

# Report of the Sixth Quorum of Seventies.

April 30, 1853.

Presidents, Israel Barlow, residing in Davis Co.; David Candland, G. S. L. City; William Wordworth, Utah Co.; Lyman O. Littlefield, Kaneville; Alexander Badlam, (agent by counsel) California; and Charles Smith, on a mission to Europe.

Members, Charles D. Burman, Berrill Covington, William Childs, Frederick Cook, John Dolton, Almon L. Fullmer, Peter Hoppeus, Shepherd B. Hutchings, Thomas Hall, James Jepson, John H. Mikesell, Gustavus Williams, Jacob Peart, Robert Wilson, Thomas Taylor, William Taylor, Ralph Thompson, John Hebert, John B. Almonds, George Wiltshire, William Mackenzie, and Charles Westover, residing in G. S. L. City; Alvah Alexander, Mill Creek; Euston Kelsey, Little Cottonwood; William Watkins, Big Cottonwood; William Meeks, Willow Creek; John Burns, Joshua Davis, Charles Stewart, Caleb Sherman, John Mercer, Thomas McCullough, in Utah Co.; Gilbert Belknap, Francisco Hatch, George J. Hansen, in Weber Co.; Samuel Steele, and Jacob Hamblin, Tooele Co.; Jeremiah Hatch, Cedar Valley; Orson B. Adams, Edward Dolton, Jacob Hoppeus, George Brimhall, Iron Co.; H. B. M. Jolley, some where in the Territory; Alabama Boren, Iowa; Truman Barlow, and Carlos Stevens, Rock Island, Wis. The residences are not reported of William McIntosh, Hugh Lytle, Eli Tibbets, and Henry H. Alexander. Jacob Houtz, is on a mission to Europe. John J. Kiser, and George Snyder, in California.

29th Sabbath in full. 27 take the News.

We hold meetings on the first Sunday evening of every month, at Bro. Jacob Peart's, in the 14th Ward, at which meetings we enjoy a large share of the Spirit of God. We purpose to urge the propriety of every man subscribing for the News.

ISRAEL BARLOW, Sen., President.

DAVID CANDLAND, Clerk.

[The names of those who do not take the News, and have not paid their tithing, with the interest items were given in the report, for which we have not room in this paper.—Ed.]

The Honolulu Argus, of the 9th of Dec. says:

We learn from the brig Pandora, Captain Mott, lately arrived from McLaughlin Bay that the American schooner Susan Starling, Captain Loney, had been boarded and taken possession of by the Indians. The lives of the crew, at the intersection of the chief's wife, were spared and allowed to be ransomed for a heavy amount of blankets, gunpowder, &c., but the schooner was rifled, run ashore, and broken up.

A Los Angeles Correspondent of the San Francisco Herald says:

The Mormons, as a body, have no "principles" established. Happy creatures! But individually, the greater number are democrats. For this least, however, they have signified their intention of supporting the whig ticket, in so far as officers for county and State are to be filled. The Presidential vote will, I think, be divided. Santa Anna, with a vote of sixty, also goes for the whigs; and many of the true democrats intend voting on their own hook, without heeding the convention almonition. Scott, I think, will get a strong vote here, but Fillmore would have received, had he been nominated, a unanimous vote, composed of both parties.

A Rigid Law.—The recent act of Congress to prevent fraud upon the Treasury of the United States contains some very rigid provisions: It requires all powers of attorney to receive money to be executed after the elapse of a day, and to be acknowledged in the presence of the witnesses.

It prohibits all officers from acting as attorneys for claimants, under the penalty of fine and imprisonment.

It inflicts a heavy penalty upon any person destroying a paper or record filed with a clerk or other officer of court.

It inflicts a heavy penalty upon any person who shall promise or offer any gift or bribe to a member of Congress, or any other government officer, to influence his vote or action upon any pending question.

It prohibits, under heavy penalty of fine and imprisonment, any member of Congress from acting as agent or attorney for any claimant, for compensation, or to be paid.

This is an excellent provision, if enforced, for members have sufficient influence from their position, without having superadded the stimulus interest. It is no uncommon thing to find them brow beating the Executive officers.—[Richmond Republican.]

York Bay Oysters.

DUSSELS, CULLINS, BOXES, AND EXTRAS.

These are the names given to the four sizes according to which oysters are assorted after their removal from the bed. The bushels are the smallest, and of an inferior quality, while the extras are the largest, and sell for a higher price. The cullins and boxes are the intermediate sizes, the latter being next to the extras. The following table gives the relative value of each:

Bushels, per bushel 50c.  
Cullins per thousand \$3 50 to \$4  
Boxes, " " 7 00 to 10  
Extras, " " 12 50 to 20

The extras sometimes grow to the enormous size of twelve inches, and they have been known to attain eighteen inches in diameter. Their average, however, is not more than nine inches. Bushel oysters are about one half the size of an extra, and the others vary in proportion between these two. Extras have been sold for eighteen and twenty dollars a thousand, and when scarce they have realized a higher price.

There are some beds on which the growth of oysters is so diminutive that they do not furnish extras, no matter how long they may be allowed to remain undisturbed. They are generally oysters of four years' growth, for this is about the period an oyster takes to attain its full size. After that time they commence growing less, until they finally die out. It is a singular fact that their death is caused by the increasing thickness of the shell.

From the time they have attained their maturity till their death, the shell becomes thicker upon the inside as well as on the exterior. In this way it encroaches upon the space of the oyster, gradually reducing in size, till it dwindles down to a fourth of its former dimensions.

The box oysters are a two years' growth, and there are more of them sold than of any other size. It may be remarked, however, that as a general thing, the size of the oyster depends as much upon the quality of the sand or mud upon which it grows as on the length of time.—[N. Y. Herald.]

The Eruption at Etna

(Correspondence of The Athenaeum.)

"Its long duration is the first point which strikes us, for beginning on the night of the 20th and 21st of August, it has continued with greater or less violence down to the present moment. To give an idea of the immense quantity of liquid fire that was thrown out, official statements describe this river of lava as being two miles in breadth at the greatest, and ten paces in depth, whilst the rapidity with which it moved was such as to cover in one hour a space of 160 paces in extent.

The utmost intensity of the eruption, perhaps, took place on the 25th, 29th, and 30th of August, and on the 4th of September. The rumbling subterranean thunders were then incessant, as was also the shaking of the ground. To this add the clouds of smoke and flame which rested like an imperial diadem on the summit, and your readers may form some faint idea of the magnificent and awful spectacle which Etna on those days presented. On the 22d of August the running lava is stated to have been eighteen paces deep, whilst on the 30th it had increased to two hundred and forty paces in some places. On the 31st of August the eruption still continued very violent. Thus the mountain continued its activity with greater or less violence throughout the whole month.

Violence throughout the whole month, but too soon for shortly the whole district, glowing with the purple glare and every species of fruit, was swallowed up by the sea of fire—and the labor of years disappeared in a moment."

Another writer, after describing the awful grandeur of the scene, thus concludes:—"But my head is dizzy, I am dazzled with what I have seen and heard. You may compare it to anything you like: the day of judgment, the destruction of the world, anything visible or invisible. I, who have seen it, retain nothing but one grand general impression of terror and grandeur, made up of fire and smoke, and darkness, and thunder and lightning, and as of a ruined world opening at a hundred points and spouting liquid fire."

According to some of the British West India papers, her Majesty's colonies are in a fair way of becoming depopulated in consequence of the extensive emigration to Australia.

A Baltimore mechanic has applied for a space in the Crystal Palace to erect a steam engine, which he says will carry a steamer across the Atlantic ocean in thirty-six hours.

HAVE WE A BOURBON AMONG US?—The last number of Putnam's Monthly Magazine, has an article written by the Rev. John H. Hanson, endorsed by the Rev. Dr. Francis L. Hawks, which occupies twenty-four pages, to prove that the Rev. Eleazer Williams, now a missionary among the Indians, from the Protestant Episcopal Church, is none other than the Dauphin, and a son of Louis XVII, of France. A mass of strong circumstantial evidence is furnished—evidence so connected, and simply consistent, that it seems conclusive to show the fate of Louis the Seventeenth, and that the Dauphin was secretly conveyed from prison to this country, and placed among the Indians, in the northern part of New York.

"A French gentleman died at New Orleans in 1848, named Boulanger, who confessed on his death-bed that he was the person who brought the Dauphin to this country. When the Prince de Joinville came to this country in '41, he sought out Mr. Williams, and after demanding a conditional pledge of secrecy from him, told him he was Louis XVII, and asked him to sign a resignation of his title to the crown of France, in favor of Louis Philippe. This statement Mr. Williams asserts to be true, and also that not only did the Prince de Joinville afterwards correspond with him through his secretaries, but that Louis Philippe wrote to him (Mr. Williams) with his own hand, after the Prince's return.—Louis Philippe knew the Dauphin was alive, and the name of the Dauphin was omitted from the solemnities for the departed Bourbon, during Louis Philippe's reign. Another piece of strong evidence is the statement that the French ambassador, Genet, while in this country in 1848, acknowledged in the presence of Dr. Francis and other gentlemen of this city, that the Dauphin was not dead, but was brought to America. As the Prince de Joinville, and other parties referred to in the article are still alive, there can be no suspicion of an attempt at deception, unless it can be on the part of Dr. Williams; and Dr. Hawks says all the precedents of his character are antagonistic to this idea. Mr. Williams has not been the active agent in bringing the facts before the public."

The story, true or false, is full of interest, graphically written, and highly romantic in its intricate details. The object of this strange article is to furnish evidence that Louis XVII, son of Louis XVI, King of France, and of Marie Antoinette, of Austria, did not die in prison in 1795, as was reported to the French Convention, but is still alive, and in the State of New York, in the person of Mr. Williams. The writer is evidently sincere, and his expose must not be confounded with the vulgar hoax which have sometimes mystified the public. Indeed the testimony of the Rev. Dr. Hawks excludes the suspicion of deception.—Boston Evening Transcript.

The present utter inefficiency of the Indian Department, has obliged me to adopt the following RULES.

For the government of all persons who may be connected with the Indian Department of New Mexico.

1. Sinecures are abolished.
2. The public service is to be the great aim and end of all Agents, Interpreters, and other persons who may be employed in the Department; and every possible exertion must be made, to advance the public interest.
3. Private business must not interfere with the discharge of public duties.
4. The expenditures of Agents must be confined to the narrowest possible limits, which may be consistent with a proper discharge of public duty; and a careful discrimination must be made between the private and public expenditures of Agents.
5. The residence of the Agent, must be within the limits of the Tribe to which he is assigned, or as near thereto as practicable.
6. All orders from superiors, must be promptly obeyed, or satisfactory reasons given, for the failure to obey.
7. The expressions "I can't," "I couldn't," or "I don't know," are inadmissible phrases, in Reports to the Superintendent.
8. All Officers who may disregard, or fail to observe, these RULES, will be deemed to be "out of health," and will be relieved, temporarily, from duty; and should not satisfactory assurances be given, that the "health" of the officer, is likely to amend, his unhappy case will be reported to Washington.

WM. CARR LANE,

Sup. Ind. Affairs, for New Mexico.

Santa Fe, Territory of New Mexico, Nov. 2d, 1852.

An Immense Iron Structure.

The Oswego Starch Company have recently had an immense iron frame put in their building, which is probably the largest structure of the kind to be found in the country. The main posts and beams of the factory, which have decayed, have been taken out and replaced by this huge iron frame, which is formed of hollow iron columns, upon which are cast-iron beams with wrought-iron trusses. This frame, which has its foundation on the rock, is five stories high, and weighs 300,000 pounds.

The Oswego Starch Factory is now the largest establishment of the kind in the United States. The factory and buildings cover one and a half acres of ground, and are lighted by between 75 and 100 sky-lights. The buildings contain 600,000 pounds of machinery, among which are three cast iron kettles holding 1,000 gallons each; eight little pumps capable of discharging 80,000 gallons of starch an hour; five rotary and force pumps capable of discharging 5,000 gallons of water a minute; over one mile in length of water pipe; 200 vats used in the manufacture of starch, holding 800,000 gallons, and four pair of cast-iron rollers, weighing 10,000 pounds each.

This establishment gives employment to 100 men, and consumes annually from 175,000 to 200,000 bushels of corn, 800 tons anthracite coal, and from 600,000 to 800,000 pounds of starch a year. The machinery is propelled by four water wheels, combining 80 horse power.

The Prevalence of Crimes.

Judge Eno of Calaveras county, in his recent charge to the Grand Jury, on taking a review of the present disturbed state of that county, as well as the unprotected state of the people at large, recommends the establishment of an armed and mounted police throughout the State, of at least 300 men, to be distributed among the counties in proportion to the population and to be under the control and management of a chief. They should hold communication with each other, give information of the commission of crimes, arrest and surrender to the civil authorities all suspicious persons, and persons guilty of crimes. They should be selected for the qualifications necessary for the office, and should be well paid by the State. They should be made collectors of the foreign miners' tax, in the mining districts. The Judge thinks this plan would increase the revenues of the State many thousands of dollars. He recommends the Grand Jury to memorialize the Legislature in order to stimulate them to some action in relation to the existing evils.

Appropriations for New Mexico.

Among the acts passed at the late session of Congress, was an act to provide for additional clerks, and to extend the sessions of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico; and an act authorizing the Governor of the Territory of New Mexico to call an extra session of the Legislative Assembly of the said Territory, should the same be deemed necessary and expedient.

The salaries of the Governor, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, three Judges and Secretary, \$8,700 were appropriated, and 1,000 for contingent expense. For payment of the expense of a Board to prepare and compile a code of laws for the Territory, \$1,855. For expenses of a session of the Legislature of the Territory, \$30,000.

The same appropriations were not made for the Territory of Utah.

According to some of the British West India papers, her Majesty's colonies are in a fair way of becoming depopulated in consequence of the extensive emigration to Australia.

A Baltimore mechanic has applied for a space in the Crystal Palace to erect a steam engine, which he says will carry a steamer across the Atlantic ocean in thirty-six hours.

## Manti Window Sash and door Manufactory.

WE are now manufacturing Window Sash and Doors, of all descriptions which we will deliver to customers at our shop in Manti City, San Pete County, or in G. S. L. City.

Orders addressed to us at Manti or to Joseph Cain, Post Office G. S. L. City, will be promptly attended to. Cash or Cattle received in payment for work. For further particulars, enquire of Joseph Cain G. S. L. City.

april 30-12-4. WARNER & Co.

YEAST, BREAD, CRACKERS &c., constantly on hand and for sale, at the California Bakery, opposite J. & E. Reese's Store.

B16-6-1f.

Mail Coach.

TO American Fork, Provo, Springville, Palmyra, Payson, Summit Creek, Nephi and Manti City, every Monday at 6 a. m., from the Post Office Great Salt Lake City, and will return leaving Manti City every Thursday at 6 a. m., arriving at Great Salt Lake City, every Saturday at 6 p. m. Passengers for any of the above places will leave their names at the Post Office.

TERMS:

From G. S. L. City, to Provo, 28c.

" " " Nephi, 48c.

" " " Manti, 68c.

To be paid at the time of starting, in Cash or on the Tithing Office.

april 30-12-4. LORENZO JOHNSON.

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

CHARLES KING begs to inform the citizens of Salt Lake City, that he has opened a Lumber Yard in the south east corner of the 13th Ward Emigration street, where the public can be accommodated with every description of Lumber, Sofas, Bed Sticks, Sashes, Doors and Frames, always on hand. C. K., is ready to sell Lumber on commission, Laths, Shingles, and Produce, &c., may-14-13-1f.

Late & very important Intelligence.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public, that he continues the Blacksmithing business at his shop in the 17th Ward, Great Salt Lake City, where he intends in future to work for those who pay best; and to those who are indebted to him, he would say, that it will accommodate him much, if they will call and settle their accounts immediately, and fork over the ready, as the pay is what he works for and what he wants. A few pounds of Borax for sale.

may-14-13-1f. M. H. PECK.

Provo Woolen Factory in Operation.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, generally, that his Carding Machines are in motion; having added another new machine to the establishment, he will be able to do business with dispatch. People from a distance may rely on having their rolls to take home with them. All work warranted when the wool is in good order. Their spinning, weaving, fulling and cloth dressing machinery will soon be ready for business. Wool taken to manufacture into cloth on shares. One pound of good clean grease will be required to eight pounds of wool.

Provo, May 28th, 1853.

may-28-14-1f. SHADERICK HOLDAWAY.

Alanson Norton, Superintendent.

Taken Up.

A tiny place on Little Cottonwood, a two year old dark brindle Heifer, with young calf, branded W on the left hip. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

may-28-14-1f. ANDREW CAHOON.

James Sloan,

ATTORNEY & Counselor at Law; will practice in all the Courts, throughout the Territory of Utah. Office North-west corner, 9th Ward, Salt Lake City.

may-14-13-1f.

PROPOSALS for carrying the Mails

of the UNITED STATES from the dates hereinafter stated to the 1st day of July, 1854, in the Territory of Utah, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the City of Washington, until 9 A. M. of the 1st day of August, 1853, to be decided by the 3d of August, 1853, on the routes, and in the manner and time herein specified, viz:

5093d From Council Bluffs, by Fort Laramie, to Salt Lake City, 1040 miles, and back, once a month.

Leave Council Bluffs on the 10th of each month; Arrive at Salt Lake City by the 9th of the following month.

Leave Salt Lake City on the 10th of each month; Arrive at Council Bluffs by the 9th of the following month.

Proposals to carry only to Fort Laramie, 550 miles, by a schedule to be specified by the bidder, will be considered.

Bids to carry by the round trip are invited. This contract is to go into effect on the 10th of October, 1853.

5094d From Salt Lake City, by American Fork, Provo, City, Springville, Payson, Summit Creek, Nephi City, Fillmore City, Red Creek, Parowan, Johnson's Springs, Cold Creek, Santa Clara, and San Bernardino, Cal., to San Diego, 1000 miles and back, once a month.

Leave Salt Lake City on the 20th of each month; Arrive at San Diego by the 19th of the following month.

Leave San Diego on the 20th of each month; Arrive at Salt Lake City by the 19th of the following month.

Bids to carry by the round trip are invited. This contract is to go into effect on the 20th of October, 1853.

5095d From Salt Lake City to Tooele City, 35 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Salt Lake City every Monday at 6 a. m.; Arrive at Tooele City by 8 p. m. same day.

Leave Tooele City every Tuesday at 6 a. m.; Arrive at Salt Lake City by 8 p. m. same day.

This contract is to go into effect on the 20th of October, 1853.

Each proposal should state the mode in which it is proposed to carry the mail, and be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, in the following form, viz:—

"The undersigned, in guarantee that, if his bid for carrying the mail from— to—be accepted by the postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation, prior to the 10th of October next, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed."

This should be accompanied by the certificate of a postmaster, or other equivalent testimony, that the guarantors are men of property and able to make good their guaranty.

The proposal should be sent to the Department sealed, endorsed "Proposals for route No.—," and addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

For the prohibition of bids resulting from combination, and the terms and conditions on which the contract is to be made, see annual advertisement for New York, or New England, dated 15th December, 1852.

S. D. HUBBARD, Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, FEBRUARY 2, 1853.

FORM FOR A BID

(Where no change from the statement is contemplated by the bidder.)

I (or we, as the case may be) (here write the name or names in full) of (here state the residence or residences) hereby propose to carry the mail on route No. — from — to — as often as the Postmaster General's advertisement for proposals on the same, dated December 15th, 1852, requires, in the time stated in the schedules contained in such advertisement, by the following mode of conveyance, to-wit: (Here state how it is to be conveyed,) for the annual sum of (Here write out the sum in words at full length.)

Dated [Signed]

Form of a Guaranty.

The undersigned undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. — be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July next, enter into the required obligation to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

(Signed by two guarantors.)

The undersigned, (postmaster, judge, or clerk of a court of record, as the case may be) certifies that he is well acquainted with the above guarantors and their property, and that they are men of property and able to make good their guaranty.

Dated [Signed]

Notice.

I WILL take Calves to herd on shares for one third. I will take them from 3 to 5 months old, and divide them at the age of three years, and I will take Heifer Calves at the same age, and return the Heifers free of charge when their first calf is three months old. I will be responsible for them so far as straying and stealing is concerned.

april 30-12-4. CHARLES WHITE.

Brooms! Brooms! Brooms!

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Great Salt Lake Valley, that the Broom making business will hereafter be carried on extensively by the undersigned, in the 2nd Ward in Great Salt Lake City. Their machinery is new and they do not intend to be beat in quality and price by any manufacturers in this Territory. Brooms made on shares for those furnishing Corn.

april 30-12-4. THOMAS COLBORN & Co.

Ready! Ready!

THE subscriber respectfully wishes to inform the inhabitants of these Valleys, that he is prepared to receive Wool, to dye, card, spin and weave on shares or otherwise. Terms for carding same as last year.

Carding and spinning for one third. And weaving into Jeans and Satinets. Blanket Cloth or Flannel for one half. Fifty cents per lb. allowed for clean Wool. One lb. of clean grease to every eight lbs. of Wool. Good weight warranted from clean Wool.

Our Fulling Mill is up and almost ready for operation. N. B.—All Wool and orders left with A. N. Hill, in the Tithing Store, will be attended to by ap16-12-4f. MATTHEW GAUNT.

Look Here every Body.

I am now prepared to take all kinds of stock on shares, on liberal terms; I will take calves from three months to one year old, and return one half at three years old to the owners; I will be responsible for all destroyed by wolves or through my neglect.

may-15-8-6m. L. D. YOUNG.

HERDING.

THE subscriber wishes to give notice to the citizens generally that he is prepared to keep a herd; to take cattle, horses, sheep, &c., on the Stansbury's Island; the best of water and grass; and will be responsible for all stock placed in his charge, if lost through his neglect.

Terms, 1 cent per head per day; to be paid in wheat, flour, corn, or young cattle, or money. The stock are holding for the herd bill, on the island.—All grain to be paid at appointed places. We will receive stock on the last day of every month, at the west Jordan bridge of G. S. L. City.

Charge for driving on and off the island, 50 cts. per head.

Who will let their cattle die around the city rather than pay \$3 65 per year?

ap16-11-4f. ELIJAH WILSON.

DAVIS COUNTY HOTEL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Deseret, that he has located himself on Holmes Creek, on the direct road to Ogden City and California, and has opened a Hotel where accommodations for horse and man can be had on reasonable terms. Also Emigrants can be accommodated with butter, milk, cheese, &c., &c. WM. HENNEFER.

P. S.—Milk Cows taken on shares. march19-9-4f.

Deseret Nail Manufactory.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of G. S. L. City and surrounding country that he has now in operation a Nail Manufactory. Horse and ox nails, and wrought nails kept constantly on hand, and for sale at prices at his shop on the corner of Emigration and Council house street. Iron, Wheat, Flour taken in exchange for nails.

P. S. Brands made to order, cut on Iron or Steel. march5-1f. WM. J. WESTWOOD.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.

WE have effected an arrangement with the banking house of Page, Bacon, & Co., by which they are authorized to draw on us either San Francisco or Sacramento cities.

Persons having friends in California from whom they expect money, will do well to inform them of the fact, as they will find this a safe and speedy way to make remittances.

aug7-20-1f. LIVINGSTON & KINKEAD.

TAKEN UP.

ON JORDAN, near Jordan bridge, a pale red Cow, mixed with brindle; has a small bell on five or six years old; has a young calf. Also one pale red Heifer, with line back, her horns run inward; about 2 years old; lost her calf; no brands on either perceivable.

The owner can have them by proving property, and paying charges, by applying to A. COON, 60 rods below Jordan bridge, west of this city.

ap16-11-4f.

HERDING.

THE subscribers wish to give notice to the citizens generally that they are prepared to keep a herd of cattle, horses and sheep on the west side of Utah Lake, on the finest range in the country.—They will be responsible for all that shall be stolen or stray, or killed by wolves, if well branded.

Terms, two cents per day for each head. We will take cows, sheep and calves on shares.

ap16-11-4f. PHILANDER BELL, MILES WEAVER.