

ments, and the absurdity of his high sounding worship of the English common law. Soon after being admitted to the bar, he became disgusted with the swindling operations of law, and law practice, and quit the profession to spend his life as he writes, "endeavoring to put an end to the system, rather than profit by it," and courageously lent his powerful mind to that end, during the remainder of his long and laborious life. When Bentham was admitted to the bar, he found the law and practice sustained by the learned and wealthy, and almost worshipped, through tradition, by the poor and ignorant. With all its abominations, it had long been looked upon as the "perfection of human wisdom," but a mind so discriminating as Bentham's, and so fully informed on law history, could not fail to discern, that however applicable in the times and places in which they originated, laws, handed down, blended, and patched, through so many centuries, and from so many rude nations, must be confused, inapplicable, and oppressive, and he was the first man who studiously, continuously undertook to expose their defects. The touchstone he applied was a well grounded utility, by which he tested every question, by what he called the "exhaustive" system of reasoning.

Bentham was in advance of the age, and law worship was so prevalent, and deeply rooted, that, from "the king to the beggar," almost every one was ready to cast his name out for evil, for daring to disturb the consecrated dust of the old fogeyism of ages. A commentator on Bentham has made some remarks, that we in turn shall take the liberty to comment upon; he says that Bentham was not guilty of the "absurdity that the laws can be written so plain that the meanest capacity can understand them fully, and apply them without mistakes, to all the varieties of human rights and wrongs, and the ever shifting vagaries and exigencies of human society." Were we not somewhat acquainted with the process by which truth is arrived at, and with the force of tradition, we might pass the above quotation as one written to round a period; but who expects the brightest capacity to be able to cast the universal judge, and apply all kinds of law, both national and international, among all nations, and to all individuals in their present condition? And though this cannot now be done, still it does not, should not, and cannot long prevent a wise people from framing wise laws and writing them so plain, that the various portions thereof, so far as applicable to the "meanest capacity," can be fully understood, and easily and readily applied by that capacity "without mistakes to all the varieties of its rights and wrongs, and the ever shifting vagaries and exigencies of its society," and being thoroughly convinced that law can be made strictly applicable and plain, under all "vagaries and exigencies," to the several capacities of the people for whom it is designed, we do not intend to cease hoping that the time will soon arrive, when so desirable an end will be accomplished, nor to cease our efforts in aiding its attainment.

Will any one be so foolish as to assert that our text is not plain, and not adapted to the comprehension of the meanest capacity? We trow not, neither do we think the meanest capacity of the meanest lawyer, who has been doubly distilled and refined in the law alcove of endless and unmerciful quibbles, would venture his reputation in an effort to pick a flaw in the will, for does it not plainly state that "if any one kicks up a row, or makes any fuss about it, he shall have anything" completely dispensing with lawyers and law forms in its formation, and what is more admirable than all, heading off their keenest craft in the opening and proving the will and dividing the property, and steering entirely clear of the double warped, would round, twisted, and tucked in with half the ravellings flying, laws on descent and distribution.

Now we all know that the world is submissively drilled into the idea that a will must be drawn up by a lawyer, or under legal advice, or it will be full of holes and flaws; and notwithstanding forms are printed from time to time, should you happen to follow one, woe to your heirs when your will is opened.

The proceedings of legal craft in these cases would amuse us were they not so often exercised at the expense of the honest and honorable, and always remind us of the like movements of the other professional crafts—men, upon the gates of whose temples the same word "mystery" is written; for if by accident the Doctor puts forth a book or a prescription containing all the knowledge and pliancy he possesses on that point, he invariably cautions the people they must not trust to their judgment in the matter, but consult the best medical advice; with but one exception, "before taken to be well shaken," and the priest, especially in a city, though he and his Church members and every one with eyes see the dark pool of corruption creaming with the slime of rottenness within the Church and without, never sends the lightning of plain, pointed, rightly worded teachings of crimes, with applications to persons when needed, as, "thou art the man," to stir and purify the waters, but pursues the old humdrum channel of "great is the mystery of godliness" without ever knowing its application, and "the people love to have it so." Are there no honorable and good lawyers, doctors, and priests? Yes many, very many, who are an honor and a benefit to their race, it is the practices and worshippers of craft that we assail that man may go free and stand erect with the intellect that God has given him, and grapple old traditions with a power that will hurl Babylon to the earth to rise no more.

Again, is not the law contained in the ten commandments plain, and adapted to the comprehension of the "meanest capacity"? and should not all law for governing human actions be written in plainness and righteousness, to be consistent with its signification, viz: "a rule of right founded in justice" if so, cannot the spirit of eternal truth again dictate the ideas and set forth the words of plain law, perfectly applicable to the time, people, and circumstance where it may be required? The Constitution of the United States, was thus dictated, and is as plain and clear as the unclouded sun of noon, and as applicable to the intricate and varied matters of commerce and trade of twenty millions of people, as it was to the comparative meagre requirements of the original thirteen colonies with three millions. All this simply because the hand of God was in the law making department, and do you wish to thrust it out forever, that it appear not again to regulate its own creations with simple, eternal and immutable rules? If so, you must fail, for He, whose right it is to reign, will reign, and His laws will be plain laws, and adapted to the understanding of the "meanest capacity" to the full extent of the actions of that capacity.

Our sermon on the text line exceeded the length we intended, and there is still an opportunity which we may improve should we have leisure, and the people desire it.

Wanted, in exchange for the News, a few dozens of beaver, otter, mink, martin, wolf, fox, deer, antelope, sheep, and other light skins, which may be useful in manufacturing gloves, wash leather, linings, &c., or whose furs may be appropriated to clothing and various domestic purposes. Also 25 calves, and 50 pigs. Everybody has something with which they can pay for the News.

The History of the Church is unwritten for a long period past. The records and facts from which it is to be compiled, are before us, and we are now building an office, which will be completed in a few days, in which to recommence the writing of the history; and we wish it understood by the saints, that we shall be dependent on the patrons of the News, for wood, tallow, and hard, to warm and light our office; and we wish that all who feel an interest in preserving the history of the church, and have the means, to bring us of those articles. We have the best of lamps for burning tallow, and it gives a better light than tallow, but we can use either.

Now is the season for slaughter, and if our agents at Utah, San Pete, Weber, and other farming districts, will gather up a few kegs or barrels of lard and tallow, and forward us, they, and those that help them do it, will manifest by their works that they have an interest in the records of their own day; and let all such as would be thus recorded, hand over soon, that we may have the necessary heat and light to make the entry.

We are happy to notice the arrival of the Hon. Geo. A. Smith, Counselor for Iron county, from Parowan on the 7th Dec. 1852. Also the Hon. Anson Call, Representative from Millard county, in company with Bishop Joseph L. Robinson. They are in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits.

We are sorry to learn by Mr. Smith, that Dr. Morse, the President of the Board of Health, on arriving at Parowan about the 1st Nov. last, while unloading the oxen from his wagon, several Indians, who had been the happy recipients of the Dr.'s skill and kindness in administering to their sick, came to welcome the Dr. home, which so frightened the cattle, that they knocked the Dr. down, and trampled upon his head and body so severely that he was not expected to recover, when Mr. Smith left.

Dr. Calvin C. Poudelon has arrived at, and located in Parowan city, much to the gratification of the settlers in that enterprising settlement.

"PROCLAMATION EXTRAORDINARY!" or in plain English, **"Proclamation Extraordinary!"** To the Spanish Americans, by P. P. Pratt, has been before us some time; and from a hasty perusal, we judge it to be a word in season to those for whom it was intended. Also older Pratt's **"Special Chapter for the Special Edification of certain inquisitive News Editors"**, &c.; all good in its place; San Francisco, July 13, 1852; but behind the times for Deseretians. The long delay of the receipt of these, as of many other articles, is sufficient apology for our apparent neglect in notice; and this, we suppose, must continue till we have earlier mails, which we hope will be soon.

The Eastern Mail, which left this city on the 1st inst., returned on the 8th, having gone within 10 miles of Weber, where carriage and baggage was left on account of snow. Nothing heard of the mails since. It has snowed all day, Wednesday eve., 8.

The abominations, and corruptions, and debaucheries, and filthiness, and pollutions, and wickedness, and miracles of the Christian age in which we live, are such that they are not decent to publish at present. It is sufficient that they be noted in a book, to be printed for the next generation; and when the proper time comes, the books may be opened. At present, if any one wants to read them, let him look into the words papers; there they will find them.

The Legislature meets next Monday.

We have recently received a letter from elder Amos M. Musser, dated Parowan, Nov. 5th, filled with the same warm, glowing, and diffusive spirit of his mission, and good report of all the settlements through which they had passed, and thanks for their kind reception, among the saints, as contained in other letters, from the same mission, and which have already gone to press; therefore we omit printing brother Musser's letter, except the additional intelligence that the mission camp was organized on the 24th Nov., by choosing Hosaa Stoni, Captain; N. V. Jones, Chaplain; A. M. Musser, Clerk; and Durt Frost, Sergeant of the guard. There were in camp, 38 elders on their various missions; 3 men, 1 woman and child, enroute for the mines; 15 wagons, 42 horses, and 4 mules. Singing and prayer every morning and evening. They were expecting to leave Coal creek on the 8th, and if we may judge by their writings, no men ever felt better, on missions, than do these; and so shall they continue to feel, if they continue faithful.

Nov. 30th, 10 p.m. No mails from States, or California, or Oregon. Mails leave in the morning, with little hopes they will not have to return, before accomplishing their mission.

WEATHER.—Since our last dates, generally warm, or mild, and thawing. Snow nearly gone on our valley, Nov. 30th. Rain, little or much nearly every day; occasionally a whiff of snow, and frost; earth more settled; building again commencing, Dec. 6.

World's Fair in New York to open on the 2d of May next.

Mr. Secretary Ferris has suffered severely by the ague, the past three weeks, (Nov. 29) a disease which is very common in some parts of the States, through which he had to pass; and not unfrequently exhibits itself, in this place, to those who have previously suffered from it; but its visits are generally brief in this climate; and we are happy to say Mr. Ferris' health is improving.

Who is Veritas? We take our own time to publish anonymous communications, be they ever so good.

Modern Christianity.—Apostacy from the Church of Christ, continued for 1600 years.

Our limited space frequently compels us to insert articles at a late date, or omit entirely.

School Teachers, &c. Many if not all the wards and settlements of our Territory, have built commodious and comfortable school houses, and teachers are presenting themselves for examination with a view to employment, and a few general remarks may be of benefit to all concerned.

By a Resolution on page 207 of the Acts &c., of the Session of 1851-2, the Chancellor and board of Regents of our University are authorized to appoint a Superintendent of common schools, who is to be under their supervision and discretionary control. It will readily occur to the minds of many that the ordinary mode in the States is to prescribe by enactment the duties of Superintendent, and it may be asked, why leave the discretion with the Chancellor and Board? A short answer to the wise would be, because we prefer a living constitution to a written law when we can have it. Another is, because we deem it good policy to have a uniformity of books in our primary schools, and of the best kinds; as near as possible the best methods of communicating information; the best system of school government; suggestions as to properly lighting, warming and ventilating rooms, and the

proper construction and arrangement of seats and desks; and many other items of a kindred character. It is generally supposed there is wisdom in the wise hence the discretion left with the Chancellor and Board to council and direct for the attainment of the above desirable objects is in our judgment good, and a child can be taken from the first step, by a regular system constantly improving with experience, until he graduates at the University.

The committee appointed by the County Court for the examination of school teachers, have, in this county, given certificates to be of force but for one year. There were several reasons for this course; and lest there arise ill feelings, we will notice the most prominent. As yet, the persons presenting themselves for examination, have fallen far below the standard of the qualifications that the committee would be pleased to see established. Under the circumstances, when the moral character was good, and information sufficient by a low scale, certificates have been given; for not to have given them, would have shut up our school houses; they have been given for one year, upon the presumption that the teachers could and should improve, and at the end of the year, should again pass a more extended examination. Aside from the consideration of the improvement of the present applicants, next year's examination may furnish us an improved supply; and our committee have informed those to whom they have given certificates, that they must expect in future to pass a more rigid and extended examination.

Now, inasmuch as our teachers are not so well qualified as they or we wish, we suggest, as an excellent means for their improvement, that as many as can meet together consistently, agree to meet at the most convenient school house, upon a certain evening, every two weeks; and it would please us if a penalty were enforced for not attending, unless unavoidably prevented. Furthermore, we wish the teachers to invite the examining committee, and such parents as take an interest in education, to attend. At these meetings, we wish the teachers to propose and discuss briefly those questions that are pertinent to their occupation; to relate their mode of teaching and governing, and prominent results of their observations; also to give those they have invited, opportunity to make applicable remarks and suggestions.

The great benefit that can be derived from such meetings is so obvious, with very little reflection, that it saves us the trouble of commenting upon it. We also wish our teachers to improve their leisure time, as much as possible, in what is technically called "posting up" in their profession, and not be afraid to ask questions for information, for we should think you do not know everything, for we know you do not.

We have no objection to a teacher's using a reasonable portion of his leisure time (if he is "posted up") at a party, or a dance, or other innocent amusement and enjoyment, but we feel to insist that he shall retire at, or before 10 o'clock, p.m., that he may not impair his abilities for the duties of the following day; and we hope his friends and ours, will permit his retiring in this manner, without tempting him by their importunities, or injuring his feelings by improper remarks.

Gleanings and Sayings.

A WARRIOR, "I thought I should have died," "did you ever?" escaped the lips of a young lady, down cast, 265 times, at one social party. Did you ever "see the like?" Use not vain repetitions as do the heathen.

Newspaper communications should be like pie crust, short.

If you want knowledge never be ashamed to ask for information.

Which has the greatest influence, in christendom, the Police over the Grog Shop; or, the Grog Shops over the Police?

We learn by a late Mobile, (Ala.) paper that "the Mormons have sent a new batch of Missionaries to Italy and the East Indies." Very happy to learn that there is one Editor wide awake, and dare tell what he sees, few of his contemporaries dare tell what they see, lest somebody else should see what they see, and then their readers would know as they know.

The Dutch and Belgium governments have formed a Railway junction from Antwerp to Rotterdam by treaty.

Okah Tubbee has been called in question by the Canadian courts, Toronto, for having added Sarah Madlette, to his broken ribs, while his old wife was living.

Difference between Printing and Publishing. "Print a kiss on my cheek, but don't publish it," said a dandy, but not a saint.

The Anthracite Coal is said to have been discovered at San Salvador. Better than gold for California.

The man who was killed by the discharge of his duty, is alive and well; and will live forever. Who fears death? The man who don't discharge his duty.

The Irish potato crop is gone with the rot. Suicide. The French Census reports one man in 70 dies by his own hands; and 1 woman in 125. [What is the cause of this? Unvirtuous principles, and the rich oppressing the poor.]

Cheap Boarding, down east. One of the boarders mesmerizes the rest, and then eats a hearty meal, the Mesmerized being satisfied from sympathy. [Cheap farming this truly. No need of any famine, which the prophets have predicted. Try it who dare.]

Philosophy. So rapid is the earth on its axis, if you doff your hat to a friend, you go 17 miles bereheaded. Don't take cold.

The "Los Angeles Star" of Sept. 11th, publishes a respectful notice of the "Harvest Feast," of the "Mormons" at San Bernardino, a notice of which we have previously given.

Spurious quarter Eagles are circulated in New Orleans, made of steel, covered with gold.—[Whose mint supplies the market?]

Popular News.

"A boy in Ohio last week, felled in eighteen minutes, two deputy sheriffs, four constables and a hog-head of molasses. Next week he has a set-to with a thrashing machine. We shall await the result with some anxiety, as the fellow said when the three story house was falling on him."

We quote the above, for the especial benefit of that man, who will not take the News, because it is five dollars a year; and we invite his neighbor, who loaned him the reading of an extra, (for 25 cents), to loan him the reading of the above, gratis; or if he choose, we will pay him 25 cents for the loan, most cheerfully.

Does that man remember, that when he was in the States, working hard for 50 cents per day, his newspaper cost him 2,000 per year or four days' work?—And that while here at 2,500 for his labor, it costs him only two days' work? And when he gets to the end of his journey, to California, where paper, ink, &c., is not worth so much by 50 per cent. as it is here, and he has to pay 100 per annum, what will he say there? Extras in proportion, and he will have to be in good business to afford to read them. We regret that man's poverty, and if he will come forward like a gentleman, and give us his name, we will give him a roll, and an extra too; which will save him next 25 cents; and those who, which he does not get, before he leaves, we will faithfully mail to him, in any place in California, to which he may directly for

we are determined to make our words true, that no person need be without the News.

Our terms are easy; for to those who can't pay, we give. But permit us to ask the man, when you have read a paper through, filled with such "popular news," how much wiser are you?

December 9th, the Mail for California which left on the 1st, returned, having gone as far as Deep Creek, (115 miles), snow very deep and impossible to proceed. The Eastern Mail went to Parley's Park. Snow 15 feet deep.

Mr. Postmaster, When do you expect the mail? After a great change of weather, probably some months hence. Friends who are not satisfied with this our answer, please prophesy to suit yourselves; and relieve us from answering this question verbally, 60 times an hour, each hour in the day.

The California mail, due the last of Nov., arrived on the 9th, bringing information of the burning of Sacramento City;—2,500 houses in ashes, all in two hours!—Nov. 4th. Capt. Howard Egan accompanied the mail.

We are informed that instructions have arrived to forward the California mail this winter via San Bernardino and Los Angeles.

Major Chorpington is expected with the next mail by San Bernardino.

Curious Will.

The following is a copy of a will left by a man who chose to be his own lawyer:

"This is the last will and testament of me,

JOHN THOMAS.

I give all my things to my relations, to be divided among them the best way they can.

N. B. If anybody kicks up any row, or makes any fuss about it, he isn't to have anything.

Signed by me,

JOHN THOMAS."

—[Merry's Museum.]

RAILWAY FROM LONDON TO INDIA.—This is the giant railroad enterprise of the age. It even exceeds Whitney's proposed railroad to the Pacific. This road is called the "Great Eastern and the Euphrates and India railroad." Companies have already undertaken to build it from London to Turkey. The English channel, (excepting some muds shall be found to bridge it) must be passed by a steamer occupying about two hours. It is estimated that the passenger will be able to pass from London to India in seven days. There will be no stopping except to take in passengers. The plan will probably be to board and lodge passengers in the cars, fitted up for the purpose, after the mode that has long been practiced on our steamboats. English writers are confident that this road will be built. Those in America who contemplate a visit to Europe and Asia, will do well, if they seek comfort and speed in traveling, to defer their visit until this road is completed.

DIED.

On the 19th of November, 1852, CHARLES HEBER, eldest son of Allen J. and Elizabeth Stout, of white swelling and inflammation of the bowels, aged 8 years, 6 months and 19 days.

Thou art gone, my dear son, to thy mother;

The angels escort thee away—

Tell her that I soon shall come to her,

Aid with her eternally stay.

In this city, the 21st of Sept. last, MARY, relief of the married Patriarch, HYRUM SMITH, aged 51 years and 2 months.

The deceased was truly a "mother in Israel" and her name, and deeds, will be had in everlasting remembrance, associated as they are, with the persecutions of the saints and those tragic scenes that can never be forgotten. Possessed, in a superlative degree, of those peculiar qualifications, that support and invigorate the mind in adversity, she endured afflictions, and overcame difficulties with a degree of patience and perseverance worthy of imitation.

By the massacre at Carthage, June 27th, 1843, she was left the sole guardian of a large family of children and dependants, for whom, by her indefatigable exertions, she provided the means of support, and removal, from Nauvoo to this peaceful valley of the mountains. And after providing for their future wants here, she has been called to leave them and a numerous circle of kindred and friends, to enjoy the society of her martyred husband, and of the prophets and saints that have gone before, in another state of existence.

Her last illness, of about two months' continuance, she bore with her usual fortitude and patience; and only wished to live to do good to her family and those around her. She has entered into rest; may the examples she set, during her sojourn on earth, not be forgotten by those she left behind, to follow after.

—[Com.]

NOTICE.

The California mail will leave this city on the 1st of January, 1853, via San Bernardino and Los Angeles, California.

Persons wishing to forward letters to the eastern States by that route, will please write on the letter, via San Francisco, Cal.

Mails close at 4 o'clock, p.m., on the 31st Dec.

WILLARD RICHARDS, Postmaster.

dec11-2t

WILLIAM NIXON WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of this valley, that he is prepared to do to order, all kinds of small, fancy turning, in Brass, Iron, Bone, or hard Wood, at reasonable charges. Umbrellas and Parasols neatly repaired. Also he has on hand a splendid assortment of Gold Jewelry, consisting of Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Gents' Bosom Pins, Shirt Sticks, &c.; together with a small stock of small rings, hosiery, lace, edgings, dress trimmings, &c. All of which he will sell cheap for cash, wheat or flour. Shop at Jacob Houtz's house, on the south-east corner of Council House and Emigration street, opposite to Mr. Orson Spencer's.

dec11-2t

PROVISION MARKET.

THE undersigned, Wallace & Palmer, have entered into the butchering and provision business on the corner of said Wallace's lot, 17th Ward, facing the Public Square, where they intend to keep constantly on hand and for sale, everything in the above line, and will pay cash for fat cattle, hogs, sheep, butter, eggs, &c., &c.

The utmost pains will be taken to accommodate those who may favor us with a call.

GEORGE B. WALLACE,

FREDERICK PALMER.

dec11-2t

LOOK HERE.

EVERYBODY, and read! 10\$ Reward! Estayed or stolen, about August 20th, 1852, from the bottom west of Buckland's North Canyon ward, Davis county, one yoke of four year old cattle; one deep red, with a little white on the back and in the face; horse turn up a little.

The other a bright brindle, short build, short head, straight horns, rather stubbed; a little white in the flanks; were both branded J S on the left thigh; probably grown out by this time.

Any one giving information of the above cattle, shall have the above named reward, and will confer a favor upon the owner.

JOHN STOKER,

North Canyon Ward,

Davis county.

dec11-2t

TAKE NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on or about the 18th of October, three cows and two heifers.

The oldest cow was red, and a white spot in her forehead—white on the flanks, and expected to come in about the 10th or 15th of Nov.

The next oldest was a pied cow, of the same size, and larger horns, and the other a three year old cow, dark speckled sides, black nose and teats, and very short little crooked horns. The heifers are two years old, one black, with white spot in the forehead, and black speck in the eye; and the other a red heifer, and larger horns than its mate.

Any person giving information at the Post Office or to the subscriber on Little Cottonwood, where the above cattle can be found, shall be liberally rewarded.

dec11-2t

Arrival and departure of the U. S. Mail from and to Salt Lake City Post Office.

The Eastern Mail leaves for Independence, Mo., the 1st of each month, at 6 a. m.

Arrives the last day of each month at 6 p. m.

The Western Mail leaves for Sacramento City, California, the 1st day of each month, at 6 a. m.

Arrives the last day of each month at 6 p. m.

The Oregon Mail leaves for the Dallas, the 1st of Dec., Feb., April, June, Aug., and Oct., at 6 a. m.

Arrives the last day of Nov., Jan., March, May, July, and Sept., at 6 p. m.

The above mails will be closed at 4 o'clock p. m., precisely, the last day of each month.

The Brownsville and Miller's creek mail leaves every Monday and Thursday, at 6 a. m.

Arrives every Tuesday and Friday, at 6 p. m.

The Southern mail leaves every Monday, at 6 a. m., for American Fork, Provo, Springville, Payson, Salt Creek, and Manti Post offices, and returns every Saturday, at 6 p. m.

No regular mail to Fillmore City, or Parowan.

When will the mail come? How late can I get a letter in this mail? Please read the above, and not trouble the Post master to answer such questions.

Come and get your Stray Cattle.

THERE are six head of stray cattle at the herding ground of the Deseret Pastoral Company, on the west side of Jordan river, 8 miles from the Council house, viz:

One black cow, branded on both horns with letter T. The tips of her horns are sawed off. She is 4 years old.

One heifer, three years old next spring, red and white belly, white tail; is giving milk, and has the appearance of having been worked in the yoke this season.

One cow, red sides, lined back, white face, white belly, tips of horns sawed off; heavy with calf.

The owners will please call soon, identify their property, pay charges, and take them away, or contract for their being herded.

ELI B. KELSEY, Agent.

dec11-2t

ATTENTION!

THE 21st Quorum of Seventies. Being desirous to know the situation of the Quorum, and not knowing what has become of my seniors, I take the responsibility (having been advised by the first Presidency of the Seventies) of calling upon the members of the Quorum to report themselves to me by letter, at Fillmore city; hoping I may meet you at the next April Conference; and if there are any who formerly belonged to the Quorum, and have been promoted, or otherwise left the Quorum, they would confer a favor on me to report the same.

NATHAN B. BALDWIN, Pres.

Fillmore City, Nov. 21, 1852-dec11-2t

STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber, on the 5th of October, a yoke of red oxen; five years old last spring; one a deeper red than the other; broad horns; a spot about three inches in diameter on the high side of his neck, caused by the bow; under bit in the right ear. The other a pale red, with an under bit in each ear.

Any person giving information to the subscriber where they can be found, or returning them to him at his residence, about two and a half miles from the junction of Weber and Ogden rivers, shall be liberally rewarded.

dec11-2t

FOR SALE.

A FEW sets of Vol. 2