

MAKE HASTE.

BY BLANCHÉ BERNARDE.

The hours are hurrying on,
The minutes swiftly fly;
While evening closely follows day,
Make haste, make haste, they cry.

If you would gain the golden prize,
If you would honor win,
Make haste, for time before you flies,
To follow is a sin.

Make haste, and cultivate the mind;
For knowledge brings gold
Without alloy, and well refined,
Yet not bought nor sold.

Make haste, if friendship you would gain,
And show a friendly face;
Make haste, would you relieve from pain,
And bless the human race.

Make haste, and work while 'tis to-day,
To-morrow is too late;
Make haste, nor idly stop to play,
Would you be good and great.

Make haste, when young; when old, make haste;
This life is never long;
Make haste, make haste, no moment waste,
The burden of my song.

(From the Millennial Star of Nov. 11, the only No. by last mail.)

**GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE
PRIESTHOOD OF THE SWISS AND
ITALIAN MISSIONS**

OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER
DAY SAINTS, HELD AT COURS DE RIVE, 42,
GENEVA, OCTOBER 1, 2, 3, 1854.

COURS DE RIVE, 42 Geneva,
Oct. 3, 1854.

P. President F. D. Richards.—Dear Brother—I take pleasure in informing you that we held our Council as was anticipated, the minutes of which are herewith transmitted; also the statistical report, which I hope will be satisfactory to you. Should anything, however, have escaped my attention, if you will have the kindness to let me know, I will take pleasure in forwarding the same.

In relation to Elder Stenhouse, and the wise and discreet manner in which he has introduced the Gospel into the missions, eulogy on my part would be useless; suffice it to say, that my feelings and sentiments are fully expressed in the Council minutes.

Perhaps a continuation of my narrative from my letter of the 23rd of August would not be altogether uninteresting.

I left Geneva, in company with Elder Stenhouse, on the 30th of August, to visit the Branches. We went as far as Lausanne, a distance of thirty-three miles, where there are a few Saints.

On the 31st we went to Neuchâtel, forty-two miles, thence to the village of Saules, six miles further, where is also a small Branch. In Geneva, and the foregoing places, the French language is mostly spoken.

September 1st, we returned to Neuchâtel. Here we separated, to visit different portions of the German cantons. Elders Stenhouse and Savage went to Berne, myself to Zurich, ninety miles.

I arrived at Zurich about six o'clock on the morning of the 3rd, after riding in the diligence all night, and the previous afternoon, without being able to speak to any one. I found Elder George Mayer, and the Saints in Zurich, in good health and spirits.

On the 10th a branch was organized at Weining, six miles from Zurich.

During my stay at Zurich, I was favored with two communications from you via Geneva.

The Cholera has visited Switzerland this season, it is said for the first time. There were a few cases in Zurich while I was there.

On the 16th I returned to Geneva, and on the 12th Elder Sechrist arrived from Thun. Elder Stenhouse and the Council join me in very kind love to you and brother Spencer.

Yours in the New and Everlasting Covenant.

DANIEL TYLER.

MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL.

October 1, 10 A. M.

Present—Two High Priests, two Serenities, and five Elders.

Meeting opened by singing. Prayer by Elder Tyler.

Moved, by Elder Tyler, that Elder Stenhouse preside over the Council. Carried.

Elder Charles R. Savage was chosen Clerk; and Elder Samuel Francis Reporter.

Elder STENHOUSE.—Beloved brethren, we are met together on an important occasion. To discharge our duties acceptably in the sight of our heavenly Father, we must obtain His Holy Spirit. We are not here to consume time, but to do business for the spread of the work in these missions. We shall do well to seek earnestly the Holy Ghost, to enlighten our minds upon every remark that may be made under its influence, or which experience may have already shown to be worthy of our attentions. I make these observations not for formality's sake, but because I feel that we have much to say which may be of great profit to all, and especially to those brethren who will be this day appointed to various fields of labor.

When I look back upon the circumstances attending the introduction of the principles of salvation in these nations, and consider our own weakness, and now look upon the work which has been accomplished, I feel profoundly grateful to the Lord for His goodness. All things have gone along right, and to Him be ascribed all the praise, honor, and glory.

Brethren, be not discouraged by difficulties. Let not doubts and fears weigh upon your minds. In spite of every opposition, the work of the Lord will be accomplished. I have heard good things prophesied, and have seen dark days follow; but by humility and perseverance, what was promised has been verified. I say this that you may not be disheartened if the promise or suggestions of the Holy Spirit may not meet with an immediate fulfillment. In looking upon the past and the present, I feel satisfied that even more than our most sanguine expectations have been realized.

Elder Stenhouse then gave a detailed account of the financial affairs, missionary funds, books, &c., transferred his books to Elder Tyler, and said—Brethren, you have not all received the same amount from me, but I have endeavored to give to every man according to his wants. It is for you now to manifest your approval or disapproval of this part of my administration. [All cried—We approve.]

The position of the work in the cantons of Geneva, Vaud, Neuchâtel, Basle, Zurich, and Berne was represented by Elders George D. Keaton, Charles R. Savage, George Mayer, and Jacob F. Sechrist.

Elder STENHOUSE.—Brethren, it was thought prudent for me to preside over the Council, but now that I have rendered an account of

my stewardship, and received your representations, I feel that the moment has come for me to retire from the Presidency of these missions. I therefore propose, that Elder Daniel Tyler's appointment to the Presidency of the Swiss and Italian missions be officially acknowledged by, and that he now preside over this Council.

Seconded by Elder Chislett, and carried unanimously.

Elder TYLER.—It is a source of joy to me to meet with my brethren in the capacity of a Council, especially as I am honored with the appointment to succeed such a wise and good man as Elder Stenhouse.

It will not be out of order for me here to express my feelings respecting the course Elder Stenhouse has pursued in the establishment of the work in these missions. So far as I am capable of judging, from the short time I have been here, I give it as my opinion, that all has been done that could have been done under the circumstances. A superficial observer might think the work small, but when we consider that but little more than four years ago Elder Stenhouse entered these missions, without a knowledge of the languages of the people, or even a single tract to put into their hands, and that now several works have been published in the French and German languages, and that the Gospel has been introduced into so many cantons under his direction, we see ample proofs of the wisdom of his course; and of the blessing of God upon his labors.

I pray God to bless him in retiring from his present field of labor, and give him, his worthy companion, and his little ones, a safe and speedy passage to the Valleys of Ephraim.

Elder Tyler then moved, that a testimonial be given to Elder Stenhouse, expressive of our high estimation of his labors in these missions, to be written on parchment, in the English, French, and German languages—a copy to be entered in the record of the missions; also, that we use our best endeavors to assist him in his emigration.

The motions were seconded and carried unanimously.

Elder STENHOUSE.—Dear brethren, it is customary for those honored with an expression of confidence, to make a speech in return. I will simply say, that I have done no more than my duty, and the work accomplished is as much to the honor of my fellow-laborers as of myself. It is nevertheless agreeable to me to hear these expressions of confidence and kindness towards myself and family, and for these I thank you.

Though we are this day few in number, and far from the body of the Church, I feel impressed with the importance of all we say and do. Our propositions will be seen and felt in after days. I have realized, in these missions, that every man will be judged by his works—they will speak for or against him. It is a foreign mission that touches us, our weakness and littleness. Brethren, if you have not learned the weakness and littleness of man, you soon will learn it here, but God will be with you, and bless you abundantly, as He has done your humble servant. I have profited much by the experience and instruction of President Lorenzo Snow. Should I be able in turn to benefit you, I shall be happy to do so.

Elder STENHOUSE then gave some good and valuable instructions.

Elder Tyler thanked Elder Stenhouse for his expressions of kindness and confidence towards him, and the brethren for their expressions of satisfaction in receiving him as their future President, and he hoped to pursue a course worthy of the confidence reposed in him.

He then congratulated the brethren on the unanimity and good feeling existing among them, and exhorted them never to allow any contrary influence to enter their hearts.

He advised those who were ignorant of the languages, not to be discouraged on that account, as the knowledge they would acquire of the laws, manners, and customs of the people, during their studies, would be of great service to them when they should enter more fully into their labors.

Benediction by Elder Stenhouse.

Half-past 2 p. m.

Meeting opened by singing. Prayer by Elder Stenhouse.

Elder TYLER.—Beloved brethren, I am happy to meet you again, but I do not feel to occupy much time at present. I will give way, and shall take pleasure in hearing you speak of your fields of labor, and your feelings towards Elder Stenhouse.

Elder KEATON.—Our prospects in Geneva are good. We have many friends. I believe many will join the Church. I know Elder Stenhouse to be a man of God.

Elder SAVAGE.—In the cantons of Vaud and Neuchâtel, we have many difficulties to cope with, but our prospects are good. I hope to baptize soon. With regard to brother Stenhouse, I have ever found him a brother and a friend, and I pray that he may reap the reward of his arduous labors.

Elder MAYER.—I baptized 14 individuals in Basle, but through false brethren, and opposition, the Saints have been scattered. Elder Stenhouse sent me to Zurich, where I have been instrumental in raising a Branch of as good Saints as I have ever seen. I believe the work will spread through the country like a flame that cannot be extinguished. I know Elder Stenhouse to be a good man. I have found him a friend in times of trouble.

Elder SECHRIST.—I am glad to meet with the brethren in Council. I have received good instructions here. I got along very well in Thun, and began to baptize, when I came to Geneva. I love brother Stenhouse, and know him to be a man of God. He has been a solace to me in times of difficulty. My prayers shall be in his behalf. I am glad to receive such a good man as Elder Tyler for his successor.

Elder KEATON.—There are three Branches in Italy. In the valleys where the Saints are, prospects are good. The Saints are good and faithful—the most obedient I have ever seen. They are very poor. We have been unsuccessful in endeavoring to introduce the Gospel into the towns on the plains.

Elder CHISLETT.—I have no one to represent but myself. In doing that, I can say I feel well. I can testify to what Elder Savage has said about his field, having spent a few weeks with him. During my short acquaintance with Elder Stenhouse, I have found him to be a good man. I pray God to bless him abundantly.

Elder BRUCE.—I feel thankful for the good influence we enjoy this day, and for the wise counsels we have received. I labor under the same disadvantages as some of my brethren—ignorance of the language. I am determined to do all I can for the work. I have known Elder Stenhouse a long time, and am happy to say I know him to be a good man. I am glad to labor under Elder Tyler.

Elder FRANCIS.—I do not feel far from home, as I am with so many of my English brethren. My determination is to do the best in my power for the work. The little

time I have spent with Elder Stenhouse has been a time of pleasure. I also feel well towards Elder Tyler.

Elder Tyler congratulated himself on being favored with such good and faithful men to aid him in the great work of God in these lands. He gave some good counsel and instruction.

Elder STENHOUSE.—While the brethren were speaking of the difficulties before them on account of their ignorance of the language, it was with difficulty I could retain my place, I was so full of good feelings towards them, and disposed to say so many encouraging things, but Elder Tyler has relieved me of the burden of the word of the Lord.

I have looked upon the appointment of Elder Tyler with pleasure and have much confidence in the future well-being of the work in these missions under his watch-care. Every day's experience together proves that the spirit of his mission is upon him, and I have the fullest assurance that what he may lack of personal experience, and knowledge of languages, will be amply supplied by the riches of the Holy Ghost. Brethren, you have to sustain Elder Tyler in all things he may set his hands to accomplish. I have every confidence in you all, and should the Lord in His designs return me to the Continent of Europe, I shall find that a good and glorious work will have been accomplished.

The following appointments were made by Elder Tyler—Elder Keaton to preside over the Neuchâtel Conference, Elder Chislett to preside over the Geneva Conference, Elder Francis to preside over the Italian Conference, Elder Bruce and Priest Collier to labor under the direction of Elder Mayer in the Zurich Conference.

Resolutions to sustain the Authorities of the Missions, the General Authorities of the Church, &c., were moved and carried unanimously.

Benediction by Elder Tyler.

October 2, 10 A. M.

Meeting opened by singing. Prayer by Elder Stenhouse.

In answer to a question from Elder Keaton, Elder Tyler said—Brethren, I do not wish you to confine yourselves to one place; if openings present themselves in other places, your fields are like the wheat in the Valleys of Ephraim, where we harvest from June till September, cutting as it ripens. Were we to cut the grain, it would not only be lost, but the ripe portion, being neglected, would fall into the ground; and all would be lost. I would say, then, work where the Lord works, and your labors will be crowned with success.

I wish to say a few words on the gathering. My short experience on the Continent has taught me that the spirit of emigration prevails to a great extent, both in and out of the Church, and I wish the brethren to instruct the Saints, that they should not emigrate without counsel from proper authority.

Elder Stenhouse concurred in Elder Tyler's instructions.

Benediction by Elder Sechrist.

Half-past Two, P. M.

Meeting opened by singing. Prayer by Elder Chislett.

Elder STENHOUSE submitted his reply, in the French language, to the Anti-Mormon writers on the Continent, and the brethren unanimously voted for its publication, and expressed their joy at having such a weapon for the defense and spread of truth.

Much good counsel and instruction was given by Elders Stenhouse and Tyler.

Benediction by Elder Stenhouse.

October 3, 10 A. M.

Meeting opened by singing. Prayer by Elder Stenhouse.

The committee appointed, presented before the Council the Testimonial to Elder Stenhouse, which was adopted.

Many questions were asked, and much good counsel was given, pertaining to the work in the missions.

Benediction by Elder Mayer.

Half-past Two, P. M.

Meeting opened by singing. Prayer by Elder Stenhouse.

Resolved, that the minutes of this Council be sent to the 'Millennial Star' Office.

Business being finished, the time was spent in holy communion, partaking of the Sacrament, and in the brethren expressing their feelings respecting the work, and their affection for each other. The Spirit of God was poured out in a copious manner throughout the whole Council, which rendered it a time of rejoicing, knitting the brethren together in those holy ties known only to the people of God. May the good spirit enjoyed on this occasion fill the minds of all Saints.

The number of the Saints in Switzerland and Italy is as follows—2 High Priests, 2 Serenities, 12 Elders, 9 Priests, 8 Teachers, 1 Deacon, 255 Members, total 292.

The total number baptized in Switzerland, from the commencement of the Mission, is about 300.

T. B. H. STENHOUSE, } Presidents.
DANIEL TYLER, }
CHARLES R. SAVAGE, Clerk.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE TERRITORIES.

Under this head the editor of the Morning Herald, has a very sensible article, which exhibits the genius of our American institutions in that simplicity and true light, which their original founders viewed them. The present system of government for the Territories is a vestige of anti-republicanism which wars with the general spirit of our institutions. It is precisely similar to that of the colonies under British rule, and which our fathers repudiated. A portion at least of the evils complained of in the declaration of Independence are still inflicted upon the Territories.

If the King of Great Britain refused his assent to laws passed by the colonial Legislators; Congress reserves to itself the same supervisory control over territorial laws. If he made their Judges dependant on his will alone for the tenure of their offices; and the amount and payment of their salaries; so does Congress with the territories. If he selected a multitude of officers, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our People, and eat out their substance; so does Congress, at least in form, and not unfrequently in fact, and what else could be expected, when the high and sacred character of the Judiciary is degraded to the shrine of the partyism and these as well as the other territorial officers sent; begging among political demagogues?

If the colonies complained of taxation without representation; so our Territories with equal force, for they contribute to the support of government, in the way of imposts, the same as any other State. This true, they are allowed a delegate in Con-

gress, who is permitted to look on like the fifth calf, but has no vote.

If the colonies rightly complained of the king for 'quartering' bodies of armed troops among us in time of peace, might not some of the Territories complain of the same?—The Herald holds the following language:—

It is hard to make foreigners, and even many of our own citizens correctly to understand, and always to keep in mind, the extremely limited range of the powers vested in our general government. They are constantly liable to fall into the error of fancying the United States Government a supreme power in the Union—an imperial sovereignty—while concerning the several States to be merely provinces of this empire. At any rate, they often call on Congress for legislation which would be allowable in that body only upon the supposition that Congress bears to the people of the United States some such relation as the Imperial Parliament does to Great Britain and Ireland. The Courier and Enquirer has some remarks upon this error, in respect to several matters of political interest. Among these are the Naturalization Laws. Many suppose that when a man is naturalized he becomes a voter. No such thing, however. Voting is a privilege which Congress cannot grant—at least in the States.

About all that Congress confers on a man by naturalizing him is to give him the protection of our flag when he goes abroad. So as regards religious liberty. Many suppose that the U. S. Constitution secures for the people of the States 'Freedom to worship God' as seems good in the eyes of each. It is, nevertheless, not so. The Legislature of Missouri might, at its next session, enact Methodism or Catholicism into the religion of the State, forbidding the exercise of every other, and yet not violate the Constitution of the United States.

A State composed only of Hindus or Mahomedans might live under the United States Constitution, and the more so that there was no other worship in that State but of Brahma or Mahomet would be no violation of that instrument; even though Christianity were proscribed in that State.

What Congress may do with the people living in the Territories is a different question. But there can be no doubt of its having the better opinion; that Congress should interfere with the government of the Territories as little as possible. In this sense the doctrine of popular sovereignty for the Territories will, no doubt, be acquiesced in by a vast majority of Americans. For ourselves, we think that Congress should adopt the rule that the Assembly of a Territory should be as uncontrolled by federal legislation as the legislature of a State, excepting, perhaps, as to the disbursement of moneys contributed to the support of government in the Territories by Congress, over which it is probably only right that the party granting the money ought to have some control. The officers appointed by the President should hold only for a very limited term, after which the people of the Territory should elect their officers.—(St. Louis Luminary.)

A Mournful Scene.
We have in the Cincinnati papers, says the Cleveland Morning Leader, a graphic description of the depredations of P. B. Manchester, owner of the People's Bank, Cincinnati, and a declaration of his Assignee as to the value of his property.

His property, as gathered round the splendid bank edifice—had working men in laboring garments, and poor women in soiled clothes, telling one and all of their heavy losses.

The Assignee gave an account of Manchester's affairs. His large real estate was mortgaged to its full value, and his indebtedness beyond declared to be near \$50,000, while his means all told, amounted to a little over \$7,000.

One item in the assets, quite a little meritment, when it was announced, viz., a pew in the Second Presbyterian Church, worth, according to the trustees, \$300.

How came this man to get foothold in Cincinnati?

His early history was known, and his character understood. Yet because he lived high, had a splendid establishment and entertained liberally, and was supposed to be connected with another Banker of large means, he obtained credit, and "maintained a high social position in the Church and in Society." Money was the cause of it. "Life is rich," was the general remark, and the Church was helped by him; therefore he wore its garb,—"he is rich," and society felt its honor by his presence.

Suppose him to have been with his hundreds of thousands as he believed? Would he have been fit to ride on 'Change, hold any office in church, or confide in society? Had he the character for either? Yet money would have secured all this and not a word, probably, would have been said against him. Nay, if he had given (as he would have done) liberally to benevolent societies, words of generous praise would have been flung warmly on the breeze, and his name sounded joyously in hovel and palace.

There is a fault, a terrible fault in society itself, breeding mischief every hour, because money is made the test instead of manhood.—This is what hurts the church and afflicts the state with hosts of crimes. It pales the light of truth, on which alone the safety of society, or the manliness of the individual can be maintained with anything like stability or a sure progress.

Why that mocking laugh among the poor and the rich in the splendid banking hall of Manchester when the pew was mentioned? Why the approval of meritment in the densely filled street as the statement was repeated in it? We need among the teachers of men, and the preachers to men, an insight which shall look through the fearful evil of our American material spirit, and grapple with its very sources of life, with the power to crush and control, ere we can have religion in the church or purity in the state, or a right manhood in society. We need, and must have, a self-sacrificing temper in the pulpit and on the forum, which shall have the fearful sin of avarice and its terrible consequences, and while giving to money its proper value, shall seek to make merit the test among men as the only means whereby peace, order, progress may make the nation or give a real living character to the people who constitute it.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—Among the signs of the times we notice a house up town that advertises 10,000 cloaks and mantillas, some of Geneva velvet, for from \$1 to \$3 each. We would advise those green grocers who are selling cauliflower stalks and cabbages each, to send their wives and daughters forthwith each with two caulkers in their aprons, and go into velvet mantilla and cloak making.

Statement of prices.—New York, Nov. 1, 1854, in the market:—

1 fine cloak, velvet, and 1/2 had

1 broadcloth suit of clothes, 2 canthflowers

superfine 1 bbl. flour, middling

1 pair of leather boots 2 bunches of beets and 8 cabbages

Rent of furnished room, with breakfast, (per month) 1 bushel of potatoes

Schooling of children per quarter, 1 bushel sweet potatoes

dancing included 3 bunches celery each

Silk hats 1 pair chickens, in the shell

Coats 1 pair of chickens, in the shell

But it is of no use to multiply these prices.—At present the general market supplies everything but money and food. Foreign exchange begins to hang a little. Bill drawers are getting short. Our exports having fallen off, we have nothing to draw against but our boots.

To Traders, Emigrants, and Freighters.

MESSRS. WARD & GUERRIER, at Sandy Point, 1 miles west of Fort Laramie, on the main emigration road, would inform travelers to and from the States, and the public generally, that they will constantly keep on hand at their station, a good supply of fresh animals, groceries, provisions, and general assorted merchandise, which they will furnish on reasonable terms.—They will also trade for cattle, mules, and horses. 30ft WARD & GUERRIER.

United States Mail to Manté.
The Subscribers beg leave to inform the Council of Utah, that the United States Mail Coach, for passengers and parcels, will leave B. Hawkins Hotel, Great Salt Lake City, every Thursday, at 6 a. m., and arrive at Manté every Saturday at 6 p. m.; leave Manté every Monday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Great Salt Lake City every Wednesday at 6 p. m.

Passengers or parcels to Union, Draper, Lehi, American Fork, Pleasant Grove, Provo, Springville, Palmyra, Payson, Nephi, Fort Ephraim, and Manté, will be carried on reasonable terms. 47ft JOHN DALY.

Mail and Passenger

COACH between G. S. L. City and

Independence, will leave Hawkins Hotel in G. S. L. City, and the Noland House in Independence, Mo., on the 1st day of each month at 6 a. m., stopping a short time at the following way stations, viz: Fort Bridge, Green River, Devil's Gate, Fort Laramie, Ash Hollow, Fort Kearney and Big Blue.

Every facility and attention will be extended to passengers to render their trip speedy, and comfortable.

For further particulars apply to the following Agents:— J. M. HOCKADAY, G. S. L. City, Utah. ISAAC HOCKADAY, Independence, Mo.

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WILL be dispatched, on or about the first of every month for California, Sandwich Islands, Australia, Atlantic States and Europe.—All treasures, valuable packages, and parcels forwarded by our Express are insured and forwarded to destination in charge of Messengers, without detention. Exchange for sale, on London, New York, and San Francisco, to a limited amount. Letters, papers, and collections will receive the utmost care.

Particular attention will be paid to the purchasing and forwarding of any goods that may be ordered from San Francisco.

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43ft PER FELIX TRACY, JR.

UNITED STATES MAILS.

BY the present arrangements made by the Department, the Mails are to leave and arrive at Salt Lake City as follows:—

The Southern Mail will leave every Thursday morning, and arrive every Wednesday evening.

The California Mail via Fillmore, Parowan, and Cedar City, U. T. and San Bernardino, Cal. (to San Diego) will leave the 1st day and arrive by the 28th of every month.

The Mail to Toole City leaves every Monday morning, and arrives on Tuesday evening.

The Ogden Mail leaves every Monday and Thursday morning, and arrives every Tuesday and Friday evening.

The Eastern Mail leaves the first, and should arrive by the last day of each month.

The Eastern and California Mails are closed at 1 p. m. the last day of each month—which correspondents will do well to remember. 41ft E. SMITH, P. M.

PEACH TREES
FOR SALE.—Apply to JOSEPH CAIN, at the Post Office. 51-3t

FOR SALE.
A NEW and well-finished Cottage residence, 3 blocks West from the Council House; for further particulars inquire at the Deacon's Store. 51ft

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the firm of L. & J. M. Hockaday are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately. 51-1t E. BARR.

TAKEN UP.
A black steer, with brocked face, no brands visible. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. 51-3t WM. THORN, 7th ward.

STRAYED.
FROM the Big Field about the middle of Dec. last, a large brindle Ox, with a little white under his belly, about 6 years old, branded J. W. on high horn. Any person bringing the same to the subscriber, or giving information where he can be found will be rewarded. 51-3t JAMES WELLS, Cutler, Opposite Jennings' butcher shop, East Temple St.

TAILORING.
The Subscriber beg leave to inform the citizens of Great Salt Lake City that he has re-commenced business at the 'Whip Factory,' opposite Elder Orson Hyde's provision store, where all kinds of work in Tailoring, such as Cutting, Making-up, &c. &c. will be done on the shortest notice and the best style. Produce, Tithing Orders, &c. taken in pay. 43ft WM. H. DARGER.

Strayed or Stolen.