

ces, and self denial thro' obedience to the commandments of the Lord, attended by his blessings, which course ever induces the true and cry of opposition of the wicked, but calls down the blessings of Heaven, as we can all bear living testimony.

The youth then need be under no apprehension that they will not be subjected to every unnecessary temptation, that because their parents have borne the heat and burden of the day to the present time, and have been well high ground to the earth by the fierce ordeal, they will have no labor to perform, no trials to endure. As righteousness rolls forth over the earth from Utah as the center, and present ruling order, the adversary of all truth will bring his intelligence to bear, and marshal his hosts of air, earth, and hell, with more and more power as he perceives the term of his first period drawing to a close, and you will require far more power, to be obtained only thro' faith, strict obedience, and purity of life, to carry on the work unto consummation, than was required to lay its foundation.

It is true, that in fleeing from mobs to a far off, and unsettled region, you have been deprived, for much of your time, of the benefit of suitably arranged buildings, a varied selection of books, and a supply of teachers, all adapted to training your youthful minds in the channel of what the world calls a liberal education; and even now the customary, and what the majority deem necessary facilities for acquiring the so called learning of the age are limited; still, in the midst of all the scenes you have passed thro', you have been receiving a thorough physical training, and an experience from a rough and tumble with the elements we have to deal with, which is of far more real value than all the Greek, Latin, and vain philosophy that could have been crammed into your brains by the most thorough drill in the best schools of the Gentiles.

With active, and intelligent minds in sound bodies, and untrammelled by the nonessential traditions of the day, you have every opportunity to become mighty men and women in the kingdom of our God. But with all your vantage ground, it depends upon your individual exertions, and faithfulness as to what positions you occupy in the great events of this last dispensation.

If you desire a position whose attainment, and possession requires faithfulness, obedience, and strict holiness, you never need expect to reach it, as it were, by a single bound, or by the fortuitous performance of a single great, and noble deed, and then cease your exertions, thinking to retain your reward. No, a mighty reward, and an unquestioned influence upon the side of truth in the Church of Jesus Christ, can only be obtained, and preserved by unceasing watchfulness, and vigilance in the pathway of all righteousness.

You doubtless wish to know how you can progress in the high and holy course now open, and inviting your best and utmost efforts, since the school houses, books, teachers, and other usual facilities for acquiring worldly knowledge are not only few, but are also, from various circumstances, beyond the present reach of very many of you.

In the first place then, rest assured that of all descriptions of what is styled education, self education is the most satisfactory, and useful, and your very organization enables you to learn in that school every moment of your lives; and for this, as we have before observed, you have better opportunities than the youth of any other clime.

As how? By the freedom you enjoy in being untrammelled by the foolish traditions of the world, and in having constantly with you those who are able and willing to direct your attention in the path of true knowledge, and save you all that time, health, expense, and disappointment which are lost in the old routine systems.

Read then those portions of the history of Joseph Smith which are to be found in each number of the Deseret News, that you may become thoroughly conversant with the past conduct of those faithful men who, in the midst of their weaknesses and traditions, and opposed by a constant howling storm of the bitterest persecution, persevered, and have thus far overcome, and fulfilled the requirements laid upon them. There is nothing but your own dispositions to hinder you from acquiring, and practicing upon this information, which will enable you to follow the best examples, and be so prepared as not to be overcome in similar, and even more trying emergencies. Then, even though you may have heard them delivered, read, and carefully study the printed sermons, that your minds may become conversant with the best of counsel and sound doctrine; and in this manner become familiar, each week, with the contents of our own newspaper, to which you all have, or may have access.

Study the Bible, Book of Mormon, Book of Doctrine and Covenants which are all at your service. Search wisdom in the best books, and from the best conversation, and example, by reading, by study, and by careful observation and reflection upon every thing which comes beneath your notice, that through faith, obedience, and diligence you may be able to arrange and classify all you acquire, and be ready and practical in its use. Listen to the teachings and counsels of your parents in the Lord, and to those of His approved servants. All these facilities for acquiring the most valuable of all education are furnished you as freely, and as bountifully as the air you breathe, and no one but yourselves can curtail you in reaping the full benefit thereof.

And how can you stand in your own light, and clip the sphere of your usefulness? By loafing in offices, stores, and other places of resort, and business, and upon street corners, which habit neither exercises and benefits mind or body, and is disagreeable to every good citizen; by using vulgar, profane, or any improper language, for words are vehicles of thought, and "as a man thinketh so is he;" by putting strong drinks to the use for which they were not designed, for the "Word of Wisdom" teaches that "strong drinks are not for the belly;" by uselessly racing horses thro' crowded streets, thus foolishly wasting their strength, and endangering life; in short, by indulging in any unwise thought, word, or action.

You ask, are we to have no relaxation, amusement, or recreation? Most certainly the body requires rest, as well as exercise, and the mind craves variety, hence there is time and opportunity allotted for every proper enjoyment of mind and body; a time to dance, a time to sing, and a time for the performance of every good and right-ly desirable action for which our minds and bodies are capacitated.

When you have mastered this lesson, another will be ready, and then another, and so on, until you may have every possible facility and encouragement for the most rapid advancement to exaltation in the celestial kingdom.

**A Word to the Wise!**

We would advise our farmers to delay no time, unnecessarily, in paying their titling of the products of this year; and sell no grain for the present only what you are compelled to, in order to procure immediate necessities.

You should not be anxious to contract the sale of your grain, &c. to strangers, before you bring it into market yourselves, and run your chance as to the prices. Husband your grain, and everything else that you have raised, and let nothing go to waste, for all will be needed at higher prices than are now given.

**The Weather.**

Rain fell rapidly, and quite steadily from about 1 to 7 o'clock, a.m., of the 10th inst.; showering the evening of the 11th, and a heavy rain, mingled with snow and hail, in the afternoon of the 12th. Ensign mount and the tops of the mountains east of this city were white with snow for a short time after the rain ceased.

**SUMMARY.**

At Memphis, June 30th, the Know-Nothings elected the Mayor and all the city officers, by a large majority.

There were 26,900,000 subject to draft in the United States Treasury on the 1st of July.

A hurricane six or eight miles wide visited Mateno, June 23d, blowing down houses, and destroying much property but no lives.

A severe storm occurred on the coast of Chili, June 5th and 6th, destroying 300,000 worth of property in Valparaiso. Eight vessels were driven ashore, and several destroyed at their moorings.

At Ripley, Ohio, June 26th, a mob numbering 300, visited all the liquor shops in that town, spilled quite a quantity of the seductive, and compelled all the dealers in blue ruin to desist from the traffic.

Sugar is cheaper than flour in New Orleans, the former selling at 3 1/2, and the latter at 4 cents per pound.

A mob of about 1000 persons burned a slave to death near Dandridge, Tenn., for murdering a Mr. Eljah Moor, wife, and wife's sister.

A railroad collision occurred within 9 miles of Baltimore, July 4th, by which 38 persons were killed, and a great many wounded. It is said to have happened thro' carelessness.

July 9th, another railroad collision occurred near Phenixville, Pa., by which 3 persons were killed instantly, and several fatally, and 30 or 40 badly wounded. Caused by carelessness.

The election in Oregon was adverse to the question of forming a State Government.

It is said a vein of very pure sulphate in sandstone, has been discovered in Pennsylvania.

A Mr. Sorenson of Copenhagen has invented a type-setting machine with which he claims, one person, after a little practice, can set and distribute with perfect accuracy as many type as two can by the old method.

April 4th, the English and Americans at Shanghai had a fight with some Imperialists, and drove them from the neighborhood of the foreign settlements at that place. The provocation arose from the Imperialists firing upon, and otherwise annoying, and injuring the foreign residents.

The high handed fraud and immense swindle lately perpetrated by one Robert Schuyler, and amounting to millions of dollars, is thus commented upon by the New Bedford Evening Standard of July 8th:—

"Yet this Schuyler cannot be prosecuted only for breach of trust. A poor woman who steals a loaf of bread to keep her children from starving, can be sent to the House of Correction. This is law, but it is not justice. Great scoundrels always escape punishment, and little ones always receive it. Let a company establish a bank or a corporation, and cheat and swindle widows and orphans at pleasure, and they are held harmless; but let those widows and orphans who are beguiled by the villainy of these scoundrels steal a single loaf of bread to keep the breath of life in them, and they are sent to prison!

Law is a net that catches the little fish and lets the great ones go free. Let this swindler Schuyler go anywhere, and he can find apologists and be admitted into the "first society." He is no vulgar thief, but a magnificent scoundrel who dis business on an extensive scale. Perhaps he was "innocent." All people belonging to the subocracy, who commit crimes, are insane, we believe.

Let the poor needle-woman who works for ten cents a day, and by dint of incessant labor, just keeps her soul and body together, step aside in some unguarded moment, or by the necessity of her condition, from the path of virtue, and she is haunted down with hyena-like ferocity by the world. But let a Biddle, Swartwout, or any other scoundrel of high degree, swindle the public by hundreds of thousands, and it detracts nothing from their social position; the world looks on and admires."

**THE BALTIC SEA.**

The Baltic promises to become soon the theatre of the most destructive naval warfare yet recorded. In aid of gigantic murder, means yet untried will be brought to bear, rapid and terrible in their execution, and destined to mark no era in naval contests. On the Baltic especially they will be a novelty. Excepting the fights of a secondary order, in the times of Charles XII and Peter, and at the beginning of the present century during the reign of Alexander, the waves of that sea have not been for centuries ruffled with battle, or dyed with human blood, shed in war.

This Mediterranean of the North was partially known to the ancients of remote times, and to the Phenicians who carried there costly amber to the South. It was called Mare Scythicum, or the Scythian Sea. On the charts of Ptolemy of Alexandria it is laid down as the Sarmatic Ocean, the southern part along the shores of Prussia and Pomerania being called the Venedian Sea or Bay—from Vendi, a Slavonic tribe.

The word Baltic comes from Balt or Baltus, one of the chiefs of the Goths, founder of the Anse of the Balti, who ruled over the Visigoths in the south of Gaul and in Spain. The Baltic, likewise called by the Scandinavians and Germans, the Eastern Sea begins by the Danish Islands of Seeland and Funen, and is surrounded by Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Russia, Prussia and Germany. It reaches beyond 55 degrees northern latitude; its length is 770 miles, breadth 120 miles, depth as far as the parallel of Memel not more than fifty fathoms, deepening in its more northern parts to 100 or 120 fathoms, and having an area of 125,000 geographical miles. It opens from the German Sea, between 55 deg. and 59 deg. north latitude (between the north coast of Jutland and the south coast of Norway) by a gulf pointing N.E., called the Sleeve or Skager-Rack, which extends rather more than 150 miles, from the Naze of Norway to the coast of Sweden, and is in average width about 70 miles.

It next passes several degrees north in what is called the Cattegat, to the S.E. of which is the Sound of Elsinore, a narrow strait about three miles in breadth, between the coast of Sweden and the Island of Zealand.

This is the general passage for ships going from the North Sea into the Baltic, and a toll is paid here, by way of courtesy to the crown of Denmark, which in return erects light-houses and keeps them in proper repair; this toll has been the subject of diplomatic remonstrance.

After passing Zealand, the sea spreads widely to the north-east, and at last branches out into the two extensive Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, the latter extending two hundred miles almost due east, till within a short distance of Lake Ladoga, with a mean breadth of seventy miles.

The waves of the Baltic do not swell so high as in the ocean, but they are much more dangerous and harassing to shipping, as they succeed each other with greater rapidity and impetuosity; while its small depth, amounting to an average of fifteen to twenty fathoms, but in many places hardly half so much, the shallowness of the Russian shore, the rugged nature of the Swedish coast, and the sudden and frequent changes of the wind, render this formidable to navigators.

The southern basin is surrounded by sandy plains and slightly rising hills of chalk. The eastern coast of Sweden, and the southern of Finland, are belted with granite rocks and numerous reefs. The bottom of the Gulf of Finland is of calcareous rock.

Notwithstanding its extent, the Baltic has all characteristics of a great lake. No sea has, in proportion to its size, so great an influx of fresh water; hence it contains but little salt. In proportion to the North Sea this is found to be as 194 to 373. The great amount of mud and sand carried down by the rivers has considerably raised the bottom of this sea, and closed the mouths of many of its navigable streams, so that the ships which formerly entered those rivers must now be anchored at a considerable distance from them. This gradual upward movement of the sea is rated at several feet in a century, and with sandbanks renders the navigation rather dangerous. Some geologists, however, pretend that the waters are receding slowly, and principally at the northern side, where, on the rocks of Sweden and Finland, have been discovered in the last century inscriptions in the runic character, previously covered with water.

The Baltic is far more cold than the North Sea, and the ocean at the same latitude. It has no tides, or rather the effect of the tides is so little felt as not to be observable; but it is subject to changes of level depending on the winds rising and accelerating the passage of the waters through the Sound and the Belts. These winds rise suddenly and with the utmost violence.

During the winter this sea is usually frozen to a greater or less distance along the coast, and in severe winters not only the Sound and the Belts, but a great part of its surface is covered with ice. The Gulf of Finland thaws generally in April.

The Baltic receives its waters from the lakes of Sweden, Finland, from the Duna, Oder, Vistula, Riga, Pessante, Nieman, and numerous other streams not less than two hundred and fifty in number. In the spring on the melting of the ice and snow, the current is very strong. The affluents are: In the Gulf of Bothnia, the river Parvurus, about 250 miles long; the Muonio, 150 miles; the Luina, 235 miles; Dal, 250 miles; Lemu, 250 miles; and ten or twelve smaller ones amounting together to 150.

The length of the Neva is less than 100 miles. About the middle of its course is situated St. Petersburg, and thirty miles down at its mouth the city and the military and commercial harbor of Cronstadt. Between Cronstadt and St. Petersburg the channel has in some parts, no more than two fathoms of water. The Narrows is a short stream at whose mouth is situated the commercial city of Narva of some historical celebrity for the defeat of Peter by Charles XII. From White Russia comes the Dwina or Duna, whose mouth is at Riga, forming a small bay called the Livonian. Its length is 450 miles. The Niemen, a river from Lithuania, is 400 miles long, its mouth at Memel in Prussia. The Vistula in Poland, issues from the Carpathian Mountains, south of Cracow, and is 650 miles, and empties at Dantzig. The Oder comes from Silesia, 550 miles, and empties near Stettin in Pomerania.

Numerous islands are scattered in the Baltic and its gulfs. The principal one, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, is the Island of Ahland, belonging to Russia. Gotland and Ahland, in the sea itself, belong to Sweden.

Among the chief harbors which may be occupied during the coming contest, is Kiel, in Holstein, belonging to Denmark. It is safe and commodious, and will probably be chosen as a rallying point for the British fleet. Next come Stettin, Dantzig, Koenigsberg, Memel, and others of smaller name.

The principal theatre of the war will be the Gulf of Finland, and the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, where the Island of Ahland is situated. This is strongly fortified, lies opposite to the City of Abo in Finland, and menaces even Stockholm. England will try to seize it. Next comes Swaburg, guarding the harbor and city of Helsingfors in Finland. It is called the Baltic Gibraltar, and is one of the regular stations of a Russian squadron. Then Cronstadt with its fortress Cronsvet, both defended by St. Petersburg, and the principal object of Sir Charles Napier's expedition.

Cronstadt is 50 deg. 55 min. N. latitude and 29 deg. 49 min. E. longitude, and it is built at the south-east extremity of Coltin-Ostrof, 16 miles from the mouth of the Neva, and 31 miles from St. Petersburg. It is on an island seven miles long by one mile broad. On the island, too, opposite the citadel is the castle or fortress of Cronschlott, built by Peter. The harbor has one channel, fortified with a double line of guns.

Between this and Cronstadt is 2,000 paces in width, and ample depth for the largest vessels going to Petersburg are searched here, and such as are too large for the upper waters of the Neva are unloaded, and their cargoes are placed in smaller craft—rafts in fact, by which they are floated up the Neva over the bar, which has sometimes but seven feet of water.

Cronstadt has the form of an irregular triangle. It is strongly fortified. It has three harbors lying to the south of the town. The outer or military harbor is entirely fortified by a mole, a rectangle stretching out into the sea, and capable of holding, besides smaller vessels, thirty-five ships-of-the-line. It is so shallow at low water that many of the ships are obliged to anchor in the middle harbor, which is properly intended for the fitting out and repairing of vessels. It has a powder magazine, a manufactory of pitch, tar, and so forth.

The third west, or innermost harbor, which has space for six hundred merchant vessels, and runs parallel with the middle harbor, admits only merchantmen, for which there is besides an excellent roadstead immediately outside the port, defended also by the citadel, constructed on a rock in the middle of the sea of Cronstadt. There is a large canal running into the town, where vessels are repaired.

Cronstadt is regularly built and contains many fine, straight, well-paved streets and several public squares.

The houses, excepting government buildings, are one story, and of wood. The city has three gates. It contains various public institutions, including a naval hospital, accommodating 2,500 patients. The permanent population is not considerable; during the summer it amounts, —government functionaries, and strangers, and sailors—to 40,000. After the Russians, the English are the most numerous. It is very lively in the warm seasons, but the reverse in cold. Peter the Great founded it in 1710.

Such is the place the English fleet must operate against, either by cutting off its trade, or measuring balls, shells, bombs, and internal ingenuity generally with. If the war continue in good earnest, it may take precedence of the Danube even for the stirring horrors of which it is the theatre.

When Mr. Baps asks, 'What will Russia do with her war materials?' Mr. Toots at once replies, 'Cook 'em.' If she does not cook them, England seems in a fair way of doing it for her, judging from the fire, fury, death, and hell panoplies described as belonging to the expedition of Sir Charles Napier. [N. Y. Tribune.]

**Doings in Congress.**

SENATE—A most exciting time pervaded the Senate to-day, growing out of the dispute between Messrs. Pettit and Sumner.

Mr. Pettit said on Monday, in debate he had referred to Mr. Sumner's open disavowal of his obligations to the Constitution, and his oath to support it, in no very complimentary terms.

In the official report of that debate, that Senator is represented as having said as follows:—

"I said I recognize no obligations in the Constitution to bind me to reduce man to slavery." These words, said Mr. Pettit, were not said in the Senate; if the Senator had said them they would have been false, and I would have noticed them.

Mr. Sumner—I call the Senate to order; I say they were uttered by me here in the Senate.

Mr. Pettit—I will prove right in his teeth, that what he says is false, (Cries of order—order.) I say he did not make use of the remark here reported on the floor of this house, but that after the adjournment he went to the reporter and had them interpolated into the report of the debate, he contended that the Senator never had the floor to make such remarks, and if they were made in private, they ought not to go into the report. It is unfair in any Senator to thus introduce remarks into the reports, which were not made in the Senate. He then proceeded, I admit the right of Senators to review their remarks, and when a proof sheet of the debate was handed to me, I noticed the fraud, and ordered it to be left out, but the foreman in the Globe office, did not do so. I have a letter from the reporter stating that this remark did not appear in the short hand notes of Monday's debate, but that when Mr. Sumner called to review his remarks, he had put the report in the shape it now is. The Senator had said, in answer to the remark that he would not excite the Constitution and recognized no such obligation.

Mr. Sumner—The remarks were made by me substantially as reported. I made them in my seat, and did not suppose they would have reached the reporter's ear. The reporter reluctantly showed me the report, and finding it did not correspond with what I said he corrected it; as to all else which the Senator from Indiana has said, I have no reply to make. The subject was then dropped.

**STILL ANOTHER SCENE.**

Mr. Butler would like to ask the Senator if Congress repealed the Fugitive Slave law, would Massachusetts execute the Constitutional requirements and send back to the South the absconding slaves?

Mr. Sumner—Do you ask me if I would send back a slave?

Mr. Butler—Why, yes.

Mr. Sumner—Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?

Mr. Butler—here he is again, with a quotation already prepared. He gets up and shouts it out with, as he doubtless supposes, more than Demosthenian eloquence and beauty—but he is mistaken. [Laughter.] What have dogs to do with the Constitution? The Senator declares that he would not execute the Constitution which he has sworn to support. The Senator openly declares to do so is a dog's duty.

Mr. Sumner—I recognize no such obligations upon me.

Mr. Butler—Well, I suppose it makes but little difference what you consider obligatory upon you.

**Mission at Gibraltar.**

35, JEWIN-STREET, LONDON, }  
July 5, 1854. }

PRESIDENT BRIGHAM YOUNG AND COUNCIL.

Beloved Brethren,—Since my last to you I have labored under much privation and difficulty to maintain a position in this important field of labor. This seems to be the only chance for an opening into Spain, where the priests and lava are much opposed to freedom of speech.

Within a few years some persons endeavored to establish themselves by teaching schools, but as soon as they were found tampering with religious matters they had to flee between two days to save their lives, for they do not value life much in this country, as for a shilling they can be pardoned any crime.

On the 24th of April, finding my health failing through hard living and tedious labor, I felt disposed to further petition the Governor of Gibraltar, for I thought his feelings might beattered, on account of a deputation from the merchants having been sent to England. They had an interview with his grace the Duke of Newcastle, colonial secretary of foreign affairs, and the result was published, a portion of which I will copy, as it will show the feelings of the public and superior officers.

"As regards the right of meeting, the duke spoke in disapproval of the governor's conduct, and said it was simply a question of common sense; and a great number of questions would never have been raised if the governor had acted sensibly, and if it fell to his lot to appoint the governor's successor, he would choose a better man, and believed all complaints would then cease; for the governor had certainly continued to place himself in antagonism with all parties, he seemed to possess some infirmity of temper which prevented him from taking advice. He should ask for explanations from the governor of his conduct in the affair of the police, the meetings, and the censorship of the press, all of which he disapproved very much."

After writing to the governor, I was called to the colonial office, and had a more pleasant interview with the colonial secretary, who wished me to call again after his interview with the governor, which I did, and obtained the promise of protection to preach publicly, and began to look for a suitable room, and prepare for meetings.

In a few days I was called on, and forbid to hold meetings; the only reason given was that it was now a time of war, and they did not want any new religion to bother them. I then called on the governor for a free passage to England, as they would not allow me to preach. This was granted, and on the day of sailing, I called for my ticket. I was asked if I intended to come to Gibraltar again, and because I would not sell myself for a passage, or bind myself, they broke their word again. They have done all in their power to hinder the spread of the gospel, and the Lord reward them according to their works.

Be assured I have sought diligently, with all the wisdom the Lord has given me, to do this wicked people good, and I truly have been blessed of the Lord, and have sowed much seed, having put out \$45 worth of books, some of which have gone by sea on various ships; some to Scotland, from those I had baptized; they sending them by mail to their friends.

The branch now numbers 18 members, having lately added four persons. The elder and some of his brethren are now at the seat of war, and have organized a branch of eleven members in Asia, in one of the Turkish burying grounds, and named it the 'Expeditious force branch,' and have a prospect of baptizing some of their fellow soldiers. The priest has got his discharge, and had to go to Chatham, England, to ratify the same, and from thence he will go to Scotland on a mission to his friends.

I rejoice to see the gospel spreading from this place, and pray that fruit may spring forth as a reward for my arduous labors. I found I had but 2 stone or 28 lbs in weight, and as my chest and head were affected, with occasionally a pain in my side, and as the hot weather was troubling on, the Lord opening the way, I returned

to England, leaving the branch in care of a teacher, a faithful man.

I have the privilege of visiting some of the branches, and some relations in Leicestershire.

I do not despair of a work being done in Gibraltar, though the field is small, and awfully corrupt. Any English brother can go now and build on the little foundation, if he can have patience to teach the people as he can catch them, and to live the best way he can, though I had the privilege of visiting but few of the brethren. An American could not well stay in Gibraltar at present.

Your humble servant in the new and everlasting covenant, EDWARD TENSEN.

**POSTSCRIPT!!!!**

**PRICES REDUCED,**  
AT THE NEW two story Building of Geo. A. Goddard's, three doors north of Reese's store.

The subscriber is now offering to the citizens of G. Salt Lake City and vicinity his **LARGE and WELL SELECTED Stock** of Dry Goods; Groceries; Hardware; Queensware; Tinware; Boots; Shoes; Clothing; Hats, &c., &c.—at greatly reduced prices.

A CALL will convince you that I am selling as low or LOWER than the LOWEST!

WM. MAC.

N. B.—The highest market price paid for Oats; Barley; Butter; Eggs, &c.

Fifteen large Wagons and Covers for sale. sep14-27

**WANTED!**  
100 CORDS of WOOD at Lake Point Salt Works, Tooele county, for which \$3 per cord will be paid in Salt; Dry Goods and Groceries. sep14-27

**J. W. HUNTSMAN.**

**O Yes, Look Here!**  
WILL be Let to the lowest responsible bidder, on Wednesday the 20th instant, at ten o'clock a.m. The Building of a Bridge across the Slough west of Jordan, on the road leading from Great Salt Lake City to Tooele.

Also the grading of said road from the Jordan Bridge to the bank near the north-west corner of the Church Pasture. Said road will be let in parcels of from ten to twenty rods each to suit jobbers.

For further particulars inquire of either of the undersigned.

SAMUEL MOORE,  
REUBEN MILLER,  
S. D. HUFFAKER,  
G. S. L. City, Sept. 10, 1854. Selectmen. 27-11

**WANTED,**  
in exchange for Good Filled Cloth—cash, wool, grease, soap, wheat, flour, potatoes, corn, and other vegetables—immediately.

Also, a good Weaver Wanted, who can have steady employment. sep14-27-2in.

**MATTHEW GAUNT.**

**New Millinery Store.**  
MRS. PHELPS respectfully acquaints the ladies of G. S. L. City and vicinity that she has opened the Basement Store lately occupied by H. L. Southworth, on East Temple Street, with a new and splendid Stock of Millinery, consisting, in part, of Bonnets, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Lace, &c. comprising the usual articles of the trade.

N.B. Flour, butter, and eggs, taken in exchange. Sept. 11, 1854. 3-4

**BASKETS for Sale** in the 13th Ward, on South Temple Street, at bro. Stringham's, for which I will take wheat and flour, corn, oats, butter, cheese, eggs, clothing, onions, tallow, or candles. LEVI GIFFORD. sep12-27-3in

**A Good House,** with two rooms, and out-buildings, and a first-rate corner Lot, in the middle block, north side of the 6th Ward, for sale or to rent.—Apply to William Fawcett, 6th Ward. sep14-27-3in

**TAKEN UP.**  
ONE Large White OX (Sept. 4) with red neck and head, the shell of left horn split off, and the peth broken off about six inches from the head, branded with H H on the right horn, and a large H on the left hip.

The owner of the above ox is requested to call prove property, pay charges, and take him away. GILBERT BELNAP, P.K. 27-3in

**Look Here Everybody!**  
I have in my charge the following Strays:

One Brindle Cow, eight years old, no brands visible.

One Red Steer, with some white on him, supposed to be two or three years old, no brand visible, except he has his dewlap split.

One Dark Brindle Cow, four or five years old, no brands visible.

One White Cow, with red specks, short tail, eight years old, branded EM on the left hip.

One Two-year Old Heifer, spotted black and white, no brands visible.

One pale Red Steer, three years old, a white star in the forehead, no brands visible.

One Two-year Old Speckled Heifer, crumpled horns, no brands visible.

One Muley Cow, red and white spotted, seven or eight years old, no brands visible.

One pale Red Cow, some white on her back and belly, no brands visible.

One Yearling Steer, brindle and white mixed, no brand visible.

One Black Steer, four or five years old, some white on his belly, no brands visible.

The owners of the above Strays are requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN W. HESS, P. K. sep-13-27-3in Farmington, Davis County.

**FOR SALE!**  
TWO Five Acre Lots—situated in the north east corner of the five acre field, joining the south east corner of G. S. L. City.

For particular enquire of the subscriber: sep12-26-3in

**LOST.**  
A RED COW, white face, branded G L left hip. Bring to me and be rewarded. GEO. A. LESLIE, 6th Ward. sep17-26in

**SOMETHING NEW**  
**UNDER THE SUN!—SNOW & CO.,** have on hand and for sale at fair prices, a new stock of Staple Goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, &c.

The public generally and our friends in particular, are respectfully requested to call and see for themselves. We for the present shall be found at Robert Pixon's, on the west side of East Temple street, Great Salt Lake City; but we shall soon remove to Townsend's Block, on the East side of the same street.

Should you call soon, and before many others have called, you will find among the Dry Goods a small but good selection of Prints, Gingham, Delaines, Broadcloths, Sattinets, Cassimeres, Jeans, Drills, Muslins, Shirtings, Flannels, Linens, &c., &c., and trimmings for the same.

And among our Groceries, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Dried Peaches and Apples, &c.

And among our Hardware, spades, shovels, scythes, axes, bench, shingle and lath axes; saws, circular and hand; mill and other files, door trimmings, such as locks, latches, bolts and screws; also cutlery.

And among our Boots and Shoes, gents coarse and fine boots, coarse shoes, and ladies fine and coarse shoes, youths' and children's shoes and lace boots, &c.

And among our Queensware the usual articles in this line.

All of good quality. As to prices, please do as we have done—form your own opinion.

Farmers who have wheat and oats to sell will be good enough to call and learn what Snow & Co. will say on the subject.

We shall soon keep on hand for sale valley distilled Whisky of the best quality.

Ladies!—We beg your pardon—we have gents, but no ladies Hats.

ZERURBABEL SNOW,  
ERASTUS SNOW,  
JETER ELINTON. sep17-26-4t

**CASH PAID**  
FOR OATS, Barley, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Bran and Shorts, if delivered soon, at the "FLOUR, FEED, AND PROVISION STORE," two doors North of W. Mac's, in G. S. L. City, by Orson Hyde and William Price. Call and see us before you dispose of your Produce.

We now lack only a few hundred bushels of Oats and Barley to meet the Government demand. Bring us a few bushels more, and we hope to be able to fill that bill by the time required.

Also on hand a few of Hodge's Steel Ploughs for sale. sep17-26-3t

**HYDE & PRICE.**

**NOTICE**  
IS HEREBY given, that from and after this date, (Aug. 30th 1854) Mr. P. Vasquez is not my agent; therefore I will not fulfil contracts of his making or pay any debts of his contracting. He is no longer in my employ. LOUIS VASQUEZ.

Fort Bridger, Aug. 30, 1854-26-3t

**NEW GOODS**  
Wholesale and Retail at the Valley Store.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving and opening in the fine new store room fitted up by Mr. David Wilkin, at the Union Hotel, on North Emigration street, fronting Union Square, in the City of Great Salt Lake, a fresh and splendid assortment of Goods, direct from the cities of New York and Boston, which they offer upon the most reasonable terms, for cash and produce.

These Goods have been purchased exclusively for this market, and are of a superior quality. They consist in part of Calicoes, Fine Dress Goods, Hosiery, Bonnets, &c., &c. Also Cloths, cassimeres, vestings, sattinets, jeans, tweeds, flannels of all kinds; Mirror, Silk, Mole-skin, Leghorn, and Palm-leaf Hats, &c.; boots and shoes, gaiters, booties, slippers, an extensive assortment, and as good a quality as the Eastern market afforded.

A full and general assortment of choice Groceries, Hardware and cutlery, notions, Perfumery, &c., &c. Chewing and smoking tobacco and cigars.

As the subscribers have established a permanent House in this city, they are disposed to do business upon the most accommodating terms.

They will be in receipt of heavy stocks twice a year, and keep their customers supplied with all the goods suitable for the country and city Trade.

All articles ordered from the States by our train will be brought out with certainty and security.

Drafts bought and sold, and a general exchange business done upon the most reasonable rates.

Horses, cattle, and wagons for sale at all times or exchange for stock or produce.

Wheat, oats, butter, poultry, eggs, &c., taken at the Valley Store.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine our choice selection of Goods. sep17-26-3t

**KINNEY, GREENE & CO.**

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**  
No. 1.

SEALED Proposals for furnishing Army Supplies named below, will be received at the Office of the Commissary of Subsistence in Great Salt Lake City, until 12 o'clock, M., the 16th of September next, viz:

60,000 lbs Beef, on hoof;  
2,000 " coffee;  
1,000 " Soap;  
250 " Star candles;  
6,000 " Valley Pork;  
4,800 " Sugar;  
1,500 " Salt;  
10 barrels Vinegar;  
400 bushels Irish Potatoes.

These Supplies will be required for issue and must be delivered, from and after the 15th October next.

Proposals are invited for furnishing the whole or a part only of the above named supplies; and they will specify particularly the price of the various articles, if required to be delivered in this city, the settlement in the north, or the first settlement in the south.

The bidder must state the time and manner of delivery and present the names of at least two responsible gentlemen as sureties.

The Commissary Department reserves to itself the right to reject any proposal deemed exorbitant or unreasonably high.

The supplies must all be of the best quality.

At 12 o'clock, M., Sept. 16, all the Proposals will be opened and registered, and the lowest responsible bid or bids will be entitled to a contract. On the Monday following, a written contract based on the accepted bid, will be duly executed by the parties.

**RUFUS INGALLS,**  
Captain U. S. Army,  
G. S. L. City, Aug. 30, 1854-26-2t.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**  
No. 2.

SEALED Proposals for furnishing forage as named below, will be received at the Office of the Asst. Qr. Master in Great Salt Lake City until 12 o'clock, M., the 23d of September next, viz:

200 tons of Hay, 150 tons to be delivered at or near the first settlement south of G. S. L. City, 50 tons to be delivered at or near this city.

6,000 bushels Oats; 2,000 bu. Barley, and 2,000 bu. Corn.

Let the Proposals state the prices per bushel, provided the contractor is required to deliver the articles at or near this city, the settlements in the north, or the first settlements in the south.

Two responsible names as sureties must be appended to Proposals.

The Quarter Master reserves to himself the right to reject any Proposal deemed unreasonably high.

The Proposals will be opened and registered at 12 o'clock, M., the 23d of September next, and the lowest responsible bidder will be entitled to the contract; which will be duly executed the Monday following, provided any of the proposals are accepted.

**RUFUS INGALLS,**  
Captain U. S. Army,  
Asst. Qr. Master.  
G. S. L. City, Aug. 30, 1854-26-2t.

**TAKEN UP.**  
IN the 15th Ward, one red and white cow—about 7 years old; no marks or brands perceptible, and has a young calf.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. sep17-26-2t

**G. W. BOYD.**

**For Sale:**  
A SAW MILL, two good houses, and a few acres of land enclosed, on Big Kanyn creek, about eighty rods above Prest. Young's flouring mill. For further particulars enquire of ZERAH PULSIPHER. aug31-25in 16th ward.

**NOTICE.**  
IS hereby given to the Tax Payers of Davis County, Utah Territory, who have not paid their Territorial and County Taxes for the years 1853, also 1852 and 1851, to call and pay the same on or before the first day of October next, otherwise all delinquent taxes after that date will be collected by due course of law.

**HECTOR C. HAIGHT,**  
Assessor and Collector  
for Davis Co.  
sep17-26-3t

**To all whom it may concern.**  
THIS is to certify that Abraham Coon has been appointed as my agent to subdivide the working of suitable roads into the West Kanyn and its branches, and to control the same, subject to the provisions of an Ordinance of the General Assembly of the State of Deseret, in relation to the timber in the mountains west of Jordan. Approved, January 9th, 1851.

**GEORGE A. SMITH.**

August 25, 1854.

IS HEREBY give notice that I will commence working the above kanyn road on Friday and Saturday next, Sept. 1st and 2d, and every Friday and Saturday thereafter. Those wishing to get fire wood out of the same, can have the privilege of 8 loads of wood for a fair day's work.

**ABRAHAM COON,**  
North east of Jordan bridge.  
P. S.—Fatch spades, shovels, axes, saws, &c., to work with. sep17-26-3t