F. MEAD, near the house of J. L. Heywood, first block north of the Temple Wall, 17th Ward, is unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the Territory.

Boots and Shoes of all descriptions made to order and given in exchange for cash and Valley produce.
Nov 12-21-4m

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.
ALL the Stock upon the Island which has not right there, will be driven off, if not taken away immediately.

By order of the President of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company.
D. H. WELLS, Agent.
Nov 24-22-1n

Tailoring.
N. H. FELT is prepared to attend to the Tailoring business in its various departments, at the store of E. Reese & Co.

Wanted, some first-rate Coat, Pants and Vest Makers.
Nov 12-21-1n

REMOVED.
R. BRITTON, Smith and Jeweler, wishes to inform the Citizens of this Territory that he has removed his jewelry trade from the Church Store to the mint, one door East of the Tithing Office where he is prepared to make and repair any articles in the jewelry business.

N. B. Old gold and silver taken in exchange. All work done for public hands for orders on the Tithing office.
Dec 8-24-1n

MEAT MARKET.
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, that he will open a new Meat Market in the 14th ward, one block west of the Tabernacle, where he will keep constantly on hand, and for sale, the best meat market can afford.

P. S. After 20 years experience as a Dealer and pickler, the advertiser flatters himself that he can give satisfaction to that portion of his fellow citizens, who may favor him with their patronage. He is also, on hand to kill, and pickle meat at their residences on the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms.
J. M.
Dec 8-24-1n

STRAYED OR STOLEN.
NOVEMBER 10, from Big Cottonwood ward from Levi Stewart's field, one chestnut sorrel horse four white feet, a white strip down his nose, two small reddish spots in the white strip on the left side of his nose, dark mane and tail, heavy set horse; any person that will give information or return said horse to Levi Stewart shall be liberally rewarded, or to

WALTER BARNEY, at Provo.
Dec 4-24-1n

SALT LAKE HOUSE.
FOURTEENTH Ward, two blocks west, and one block South of State House, G. S. L. City.

THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of informing his friends in the mountain territory, and the traveling community at large, that he has opened his large, commodious House for the accommodation of those who may feel to patronize him.

His Table will be furnished with all the good things the market affords; and his Rooms, Beds, and other accommodations cannot be excelled in the Territory; while his Stable Yards, &c., are safe, with plenty of Oats, Hay, and corn, to keep horses in the best condition; with which he flatters himself, with good and faithful attendants to wait on his guests, and an experienced Ostler to attend to his Stable, in connection with the convenience of his House to the business part of the City, will ensure him a liberal share of public patronage,—with the farther assurance, that no Liquor Bar, will be kept in his House, nor profane language tolerated.

Oct 29-20-1n S. M. BLAIR.

PLoughs.
WE have on consignment a few of Hodges' Steel Ploughs, which we are authorized to sell for cash, or Wheat at \$2 per bushel.

LIVINGSTON & KINKEAD,
Nov 21-21-1n

TAKEN UP.
ONE red and white spotted cow and calf four years old, no brands visible. The cow has been running around my place for the last three months, and has lately calved, when I took her into my possession. The owner is requested to come and get her away, and pay for advertising.

JAMES HALES, at Jordan Bridge.
Dec 6-25-1in

CASH.
CASH paid for hops at GEMMELL'S Brewery.
Dec 8-24-1n