

the experiment of catching and improving the first dawn light of the morning: for this light is furnished gratis from the great reservoir of heaven and costs us nothing. Does not the analogy of all animals and of all nature teach us that rising with the sun is favorable not only to economy but also to the elasticity and improvement of both mind and body.

Let those who are subject to head-ache—nervous weakness, peevishness and a want of appetite, rise early in the morning and take an out-door fresh-air bath, before they approach a warm fire and it may prove as healthful to their bodies as a journey over the plains.

REGENCY!

We have observed the frequent sittings of the Board of late that has the fatherly supervision of education in the Territory of Utah, and are happy to learn that their discussions are calculated to call forth a searching investigation into the elementary sounds of language, and also into the nature and structure of such characters as are employed to express the radical and multiplied sounds of language. The Governor and other members of the First Presidency find time, in the midst of all their other duties to mingle in these meetings. The traditions that have come through the misty labyrinth of past ages are most powerfully assailed by the Governor, whose keen eye looks with suspicion upon the corruptions and perversions of language which was originally pure. Thus far it appears that the present orthography of the English language is too full of absurdities to be tolerated by an enlightened people without a gradual and complete reformation. It is considered an easy matter to make many obvious improvements in this department of literature, but a query has arisen and occasioned some warm debate whether the present old Roman alphabet is sufficiently perfect to carry forward this reformation. It is objected by some that the characters of the old alphabet are like the white man (as the Indian says) too uncertain. That is, their sounds are too variable: too many letters enter into the composition of single words, and some of these letters are often silent and unmeaning. Now in the present stage of the discussion it is proposed by some to change a small portion of the English alphabetical characters and attach invariable certainty to the sounds of others, in order that words may be palpably shortened, and the spelling become natural and simple and easily acquired. Others are for carrying the reformation still further, thinking that a people of progressive intellect will not be contented with only a partial reformation, and that it requires an entirely new set of alphabetical characters to effect a clean handsome reformation that will be abiding. All seem to be agreed that both the written and printed language should be one and the same.

Some of the Board have ever offered the phonographic hand-writing as a better hand for printed language than the phonetic hand, the latter being rather clumsy. We are happy to learn, however, that the Wards of the City will all be repeatedly visited, and the people lectured on education very shortly. These lectures will be the result, it is confidently believed, of more careful reflection and deliberation than usual. Crowded houses of both parents and children may be looked for whenever these lectures shall occur. The variety of subjects embraced in such a course of lectures cannot fail to interest every class of persons. One thing seems quite certain in regard to language—especially the language of this people; it ought to be adapted to the emergency of these peculiar times. The focal point where the diverse languages of the people of all nations must be brought to harmonize into one common standard of speech renders the selection of a language for this purpose worthy of devout consideration. Can it be expected that the Apostles at Great Salt Lake City will speak by the immediate power of God so that people of every nation and language will forthwith understand them? Or should we rather look for the power and wisdom of God to be displayed in forming a simple, easily acquired language, in which barbarians and Christians, bondmen and freemen, of every grade of intelligence, and of every tribe, caste, language, and country, can, in a short time, interchange their sentiments and praise God unitedly in spirit and understanding?

If such a language is ever demanded at all, it seems to be required without delay, even now. It is not for a future generation, but for the present. Now the people are gathering, and the varied and manifold generalities of the diverse tribes, nations, kindreds, and languages, are even at our doors. Provision must be speedily made for this forthcoming crisis and event. Can we suppose that a few interpreters will answer the demands of a constant intercommunication between several thousand languages? May we not, and must we not, look for a standard to be lifted up? Should not that language be such as can be acquired by the most ordinary minds within a few days or months at the outside? Now is it possible to simplify and reduce the English language, or in any way remodel it so as to make it answer the emergency that awaits the saints of this generation? Tell us, ye wise men! Will the old bottles answer for the deposit of the new wine? Or better still, can we construct new bottles for the new wine? The English language may be as good as any other known language, but is there any known language whatever fitted to meet the great emergency of the great gathering and great work of teaching the law of the Lord to all people? Let wisdom speak, and her voice shall be heard.

Sketches of Indian History.

Concerning the origin of the American Indians there have been many theories; their resemblance to the Jews has never been denied. Mr. Catlin in his letters and Mr. Boudinot in his history have expressed the most sanguine assurance that the Indians were either a portion of the ten tribes, or of the nation of Jews at large. But this whole matter concerning their origin and the first emigration of their forefathers to this country has been revealed to a perfect certainty. They came here under the impulse and direction of the Almighty and his eye has never slumbered over them to this day. No important movement in which they are concerned escapes his notice. In the first discovery of this country the Indians were hospitable, sympathetic and kind almost beyond comparison. Columbus in approaching the coast where an Indian Chief or cacique resided, lost a valuable ship in a storm. He immediately informed the Chief. When the cacique heard of the distress of his guest, he was so much affected as to shed tears, and our author adds:

"Never in any civilized country were the virtues of hospitality more scrupulously observed than by this uncivilized savage. He assembled his people and sent off all his canoes to the assistance of Columbus, assuring him, at the same time, that every thing he possessed was at his service. The effects were landed from the wreck and deposited near the dwelling of the cacique, and a guard set over them, until houses could be prepared, in which they could be stored.

There seemed, however, no disposition among the natives to take advantage of the misfortune of the strangers, or to plunder the treasures thus cast upon their shores, though they must have been inestimable in their eyes. On the contrary, they manifested deep concern at the disaster, and their only study was, how they could administer relief and consolation. Columbus was greatly affected by this unexpected goodness. "These people," said he in his journal, "love their neighbors as themselves; their discourse is ever sweet and gentle, and accompanied by a smile. There is not in the world a better nation or a better land."

When the cacique first met Columbus, the latter

appeared dejected; and the good Indian, much moved, again offered Columbus every thing he possessed, that could be of service to him. He invited him on shore, where a banquet was prepared for his entertainment, consisting of various kinds of fish and fruit. After the feast, Columbus was conducted to the beautiful groves which surrounded the dwelling of the cacique, where upwards of a thousand of the natives were assembled, all perfectly naked, who performed several of their national games and dances.

This generous Indian, by every means in his power, to cheer the melancholy of his guest, showing a warmth of sympathy, a delicacy of attention, and an innate dignity and refinement, which could not have been expected from one in his savage state. He was treated with great deference by his subjects, and conducted himself to do them with a gracious and unceasing majesty.

Three houses were given to the shipwrecked crew for their residence. Here, living on shore, and mingling freely with the natives, they became fascinated by their easy and idle mode of life. They were governed by the caciques with an absolute, but paternal and easy rule, and existed in that state of primitive and savage simplicity which some philosophers have fondly pictured as the most enviable on earth.

The following is the opinion of old Peter Martyr: "It is certain that the land among these people (the Indians) is as common as the sun and water, and that 'mine and thine,' the seeds of all mischief, have no place with them. They are content with so little, that, in so large a country, they have rather superfluity than scarceness; so that they seem to live in a golden world, without toil, in open gardens, neither lured nor shut up by walls or hedges. They deal truly with one another, without laws, or books, or judges."

In fact, these Indians seemed to be perfectly contented with their few little cultivated, almost without labor, furnished roots and vegetables, their groves were laden with delicious fruit, and the coast and rivers abounded with fish. Softened by the indulgence of nature, a great part of the day was passed by them in idleness. In the evening they danced in their fragrant groves to their national songs, or the rude strains of their silver drums.

Such was the character of the natives of many of the West Indian Islands, when first discovered. Simple and ignorant they were, and indolent also, but then they were kind-hearted, generous, and happy. And their sense of justice, and of the obligations of man to do right, are beautifully set forth in the following story:

It was a custom with Columbus to erect crosses in all remarkable places, to denote the discovery of the country, and its subjugation to the Catholic faith. He once performed this ceremony on the banks of a river in Cuba. It was on a Sunday morning. The cacique attended, and also a favorite of his, a venerable Indian, fourscore years of age.

While mass was performed in a stately grove, the natives looked on with awe and reverence. When it was ended, the old man made a speech to Columbus in the Indian manner. "I am told," said he, "that thou hast just come to these lands with a mighty force, and hast subdued many countries, spreading great fear among the people; but he not vain-glorious."

"According to our belief, the souls of men have two journeys to perform, after they have departed from the body: one to a place dismal, foul, and covered with darkness, prepared for such men as have been unjust and cruel to their fellow-men; the other full of delight, for such as have promoted peace on earth. If, then, thou art mortal, and dost expect to die, beware that thou hurt no man wrongfully, neither do harm to those who have done no harm to thee."

But how were these natives of Hayti rewarded for their hospitality and kindness by the Spaniards that followed Columbus. They enslaved them, and compelled them to dig gold for their oppressors. Columbus, no longer after than his second visit to Hayti, writes to his Sovereign: "Since I left the Island six parts out of seven of the natives are dead, all through ill treatment and inhumanity, some by the sword, others by blows and cruel usage or by hunger."

When Hattuey, an Indian Chief of the Island of Hayti, was tied to the stake to be burnt for defending the Islands from the invaders, a friar came forward, and told him that if he would embrace the Christian faith, he should be immediately, on his death, admitted into heaven.

"Are there any Spaniards," says Hattuey, after some pause, "in that region of bliss you describe?" "Yes," replied the monk, "but only such as are worthy and good."

"The best of them," returned the indignant Indian, "have neither worth nor goodness; I will not go to a place where I may meet with one of that cruel race."

On Monday evening, the 14th inst., a party was held in the 14th Ward School House by the members of the Nauvoo Brass Band, who sat down to an excellent supper donated by bro. Brewer; after which dancing was kept up with great spirit to some new music recently introduced by bro. Pugh, and which was performed by a full orchestra.

The music was worth listening to, as well as dancing to. The amusements were varied by songs, glees, &c., forming altogether a rich treat.

PARAPHRASE

Of Conversation between a Mormon Elder, and a pious Gentle.

[The Gentle takes his Bible in order to read to his family out of the prophecies of the old Testament, before family prayer; but first says to the Mormon Elder, "I have only very serious objection to your system."]

Mormon—What is that?

Gentle—You bow too implicitly to the authority of men. Your prophets and leaders seem to hold too unlimited a control over their followers. When you lived with us, you thought you would be one of the lost men to yield unwisely to the dictation of any man whatever. Once our Doctors of Divinity found a pretty strong antagonist in you whenever they crossed the line of reason and sound orthodoxy; but now it seems to be all sufficient if only Brigham Young or the Twelve Apostles command you to go forth to a distant nation, (no matter what the condition of your family at the time) you seem to know no reason as ever opposed to the mandates of your leaders. This makes me lose all patience with you at times.

M—I suppose you are aware that I believe that Brigham Young is a prophet as much as ever Isaiah was; and that the Twelve are Apostles as much as ever the ancient Peter and John were.

G—Yes, yes, I don't doubt for a moment your sincerity or your belief; but what vexes me is, that you should be so duped, as to believe anything they say. Now, any man of common sense knows that they are fallible, erring men like all of us; and their word and counsel ought to be scrutinized, and most carefully and seriously scrutinized, too; because, if you should be misled as many have been by deceivers in all ages, the damage could not be repaired. Now an unscrupulous confidence in what they say, might lead you into difficulties, beggary and death! It is good counsel to prove all things.

M—Well sir, what you say, has an air of plausibility about it, which in former years would have been quite likely to mislead me. But I see the sophistry of it now without the aid of any guesses whatever. Allow me to take an indirect method, and I will show up the sophistry and darkness of your objection—What book is that in your hand?

G—It is the Bible, sir, which I read every morning to my family. I teach my children not only to read its sacred pages, but also to treasure them up in their memory.

M—Who wrote those sacred truths, sir?

G—By a great many good men, such as Moses, Isaiah, Daniel, Malachi, and Peter.

M—Do you believe unhesitatingly every word they say?

G—Certainly. If that be all, shall not be confounded.

M—Do you teach your children to have unscrupulous confidence in every word that Moses, Isaiah, Malachi, and Peter say?

G—I do most assuredly.

M—But your children are some of them very young, and their minds are scarcely competent to grasp and comprehend all that these men may say; would you wish them to swallow down all that they (your leaders) may say, as being true?

G—I wish my children would fully believe and obey every word they say; for the doom of an unbeliever is so awful, as to make the stoutest heart quake.

M—It appears then, that you follow implicitly the words, even every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of those whom you believe to be prophets—And you make a great parade of calling all your family together every morning and evening to read and hear what those men said many years ago, which you call prophecies; and when you have read to them, then you bow down and pray that God will cause the word which you have read, to make an abiding impression upon their minds. Now if you seriously think that I ought carefully to scrutinize the words of my prophets, let me ask if you so faithfully and diligently caution your children to scrutinize the sayings of your prophets, Isaiah and Malachi, telling them while their minds are yet unbiassed, that many, very many, have been woefully deceived and led astray; telling them to prove all things, and to receive no man's word, whatever his pretensions, till you have proved it to be true.

G—I don't give my children any such cautions at all; for if I should tell them to be fearful and cautious, they would receive the words of my prophets, I should fear that their part would be in the lake which burneth.

M—Then you will not marvel if I should implicitly believe and obey the words of men that I know assuredly are prophets, and also teach my children to follow my example.

G—It is time my boys had gone for a load of wood; you will please excuse any further conversation. Will you pray with us this morning?

Major Bedell, Indian Agent, has kindly furnished us with the following extract of a letter from his brother Lucien Bedell, dated, Caldwell's Trading House, Nov. 13th, 1853:

"I will give you an account of the fuss that took place here some time since, in which two men were killed. Caldwell's cook—a peaceable fellow when sober—got drunk and went down to Fort Bridge, got into a difficulty with the cook there, and both were killed. Bridge's cook shot Caldwell's through the breast, and the latter, after he was shot, rushed upon the other with a knife and killed him. Caldwell told his men not to go to the fort, and is entirely blameless, though some say he caused it."

ALLEN is much wanted. Who will go across the Salt Lake and bring in a ton or two for immediate use? Tanners want it; dyers want it; and many others want it for this winter's use, and much more will be wanted in the spring. Who will go into the trade? Professor Carrington can give all necessary information where it may be found; and it will be a profitable job to any one who will engage in the business and furnish it in our midst.

The squash weighing 105 lbs., has been slaughtered, but the seeds are few, scarce worth mentioning. Elder Woodruff raised about 300 lbs. of squash, this season, from 2 seeds of the big squash slaughtered last fall.

In another part of our paper will be found an item of information to the effect that the marriage contract in South Carolina is indissoluble. No matter for what cause, a divorce cannot be granted, and man and wife must remain as "one flesh." It would be a good thing if postage stamps could be made to adhere as closely to an envelope. Read the following: A letter was put into the box at the post office in Westfield, the appearance of which denoted that the writer was unaccustomed to the use of stamps, and had failed to make one stick at all. He had tried, and vainly tried, but the venerable portrait of Benjamin Franklin would curl up. At last, in despair, he pinned it to the envelope, and wrote just under it: "PARDON, if the d—d thing sticks!" No indication; go it South Carolina!

We gather the following items with reference to the Great Exhibition of 1851, in London, from our foreign files.—St. Helena contributed to the Crystal Palace, three samples of native produce, namely, one of rock salt, one of raw cotton, and one of Carilla. Mr. Mitchell, an Edinburgh engineer, sent a piece of gold so small that an ordinary pin's head will cover it; yet it contains the whole of the Lord's prayer. William Laugher, of Bromsgrove, produced 1,000 gold, 1,000 silver, and 1,000 iron tacks; the whole 3,000 weighing no more than three grains, and being the smallest nails ever made. It is stated, that to make merely the circuit of the tables inside the palace, the visitor had to make a journey of no less than twenty miles.

Indian Difficulties.

On the morning of the 12th inst. near Provo City, some Tim-pa-ny Utes killed two head of cattle, and drove off a number not yet ascertained. A small party pursued them up Provo Canyon, some twelve or fifteen miles, without any success.

Eleven of the Indians, who were engaged in the attack upon Lieutenant R. Burns and party, on Willow Creek, in plundering the fields and burning some houses at Summit Creek, and in the affair at the mouth of Salt Creek, have come into Payson, expressing much friendship and a desire for peace. They were kindly received by the inhabitants, and have been treated with hospitality.

For the Nus. Mr. E.—We wish that sun or uridurs wood told us where good sens was when our dishonorable makers lured us how to spel. Let our misshunars lakin till here from us again. Awl things are going awed. I am awankins up, and aw many things a sen yel, and shal aw mor in a day. Grote mone wolve in the mountains, and the howl dreddin, sunkins; grate mone ingins fin, and the oop was than wolve. And wat ov yit. Kant we tavik with em awl? Kant we tavik with awl the nashuns? Yes we kan, soon as we turn their language.

Utes. Another arrival from the States. Capt. Horner, in charge of a company of 20 wagons, and more than seven hundred head of cattle, reached our city on the 4th inst. We understand that this herd of cattle is destined for California, by the south route, and belongs to the firm of Jones, Middleton, & Riley, of St. Joseph, Mo. Mr. Jones is in attendance with the train. They met with no particular obstruction to their crossing the plains at this late period, either from heavy snow, or scarcity of grass. Some snow, however, had to be encountered at the last two mountains.—[COMMUNICATED.]

MARRIED.

In this city, on Sunday eve., 20th inst., by Pres. H. C. Kimball, Mr. JOSEPH B. TOMLINSON and Miss ELIZABETH PITTS.

In union celestial their hearts are united, May they never, in time nor eternity, part.

DIED.

October 25, of scarlet fever, Syrena Altimore Williams, daughter of Thomas S. and Elvina M. Williams, aged 11 months and 3 days.

LOST.

A EWE SHEEP, with a small piece of rope round her neck; had a small slit in both ears. Please leave word where it can be found at W. W. Major's, 13th Ward. nov-21-22-1n

LOST.

ON Monday last, a LADY'S BLACK SILK VELVET NECK-TIE, with a White Star Brooch attached to it.—Please leave it at the Post Office. 22-1n

Came Into

THE Inclosure of the Subscriber in the 19th Ward, a BLACK TWO-YEAR'S OLD STEER, with white face, and branded O on right hip. The owner is requested to prove property, and take him away. SAML. COTTEREL. G. S. L. City, Nov. 24, 1853. nov-22-1n

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 right hip W. R. R. Whoever will bring the same to James Russell, Kay's Creek, or to Mrs. S. W. Richards, 14th ward, will be rewarded. nov-24-22tf

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto carried on by GREER and MUSTARD, as weavers and spinners, is THIS DAY DISSOLVED, by mutual consent. All parties owing the above firm will pay David Mustard, and debts due by the same will be paid by him. JOHN GREER, DAVID MUSTARD, nov. 19-22-1n

Taken Up.

BY the Subscriber, on Big Cotton Wood, near the Territorial Road, a YOKE of OXEN, one red and white, left horn off, and branded on right, H. Smith, and another brand on same horn not legible. The other same colour, with R. cut on left horn. Please come pay charges, and take them away. LARS LARSON. nov. 21-no. 22-2in

The Regents of the University

WILL Visit the Wards of the City in the following order, interchanging labours of dissection: President: Orson Hyde, 7th and 10th Wards. P. P. Pratt, 13 10 " John Taylor, 18 11 " Wilford Woodruff, 19 12 " E. T. Benson, 17 1 " Albert Carrington, 14 2 " D. H. Wells, 16 3 " W. W. Phelps, 15 4 " W. I. Appleby, 8 6 " By order of the Board, ORSON SPENCER. nov. 22-22-1n

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.

ALL the Stock upon the Island which has no 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-24-22tf

NOTICE.

ALL the Cattle, Mules, Horses, &c., are to be driven from the Island, which are not allowed to remain by the President of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company, owners are requested to come and get their stock, and settle their herd bills, as the stock will be considered stolen for driving and herding until settled, and disposed of to settle the same, if this notice remains unattended to. FIELDING GARR. nov-24-22tf

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 J O D on the left horn, and branded on the left hip with the imitation of the church hand. Any person bringing them to the subscriber, or giving information where they may be found, shall be liberally rewarded. JOHN ORMOND. nov-24-22-2f N. W. corner 14th W.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the lower bridge on south Mill Creek, two STEERS. One red, about 6 years old, several white spots or marks, large and fine looking, horns turn up with black points, branded J. H. on the right hip, the other two years old, yellow, half moon of white in the forehead, branded as above. Any person giving information where they may be found, or bringing them to Mulliner's shoe shop, or to my residence in the first ward, shall be liberally rewarded by JAMES HUSTON. nov-24-22-2f

TAKEN UP.

BY the subscriber—a red COW, line back, with a small calf, speckled face, swallow fork in the right ear, with letter M branded on front of the right horn. No other brand visible. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JOHN HASLEM. 16th Ward. nov-24-22tf

GERMAN SCHOOL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Great Salt Lake City, that he will commence a German evening school on Monday, 28th Nov., in the 13th Ward School House, at 6 o'clock, p.m. Those who wish to join said School, will please make application as early as possible. ALEXANDER NEUBAUER, Dentist, 13th Ward. nov-24-22-1f

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that the firm of Ricks & Weir do this day dissolve partnership by mutual consent. All persons indebted or holding claims against the firm, will call on Mr. Weir for settlement. JOEL RICKS, THOMAS WEIR. nov-21-22-1f

SAVE YOURSELVES

COST AND TROUBLE, by paying your City Taxes for 1852 and 1853, or later, will be collected according to my instructions by City Ordinance. Sec. 5. The Collector shall be required to collect the tax for 1853 and pay the same into the Treasury, on or before the first day of January, 1854.

Sec. 3. Any person refusing or neglecting to pay the amount of tax required upon a just valuation of their property, the Assessor and Collector is required to levy upon a sufficient amount of property to pay said tax and costs, and sell the same at public auction to the highest bidder.

Let all interested take due notice and fair warning. Don't make up a poor mouth, but come up like men of honor and pay your taxes without further costs. After the first day of December, we shall begin to levy upon property.

Bishops are requested to give this notice in their respective Wards. Office at Cogswell's store; enquire of L. W. Hardy. nov-24-22tf Assessor and C. for G. S. L. City.

Leather and Workmanship.

A T. the shop of O. P. MEAD, near the house of A. 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-21-24-4n

NOTICE.

THE Twelfth and Twenty-fourth Quorums of Seventy meet every Sabbath evening at my house, in the 14th Ward. S. MULLINER. D. ALLEN. 24th Quorum. nov-21-21-1f

BUTCHERING.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the inhabitants of Great Salt Lake City, that he is ready to butcher hogs at \$1 per head, and heaves at \$1.50 per head, at the residence of the owners. Orders left at Mr. George Goddard's store, north of O. H. Cogswell's, or at the residence of the subscriber, southwest corner of the 6th Ward, will be promptly attended to. BENJAMIN C. DALLOW. nov-21-21-1f

M. & E. H. ROGERS.

ON the west side of Council House St., near Emigration, at the Sign of the Tin Shop, 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-21-21-6n

Notice to all Concerned.

THERE will be held a General Term of the Supreme Court of the United States, within and for the Territory of Utah, at the Court House in Great Salt Lake City, commencing on Tuesday, the 29th day of November, inst., at 10 o'clock a.m., where cases arising on Writs of Errors, Appeals, &c., will be heard and determined. By order of the Court, W. I. APPLEBY, Clerk. nov-21-21-2f

NOTICE.

To the Owners of Property in the Second Ward. TAX is levied for the payment of a School House, which must be immediately paid into the hands of the Trustees. STILLMAN POND, JOHN MANWELL, MOSES CLAWSON. nov-21-21-2f

PLOUGH.

WE have on consignment a few of Hodges' Steel Ploughs, which we are authorized to sell for cash, or Wheat at \$2 per bushel. nov-21-21-1f LIVINGSTON & KINKEAD.

Shakespeare House.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Great Salt Lake City and surrounding country, that he has opened the above house, where he will be ready to furnish meals at all hours for both man and beast, and also regular boarders. nov-21-21-1f WM. HENNEFER.

STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber in the Fifteenth Ward, in this city, two Bay Horses, one a little lighter colored than the other, with star in his face; one five, the other six years old; no perceivable brands. Whoever will give information where they can be found, or bring them to Thomas Daniels in the 10th Ward, shall be rewarded by BENJAMIN PHILIPS, G. S. L. City. nov-21-21-1f

HATS! HATS!!

THE undersigned has opened a Hat Manufactory under the superintendence of Philip Johnson, 4th Ward, G. S. L. City, where orders will be filled for Fashionable, Comfortable and Ready Made Hats. JOSEPH L. HEYWOOD. N. B. Otter, Beaver, Muskrat, Mink and Fox Skins taken in exchange. nov-21-21-1f

Administrators Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of F. J. Bray, late of the City of London, will please present them with the necessary vouchers, either to the undersigned or to the Judge of the Probate Court for Great Salt Lake County without delay, and those indebted to said estate are requested to settle immediately, as it is desirable to have the affairs of the estate settled as soon as practicable. A. O. SMOOT, Administrator. nov-21-21-3f

Important to Millwrights and others.

BEES leave to inform his friends and the public at large, that he is prepared to force Mill Irons, and all kinds of machine work at reduced prices, at A. B. Lambson's establishment, First West Temple Street, G. S. L. City. N. B. All kinds of Blacksmithing done to order. Wheat, Stock, Produce and Church Store pay taken for work. nov-21-21-1f

FOUND.

A BLACK PIG, three or four months old, about four weeks since, inquired of the subscriber at George Riser's, 16th Ward. nov-21-21-1f F. FRORER.

Who wants Revolvers, Rifles, or Hoister Pistols?

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of this city and adjacent country, that he is putting up machinery for manufacturing the above articles in the Seventeenth Ward, opposite Ames' Tannery, and will be ready to supply customers at short notice. Those who will furnish him with produce, such as wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, onions, butter, cheese, &c., immediately, shall be first served. Tithing Office price given for all kinds of produce. nov-21-21-1f DAVID SABIN.

STRAYS.

THERE are two oxen in my herd, about seven years old, one brown, some white in his forehead and left ear cropped; the other light brindled, with some white spots on his side, short tail; which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. oct-18-18-1f D. RUSSELL.

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-21-21-1f

STRAYED.

FROM Spencer's Field two oxen—one a pale red, light colored legs, with a line back, dark face, horns stand erect, about 7 years old, was in good condition when last seen. The other is low set, well made, with a light red coat, with white belly, flanks and legs; has a white stripe over the shoulders, about 7 years old; last seen on September 5th, 1853. Whoever will bring said oxen to the subscriber, or give information where they may be found, shall be suitably rewarded. JAMES W. STEVENS, Thirteenth Ward. nov-21-21-3f

Medicine and Surgery.

DR. WM. FRANCE, late from Liverpool, England, in compliance with the urgent solicitations of numerous friends, intends to resume the practice of his profession in this city.

Dr. F. is a regular graduate of the University of Glasgow, and has been connected with the profession for 23 years; during which period he has acquired much practical experience in the treatment of diseases incident to the various regions of the earth—from the Pole to the Equator—together with a thorough knowledge of the structure and functions of that wonderful machine, the human body. It is, therefore, with some degree of confidence that the advertiser ventures his services to the community, and, in so doing, he is animated by the conviction of the necessity of correct principles pertaining to Life and Health.

References are kindly permitted to Ebers O. Pratt, J. Taylor, and F. D. Richards, of the Quorum of the Twelve.

Dr. F. may be consulted daily at Dr. W. Nixons new store, East Temple Street, opposite the Tannery. nov-21-21-1f

Notice to the Public.

MESSRS CUNNINGTON & WADDINGTON, from England, Turners general, Umbrella and Parasol Manufacturers, Council House Street, opposite Mulliner's Tannery, in the rear of Walker's Butchery.

C. & W. turn all kinds of wood, iron and brass, for machinery and domestic use.

Screen Cutting in Wood and Iron for Carpenters and Joiners at Work taken by contract. Umbrellas and parasols specially repaired by an experienced workman.

Ladies having 1 1/2 yards of silk or other fine material, can get it cut out and made up into a Parasol by the above firm.