

inch dropped down between sun and dark, as though a miller was sifting his cracked wheat, with a coarse sieve. From the 29th ult. to January 3rd the cold was more severe, and the earth was frozen from 3 to 5 inches, though some days were very mild, and nearly extracted the frost from the ground, when the sun had free access.

The evening of the 3rd was very mild, and the water dropping from the eaves where snow had lodged on the north side of buildings as late as midnight, and though a fresh breeze from N.W. produced a sharp frost before daylight, the sun rose warm and pleasant; and on the 4th our masons continued their labors.

THE SOCIAL HALL

Has been occupied every afternoon and evening since Sunday by social parties; changing daily, and vieing with each other which shall enjoy themselves the most, while each in their turn have seemed to be full, enjoying all they were capable of. We were present an hour on Tuesday eve, and were highly pleased with the varied dance and songs, and orchestra, and the numbers present, which were just enough to occupy the hall, and give all room, and make all things agreeable. The Governor, heads of departments, legislators, &c. we understand were present on Monday eve. We are informed by an attendant that the Governor gave a most splendid address to the large party convened, showing who were the lawful heirs of rational amusements and genuine pleasures, and what was and ever should be the ruling object of all pleasurable entertainments. The dance and the musical instruments were designed for the praise of God. The industrious, faithful, and pure in heart, who delight in holy service, have a right to mirthful amusements and pleasurable entertainments, while the disobedient and unthankful have no legal claim to them, and in the final reckoning, the latter would be curtailed in such pleasures. Everything passed in the most genteel order, such as could not be excelled at a *Pro-sic*. The assemblies will be continued from day to day till all the public hands have had a cotton dance, and we presume as many more as wish.—Wednesday noon.

Nothing heard from the California or States mails, due on the 31st ult.

Improvements are going ahead in washing-machines, but there is still room.

LETTER

To the Editor of the Deseret News.

LEHI CITY, Dec. 26th, 1853.

PRESIDENT RICHARDS:—

Sir: Because of the throng of business here, and my mind and body being otherwise engaged, I have not written to you since I made my return to the last April Conference.

I now feel to inform you respecting my own health and the prosperity of Zion here. My health is common, comfortable, though my strength is very small, owing to a broken constitution. I live without the application of any kind of medicine except I take a cold, which I am very liable to do in my head. I at such times frequently cut up a piece of red pepper with my fingers and eat it, and that is about all the medicine I use now, or all that I have used for forty years.

In the month of Nov., 1830, I became a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of L. D. S. I at that time in the practice of using medicine keep my stomach in order, and keep life in me; but when I found the order, ordinances and authority of the Priesthood was on the earth, and the power of God did attend those ordinances, I did good by to doctors, and I have not employed any since, tho' I have traveled and preached thro' thick and thin; small pox, cholera, and every kind of hardship, and am yet in the flesh; and when my Father in heaven wants me and I can be of use on the other side of the veil, I feel willing to go.

Dear brother, when I hear L. D. S. complaining at the power of healing by the gift of the Holy Ghost does not attend as formerly, I am once more do they obey the commandments of God? I say do, the promise is sure: these signs shall follow them that believe. So these signs are the marks of distinction by which we are to know the deliver from the unbeliever. But Jesus says if you love me you will keep my commandments;—if it is a dead faith, not being mixed with works of obedience. Consequently the healing power of the Holy Ghost will not attend.

I used to chew tobacco; now I do not. I used drink hot drinks; now I principally drink either iced milk or skim milk; but no hot drink. I used to eat much flesh, but now very little, especially pork. I never overeat my stomach, so that I have very little trouble with a sour stomach. I have a sour stomach or wind on my stomach, but a piece of charcoal, and it always relieves me. And many who complain of pain in their bodies, they would eat or make fine and swallow charcoal, would find immediate relief. Wisdom is justified of her children.

A good work has been done in this place since the issuing of the order of His Excellency Governor Young last summer; it has brought us all together, so that we are all the more united, and we are having first rate meetings, for union and the Spirit of God are in them, and the gift of healing is manifest with the Saints here. I think much more property is saved than if we had remained scattered.

Bishop D. Evans presides here like a man of God and a father to the people; and things generally move well. We have a number of new settlers, generally poor as to this world's goods, but rich in faith.

If this should be made welcome, we may write home hereafter.

This from your brother and fellow laborer in the new and everlasting covenant.

JOHN MURDOCK.

The Magic of Chemistry.

Chemistry is one of the most attractive sciences. From the beginning to the end, the student is surprised and delighted with the developments of the exact discrimination, as well as the power and capacity which are displayed in various forms of chemical action. Dissolve two substances in the same fluid, and then by evaporation, or otherwise, cause them to re-assume a solid form, and each particle will unite with its own kind, to the entire exclusion of all others. Thus, sulphate of copper and carbonate of soda are dissolved in boiling water, and then the water is evaporated, each salt will be re-formed as before. This phenomenon is the result of one of the first principles of the science, and as such is passed over without thought; but it is a wonderful phenomenon, and made of no account only by the fact that it is so common and so familiar.

It is by the action of this same principle, "elective affinity," by which we produce the curious experiments with Sympathetic Inks. By means of these we may carry on a correspondence which is beyond the discovery of all not in the secret. With one class of these inks, the writing becomes visible only when moistened with a particular solution. Thus, if we write to you with a solution of sulphate of iron, the letters are invisible. On the receipt of your letter you rub over the sheet a feather or sponge wet with solution of nut galls, and the letters burst forth

into sensible being at once, and are permanent.

2. If we write with a solution of sugar of lead, and you moisten with a sponge or pencil dipped in water impregnated with sulphureted hydrogen, the letters will appear with metallic brilliancy.

3. If we write with a weak solution of sulphate of copper, and you apply ammonia, the letters assume a beautiful blue. When the ammonia evaporates, as it does on exposure to the sun or fire, the writing disappears but may be revived again as before.

4. If you write with oil of vitriol very much diluted, so as to prevent its destroying the paper, the manuscript will be invisible except when held to the fire, when the letters will appear black.

5. Write with cobalt dissolved in diluted muriatic acid; the letters will be invisible when cold, but when warmed they will appear a bluish green.

We are almost sure that our secrets thus written will not be brought to the knowledge of a stranger, because he does not know the solution which was used in writing, and therefore knows not what to apply to bring out the letters.

Other forms of elective affinity, produce equally novel results. Thus, two invisible gases, when combined, form some times a visible solid. Muriatic acid and ammonia are examples, also ammonia and carbonic acid.

On the other hand, if a solution of sulphate of soda be mixed with a solution of muriatic acid, the whole becomes solid.

Some gases when united form liquids, as oxygen and hydrogen, which unite and form water. Some solids, when combined, form liquids. Nitrate of ammonia and sulphate of soda, when rubbed together in equal proportions in a mortar, become fluid. Acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc, in equal proportions, rubbed in a mortar produce a fluid; and so will acetate of lead and Glauber salts. The union of other substances produces a wonderful change of temperature. Sulphuric acid poured into water will so increase the temperature as to make it uncomfortable to hold the vessel containing it. If one part of ice is dropped into four parts of sulphuric acid cooled to the freezing point, 32 deg., the mass will suddenly rise to the boiling point.

Certain other mixtures produce an intense cold, and are called Freezing Mixtures. Among these are the following: To 32 drams of water and 11 of muriate of ammonia, 10 of nitrate of potash, and 16 of sulphate of soda, all finely powdered, and immerse your thermometer and note the result. If equal weights of muriate of lime, finely powdered, and fresh fallen snow are mixed, a similar result is produced, 13 lbs. of each have frozen 56 lbs of quicksilver into a solid mass.

Sometimes a change of color is produced by similar means. Thus, dissolve copper in sulphuric acid, the solution is blue. Dilute one part of nitric acid with five or six parts of water, and throw in some copper filings. After a few moments, if you pour off the colorless fluid and add a little liquid ammonia, the mass will become blue.

By similar processes odorous substances become inodorous, and the reverse, and other changes equally remarkable are as familiar to the chemist as the alphabet of his native tongue. But the most astonishing exhibitions are witnessed, we think, in combustion. A great variety of experiments come under this title presenting very dissimilar appearances. The comparatively slow process of fermentation by which the interior of your compost heap is made hot is one form of combustion. So is the glow worm fight of phosphorus exposed to the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere.

Other exhibitions in this department present an almost infinite variety of form and condition. From the dim light but powerful heat of burning hydrogen or alcohol, to the insufferable light and heat of burning iron under the compound blow-pipe; from the bright light but scarcely perceptible heat of phosphoric oil (with which boys sometimes light up their own hands and faces) to the powerful action of that same substance, phosphorous, when immersed in oxygen gas, we have a series of developments as various in appearance as they are wonderful. All these phenomena differ only in their conditions, and not in their essential characteristics.

Can you really believe that the heat, (we use the word in its popular sense) by which your house is warmed is actually in the coal or the wood while it is piled up in your cellar or your out-house? Yet so it is. Were its latent heat called into a sensible state where it lies, your buildings would catch the infection and all consume together. Why does not the fuel burn in the woodpile as it does on the hearth? Something sets it on fire? What is that "something"? Is anything added to the wood not in contact with it before? Whence comes the heat of the mixture of sulphuric acid and ice, before named? Is that set on fire by some other burning body? How does phosphorous get on fire, when left exposed on your table? These processes are all alike wonderful. The phenomena exhibited by setting free this latent heat—the heat not cognizable by the senses, not even by the nicest instruments at a previous moment—are utterly astonishing. Throw a little phosphorus of lime into a vessel of water and it takes fire on the surface. Throw a little potassium into water, and it burns rapidly under water. The water sets it on fire.

Were all the latent heat which now pervades the substance of the earth suddenly made free—as it might be by mere chemical action without the application of any foreign burning body—the whole globe with all its mountains of rocks, its iron and other metals, and its mighty seas, would be consumed.

We do not undertake to explain the phenomena we have described, but only suggest to you as incentives to the lovers of the marvelous to examine the subject in a systematic manner. The merely curious mind will find more to feed upon in this department of natural wonders than in all the fictitious stories which the press has ever issued. Truth is more wonderful than fiction.—[Selected.]

Principles of Physiology.

Extracts from Andrew Combe's Physiology.

Even where no hereditary defect exists, the state of the mother during pregnancy has an influence on the mental character and health of the offspring of which few parents have any adequate conception. In my work on Mental Derangement, I referred, in proof of this fact, to the testimony of M. Esquirol, whose talent, general accuracy, and extensive experience, give great weight to all his well-considered opinions. It is often, he says, in the maternal womb that we are to look for the true cause, not only of imbecility, but also of the different kinds of mania. During the agitated periods of the French revolution, many ladies then pregnant, and whose minds were kept constantly on the stretch by the anxiety and alarm inseparable from the epoch in which they lived, and whose nervous systems were thereby rendered irritable to the highest degree compatible with sanity, were afterward delivered of infants whose brains and nervous systems had been affected to such a degree by the state of their parent, that, in

future life, as children they were subject to spasms, convulsions, and other nervous affections, and in youth to imbecility or dementia almost without any exciting cause.

Dr. Caldwell, too, the able and philanthropic advocate of an improved system of physical, moral, and intellectual education in America, is very urgent in enforcing rational care during the period of gestation on the part of every mother who values the future health and happiness of her progeny. Among other things, he insists on the necessity of mothers taking more exercise in the open air than they usually do; and cautions them against allowing a feeling of false delicacy to keep them confined in their rooms for weeks or months. For the same reason, the mind ought to be kept free from gloom or anxiety, and in that state of cheerful activity which results from the proper exercise of the moral and social feelings and intellect. But if seclusion and depression be hurtful to the unborn progeny, thoughtless dissipation, late hours, dancing, waltzing, and rough exercise on horseback, irritability of temper and peevishness of disposition, are not less injurious. Hence the Margravine of Anspach most justly remarks, that "when a female is likely to become a mother, she ought to be doubly careful of her temper, and, in particular, to indulge no ideas that are not cheerful and no sentiments that are not kind. Such is the connection between the mind and body, that the features of the face are moulded commonly into an expression of the internal disposition; and is it not natural to think that an infant, before it is born, may be affected by the temper of its mother?"

Keeping the above principle in view, we shall not be surprised to find that non-exercise of the brain and nervous system, or, in other words, inactivity of intellect and of feeling, is a very frequent predisposing cause of every form of nervous disease. For demonstrative evidence of this position, we have only to look at the numerous victims to be found among females of the middle and higher ranks, who have no call to exertion in gaining the means of subsistence, and no objects of interest on which to exercise their mental faculties, and who consequently sink into a state of mental sloth and nervous weakness, which not only deprives them of much enjoyment, but lays them open to suffering, both of mind and body, from the slightest causes.

A REVOLUTION IN PRINTING.—The prospectus of a company, formed for the purpose of bringing into operation in England some of the singular inventions of Benjowski, having reference to the letter-press printing, just published, says:—"By the new mode of forming the types (to speak only of one of the most striking features of these inventions), any man, woman, or child, who is acquainted with the common alphabet, will be enabled to become a useful and correct compositor, with only a few hours previous instruction; and by other inventions contained in these patents, the mechanical toil and intricacies of composing are greatly diminished, while the production is increased fivefold, so that this most important part of the printer's art will be made easy with regard to bodily toil, as well as simple with regard to mental preparation. A new field for employment will thus be opened to thousands of that sex and those classes to which society offers at present so few remunerative channels for the exertion of honest industry. A revolution will thus be established in printing analogous to that effected in weaving by the application of the power loom, enabling men, women, and children, with but little previous instruction, to become skilful compositors." [Cui bono, after all.]

MARRIED:

In North Canyon Ward, Davis county, Dec. 25, 1853, by Bishop John Sloker. Mr. ROBERT MASS and Miss MARY BUYS, both of North Canyon Ward.

Soon may the long sought time arrive,  
When all beneath the sun,  
Shall join in MASS their loves to DUY,  
And kindred hearts be one.

Also at the same time and place, by Elder Chester Loveland, Mr. ROBERT CALDER and Miss FLORA ANN SIMMONS, both of North Canyon Ward.

How much of bliss do mortals leave,  
Untried, unsought, unfound;  
Could we but see, joy strewn each path—  
And Oh! if truth abound,  
'Tis ours;—we claim it as our due:  
To gain it, then, be just—be true!

In this city, January 1st, 1854, by Pres. H. C. Kimball, Mr. JOHN BOLLWING and Miss BETSEY TITLEY, both of this city.

In this city, by Bishop C. Williams, Dec. 25th, 1853, Mr. ANTHONY LOVETT ANTHONY and Miss SUSAN VAUGHAN.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

MANUFACTURED OF States Leather, and kept constantly on hand and for sale by  
E. B. TRIPP.

—ALSO—  
Cash paid for Wheat.

jan5-1-3t E. B. T.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

As there is much prejudice existing in the minds of inhabitants of this valley against valley tanned Leather and home manufactured Boots and Shoes, Mulliner & Allen take this opportunity of inviting the inhabitants of Utah Territory to call at the Deseret Tannery and Boot and Shoe Manufactory, to inspect Boots and Shoes made from valley tanned Leather.

M. & A. are confident that one trial will insure future patronage; and they offer as an inducement for CASH:

Men's double sole stoga boots for \$7.00  
do kip boots 8.00  
Women's best booties 3.00  
And all other work in proportion.

N. B.—60 cents per pound in cash for good, clean flax. We want horse hides, calf, wolf and sheep skins; also all kinds of animal oil.

jan5-1-3t

LOST.

ON the 20th Dec., a white Sow Pig. Please give information to  
WM. CARMICHAEL,  
8th Ward.

NOTICE.

CAME to my yard early in the spring, a light yellow Ox, about 6 years old, a star in his face, and some white on his belly; no brand visible. The owner can have him by proving property and paying charges. JOHN NEFF,  
Mill creek.

WANTED.

1000 LBS. of good Bacon, or 1500 lbs. fresh Pork.  
HOLLADAY, WARNER & HOOPER.  
jan5-1-4t

LOST.

A DARK Red Cow, a little brindle on the sides and face, a little white under the belly, branded R M on the left hip, and a x on the left horn. Whoever will give information to the subscriber, 19th Ward, that shall lead to the recovery of said cow, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

LOST.

A PAIR OF OXEN, 4 years old. One lined back, half face; the other black. Both have long and handsome tails; marked on each horn, A. LAMB: shod all round. Whoever will return them to ABEL LAMB, 12th Ward, shall be liberally rewarded.

STOLEN.

OR STOLEN, about the 18th of November, from Dr. Richards' pasture, a Red Cow, about 10 years old, half her head white and some white about her belly, and half her tail white; branded S A K on the left horn; she has either calved or is near calving. Any one who shall find or give information about the cow, will be liberally rewarded for their trouble.

BENJ. C. DALLOW,

6th Ward.

\$5 REWARD.

STRAYED.—From the Salt Creek herd, west of Jordan, about the middle of Aug. last, a dark brindle Steer, 6 years old, a white spot in his forehead, short ribs of horns 2 or 3 inches long, branded A G on the left shoulder, and the

Nephi brand X on the left hip; the brands are hardly visible. The steer formerly belonged to A. Winger, stone cutter, 16th Ward, and has been seen several times in the church pasture.

Any person bringing the above steer to Mr. Joseph Cain, G. S. L. City Post Office, or deliver him to Mr. W. McIndry's herd will receive the above reward.

ALEX. GARDNER.  
Nephi City, Jan 1-1-3t

TAKEN UP.

ON the south side of Little Cottonwood, two miles east of the State road, a light red cow, branded J on the left horn, left ear cropped, white in the flanks and under the belly. The cow has recently calved. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

jan5-1-2t JONAS EREKSON.

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP in Nephi city, Juab County, two cows giving milk, one a black cow with white back and belly, a crop and split and under-bit in the right ear, and a crop and split in the left; the other a red cow, with some white in the face, no ear marks, but branded H on the left hip, both very thin in flesh. The owners are requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

BARNABAS MERRIFIELD.

jan5-1-2t Pound Keeper.

TO LOAN!!!

A GAIN my saddle if the man who borrowed it last will return it. S. M. BLAIR.

LOST.

ON SATURDAY 17 ult., a Wagon left near the Tabernacle with a yoke of cattle, which came home, leaving the Wagon some-where unknown.

Any information concerning the Wagon will be thankfully received by WM. CHILDS.  
jan5-1-1t At Stringham's, Butcher Shop.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Great Salt Lake City, Dec. 31st, 1853—which if not taken out before 31st of March, 1854, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office:

Adam Wm Thom 2  
Allred Cynthia  
Abbott Rufus  
Aldridge Joseph  
Allen O M  
Bulley Frederick 2  
Baldwin James  
Barnard W J  
Barnes C R 2  
Brady L A  
Brady Susan  
Brandon Jane  
Breckenridge T E 3  
Bright Susanah  
Brisendine H  
Bronson Wm  
Bronson Marvin  
Brown Thos  
Buchanan Benj  
Buckingham John  
Burgess Henry  
Burland Ann  
Burnell J P  
Busco Frank  
C  
Clawson Alanson  
Coats B F  
Cole Jas  
Cole Mary  
Colombet Joseph  
Cooley J W  
Cooper I B  
Cooper Lydia  
Craine H T 2  
Cridle John  
Crocherson G W  
Crosper Sabina 2  
Cunningham Sarah  
D  
Dew Thos  
Dinsdale O  
Dodge Zenos  
Duckwall J D  
Duckwall W L  
Duckworth Edward  
DuFreese Ann  
Duncan Wm  
Dunn Thos  
Dunyon J L  
E  
Elder Nancy V  
Evans David 2  
Everts John 2  
F  
Fraser Robt G  
Freeland Wm  
Freeland A C  
Freeman Wm  
Freeman John  
Freeman Solomon  
G  
Goostree A J  
Grant John  
Green R W 2  
Gamett Green or Savage  
Gribble Robt  
Griffice Geo E  
H  
Henderson Jas  
Henrie Jas  
Henry Joseph  
Henshaw Charles  
Hill Isaac  
Hill Wm  
Hill J H  
Hittell G W  
Hocking W H  
Holmes S O  
Houghton Harry  
Hox Fred W  
Howell Jas  
Howell Reuben N  
Hunter Martha  
Humphrey Sarah M  
Huntman Jas W  
Huntman Mary  
Hull Gustavus A  
I  
Irvin Mary C  
J  
Johnson Adeline  
Jones J W  
Joyner Margt  
K  
Kerison Geo  
Kilfoyle Jas 2  
Kilfoyle Andw  
King Joseph  
L  
Leonard Abigail  
Lewin Thos  
Lofthouse Jas  
(Care Wm Moss)  
Lofus Patrick  
Lorson Isaac H  
Lufkin Geo  
Lusk Jas  
Luck John  
M  
Mecker Melville  
McGuire Wm  
McGuire Wm H  
McGuire Juley Ann  
Meh L F 2  
Mellen John  
Merrill Austin S  
Merrill Danl  
Mock Robt A  
Montgomery E T  
Mouton Louis  
Moss Robt  
Mower Mr  
Murrough John T  
Murrough John T  
N  
Niles Alanson 2  
Nokes Thomas  
Nowell Nancy  
Noyes Saml

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Bright Susanah  
Brisendine H  
Bronson Wm  
Bronson Marvin  
Brown Thos  
Buchanan Benj  
Buckingham John  
Burgess Henry  
Burland Ann  
Burnell J P  
Busco Frank  
C  
Clawson Alanson  
Coats B F  
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Cridle John  
Crocherson G W  
Crosper Sabina 2  
Cunningham Sarah  
D  
Dew Thos  
Dinsdale O  
Dodge Zenos  
Duckwall J D  
Duckwall W L  
Duckworth Edward  
DuFreese Ann  
Duncan Wm  
Dunn Thos  
Dunyon J L  
E  
Elder Nancy V  
Evans David 2  
Everts John 2  
F  
Fraser Robt G  
Freeland Wm  
Freeland A C  
Freeman Wm  
Freeman John  
Freeman Solomon  
G  
Goostree A J  
Grant John  
Green R W 2  
Gamett Green or Savage  
Gribble Robt  
Griffice Geo E  
H  
Henderson Jas  
Henrie Jas  
Henry Joseph  
Henshaw Charles  
Hill Isaac  
Hill Wm  
Hill J H  
Hittell G W  
Hocking W H  
Holmes S O  
Houghton Harry  
Hox Fred W  
Howell Jas  
Howell Reuben N  
Hunter Martha  
Humphrey Sarah M  
Huntman Jas W  
Huntman Mary  
Hull Gustavus A  
I  
Irvin Mary C  
J  
Johnson Adeline  
Jones J W  
Joyner Margt  
K  
Kerison Geo  
Kilfoyle Jas 2  
Kilfoyle Andw  
King Joseph  
L  
Leonard Abigail  
Lewin Thos  
Lofthouse Jas  
(Care Wm Moss)  
Lofus Patrick  
Lorson Isaac H  
Lufkin Geo  
Lusk Jas  
Luck John  
M  
Mecker Melville  
McGuire Wm  
McGuire Wm H  
McGuire Juley Ann  
Meh L F 2  
Mellen John  
Merrill Austin S  
Merrill Danl  
Mock Robt A  
Montgomery E T  
Mouton Louis  
Moss Robt  
Mower Mr  
Murrough John T  
Murrough John T  
N  
Niles Alanson 2  
Nokes Thomas  
Nowell Nancy  
Noyes Saml

PROPOSALS for Carrying the

MAILS.

PROPOSALS for carrying the Mails of the United States, from the 1st day of July, 1854, to the 1st day of July, 1858, 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 Dalles, by Fort Boise, and Fort Hall to Salt Lake, in Utah, 800 miles and back, once in two months.

Leave Dalles 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 Dalles in four weeks.

Bids for monthly trips are invited.

12801 From Salt Lake City, by American Fork, Provo City, Springdale, 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 15th of the next month.

Leave San Diego on the 20th of each month.

Arrive at Salt Lake City by the 15th of the next month.

12802 From Salt Lake City, by Draperville (Willow Creek), Lehi City, American Fork, Pleasant Grove, Provo City, Springville, Palmyra, Payson, Salt Creek, to Mantli, 133 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Salt Lake City every Monday at 6 a m.

Arrive at Mantli by 8 p m Tuesday.

Leave Mantli 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 5 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) [here 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.] [Signed.]

Dated — Form of a Guaranty.

The undersigned undertake that if 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, enter into the required obligation to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

Dated — [Signed by two guarantors.]

The undersigned (postmaster, Judge, or a Clerk of a court of record, as the case may be) certifies 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.

STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber, near Brigham Young's mill on Canyon creek, one red ox, six years old; white star