

ing, dancing, or feasting, than your's, uttered in your own manner and style?"

"Who is it that causes this river to rise in the high mountains, and to empty itself into the ocean? Who is it that causes to blow the loud winds of winter, and that calms them again in summer? Who is it that rears up the shade of those lofty forests, and blasts them with the quick lightning at his pleasure? The same Being who gave to you a country on the other side of the waters, gave ours to us: and by this title we will defend it," said the warrior, throwing his tomahawk upon the ground, and raising the war-sound of his nation."

General Summary.

England's rule in the East extends over upwards of a hundred and fifty millions of people, and a territory of 1,250,000 square miles.

The Post Office Department announces that a stamp out from one of the new stamped envelopes cannot be pasted on an ordinary one and used.

A new species of grasshopper has been very destructive to herbage of every kind in the vicinity of Meersburg, Penn. Not only leaves of corn but stalks an inch in diameter eaten off close to the ground.

The length of the city of New Orleans along the Mississippi, is 7.12 miles, and the area little short of forty miles.

The whole number of languages spoken in the world amount to 3064, viz: 587 in Europe, 937 in Asia, 276 in Africa, and 1364 in America;—the inhabitants profess more than 1000 different religions. The average of human life is 33 years, but the married live longer than the single.

A penny at 5 per cent. simple interest for eighteen hundred years, amounts to 7 shillings and 7 pence 1-2 penny, but at compound interest, it would be a larger sum than could be contained in six hundred millions of globes, each equal to the earth in magnitude, and all of solid gold.—[Gregory's Dictionary.]

The fig is raised in California.

The Pope has seen the Table moving experiments performed in his presence, and is satisfied of their reality.

The Queen of England has had the table-turning performed in her presence, and pronounced it a gross delusion.

The number of sea going vessels in the world is about eighty-five thousand, two-thirds of which belong to England and the U. States.

The bank of England gave notice that from January 1st, the only weights used in the bullion office of that establishment would be the Troy ounce and its decimal parts.

Three boys were severely bitten by a large copper-headed snake near Liberty, Va.; they were dosed with whiskey so as to become thoroughly intoxicated, and recovered from both effects at the same time.

A new constitution recently adopted in Louisiana gives the 'whole' population the right to vote.

Mr. Guthrie was elected delegate to Congress from Nebraska; it is said he intends taking his Indian wife with him to Washington.

There is an old man in Belgrade, on the frontiers of Hungary and Turkey, in his 173rd year; he is still in possession of all his faculties.

By the new constitution of Indiana, all foreigners who have been in the United States twelve months, are entitled to vote for all officers.

The bank of England had in its vaults £21,548,000, and in active circulation £23,813,055.—[Dec. 1852.]

It is reported that Prince Frederick William, heir of the Prussian crown, is betrothed to the Princess Royal of England. The Prince was born October 18, 1831, the Princess November 21, 1840.

Perpetual Emigration Fund.

We are happy to see so many of those who have received a portion of the benefits of the emigrating poor fund calling upon the Secretary in order to adjust their accounts and to inquire how and in what way they may be permitted to pay their dues. This is well, even as it should be; yet the accounts of some remain unadjusted, and quite a considerable number who have been assisted to gather to this land, and whose companions and friends have been restored to their fond embrace, are too dilatory in repaying that which will, as soon as repaid, be employed to bless some other saints in like manner, who are continually calling upon the heavens to help them to go up to Zion.

Some regard the expense of their transit to Zion as one of the first and most sacred debts, and will keep it in grateful remembrance until it is most promptly paid. They remember the poor in other lands, having themselves tasted the bitter cup of like circumstances. But we regret to say it is not so with all, who have even suffered two, three, and four years to pass away without extinguishing their obligations to the poor fund. Will they read the rebuke of Jesus to the ten lepers?—for it is very applicable to the many, and only otherwise to a very few.

Will men of property whether in the church or out of it, who live in these valleys, and whose property and safety or blessings might be enhanced by an increased population of industrious upright citizens, please to throw into the poor fund something liberal, and get the liberal man's reward. We are daily thronged with applications to the Trustees of the poor fund to assist their friends to come to Zion, and fair, very fair and sacred promises are made that payment shall be promptly forthcoming. Brethren, fulfill your promises with all your might, mind and strength—and God will bless you in so doing.

Another discovery.—The Placerville Herald says that a remarkable canyon, or mountain gorge, has recently been discovered to the east of the great San Bernardino mountain, that is literally covered with human bones. Its situation, extent, and an Indian traditionary history concerning it, together with an engraving of the same, will appear in a future number of that paper.

Author of the Railway System.

Thomas Gray was born in Leeds, England, about half a century or more ago; and this is all we know of his early history. The Middle-town colliery had a railway to carry coals to Leeds, a distance of three miles. The cars moved at the rate of three and a half miles per hour. It was laughed at—not by Gray, but by the wise public. Gray saw in his little work something that might be augmented into greatness; and he thought upon the subject, and forthwith became a visionary. He talked and wrote upon his project of a "General Iron Railway," the people declared him insane. He petitioned Parliament; sought interviews with

the lords and other great men; and thus became the laughing stock of all England. He received nothing but rebuffs wherever he went. All this took place in 1820, or thereabouts.

But he succeeded at last. The railways were laid. The world was benefited by the madness of Thomas Gray.

Well, what became of him?—the reader will ask. We do not know; but we believe he still lives in Exeter—to which place he removed.—Up to 1846 he had been neglected.

While thousands have been enriched by the consummation of his brilliant scheme, he remained forgotten—forced by poverty to sell glass on commission for a living.

Howitt, in the People's Journal, a few years ago, gave a sketch of his career, thus bringing him into public notice. We have seen nothing in print in relation to him lately.

The homestead of the late Henry Clay, at Ashland, Ohio, has been sold at public auction. The farm contains 330 acres.

A HUMAN SKELETON EMBEDDED IN ROCK.—The Zanesville (Ohio) Times, relates the following: "On Monday last, while some hands on the Cincinnati, Western, and Zanesville railroad, at Cusack's mill, about five miles south of this city, were quarrying a stone, a human skeleton was found embedded in rock, on a bluff bank on the south branch of Jonathan's creek, thirty feet from the surface. A small fissure in the rock, of perhaps two inches in width, opened to the resting place of these remains, which, in all human probability, may have been deposited there centuries ago.

The rock contained an indentation of the greater part of the body, as perfect as though moulded of potter's clay. From the hip to the foot, particularly, the sarcophagus was as complete as carving could have made it; the proportions, the curves, &c. of the limb, were distinct and regular, and indicated that the skeleton had been that of a person of full size. We saw this skeleton, and the rock from which it was taken, the day after it had been discovered. The bones were in a good state of preservation.—[N. Y. Herald, July 23.]

A correspondent of the Jewish Chronicle states that a small Jewish congregation exists at Singapore, who claim to be descendants of the exiles of the first Babylonian captivity, and are ignorant of the second dispersion. They embraced him as a brother, and were glad to find that he, though a European, could converse with them in the Hebrew language. The people are described as handsome and very intelligent.

Men are hired at 16s. or 17s. a week, with victuals; and women at 14s. in Dumfriesshire, for harvest work. This is more encouraging than 6s. or 7s.

Ward Organization.

SOUTH WEBER WARD, Nov. 11, 1853.

The brethren came together according to previous notice for the purpose of organizing the ward, and electing officers. The following were present: THOMAS KINGTON, Presiding Bishop; and Daniel Smith and Ebenezer Cherry, his Counselors. Robert Watts, Clerk. Ruben Woolley, Priest. Mark Hill, Teacher. James Heath, Deacon. This is a true copy of the organization of South Weber Ward. ROBERT WATTS, Clerk. P. S. "All peace and union with us."

To the Editor of the News.

Sir,—Believing for some years that a good road to California could be made in a westerly direction from Great Salt Lake City, cutting short about 250 miles of the old route, I was determined to explore the country 60 miles south of Hastings' cut-off. Consequently on the 31st of October, I left Grantsville, 40 miles west of Great Salt Lake City, taking with me four Ute Indians, travelling in a south-westerly direction, about 30 miles to the summit of Cedar Mountain, where I found water and grass, and about four miles further, on the west side of the mountain, I found water, but no grass. I then bore a little south of south-west, and after travelling a descent of about seven miles even ground, I found a spring and some grass, near some sand ridges at the edge of the desert. I then travelled west south-west eight miles, and found a spring and plenty of grass on the desert. Still continuing in the same direction about nine miles, I came to a granite rock in the mid-t of the desert, standing as a sentinel over the vast plain which surrounds it. It is about two miles one way and one-and-a-half miles another, towering about 150 feet. In this rock I found a canyon, which I travelled up about a mile, where I found a large spring and some grass. Here I found some Indians camped, who informed me that the Pah-Utes were preparing to attack the settlements in Tooele and Cedar valleys. I thought it best to return and inform the inhabitants.

The Indians also informed me that about 16 miles further west, there was a large stream having cotton woods on the banks, and containing fish of a good size. They said that the stream flowed west, and that it was a day's travel down to the emigrant road, near the sink of Carson River.

As far as I have travelled, I have found it a first-rate good wagon road (with the exception of about 150 yards on the Cedar Mountain, where it was a little siding, but not half as bad as I have travelled over on the Goose Creek route). The desert on this route is not like the one on Hastings', as it is mostly hard gravelly ground.

I also wish to say that I found a valley about nine miles south-west of Grantsville, and at the south end of Lone Rock Valley, about the size of Tooele. It has the greatest amount of pine and cedar timber that I have seen in these mountains.

My intention to start on the 29th inst. and make a thorough search, and explore the route to the Mormon Station in Carson Valley, which I confidently believe is not over 450 miles.—Respectfully, your obedient servant.

JACKSON REDDING.

To the Editor of the News.

Sir,—As you suggested that a sketch of my late journey south, with a number of men as guard, for the purpose of ascertaining the best site for the location of the Utah Penitentiary, would be of interest to your readers; with great pleasure I respond, although the hurried manner in which we passed from one place to another forbids a minute examination of the country that we passed through. They were only the general outlines that we noted.

We left this city on the evening of the 11th inst. and stopped the next evening at Neff's Mill. Here we formed our little company, consisting of Sheriff Ferguson, Surgeon Kay, E. K. Hanks, Joseph Thompson, Allen Huntington, Brigham Young, jun. O. P. Rockwell, and John Sweeney. We had nine horses and mules, and two carriages. We made rather a forced travel the day we left Neff's Mill, for the purpose of reaching Provo City to join Major Bedell and Major Rose, Indian agents, who, we understood, were to accompany us with their guards as far as the city of Fillmore and San Pete or Mant. We failed that night to reach the point of destination, and at a late hour we arrived at Battle Creek fort, some forty miles from Salt Lake City. Here we procured some refreshment for ourselves and animals, and being somewhat fatigued, the men retired to one of the Lord's big bed-rooms, between some wheat stacks, for the night. During the day we passed through Dry Creek fort, and another called the American Fork fort. These places, I believe, have generally been called settlements, and from the looks of the farms and the relics of buildings that have been torn down for the purpose of removal, they have been very flourishing; but at present they throw over the mind a kind of gloom, like all other places and countries where the effects of war are to be witnessed. The manner in which these, with other settlements south as well as north, are forced to do not, in our opinion, add much to the safety of the property from Indian depredations, from the fact that the grain and forage of all kinds, as well as the cattle, are corralled inside of the fort. The houses are not as yet compacted, and many streets run out at different points, which would require a very large and attentive watch at night to guard it, only would require the skill of but one or two brave

Indian warriors to creep to the stacks of grain, and touch the match to them, and all would be fire and confusion. The cattle would bellow and break from the corral, and run in every direction; the women and children would be in consternation, and what might be saved from the flames would have to be removed to other places for safety. However, time, accident does not occur, may remedy all these defects.

We left Battle Creek fort at day-light, travelled to Provo City to breakfast, and were kindly entertained by our old friend the Honorable Joseph Kelling. Here we found Majors Bedell and Rose, and the Honorable Judge Read, and for causes unknown to us, Major Bedell returned from that point to Salt Lake City. Major Rose immediately gave marching orders, and continued his journey south. After refreshing ourselves and teams, and taking a short walk in the city, we continued our journey. The city of Provo was the only settlement south of Big Cotton Wood that was not attempted to be fortified. I suppose she stands out upon her known strength and vigilant police, as does this city. We were much pleased with the location of Provo; excellent land and abundant water power, and must in time become a point of manufacturing interest.

From Provo we proceeded on to Springville fort, some seven miles. We found this place in better order in appearance than any of the forts. We stopped but a few moments, and continued on to the Spanish Fork fort. Here we overtook Major Rose, accompanied by the Honorable G. A. Smith. It being late in the afternoon, we made but a short stay; the wind blowing considerable and the dust very annoying, the fort being built on very dry and sandy ground. But on our return, we found the country well adapted to farming and grazing purposes.

We proceeded that night to Payson fort, where, by killing a beef and lodging, as the night before, among the hay and wheat stacks, we found ourselves in the morning in good spirits for travelling. At this place, the Adjutant-General (Mr. Ferguson) had to review the militia, and some time was spent in accomplishing this part of his mission. They were reported, I believe, well armed and under competent officers.

About mid-day we continued our journey to Summit Creek, and from thence to Nephi or Salt Creek fort. Before leaving, several Indians came into the fort, from, as they reported, Summit Creek. They said they wanted to be friends, and that several Wick-a-ups were at the creek. After a short parlay, we left them. We saw a few miles from Payson, a lone Indian running along the side of the mountains for several miles, evidently a picket guard for those who were back in the mountains. On our arrival at Summit Creek we found neither Indian nor white man; the whole settlement vacated, the houses either removed or burned by the Indians; and we think that no one will dispute with us in saying, that it is one of the finest locations for a small settlement in the mountains. We arrived before dark on the night of the 14th at the fort at Salt Creek; Major Rose and company, having started in the rear, arrived soon after. Here we procured an empty house for camping, and obtained meals at private houses. At eight o'clock the following morning the militia were called out by their respective officers, and after giving us a salute from a fine piece of ordnance, they were examined and addressed by the Adjutant-General, the Honorable G. A. Smith, and myself; after which we continued en route for Fillmore City. At the time of our leaving the fort, Major Rose and company took the back track to Great Salt Lake City, for what cause we know not, unless it was that we were about to pass through or near that portion of Indian country on the Severe river, where the lamented Captain Gunnison and company fell by Indian barbarity. We were well satisfied with our visit at Salt Creek fort—a place that is bound to thrive. We camped on the night of the 15th on the north side of the Severe, and made our place of defence and shelter with some of the lumber taken from the bridge over the river. We left this place about three o'clock in the morning, and at day-light overtook 72 wagons of Mormon emigrants at a place called Lone Valley. We took breakfast with them, and continued to Fillmore City (now fort), where we arrived on the 16th before night. At Fillmore we had an interview with several Pah-Ute Indians; among others their head chief, Ka-nosh-a. We held quite a lengthy talk with them. Some of the number that massacred Captain Gunnison and company were present, when the chief was asked why he did not prevent the act. He replied that, he could not; that some emigrants, on their way to California, had killed one man and wounded three; he had three sons, all great braves, and that they excited other braves, and that he became powerless. They expressed a desire to be friends hereafter, and when interrogated whether they would sell their land to the great council at Washington, they expressed a desire to do so for blankets and farming utensils. They expressed a desire further to retain the land on Corn Creek for their own use, and to live like the whites. I entertain not a doubt that if the general government would give unto the several tribes of Indians in this territory a small annuity for the lands that are arable, they would become reconciled. They well understand that the Indians east of the mountains are receiving presents for the right of travelling through their hunting grounds, and for cutting timber and killing game; and they cannot tell why there is a difference made between those tribes and themselves. I trust that the attention of the government will be called to the Indian affairs of this territory, and that they will not only do something for the future peace and prosperity of the inhabitants, but also remunerate them for their losses. The true condition of affairs have not as yet been presented. But if all the services and losses of property were registered and presented by the territorial delegate to congress, they would be as ready to appropriate a sum sufficient to pay the same, as they were to pay the expenses of the Cayuse war in Oregon, even under their provisional government. Let our Legislative Council take hold of the matter as did the Legislative Council of Oregon, and memorialize congress, and in due season their memorial will be heard. There can be no good cause shown why the inhabitants of these valleys, living in the midst of, and attempting to establish civilization among, the wildest natives that have for centuries inhabited this continent—should not have a portion of the money appropriated for the support of the Indian department laid out for their benefit, as well as New Mexico and other territories. But to return.

We learned from some of the Pah-Utes that Walker had gone south and east to winter among the Navahoes—that Walker was not mad, but that his braves were mad, and did not want to make peace. They further informed us that one man could now travel from Fillmore to where our great chief lived without being interrupted.

On the morning of the 17th the militia were called out and examined; after which much instruction was given them by the Adjutant-General, G. A. Smith, and others; and after viewing the capital and its advantages, we started en route for home. We met the emigrants about eight miles from Fillmore. We encamped at night in Lone Valley, and thence drove to Severe river, where we stopped some time for refreshment. It being day-light, and having a fair view of the country, we could not help thinking that Colonel Fremont and Colonel Benton must have been in a great vision, and carried to this land, when they saw and described the fat valleys of Severe river, for certainly the old colonel had awakened in us a great desire to see those fine and fertile valleys through which the Severe runs. We arrived that night at the fort on Salt Creek, and G. A. Smith, who accompanied us the whole of the route after the major left, addressed the people, and gave them much valuable instruction, touching the progress and defence of their place.

The next day we returned to Payson, the following day to Battle Creek, and on the evening of the 22nd we all returned to this city in good health, and well satisfied with the short tour we had made.

We have since our return home located the penitentiary about four-and-a-half miles from the City of Great Salt Lake (as may be seen in the advertisement sent with this communication), and we are satisfied that it is the best location for the territory, and can be built at less expense than at any other point, all things taken into consideration.—Yours truly, A. W. BABBITT.

Nov. 25, 1853.

Letting of the Utah Penitentiary.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Secretary of State for the Territory of Utah, until the 1st day of January 1854, for the erecting and finishing the Penitentiary of the Territory of Utah; the site selected is about 4-1-2 miles from the Council House, in Great Salt Lake City, and about 1-2 mile East of the Sugar Works, near Big Canyon Creek, and immediately on the bank of Big Canyon Creek, and near the fine stone quarry East of Emigration Canyon; the appropriation by Congress amounts to the sum of \$20,000. All proposals must be accompanied with a design of the building to be constructed within the sum appropriated, unless the Territorial Legislature of Utah should before the bids are decided, make a further appropriation, or individuals should donate a further sum, the buildings must be completed within one year from the letting of the contract; and bonds to the amount of \$40,000 will be required with good security for the faithful fulfillment of the same; a design of the building as proposed by the commissioner will be exhibited at the Secretary's Office.

A. W. BABBITT, Commissioner.

Nov 30-23-2in

Strayed or Stolen.

ON the night of the 18th of Oct., a small sorrel horse pony 3 yrs old, short sorrel tail cropped square, mane cropped short, some saddle marks; no brand; rather thin in flesh. Any person bringing the said pony or give any information where he can be found will be rewarded.

W. M. BROOMHEAD, 11th ward.

Nov 30-23-3in

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM McInnes herd on the west side of Jordan River, three head of cattle, one spotted red and white cow 5 or 6 years old, white down her face to the nose, also, white hind legs and half her tail, small horns, and branded on the left horn PITCH-FORTH.

ALSO—A light brindle steer, 19 months old, white down the face to the nose, white hind legs and some white on the rump, shoulders and tail; left ear split.

ALSO—A red heifer calf, 7 months old, a small white spot in the face and a little white under the belly, with left ear split.

The two first are branded on the left hip

and all three branded on the left hip with the Salt Creek brand.

Any person bringing the above cattle or giving information where the same can be found, will be rewarded by applying to Mr. Joseph Cain, G. S. L. City Post Office, or to the proprietor.

SAMUEL PITCHFORTH, Nephi City.

Nov 30-23-3in

CASH FOR CATTLE.

THE undersigned will pay cash for Oxen, Cows, and Young Cattle.

OFFICE—North Corner Tibbing Building. We have authorized Lewis Robinson of Utah, and Benj. F. Cummings of Ogden to buy stock for us. HOLLADAY, WARNER & HOOPER. N. B.—Cash paid for wheat. Dec-23-3m

STOLEN REWARD.

ESCAPED from our custody in this city, last night, during the hours of from 10 to 12 o'clock, TWO PRISONERS, by the names of JAMES SANDERS and SAMUEL MARTIN, of the following descriptions, viz: The former about 25 years old, stout built, 5 feet 7 1/2 inches high, sandy complexion. The latter about 30 years old, well proportioned, about 5 feet 11 1/2 inches high, light complexion.

The above were convicted of Larceny, and are supposed to have fled to the vicinity of Green River, in this Territory. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of said prisoners, or Fifty Dollars for the delivery of either one of them at the city.

JAMES FERGUSON, Sheriff.

Great Salt Lake Co., Utah Territory.

Nov 23-23-3in

NOTICE.

ANY information that can be given of Richard Thackston, a boy about 14 years old, who left home some five weeks since, will be thankfully received by his parents, either at Miller's Creek or G. S. L. City Post Office. JAMES WALTON. Farmington, Davis county, Dec-23-2in

STRAYED.

FROM Kay's Creek, a small red cow about 7 years old with a white star in her forehead.—She has some white on her hind legs and tail; branded on the high hip S W R.

Whoever will bring the same to James Russell, Kay's Creek, or to Mrs. S. W. Richards, 14th ward, will be rewarded.

Nov 24-22-2in

Taken Up.

BY the Subscriber, on Big Cotton Wood, near the Territorial Road, a YOE of OXEN, one red and white, left horn off, and branded on right, H. Smith, and another brand on same horn not legible. The other same colour, with R. on left horn. Please come pay charges, and take them away.

LARS LARSON.

Nov. 21-no. 22-2in.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.

ALL the Stock upon the Island which has no right there, will be driven off, if not taken away immediately. By order of the President of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company. D. H. WELLS, Agent. Nov 24-22-2in

NOTICE.

AS ALL the Cattle, Mules, Horses, &c., are to be driven from the Island, which are not allowed to remain by the President of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company, owners are requested to come and get their stock, and settle their herd bills, as the stock will be considered holden for driving and herding until settled, and disposed of to settle the same, if this notice remains unattended to.

Nov 24-22-2in

STRAYED.

FROM the Welsh Settlement, west of Jordan River, three COWS. One a white cow, with red head, and a white strip in the forehead; one red heifer; and the other a dark cow, all branded J O D on the left horn, and branded on the left hip with the imitation of the church brand.

Any person bringing them to the subscriber, or giving information where they may be found, shall be liberally rewarded. JOHN ORMOND. Nov 24-22-2in

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the lower bridge on south Mill Creek, two STEERS. One red, about 6 years old, several white spots or marks, large fine looking, horns turn up with black points, branded J. H.; on the right hip; the other two years old, yellow, half moon of white in the forehead, branded as above.

Any person giving information where they may be found, or bringing them to Mulliner's shoe shop, or to my residence in the first ward, shall be liberally rewarded by JAMES HOUSTON. Nov 24-22-2in

TAKEN UP.

BY the subscriber—a red COW, line back, with a small calf, speckled face, swallow fork in the right ear, with letter M branded on front of the right horn. No other brand visible. The owner is requested to prove properly, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN HASLEM, 16th Ward. Nov 24-22-2in

SAVE YOURSELVES.

COST AND TROUBLE, by paying your City Taxes for 1852 and 1853,—or they will be collected according to my instructions by City Ordinance.

Sec. 5. The Collector shall be required to collect the tax for 1853 and pay the same into the Treasury, on or before, the first day of January, 1854.

Sec. 3. Any person refusing or neglecting to pay the amount of tax required upon a just valuation of their property, the Assessor and Collector is required to levy upon a sufficient amount of property to pay said tax and costs, and sell the same at public auction to the highest bidder.

Let all interested take due notice and fair warning. Don't make up a poor mouth, but come up like men of honor and pay your taxes without further costs. After the first day of December, we shall begin to levy upon property.

Bishops are requested to give this notice in their respective Wards.

Office at Cogswell's store; enquire of L. W. Hardy. J. C. LITTLE. Nov 24-22-2in Assessor and Col. for G. S. L. City.

PLUGS.

WE have on consignment a few of Hodges' Steel Plugs, which we are authorized to sell for cash, or Wheat at \$2 per bushel. Nov 21-21-u LIVINGSTON & KINKEAD.

Shakespeare House.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Great Salt Lake City and surrounding country, that he has opened the above house, where he will be ready to furnish meals at all hours for both man and beast, and also regular boarders. Nov 21-21-u WM. HENNER.

STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber in the Fifteenth Ward, in this city, two Bay Horses, one a little lighter colored than the other, with star in his face, one five, the other six years old; no perceivable brands. Whoever will give information where they can be found, or bring them to Thomas Daniels in the 16th Ward, shall be rewarded by BFNJAMIN PHILIPS, G. S. L. City. Nov 21-21-u

HATS! HATS!

THE undersigned has opened a Hat Manufactory under the superintendence of Philip Johnson, 4th Ward, G. S. L. City, where orders will be filled for Fashionable, Comfortable and Rough and Ready Hats. JOSEPH L. HEYWOOD. N. B. Order, Beaver, Muskrat, Mink and Fox Skins taken in exchange. Nov 21-21-u

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of F. J. Bry, late of the City of London, will please present them with the necessary vouchers, either to the undersigned or to the Judge of the Probate Court for Great Salt Lake County without delay, and those indebted to said estate are requested to settle immediately, as it is desirable to have the affairs of the estate settled as soon as practicable. A. O. SMOOT, Administrator. Nov 21-21-3i

Important to Millwrights and others.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public at large, that he is prepared to forge Mill Irons, and all kinds of machine work at reduced prices, at A. B. Lambson's establishment, First West Temple Street, G. S. L. City.

N. B. All kinds of Blacksmithing done to order. Wheat, Stock, Produce and Church Store pay taken for work. Nov 21-21-1f

FOUND.

A BLACK PIG, three or four months old, about four weeks since. Inquire of the subscriber at George Riser's, 16th Ward. Nov 21-21-1f

Who wants Revolvers, Rifles, or Pistols?

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of this city and adjacent country, that he is putting up machinery for manufacturing the above articles in the Seventeenth Ward, opposite Ames' Tannery, and will be ready to supply customers at short notice.

Those who will furnish him with produce, such as wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, onions, butter, cheese, &c., immediately, shall be first served.

Tithing Office price given for all kinds of produce. Nov 21-21-1f

STRAYS.

THERE are two oxen in my herd, about seven years old, one brown, some white in his forehead and left ear cropped; the other light brindle, with some white spots on his side, short tail; which the owner can have by proving properly and paying charges. Oct-18-1f D. RUSSELL.

Tailoring.

N. H. FELT is prepared to attend to the Tailoring business, in its various departments, at the store of E. Rees & Co.

Wanted, some first-rate Coat, Pants and Vest Makers. Nov 21-21-1f

STRAYED.