

solved on a woolen mill, to which we say hurrah, for our town! Other solid improvements are going on, and we must not omit to mention a famous brass band of fifteen instruments which is a feature of this young town.

Spiritually we are alive. As an evidence, we have raised \$4000 for the emigration, and we are not yet broke, although we have been heavily taxed in various ways in common with the rest of Sanpete. Last Sunday our Bishop sent out some of our young elders, two and two, to preach in the several wards of this city, and success has marked the project; they are brought to a proper bearing; the people are benefited; and thus a spiritual good is accomplished.

A great scope of country will be put under cultivation for ourselves and the poor for whom we have subscribed, and for as many more if they will only come. As we believe, more folks, more trades, more independence, and more grain preserved, in our town.

An eight-foot vein of coal of excellent quality, has been developed at Fairview four miles from town,—regular Sanpete coal. This will open the Spanish Fork cañon road to a certainty. The discoverers are practical colliers, and intend to sell cheap. Utah country can rejoice, for the abundance is great, and the price will be small. Ah, sir! if we only had a railroad down the cañon to Goshen depot, then we would hustle the coal to your city at such figures for the blacksmith and others as would make them all rejoice. As a city we are interested in our near neighbor's welfare, as we are bound to prosper in their prosperity.

A Sunday School grows in importance, and so do our five day schools. The demand for a high school is beginning to loom up, and also for the appliances needed,—maps, charts, globes and a thorough teacher. Nor must I forget to mention that the News has taken a new start since you took the chair; (I don't call it the "easy chair.") and when the opening spring opens the granary doors, and the tens of millions of promised grasshoppers shall have been the undeveloped, and the sun shines that will thaw out the frozen feeling or dread of famine, then the liberal-hearted will respond to your call for help; broad acres will be sown, and strong belief in the promise of the rainbow will be evidenced. God will give us seed time and harvest, for we have helped marvellously as a people to gather the poor, and we sow not for ourselves alone, but for Him and His people and His insect tribes. To Him we look for the promised blessing of the former and latter rains.

In these days of XXX's I must not omit to mention the superiority of the Mount Pleasant flouring mill, now thoroughly renovated, with improved machinery, and the finest bolting cloth. The enterprising owners mean your typos shall test the quality. Nor can we pass our four fine blacksmith shops, among whom G. Farnworth as a shoer stands A No 1.

D. CANDLAND.

We clip the following from the correspondence of the *Frontier Index*, and give it as containing the views of the writer:—

ST. THOMAS, ARIZONA,
January 27, 1868.

Before we left St. George, we were treated to a handsome concert, followed by a well-enacted after-piece, at the Town Hall, which is fitted up with scenery and stage for the amateur actors and actresses of the town. Mr. Kenner, of our type and lightning fraternity, was forced to enquire on capital songs, and an interesting and accomplished acquaintance of the week—Miss Caddie Ivins—brought down the house, when an enquire was called from her, on pathetic songs. Every town of consequence amongst the Mormons is proud of its concert hall, where infinite amusements are made for the people, who are so situated that it is necessary for them to make their own fun, and thus render sociality the comfort of the desert.

Leaving St. George, we left the telegraph, with its corps of female operators, and crossing a little ridge, we come down on Clara creek, and pass through the pleasant village of Santa Clara; thence up the creek to a deserted cabin "in a sly little nook by the babbling brook," that nearly ruined the Clara settlements during the Christmas flood, that was general throughout the west. We got a Ute Indian to guard our animals while we prepared supper; fired at the little grey top-knotted partridges that whistled all around under the brush; and upon washing several pans

of dirt, we found an unusual quantity of black sand and fool's gold—mica—but not "a color" of the kind that man is a slave to.

At St. George we left two inches of snow, thawing, while up the Clara here eight miles we have a foot—but little feed besides grease-wood brush; and on up the mountain we found the depth of snow gradually grew deeper until we had upwards of two feet, and weather cold, with a slight sprinkling of snow falling as we neared the top. Now we reach the summit of the high divide between Clara and Beaver creeks, and looking away to the south, beheld the land of perpetual summer, where the birds laugh all the year.

FREEMANSBURG, ARIZONA,
Jan. 30th, 1868.

To-day we lay out and christen the town of FREEMANSBURG, at the "head of navigation" on that mighty water-course, which is to supply the great Rocky Mountain region with Oregon imports in spite of the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific Railroads. From here a railroad will, in a few years unquestionably be built northward through the Mormon settlements of Utah and Idaho, already comprising one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, and to tap the Union Pacific at Ogden, Utah; thus tapping the "tender foot" Gentile population, of one hundred and fifty thousand more, that are coming on wheels, to wake up the denizens of these fastnesses, to the true understanding, that Mormonism means nothing more nor less than advancement, Masonry, and Democracy re-established upon a stronger and more united system than the world has ever known since the glowing and dazzling times of Solomon.

Mormonism, has for its purpose, the revolution of America and of the world! and how? Why gentlemen, I would ask of you, upon what basis does the world exist, and creation move? my answer, and the answer of Brigham Young, if frankly given, would be Masonry and Democracy disunited. And would furthermore assert that peace, happiness and grandeur, can be restored only by united Masonry and Democracy, the strengthening effects of which will give the States of America and all the world FREEDOM.

Your readers ask how long before these revolutionary schemes will have resulted in the predicted benefits? My reply is, that ere our auburn locks shall be silvered, America will rend her garments and put on the garment of light; and in the course of a few centuries, it stands to reason that the same system will govern the Universe.

Now, "if the court knows herself and she thinks she do," we will at this point—the confluence of the Virgin and Colorado rivers—establish the "American Libertarian," for the purpose of freeing the enslaved minions of the eastern world.

This part of Arizona, is comparatively a desert of rocky and sandy mountains, with a few oases interspersed here and there; and these on the western tributaries of the Colorado, are settled and are being brought into a high state of cultivation by the despised Mormons; and the eastern tributaries above this place are being settled by the Aztec Indians, who fled from Mexico at the time Cortez was making the conquest of their country, destroying their Sun temples and killing their great President Montezuma. One of the villages is named Zuni, a supposed abbreviation of Montezuma. This region was until the cession to the United States, a part of Mexico, and when the Aztecs were guided to their present places of abode, by their chief, he told them that if they would observe the rites of their religion and till the soil of these oases of the Painted Desert, where they would be far from their old enemies and out of reach of the Apaches, they should prosper. They have bands of horses, cattle, sheep and goats, and raise cotton, sorghum, tobacco, rice, barley, oats, corn, and garden vegetables, besides peaches, apples, and other fruits. They have stone houses, built on high bench lands, and up the perpendicular sides of such benches they have cut steps and pack wood, water and provisions from their fields in the adjacent valleys. They enter their houses from the tops by ladder and draw the ladder in after them. They are not really Indians, but a civil race of light complexioned and intelligent aborigines, such as were found in the clime of Vera Cruz, Mexico, and other parts of the Republic of Mexico, and throughout South America. They weave their own cotton and woolen cloths, make glazed pottery, &c. And it is of these ancients that the "Book of Mormon" professes

to be the history. The mode of settling and desire to be left alone in peace, is very similar to that of the Mormons, who have invited them to join in and settle with them, believing that they will make a good class of citizens, as they are self sustaining.

It is here amongst these two strange races, that the *American Libertarian* shall have its origin and proclaim the rights of these down-trodden people, who seek peace and to worship the divine Creator according to their beliefs, as the constitution of the now dis-United States, once guaranteed all denominations of religion. And it shall be our aim to induce the worthy people of Radicalism and Niggerdom, to leave their present scenes of starvation, and colonize the richest portions of Arizona, New Mexico, Indian Territory and Southern California, which is about to be traversed by the Southern Pacific Railroad and has ample communication by steamers on the Arkansas, Red, and Colorado rivers, and the Pacific coast. That whole country is superior in grass, timber, water, grain, soil, climate, and seasonable rains, with the exception of required irrigation, which combined, makes it the most desirable part of America.

A dozen mining camps are promising well in Arizona, and the eyes of distant people are being drawn hither; and the point from which we date this letter will shortly become of foremost importance. The Mormons have flourishing settlements at Harrisburg, Washington, St. George, Santa Clara, Rockville, Virgin City, Grafton, Adventure, Pine Valley, St. Joe St. Thomas and Millersburg. Parahagat silver mines are all directly contiguous to the waters of the Virgin, and the people are anxious to see the steamers, that are now building in San Francisco, begin to make their regular trips to Freemansburg. The Steamer Esmeralda came up to within twenty miles of this place last season, towing two barges, and she was a poor, stern-wheel concern, not adapted to any navigation, yet she came to Callville, sold her cargo at a big cash price and returned below safe. The channel of the river from Callville to this point, averages twenty feet of water. The trade of the whole of the one hundred and fifty thousand Mormons and the twenty thousand Arizonians will be by this river in spite of railroads; for the steamers can put freight here at three cents per pound, as the people all have their own wagons and teams for the present, and a railroad will soon be commenced from this point northward, by an excellent route, directly through the line of the heavy settlements, tapping the Union Pacific road and extending directly on to Idaho and Montana. The great Rocky Mountain trade must be to and from this point.

LEGH.

Special Notices.

On and after 1st April, 1868, where letters and papers for more than one person are put in the same box, fifty cents will be charged for each person, in addition to the regular box rent, except when such persons belong to the same family or to the same firm.

I am reluctantly compelled to make this charge, because of the smallness of the revenue of this office.

A. W. STREET, P. M.

FRUIT TREES

FOR SALE AT BRIGHTON NURSERY, 16th WARD, 1 Block West of Union Square.

G. B. WALLACE, Proprietor.

APPLE TREES,

One, Two and Three years old from the bud.

PEAR TREES,

One and Two years old from the bud, worked on their own stock.

Also PLUM, APRICOT and PEACH TREES, which I will sell CHEAP for GRAIN, PRODUCE, STOCK, WOOD, LUMBER, &c.

N. B. Ho! for a LIVE FENCE! I have HONEY LOCUSTS ready for transplanting, which make one of the best hedges, grow fast and never sprout from the roots, which I will dispose of on reasonable terms.

FRUIT TREES

FOR SALE AT UNION NURSERY, 1st Ward South side of Union Square.

APPLE TREES, One and Two years from the bud. PEAR TREES, worked on their own stock. English GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANT, RASPBERRY, RHUBARB, &c. All kinds of available pay taken in exchange.

WILLIAM DERR.

For Sale.

ELDREDGE & CLAWSON

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES!

20,000 Pounds NAILS,

20,000 Pounds SUGAR,

30,000 Yards DOMESTICS,

40,000 Yards PRINTS,

Besides a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of

General Merchandise!

CALL AND SEE US.

WE WANT TO SELL,

And will make it ADVANTAGEOUS to,

CASH BUYERS.

and we will

PUBLIC NOTICE.

YEAR 1868.

WE return our sincere thanks to this People for the liberal Patronage we have received, and in view of the great scarcity of money and the decline in the value of some kinds of Goods east, we have determined to offer our Stock at a heavy Discount for

CASH!

We will allow a Discount of TEN PER CENT. on all Groceries, except Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Candles and Soap.

A Discount of TEN PER CENT. on all Dry Goods, Clothing and Hardware, except Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes.

A Discount of TWENTY PER CENT. on Hoods, Nubias, and all Goods of this description, including Hats and Caps.

A Discount of from TEN to TWENTY PER CENT. on all kinds of Dishes, Plates, Cups and Saucers, Glassware, Castors, &c., &c.

ARGUMENT:

THIS we think better for the Customer than Enterprises on the Lottery Plan, these having been tried elsewhere and not found profitable to the investors.

The People know quite well already who sells the Cheapest and Best Goods, and when they get them, knowing them to be cheap, and then get a Discount of from Ten to Twenty per Cent., we think they will come to the conclusion that it is better to have the full benefit of what they spend at once and on the spot, than take ONE Chance in FIFTY of drawing something, some time in the future.

You are not required to purchase "Ten Dollars" worth to entitle you to the Discount, but we will allow it in all cases, whether the purchase be large or small.

This is to give the poor man or poor woman, who cannot get hold of "Ten Dollars," a chance to buy Goods Cheap.

COME AND TRY IT.

WHY DO WE OFFER THESE TERMS? Because we are like most of our neighbors wanting money badly to hasten, direct at

Ross & Barratt

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