

Correspondence--Extracts.

LEICESTER, Jan. 3, 1852.
DEAR BRO. BULLOCK:—I again take the opportunity of writing you in hopes you shall receive it, as I have written several, and have not had the pleasure of receiving an answer to any of them, excepting what came through Elder L. Richards' letter; and then you only acknowledged a short letter from me; but I have at least written four since I came to England, one or two before I got across the Atlantic, and newspapers beyond what I can send for as often as I saw anything that would be interesting to you, I sent the paper; but there is something radically wrong in the Post Office department that ought to be rectified. [I have written every mail either to you, or R. Campbell.—T. B.]

I am happy to inform you that my health is tolerable good at present. I have been laboring in Scotland all the time since my arrival in this country until November last, when I was appointed to succeed Elder J. Gates to the presidency of the Leicestershire Conference, which numbers 379 members.

The saints generally in Leicester are very poor owing to the amount of labor they are all mostly hired. The same has been said for some years of their work by Elder O. Pratt to the valley last year, of what they could do, and the number of hands it would employ, and what the machinery would cost. They can take the wool from the sheep's back and manufacture it into every article that is necessary for use in the hosiery line; they long for an answer from the First Presidency, for they desire to be delivered.

I am about to start for Coventry to attend conference with Elder J. W. Crossly, who is about to start for Nova Scotia, from this country.

January 8th. I returned from Coventry yesterday in company with Elder Lewis Robbins. He is preparing to start for the valley the first of February. We had a good time at Coventry. I had the pleasure of seeing Elder Shillit, who arrived in England with Elder Richards and Snow. I also had the pleasure of meeting W. Elder C. Haight, from the Birmingham conference, who are all in good health. It was a perfect treat to me, as I had not seen them since we arrived in Liverpool. I had the pleasure also of seeing Elder J. Works for the first time about three weeks ago, and I scarcely knew him, he has fished up so much; he weighs 250 pounds and is growing; it was enough to a sight to those who formerly knew him, if he were in the valley. I left Scotland on the first of November for five weeks previous to my leaving for the Glasgow conference with Bro. Campbell, Bro. A. M. Harmon, and Bro. J. W. Crossly, who were both well at that time. Bro. Campbell is now appointed to take the oversight of the Scottish conferences, and Bro. Harmon to take charge of New Castle upon Tyne, Hull and Carlisle District; and Bro. Haight is appointed over Birmingham, Bristol and Worcester District.

Dear Bro. Bullock, I hope this will find you and your family all in good health. Give them my respects; also all my brethren of the 27th Quorum; and I pray my Father in Heaven to bless you all, temporally and spiritually; and I desire you would remember me in your prayers always, for I may be useful on my mission, and do good work for the Lord.

I feel like riding my garments of the blood of this generation, that when I am called to give an account of my stewardship, I can do so with a good conscience, that I have done all I could, according to my ability, for I know that the time is short; the signs of the times show plainly that the end is near; and year after year shows plainer and more plain, that peace is taken from the earth, the nations are in commotion, and men's hearts are failing them for fear, and they know not what is coming upon them; and when a servant of God declares it into them, they will not believe it—just as the Jews said to John the Baptist, and to you and all the saints, and says he will be with you soon.

Bro. Bullock, please write me soon, and let me hear from you once; and please give my respects to all the saints I am acquainted with; you can address to the Millennial Star Office, Liverpool. Give my respects to Bro. Thompson and family; I heard from his brother-in-law, that he would have written, but did not know the address. We can be found at all times by sending our letters to the Star Office. Let all my acquaintances know this; I have not had a letter from them since I left home, and I feel as if I was forgotten.

Remember me to Presby. Young, Kimball and Richards.
 Yours, &c., in the gospel of Jesus Christ,
JOHN O. ANGUS.

Thirtieth Quorum of Seventies.
 Editor of News: Sir—I beg leave to hand you a report of the names and residences of the members of the 30th Quorum of Seventies, for publication in your excellent paper. They are as follow:

Presidents—John W. Cooley, Thos. McKenzie, Arich C. Brower, Saml. H. Rogers, Joseph Cain, Henry W. Bigler, and George C. Cannon.
 Of the Presidents, Arich C. Brower and Joseph Cain are residing in Great Salt Lake county; Saml. H. Rogers in Utah county; John W. Cooley and Thos. McKenzie in Pottawatomie co., Iowa; and Henry W. Bigler and George C. Cannon are on missions to the Sandwich Islands.

Of the members, James Leach, Andrew Burnham, Jacob M. Truman, Elijah Billings, Joseph S. Rollins, Abram. Conn, Andrew J. Shoor, Oliver G. Workman, Jacob L. Workman, James T. Workman, Thomas Barker, Joseph Karr, John Wood 2d, Thomas Forsyth, William Lish, William Hennefer, James Bond, John C. Armstrong, Joseph Bull, George Taylor, Angus Cannon, William Henry Adams, and John Eddings are residing in Great Salt Lake county; James Nowlin, Israel Mott, Ira Allen, and George W. Bean are in Utah county.

Bryant W. Nowlin is residing in Weber county. Elijah Elmore and Peter Pife are at Iron co.
 A. S. Gibbons and Matthias Covley are at Pottawatomie county, Iowa.
 James Parks is in California, and C. P. Cunningham at Los Angeles, California.
 James Spratley is residing at St. Louis.

Thomas Thornton, Philip Armstrong, Zimri Goshing, Luther Reed, George Brommer, Samuel Scragins, John Daley, John McIntyre, E. B. Butler, Lewis Sanley, Abram. Hancock, Elias Elder, John G. Adams, Levi Sawyer, Andrew Heyer, Andrew B. Wilson, John Thompson, Robert Shackleton, Owen Batsen, John Wood 1st, Randall Miles, W. A. Haiks, Emeric Lish, Lorenzo J. Bower, L. D. Allen, and Samuel Misch are requested to report themselves forthwith to the Clerk of the Quorum at Great Salt Lake City.

JAMES BOND, Clerk.
 G. S. L. City, April 14, 1852.

For the Deseret News.
Soil and Climate of the Mountains.

The soil and climate of the mountains is different from any that we have been acquainted with, and it will require a different mode of cultivation; consequently it is necessary that we should make ourselves as thoroughly acquainted with the strength of the soil and air as we can; so that what we do, may be done systematically, and thereby be able to understand the laws that govern the growth of vegetation.

The soil ought to be plowed deep, and be made perfectly mellow, so that the air can have as good a chance as possible to pass into the soil, to carry food to the roots of the plants. It is as necessary for the plants to have as free access to the air, to make them grow and be healthy, as it is for the animals. The earth or dirt is not food for plants; but it is a storehouse for it, where it can be drawn out as the wants of the plants require it.

The time is close at hand when it will require all the strength, skill and wisdom of the farmers to supply all the food that is necessary for the wants of those that will roll into the valleys of the mountains from all parts of the world; and the more thoroughly we become acquainted with the science of agriculture, the better it will be for us; so that we can get as large amount as possible per acre; it will save both labor and land, to put to other uses. To make farming profitable, the farmer ought to be as thoroughly acquainted with his business as the mechanic can be with his; and look in to the causes and effects.

The soil and air of the valleys are very rich; we have large beds of saleratus or alkaline matter deposited here, so that the air can supply itself with it, as it is drawn from it by the growth of plants; and it can be carried upon the wings of the wind to some other country, to enrich the barren soils that have once been fertile, as the Lord sees fit in his wisdom. Some people have an idea that manure will destroy saleratus; I think not. The air is so much charged with it that it has no affinity for it, and we shall have to wait until the air has disposed of some of the vegetables of the earth, and get rid of it through the medium of the air, the more we cultivate the

ground and make large crops, the sooner the saleratus will disappear.

The air in the States is deficient in this property; polish and saleratus there, exposed to the action of the air, will dissolve and pass off into the air, which shows that the air is deficient of that property, and they get all the ashes they can for manure, to make up this deficiency. Now when we have a rich soil and air, we ought to learn how to put them together with the waters so as to produce the greatest possible crops. We ought to learn when to put the water on without guessing or irrigating because our neighbors do. Deep plowing is the best; it will hold moisture the longest, and admit more of the air into the soil to feed the plants, without which they cannot do any more than the animals can; for this reason the soil ought to be mellow and plowed as deep as possible with two yokes of oxen or three horses. If plowing is not done in the fall, it ought to be done in Feb. or March, so as to have the frost enliven the earth and destroy the lamps. When it is plowed, after it has done freezing in the spring, it is apt to be lumpy, and hard, which prevents the free action of the air with the roots.

When wheat is in a healthy state, the leaves will be flat, and the ends will incline down, and look fresh and green; when it lacks moisture or nourishment, the edges will be rolled together, and the ends of the leaves will straighten up in proportion to the want of food or nourishment. Grain will not grow as fast in cool as it will in hot weather, because the evaporation cannot be as great; the greater the heat, the faster it will have to fill itself with new food. The hotter the weather, the faster the plants will grow, if they can have food enough to supply their wants. In hot weather, it will roll in the leaves of the day, because it cannot use it as fast as it discharges through the pores when the heat of the day is gone, and does not evaporate fast, it can eat fast enough to fill itself by a little after sunset; when it does not straighten out before the next morning, it suffers very much for the want of food.

When we want our cattle to grow fast, we put them where they can fill themselves in an hour or two, and then they can rest themselves; so it is with the plants; if it takes all the night to fill themselves, they will be too weak for the next day's labor; if the vegetables of our gardens are looked to, morning, noon and evening, carefully, two or three weeks, we shall get so well acquainted with their different appearances, that we may know when they want more water, or food we may call it.

If we have all the materials that are necessary, and employ a good architect, we can have as large and good a house as we can wish; so it is with our raising crops here. If we understand the principles of agriculture as we ought, we could get as large a crop as we could wish; by having the control of the water, that gives us more control of the elements than we could have if it rained more in the summer season.

If these principles that I have advanced are not correct, I wish some one would correct me, and give a good theory to the public for the benefit of the people. I think it is necessary that we should have instructions upon this branch of business every year, because there is a large number of people coming here every season, who have to learn by experience as we learn, and do not wish some one to tell them what to do, but do justice to this subject better than I can; if my theory is not good, give the public something better.

We wish some of our experienced farmers, chemists, and philosophers, would throw more light on Mr. Fellows' theory and suggestions. The subject is of great moment to the citizens of these valleys. —[Ed.]

The Mormon Question.
 Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 12, 1852.
 There is a problem to be solved in Utah. The territorial Government for that State, which was one of the precious fruits of the adorable "Compromise," don't work; and "agitation" will inevitably come out of it. The plan of Gen. Taylor's administration was to let the Mormons alone, to work out their own salvation. They had secluded themselves near two thousand miles away from civilization, endeavoring thus to cut themselves off from all association with our people, and were there hemmed in by vast deserts, flourishing in their own way, with laws and a government of their own, desiring nothing so much as to be unmolested. But this would not do for us, who must bring them under the broad canopy of a compromise, covering Christians, Mormons, negroes and all. We sent them money, and sent them officers of State, as part of a grand scheme of "conciliation, concession, compromise." They had wit enough to take the money, but returned the officers, saying, they did not need any Gentile intermeddlers of that description. And now the part of the compromise having run out, it must be patched up or served over. Well, gentlemen compromise, go ahead and mend it.

Mr. Bernhisel, the Delegate from that Territory, is a gentleman of fifty years and upward, a physician, apparently possessing excellent talents, of mild exterior, and highly prepossessing manners. He denies the truth of the statements of the returning officers, in regard to the disloyalty of the people toward the Government, and demands a Committee of Investigation, to determine the truth or falsehood of the allegations. In respect to the murder committed upon a citizen of New York, which the officers represent as a flagrant outrage, he states the fact to be, that the victim seduced the wife of a Mormon, in his absence. The Mormon, on his return, finding the unmistakable evidence of the fact in the increase of his family, became exasperated, pursued, and shot the seducer. An offense of this nature, this avenged, is not an unknown occurrence, even among the Gentiles. It would seem also to indicate that the women are not very common property, after all, in the Mormon dominions. We did not, however, propose to take up the cudgels in behalf of this peculiar people, either in respect to their lynching or their nuptial propensities; but we timidly venture to suggest that the Mormon question, like all other questions, probably has two sides to it.

The Reports of the Mormon Question—Which is the Right one?—Singular State of Affairs.
 From the New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1852.
 The House, to-day, was the scene of a new surprise. The member from Utah, who seems to be a very modest man, and whom Professor Heary, of the Smithsonian Institution, tells me, is a very estimable man, rose to a privileged question, and made an ineffectual effort or motion to have a copy of the report of the Judges from Utah, furnished him by the State Department, read and printed. Mr. Carter objecting, it could not be entertained, this not being resolution day. It seems there are four reports from the same officers, all bearing the same date, but no two alike. The first published in the New York Herald, pronounced false and a forgery; the second in the Tribune, the day following the first, pronounced the first to be a forgery; the third in the Herald, the day after, pronounced the second to be a forgery; and the fourth in the Globe, and the fourth being a copy furnished to the member from Utah, by the State Department. How many reports, all differing and unlike, all emanating from the same source, and all bearing the same paternity and date, is the wonder. It involves the Mormon faith in greater mystery; and while all doubt, and some here deny and denounce the Mormon faith, their practice is received with more favor; and judging from the state of society in New York, disclosed in the Forrest trial, I should suppose that the Mormon practice was generally adopted in New York.

The judges who make the report, had no faith, it seems, and were cut off by an odious monopoly from any practice, either morally or judicially. Their cause should be avenged, and a strong military force should be sent out there to cut up these monopolizing Mormons, root and branch. These judges, I am informed, are to be relied on, especially in case of a retreat, which is said to be the safest trait in the character of a general. They were clerks in the Solicitor's office in the Treasury Department, and of course must have been well qualified for the high judicial places to which they were appointed. I am told that their recommendations were from the highest and lowest authority, and that their objects in going to Utah, had been all frustrated by the monopolizing Mormons.

It will all be sifted, and these Mormons will have to answer for the flagrant crimes and misdemeanors of which it is asserted they are guilty. Why, these judges came near having their throats cut from ear to ear, and within an ace of being torn in pieces by these terrible wild beasts, and if Governor Young, as they say, had but pointed his finger at them, it would have been done; but he did not do it—not he—knew better.

A Marriage in Hoosierdom.
 The Burlington Hawk-eye has the following marriage scene in Indiana contributed to its columns by a correspondent who is a native Hoosier:

"I was a tow-headed brat of some eight or ten years old, when the incident I am about to relate took place, but I remember all the particulars as well as if it occurred yesterday. You see, it was about dinner time one day in the fall of the year, when the old man, being engaged in laying in a supply of wood for the winter, drove up his ox team with a pretty solid load of fuel.

Just then a young and unsophisticated couple entered the village, hand in hand, inquired for the squarer and were duly directed to the house. The youth was barefooted, and wore a coarse but clean tow linen shirt and pants, and rough straw hat of home manufacture. His fair complexion was dressed in a blue cotton frock, pink cotton apron, fusc bonnet, and coarse brogan shoes without stockings.

These were their wedding dresses, and their severe simplicity, and the thorough independence they manifested, made an impression upon my mind that will never be effaced.

"We have come to get married," said the young man, to the old lady, my mother, who was properly busy among the pots and kettles.

"That's very good business," said she, smiling graciously, "though you appear to be very young; but there's the square just drove up; he'll splice you in less than no time."

So out she trotted to give the fortunate functionary due notice of the important business in hand. "I can't stop till I unload this wood," said the old man; "I'll come out here."

Out they went. The old man was on the top of the cart, and every time he threw off a stick he asked a question. Before he was fairly unloaded, he had the youth's whole story having ascertained the names, ages and residences of the parties, how long he had known the young woman, if he really loved her, and was willing to labor honestly to promote her happiness, etc.

The young stranger gave simple and satisfactory answers to all the questions propounded. In the meantime, the old lady, perfectly understanding dad's way of doing things, had sent out to say to the people that a wedding was coming off at the house; and by the time the wood was unloaded, quite a crowd had collected to witness the ceremony.

The old fellow having picked out the last stick, stood up in the cart, and commenced the performance. "Splice hands," said he to the young couple. "It was done long ago," said the young man, "and I am satisfied with both of ye," he continued, "you've a perfect right to get married." And he united 'em in short order.

"As the rafters on this house are joined together, so I join you—you are man and wife—salute your bride. I don't charge you anything for the operation. Whoa, huck, huck; get along, Bright."

And, with an eloquent flourish of his long stick, he started for another load of wood, leaving the newly-wedded pair amid the villagers, kissing each other with a very distinct and particular evidence of satisfaction.

"That was a wedding worth having," continued Major Oudestry; "I knew the couple afterward, and know them yet, for they are both living in a high state of prosperity. And I know their children after them, too, and mightily fine children they are, for one of them is at this very time Governor of the State of Indiana."

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The Rev. Mr. Dodd, being forced by some Cambridge students, to preach a sermon from a hollow tree by the road side, from the word M-A-L-T, addressed his congregation as follows:

"Beloved, let me crave your attention. I am a little man, come at a short notice, to preach a short sermon, from a short text, to a thin congregation, in an unworthy pulpit. Beloved, my text is Malt."

"I cannot divide it into sentences, there being none; nor into words, there being but one. I must, therefore, of necessity, divide it into letters, which I find in my text to be these four—M-A-L-T."

M—is Moral.
 A—is Allegorical.
 L—is Literal.
 T—is Theological.

The Moral is to teach you rustics good manners; therefore, M—my Masters, A—All of you, L—Leave off T—Tipping.

The Allegorical is, when one thing is spoken of and another meant. The thing spoken of is malt; the thing meant is the spirit of malt, which your rustic make M—your Meat, A—your Apparel, L—your Liberty, and T—your Trust.

The Literal is, according to the letters, M—Much A—Ale, L—Little T—Trust.

The Theological is, according to the effects it works, in some, M—Murder; in others, A—Adultery; in all, L—Looseness of Life; and in many, T—Treason.

I shall conclude the subject—First, by way of exhortation. M—my Masters, A—All of you, L—Listen T—To my Text. Second, by way of caution. M—my Masters, A—All of you, L—Look for T—the Truth. Third, by way of communicating the truth, which is:

A Drunkard is the annoyance of modesty; the spoil of civility; the destruction of reason; the robber of the ale-house benefactor; his wife's sorrow; his children's trouble; his own shame; his neighbor's scoff; a walking self-bowl; the picture of a beast; the monster of a man!

A Bear Captured by Chloroform.
 A paper published at Montauban, Spain, gives an account of the capture of a huge bear, by chloroform, which is somewhat amusing.

His bearship had for a long time been the terror of the district, entirely defying all attempts at capture. Even the most daring hunters dared not approach him sufficiently near to give him a death wound; and so the bear was left to his glory, making predatory excursions continually among the sheep and cattle of the surrounding farms.

At length a Dr. Pegot hit upon a plan for securing the monster by the use of chloroform. Early one morning he proceeded to the cave where he had been sleeping, accompanied by a party of peasants, and having made sure by the snow just fallen, that the animal was within, the peasants ran and fastened up the entrance with iron bars, which prevented the bear from coming out. Over the bars they stretched blankets, to prevent the ingress of air, and now all being ready, the operation of putting monsieur le bear under the influence of chloroform commenced.

The doctor took a large syringe, and having filled it with the somnolent liquid, discharged it through an aperture in the blanket, into the interior of the cave. This being several times repeated, the bear soon fell into a deep sleep, when the doctor marched in and secured his prize in triumph. They bore the poor bear away tied limb and limb, keeping a cloth saturated with chloroform constantly at his nose, and took him to the village, where a cage having been prepared, the bear was permitted to awake. Great excitement followed all around, as the capture of the bear became known, and crowds came to behold him, secured in his cage. In the evening the village was illuminated in rejoicing, while the praises of science and Dr. Pegot fell from every lip. This is the first instance of the capture of a wild animal by chloroform.

Constitution of the Sandwich Islands.
 The Commissioners, to whom was referred the duty of revising the Constitution of the Sandwich Islands, have made their report, as we see by our latest papers. The Constitution which they have reported, is modeled after those which in other countries have been found to work well. Its main features are as follows:

The power is denominated the Kingdom of the Hawaiian Islands, yet the government is republican and elective. The King holds his office for life. His successor is appointed by the King and House of Nobles, or by the Nobles and Representatives, in case of the King's death before the appointment of a successor. The Legislature consists of a House of Nobles and a House of Representatives. The Nobles are twenty-four in number, two-thirds of whom are appointed by the King and Prime Minister, and the other third elected by the Representatives. The former hold office for life—the latter four years. The Representatives are chosen by popular election. Suffrage is universal, and slavery prohibited. Naturalized foreigners have all the privileges of natives. The Bill of Rights is copied from the American Constitution, and the mode of legislation is the same as with us. The Judiciary comprises a Supreme Court and inferior Courts. Judges hold their offices during good behavior.

THE FRENCH PRESS.—The press of France is to be regulated by a new law which will repeal all existing laws on the subject, of which the following are said to be the most important clauses:

Every editor of a journal at present in existence or to be published in future will be bound to deposit security money to the amount of 200,000 francs (\$28,000) which, in case of conviction, may be increased to 400,000.

The executive power will reserve to itself the right to suspend the publication of any journal of which the suspension may appear necessary.

Offences of the press are no longer to be submitted to a jury. Special tribunals are to be constituted for that purpose.

Offences of the press are to be classed in three categories:—
 1st. An attack on the President and on the principle of the government.
 2d. Exclaiming hatred among citizens.
 3d. An attack on religion, family or property.

Each of those offences may be punished by imprisonment of five years, by transportation for twenty years, and by a fine of from 5,000 to 100,000 francs.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—The relations of the United States and Mexico are liable at any moment to take a hostile turn, owing to the action of the Mexican government in annulling the grant made to Garay, in relation to the Tebautapeque Railway, whose rights have passed into the hands of American citizens.

Where is God?
 In the sun, the moon, the sky;
 Oa the mountain, wild and high;
 In the thunder, in the rain,
 In the grove, the wood, the plain;
 In the little birds that sing;
 God is seen in everything.

GOODS! GOODS! GOODS!!!
ENORMOUS SACRIFICE
 JOHN NEEDHAM, wishes respectfully to inform the citizens of Deseret, that in consequence of having to meet liabilities in the east this spring, by the first train, he is now offering for cash his HANDS,

GREATEST BARGAINS
 This side of the mountains.
 His stock is well selected, consisting of Staple, Dry, and Fancy Goods, which will be sold at such prices as will warrant a ready sale.

Those wishing to purchase, will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.
 Store, 8th Ward, 3d house south of D. Spencer's.
 mar20-104f

DESERT BAKERY.
 THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Great Salt Lake City and vicinity, that he has commenced business in the above line.

Having been 15 years in the business, principally in London, England, New York and Boston, he is prepared to fill orders in all kinds of crackers, such as Boston, Soda, Sugar, Butter, &c.; also Pastry of all kinds, which he will warrant to be as good as if done in Boston or New York.

He will also bake for parties on reasonable terms.
 Bake House opposite Messrs. J. & E. Reese's store.
JOHN WILLIS.

N. B. J. W. will have constantly on hand Light Bread, which he will sell as reasonable as can be afforded, or exchange for good flour.
 Wedding, and all other kinds of fancy Cakes made to order.
 Butter, Flour, Wood, &c., &c., taken in exchange.
 apr11-11f

J. & E. REESE
 HAVE just received a large stock of NEW GOODS, which they are selling at reduced prices, for cash.

They have on hand CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTS; LADIES' GOODS of different kinds; Dress Trimmings, Fashionable Hats, Caps, and Bonnets, the very latest styles.

FANCY GOODS, a large variety; Boots and shoes, and READY MADE CLOTHING; Hardware, Tinware, China ware, and Glassware; Paints, Oils, Patent Medicines, Dye-stuffs, Groceries, Liquors and Cigars.

Also, a large lot of DRIED FRUIT, which they offer at the lowest market price—CHEAP FOR CASH.
 nov15-11f J. & E. REESE.

BY ORDER
 OF THE Surveyor General, H. G. Sherwood, I have connected all of the surveys in Utah Valley; and am now ready to settle and give certificates of the same.

N. B. The Surveyor General wishes all the Returns made against the first day of April next.
ANDREW J. STEWART.
 Provo City, Jan. 26th County Surveyor.

A BLACKSMITH WANTED.
 AT the new and flourishing city of FILLMORE, the future Capital of Utah, that can recommend himself by his work. Who says? Don't all speak at once. **ANSON CALL.**
 Fillmore, Millard Co., Feb. 7th

BARBER SHOP & EATING HOUSE.
 THE subscriber takes this method to inform his customers and friends, that he has opened, in connection with his Barber Shop, an Eating House, where he will endeavor to accommodate his patrons in the best possible manner, with every variety of refreshments the Valley can afford.

N. B. Public hands can be accommodated, and orders taken for pay.
WM. HENNEFER.
 Jan. 24th

RECORDERS OFFICE.
 IN THE Council House, Great Salt Lake City. I where I can be found by all persons, when they want their transfers, or any information relating to land, in Great Salt Lake Co.

Persons who are exchanging land, will do well to remember, that according to the laws approved by the Governor, March 2, 1850, page 33, sec. 6: To make all transfers lawful, they have to be done in the presence of the County Recorder, otherwise they are illegal.
THOMAS BULLOCK.
 nov15-11f Great Salt Lake Co. Recorder.

WANTED.—All kinds of fruit trees, shrubbery and plants. Also, fruit seeds of all kinds locust, thorn, chestnut, and all other kinds of seeds that will produce fruit, or please the eye.
 ja 10-5f **CHAS. WHITE.**

GENUINE SUGAR BEET SEED.
 WE have 200 lbs of superior Sugar Beet seed, raised in this Valley last season; warranted to be the Sugar Beet, for sale by
 feb21-8f J. & E. REESE.

DESERT TANNERY.—Beef and Horse Hides.—Call, Sheep and Dog Skins. We will pay \$150 for large hides free from cuts and damages, and \$1 for large calf skins free from cuts and damages; for small or damaged hides or skins, according to the worth of them. We also want Oil from the bear, horse, wolf, dog, or from cattle feed, or we will buy the feet. Fine or Oak Bark and Sumac wanted immediately. Let us have calf skins soon, and you can wear summer boots and shoes of home manufacture.
MULLINER & ALLEN.