

THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Monday, May 12, 1879.

THE "MORMONS" AND MEXICO.

THE Missouri Republican of a recent date contains an article on "Mormon Emigration to Mexico." For some reason or other the opinion has gained circulation of late that if the people of this Territory were hard pressed they would make another exodus, and this time in the direction of Mexico. It is only a few days since that we published an extract from the Mexican correspondence of the New York Herald, to the effect that there was some excitement in Mexico in anticipation of an emigration on the part of the people of this Territory to that land. What foundation those who circulate these rumors imagine they have for these ideas we cannot divine. Certainly the people of this Territory entertain no such thought. We have no wish to move from here until the time shall be favorable for us to go eastward. When that time shall arrive, we shall move willingly. But until then, where could we go and find a country so admirably suited to our wants as this we now possess? With such characteristics as the people of this Territory exhibit it would be impossible to find a spot on this continent where we could remain secluded or isolated. The perseverance and industry which have peopled the barren wastes of the Rocky Mountains and made them a delightful habitation for man would in a short time transform any country, however remote and inaccessible, into a blooming and attractive land and bring the people who performed these wonders into prominent notice.

Whether we remain here or go elsewhere there is only one method that we can adopt to escape notice and be shunned, that is to apostatize. Let the people deny the faith and turn to the beggarly elements of the world, and they would soon become only conspicuous for their littleness and the contemptible obscurity which would inevitably follow. Apostasy brings a deathly blight on individuals, and it would have the same effect on a community, if they fell into it. But while the people remain Latter-day Saints and steadily pursue the path in which they have trod for the past forty years, they cannot remain unnoticed. However modest and unassuming they may be, their works will give them fame.

The Republican assumes two things: first, the inhabitants of Salt Lake are not going to abandon the central feature of their social system under compulsion; and second, they do not intend to fight. If the Cullom Bill should, therefore, be carried to its logical conclusion, there is only the alternative of voluntary emigration, it thinks, left. On this point we give the Republican's own words:

For the easy accomplishment of this idea Mexico offers every desirable facility. The journey from Utah to that republic is comparatively short and could be made without the one hundredth part of the danger and suffering endured by the Mormon pioneers in their memorable pilgrimage from the Mississippi to their present abode; and once arrived they would be amply rewarded for the transit. The soil, climate and the vast mineral resources of Mexico are too well known to require comment; nothing but industry, energy and capital are needed to make the ancient realm of the Aztecs an earthly paradise, and these elements the Mormons will bring with them. The chronic anarchy which prevails there would have no unfavorable effect upon the emigrants, for the latter would go in such large numbers as to form a community of their own, not only self-supporting but self-protecting, and in case the emergency should arise, Young could muster an army strong enough to sweep the country from the Rio Grande to the frontiers of California. But there is little danger of any trouble. The Juarez government would willingly cede lands to a brave and industrious people who only ask to be left alone, and whose persecutions by the United States will naturally lead them to resist to the last extremity that absorption into the Federal Union which the Mexican leaders so much dread. What that religion would become in fifty years, with an infusion of two or three hundred thousand emigrants, who have already changed the barren valley of Salt Lake into a fruitful garden, and achieved, in the language of Mr. Seward, "a marvel of civilization," we leave our readers to imagine. Certain it is, however, that Mexico offers a chance of escape for the Mormons, and through that door they will surely go if our government is foolish enough to attempt their conversion by the Cullom method.

IN TOWN.—We had a call this morning from A. C. Barnes, Esq., of the firm of A. S. Barnes & Co., the extensive book dealers, John St., New York City, also S. W. Loomis, Esq., of the firm of Loomis & Co., manufacturers of oil and glass in Chicago; also J. J. Sullivan, Esq., of New York City, who represents the United Manufacturing Co., for Collins and Cuff, of Troy, N. Y.; also W. H. Holly, Esq., of Chicago, who is corresponding secretary of the Western Book and Stationery Association, of the West; and Mr. Smith, who is traveling agent of Wm. A. Butler & Co., of Cincinnati, for the sale of Dry Goods, Carpets, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, etc. These gentlemen evince great pleasure at the appearance of the city, and if we should judge by expressions, would they were dropped, the Cullom Bill, if they were. Members of Congress would never get a vote to pass it from them.

SANPETER.—Bishop Amasa Tucker, of Fairview, just from Sanpeter informs us that the grasshoppers have taken the growing crops almost entirely in Sanpeter, and that the people mean to now leave and seek their winter quarters if they do not succeed in ridding anything for themselves.

PRESIDENT SMITH ON POLYGAMY.

At the Tabernacle, in the morning Elder N. H. Felt occupied a portion of the time in relating his experience during his mission in the East, from which he has just returned.

He was followed by President George A. Smith, who briefly described the organization of the Church, the early history of the Church, the drifts, migrations of the Saints and their settlement and progress in these valleys.

Referring to the repugnance the world professes to entertain for polygamy, President Smith said:

There is no principle, however, that the Latter-day Saints have that there are objections made to. I believe we are all right with the exception of one principle, that is, a pretty much right with the world. I know that when our folks were driven from Jackson county, Mo., by the mob, in 1833, one of the principal charges against us was that we committed the sick with holy oil and laid hands on them, and that we practiced polygamy. But I believe that our Christian friends have got so that many of them are willing that we should do that, without the least objection in the world. But the great and terrible objection now is that the "Mormons" believe in a plurality of wives under certain circumstances. This is the great objection now, and the nation being entirely moral, every man being strictly in obedience to the laws of polygamy, and every woman in the nation strictly observing her vows; and the city of Washington being a place of true piety, why the idea of the people of Utah practicing a plurality of wives produces a horrible sensation and an awful stink.

Now the misfortune in relation to us is that we believe the Bible; that good old testament book. And we not only believe the Old Testament but the New, as well as the revelations which have been given through Joseph Smith in the present age. We do not practice plurality of wives because the ancients did; but the circumstances under which we are placed and the revelations which God has given to us as a people make it necessary. It is required of us under certain circumstances. If every man in the United States will strictly according to his vows, and step forward and marry every woman that wants to marry in the United States, we are willing to do the same and if there are a few women left that can't get husbands we will give them to the best men we can find, and it will be all right. We are perfectly willing to arrange it in this way. But as long as half the men refuse to marry at all, and half the women, for want of a suitable opportunity, are compelled to live in single blessedness, in open violation of the command of God to the human family to multiply and replenish the earth, we claim the privilege of having more than one wife, and we think we have good examples. For instance, our Father Jacob, the man who wrestled with God, whose name God changed from Jacob to Israel, and who was made by God the father of many nations, had four wives. Was God displeased with that man for it? Certainly not, for it is recorded by the Apostle John that the names of his twelve sons, the sons of our father Jacob, are inscribed on the gates of the New Jerusalem. How are we going to get in there without acknowledging polygamy? A man says "I will not go where a polygamist goes." If so you must not pass these gates, you must stop outside.

But must every man get a plurality of wives? I do not think there is an opportunity. We are not all good looking; but every woman on the face of the earth should have a chance. And if a portion of the men are too corrupt, wicked, selfish and full of hell to perform the duty of husband and father it should not deprive women of the opportunity of filling the measure of her creation. That is what I have to say on the subject.

"We think it is wrong," say some. I do not think it is. I think the system enforced upon the Christian world by ancient Rome laid the foundation of degradation and immorality that the Christian system would have avoided if it had not been for the institution of monogamy. That is my impression about it. And when you pass a law that enforces such a system you go astray.

Some will compare the system of plural marriage as practiced in Utah with the bigamy of different States. That is to say a man marries to wives clandestinely, deceiving them, in violation of law, in violation of custom and in violation of his honor. I am of the opinion that it is difficult to commit a higher crime than this. If a man have a plurality of wives it should be in accordance with the law of God and the wishes of his family, and the association should be agreeable and natural.

It is not my intention, of course, to say a great deal on this subject; but as this is a great point, I wish our Christian friends to understand that the Savior descended from David, the David the polygamist. I wish them to understand that if they ever get into Abraham's bosom they will have to pass by gates where the names of the twelve sons of Jacob the polygamist are recorded; and if they are offensive and disagreeable to them they are expected to stay outside, and that when they fight against these things they fight against light and knowledge.

"But," says one, "does not the New Testament condemn polygamy?" Where? In what place? In what definite passage? I have not been able to find it. In the days of the Savior, plurality of wives was a custom among certain Jews, as a certain son of Joseph says that King Herod had several wives. Now, if the Savior had been disposed to do away with this and to introduce a new system, how easy he could have done it among his followers, by simply saying so in plain words. He said "Thou shalt not commit adultery." He did not say divorce, and proclaimed in the loudest and most positive terms against all sins, but what did He say about plurality? Not a syllable. How easy it would have been for Him to say to His disciples, "You must have but one wife." He never said it.

"But," says one, "didn't the Apostle Paul say that a bishop must be the husband of one wife?" I remember when Elias Smith was elected bishop of the stake of Zion in Iowa, a grave objection was raised in the conference. Said they, "a bishop should be the husband of one wife," but he had none, and they admitted him on the ground that he would get married pretty soon. Now suppose he had had two wives, under the law of God, would it have been any objection? Not the least. I understand Paul to mean that a bishop should be a married man, without reference to the number of his wives.

My faith on this subject is that if the laws of Great Britain and the laws of the United States were made to correspond with the law of God on this subject that nine-tenths of the population, in fact, would be done away in fifty years by a simple change of institutions. This is my faith and I have a right to believe it, and at the same time I have a right to be a citizen of the United States. The Bible must be burnt, annihilated, repealed or declared worthless, and everybody become infidel or the doctrine of plurality of wives has got to stand.

May the peace of God be upon you and all Israel in my prayer, in the name of Jesus, Amen.

In the afternoon President N. H. Felt occupied the time. His discourse was re-

(SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.)

By Telegraph.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The United Presbyterian Assembly. PHILADELPHIA, 21.—At the evening session of the United Presbyterian Assembly, yesterday, the committee on foreign correspondence presented a partial report for recommending admission of delegates from foreign bodies and appointing a special session for the assembly for next Wednesday evening, for the purpose of hearing those committees. Dr. Adams, of New York, submitted resolutions looking towards the reunion of the body known as the Southern Presbyterian Church, with this assembly. The report of the treasurer was showing a balance on hand of \$10,952.

NEW YORK.

Destructive storm—Success of rebels. NEW YORK, 21.—The Revolution has been sold to Mrs. Bullard, of Brooklyn; Mrs. Croly is to be the working editor.

Messrs. Tilton & Studwell, stockholders in the Methodist book concern, are again considering the charges against Dr. Lahan, the junior agent, who will probably be suspended during trial.

The Internal Revenue returns in New York for April are \$1,600,000.

During the storm, yesterday, several houses in New Jersey, including the railroad depot, were struck by lightning. Robert Merfeld was killed and his son was badly injured.

Venezuela advises to May the 9th report the success of the rebels under Guernero Blanco. On the 27th of last month, after three days of hard fighting, the insurgents succeeded in occupying the Capitol, houses and stores were sacked and robberies were carried out to a fearful extent by the soldiers of the victorious party. For a long time Blanco has been plotting to secure the overthrow of the established Government and has apparently succeeded.

Based on a colored minister of the United States at the court of Hayti, waited upon Saget, on the eleventh instant, to inform him, officially, of the ratification of the 15th amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Saget replied with eulogistic remarks on the President and Congress of the United States, and said that the people of Hayti would feel much closer allied to the United States on account of the amendment.

ILLINOIS.

Freight Trains Collided—Man Killed. CHICAGO, 21.—The freight train of the Pension Bill—Gov. Reid's resignation—Bell's Agent in Chicago—The Darien Canal Treaty.

CHICAGO.—Two freight trains, loaded with flour, grain and other merchandise, ran together at full speed on the Rock Island railroad, yesterday, smashing both engines and demolishing 21 of the cars and scattering the contents in a most promiscuous manner. Nobody hurt. The loss to the company is at least \$100,000.

At Burlington, Iowa, yesterday, Aquila Lawrence, son of the proprietor of the Lawrence House, beat and kicked to death Anton Burbach, a watchman employed in the house. Lawrence escaped. Fifteen hundred dollars reward was offered for the apprehension of the fugitive. Considerable excitement prevails among the Fenians here over the expected arrival, on Monday, of General O'Neill, who, it is said, comes to complete the arrangements already almost matured for sending a force to aid O'Reilly in his Red River operation.

The Tribune's Washington special says that the pension appropriation bill is still in the committee of conference. The chief point in dispute is that relating to the naval pension fund. The House voted that it should be conveyed into the Treasury. The law of July, 1862, says that it shall forever remain apart for the pay of naval pensions and the Senate insists that this provision of the old law shall be observed and sustained, and so voted unanimously. The conference committee does not find it easy to settle the difference, as they are about equally divided. The prospects of the passage of a funding bill of some kind, this session, are unpromising, and many argue that the differences of opinion existing among the members are such that no bill can be drawn up which will unite them sufficiently to get their support.

The correspondent holds to the view that something will be done, as all his friends say that Congress will not dare to adjourn in the face of the declaration that ten or twelve millions in interest, will be saved annually by the passage of the bill. This is the exact condition of affairs, and with such a conflict of judgment, no one can say with positiveness what will be done. The state of other public business shows that the House cannot give much time to a discussion of the bill, if it does come up, and the Senate is still worse off in this regard.

The Times' special says that Governor Bard, of Idaho, to-day, writes to the President his letter of resignation, giving as his reason, that the political condition of Georgia is still unsettled and unsatisfactory. He had hoped and expected that it would have been otherwise, but, as it is not, he deems it his duty to resume his profession of journalist at Atlanta. Bard intends to enter on a campaign against the Bullback administration.

The Tribune, to-day, says that Edward Perrie, agent of Reille, the Red River insurgent, arrived in this city yesterday, for the purpose of conferring with General O'Neill, who is expected here to-morrow, in regard to the fulfillment of the latter's promise to assist Reille. The Fenians of Chicago, who control the order in this and most of the western States, want O'Neill to send help, but still they have positive information that the California Fenians will send a battalion 1,000 strong, under Col. Smith and Lieut. Col. Walsh to meet O'Neill, somewhere on the border, and co-operate with him.

The Tribune's Washington special says that in the House yesterday, a motion to reconsider the vote giving Newsham, from Louisiana, a seat, was made and carried, on division, by two majority, and before the yeas and nays could be called a motion to adjourn was carried.

Private letters from Bogata say the debate on the Darien Canal treaty in

the Colombian Congress has been very sharp and bitter. It is being considered article by article, and the first one only has been adopted. The prospects for ratification are not favorable.

TENNESSEE.

Methodist Conference—"Calling" a Bishop.

MEMPHIS.—In the Methodist conference, to-day, a resolution proposing to elect two additional bishops, was warmly debated. Binehly, of Texas, intimating that unless this is done Texas and the west would secede. Bishop Paine and another bishop explained their views in behalf of the bishops, which were to the effect that, in view of the increase of the conference, they would agree to the additional bishops, but would acquiesce in the action of the conference substitute providing for one additional bishop. This was adopted, 110 to 102; the conference proceeded to vote for a bishop, the first ballot resulting as follows: J. C. Kenen, of La., 55; J. A. Duncan, of Va., 50; J. B. McTearren, of Tenn., 17; scattering, 89. No choice.

WASHINGTON.

Recruits for Montana—Fifty-four indentments.—Steamships from California to Australia.

A special cabinet meeting was held to-day.

Two hundred recruits have been ordered to recruit the seventh infantry in Montana.

Fifty-four indentments have been made against violators of the revenue laws at Fort Tyler, Texas.

Parties were before the Senate committee on commerce, to-day, arguing for a subsidy to steamships from San Francisco to the Australian Islands. Their idea is that, if we support this line, we shall get all the trade of these islands, including that intended for England, as the time to Liverpool over the Pacific railroad will be shorter than by any other course.

MISSOURI.

In pursuit of the Indians.—The Capital question removed again.

A dispatch, received at headquarters, to-day, says that General Forsythe is in close pursuit of the Indians, who recently attacked the working parties on the Kansas Pacific railroad, with good prospect of overtaking and punishing them.

A mass meeting will be held for the discussion of the question of removing the national capital. Governor Palmer, of Illinois, Butler, of Nebraska, Judge Delahay, of Kansas, and other prominent men will be present.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

Exporters perhaps will take the crown.

MADRID.—It is announced, to-day, that Espartero has reconsidered his resolution and now consents to accept the crown of Spain; this, however, is not official. The excitement attending the unsettled state of the government in the meanwhile is unabated.

FRANCE.

Rejoicing over the Polesium—Editors fined and imprisoned.

PARIS.—The public buildings, churches, cafes and some private houses were illuminated last evening, in honor of the declaration of the Polesium. The principle streets were thronged, but there was no disorder.

The publishers of the *Soleil*, *Reveille*, *Rappel* and *Avenir National* have been condemned to imprisonment for one month, and to five thousand francs fine for the publication of the spurious proclamation, over the signature of Napoleon.

ITALY.

Trying to prevent the escape of Garibaldi.

FLORENCE.—Three Italian frigates are cruising around the island of Capraia, to prevent the escape of Garibaldi to Naples. The Government has taken this action because it is known that the sons of Garibaldi are in league with the insurgents in Southern Italy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The coup d'etat in Lisbon, etc.

LONDON.—The Spectator, to-day, has an article on municipal corruption in New York. The writer regards the evil as incurable, but credits the whole newspaper press with having spared no efforts to create a better public sentiment.

The Times ridicules the Portuguese revolution, characterizing the nation prostrate before an octogenarian General as a grotesque spectacle.

The Times urges an intervention in the affairs of Greece by the great powers of Europe.

Further details of the coup d'etat at Lisbon have been received, dated midnight. The Duke of Salazar, Duke de Souto, refused to sign the decree appointing General Salazar, President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of War, because the King was under duress and it would not, therefore, be a fair expression of his will; notwithstanding this, the king accepted General Salazar as prime minister and requested him to reorganize the cabinet.

PORTUGAL.

An imposing coup d'etat.

LISBON.—A coup d'etat occurred in this city, yesterday. The Duke Salazar, after securing the support of the Lisbon garrison, captured castle St. George and marched at the head of a large body to the royal palace; there the troops and artillery were posted, but a slight resistance was made and the troops of both sides fraternized and with the volunteers, peasants and citizens, entered the palace displaying a popular banner and crying "Long live the king, the army and Salazar; down with the ministry." The Duke of Souto, the present prime minister, has resigned and Salazar was summoned by the King and charged with the formation of a new cabinet. Seven were killed and thirty wounded during the day. The movement was wholly military, the people taking but little part. Some of the provinces, where there are strong parties who favor the old ministry, are now greatly agitated.

Special Notices.

Thirtieth Ward Excursion Party to Oden

will leave the depot on Thursday, May 20, at 8 a.m. Members of the ward and others who desire to go can obtain tickets at the 15th Ward Co-operative Store, Apply early. d154 2w

We wish all persons holding Orders or Due Bills on Z. O. M. I., to present the same at this office immediately, so that they may be rechecked, as there are Counterfeits in circulation. d158 2w

A LUXURY.—Oranges and Lemons for sale cheap. d158 2w

WANTED, 1,000 dor. Eggs at d158 3

Lost.—Yesterday on the way to the Depot, down South Temple Street, \$20.00, one 10 and two 5 dollar bills. If the finder will leave the same at W. U. Telegraph Office they will be paid for their trouble. d158 1f

SINGLES wanted at this office d158 1f

BUILDING ROCK: One to two hundred cords of good Building Rock, for sale. For particulars apply to J. J. Thayer, 1st Ward. d157 1f

No FOREIGN PERFUME equals the choice odor of Burnett's Florida.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE WATER is preferred to the German by the leading fashion of New York.—Home Journal.

BURNETT'S PREPARATIONS possess two qualities to which we would especially call attention, viz: the entire absence of all deleterious compounds, and the certainty that they will perform all they are said to do.—The Methodist.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON beautifies the skin.

BURNETT'S COCAINE gives luxuriance to the hair.

Dooley's Baking Powder.

No article has ever been introduced to the public in which the component parts entering into its composition are so perfectly pure and so nicely proportioned that the same results follow with each trial. Not only is it cheaper, but the many testimonials in its favor pronounce it the Best in Use. Each package contains full weight, as represented. Manufactured by DOOLEY & BROTHER, New York, and for sale by all Grocers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. W. TUCKFIELD & SON,

ENGINE FITTERS, TURNERS, BOILER MAKERS and

GENERAL MACHINISTS

Seventh Ward, 3 blocks and a half south of the Tabernacle, on premises known as THE DESERET POTTERY

EARDLEY BRO.

Smith's Work done Brass Cast and Finished. N.B.—All orders punctually attended to. d151 2w

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CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

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The Celebrated

REED & BUCKINGHAM

FLOUR & CORN MILLS,

Complete with

BOLTS, SMUTTER, ETC.,

Or without

A 2 Run Mill, with BOLT SMUTTER, complete with a Ten Inch PORTABLE ENGINE, ready to set up and make flour,

Only \$3,200.00

I keep the Largest Stock of portable ENGINES in the West.

Send for Circulars.

A BARGAIN!

FOR sale for One Hundred Dollars, 25 BOLS of LEAD, complete with a Ten Inch PORTABLE ENGINE, ready to set up and make flour,

Also a second hand BUGGY to be sold cheap. Enquire of J. J. DUKE, at Woodman's & Bro. d151 1w

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JAMES TOWNSEND, Proprietor.

First Class Accommodations for Travelers.

Wanted, a good HORSE, 17 hands high. d152 1f

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