

were made for fools," not for honorable gentlemen who care more for life, salvation, and intelligence, than they do for present popularity, or worldly fame. All-wise write when you have something to write, and stop when you have got through, and the Saints will always be glad to hear from you through the News.

The Mormons.

An English paper in commenting on the lamentable lack of wisdom which seem to mark the administration of nearly all the governments of Europe, thus refers, by way of contrast, to the Mormons of Salt Lake: "Every nation is baffled in the attempt to better its government; every government shakes over the volcanic ground of discontent. The Mormons of Salt Lake are taking steps to establish intercourse with the Pacific. The progress of this singular sect, which may be called the very organization of ignorance and low superstition, might be a reproach to older and more learned governments. They are making war at all events; they have arrived at knowing their own minds. They are wayward, and we should call them lawless; but their leaders have studied the art so gently forgotten in older Europe, that of influencing the people. Ignorance is of two kinds—the passive or involuntary, which is the lack of knowledge; and the voluntary, which is the refusal of knowledge; and the voluntary seems to be not more respectable or less mischievous than the involuntary—perhaps it is the worse, since it is possible to carry it out with a more than insane consistency."

The above is worthy of record, as a matter of general editorial and news paper history of the 19th century. What the writer intended to communicate "might be" about as difficult to determine, as it "might be" to know what is intended by a thousand other similar news paper editorials that are astride the winds, "going to and fro in the earth," seeking how they "might" deceive somebody, or, as it "might be" to ascertain why "that singular sect, which may be called the very organization of ignorance and low superstition, might be a reproach to older and more learned governments of Europe, while those governments manifest a lamentable lack of wisdom in their administration," and "every nation is baffled in its attempt to better its government," and "every government shakes over the volcanic ground of national discontent," and their rulers have forgot the art "of influencing the people."

Aye, no we have it; "they," (the Mormons) "with a more than insane consistency have arrived at knowing their own minds," and their rulers are capable of "influencing the people," who are making their way at all events," and being "wayward and lawless are taking steps that the Rocky Mountains cannot prevent them establishing intercourse with the Pacific," which steps the nations have been trying to take for many years and accomplished nothing, because they were not possessed of sufficient "ignorance and low superstition," and had not become wayward in lawless, insane inconsistency.

Having found the editor's ideas, we have no comments, only if the "Mormons" are such a miserable set of "superstitious ignoramus," and by their knowledge "have got ahead of all other governments," as the writer "might" represent, we pity those governments; for if a "lawless, insane, ignorance" is an absolute prerequisite for people, rulers and governments, in order that they "might know their own minds," and "how to influence the people," we might think those rulers and governments that are "shaking over the volcano," "might" have attained to some more exalted, dignified, and perfect systems of administration long ago, and not have failed for "more than insane consistency," to set them an example of government by moral influence, instead of percussion locks and gun-powder. This truly "should be called singular, incorrigible insane consistency."—Ed.

A specimen of cut nails, from the machinery of Francis T. Whitney, of Pawnee, sent to President Kimball, may be seen at Mr. Woolley's store. Mr. Whitney says he is able to supply that colony with nails, besides other blacksmithing.

Comb Machine.—We noticed in the Library, a few days since, a model of a machine for manufacturing combs, which was made in this city, and we understand the model is soon to be perfected in machinery by our city mechanics. We have no doubt of the feasibility of the plan, therefore we invite all who are want of combs, to bring the horns that are now lying waste, and carelessly about your premises, and leave them at the titling office, free gratis, that the machine may have something to do when it gets in motion. All the brethren will be glad to make an offering and sacrifice of their old cow horns, for the use of promoting domestic manufactures; won't you brethren? "yes, here they are, take them and make all the combs you can."

Order particulars concerning the death of brother David Smith.

Bishop Kay informs us, that brother Smith, who was living in his ward, left his family and house on Monday the 19th ult., with horses and wagon, to go to the canyon for a load of wood; sitting on the back of his wagon; a few rods from his house he was seen to stop, and when passing the house of Geo. R. Grant, (which is but a short distance from his house) he was seen by sister Grant, at precisely eleven o'clock, sitting on the front of his wagon. Having been heard from him, and his family knowing he had stopped at some house for the night, particular feelings existed, or enquiry arose till the same hour, on Tuesday, on which he left on Monday, when search was made by brother Jones, who found the hind wheels of brother Smith's wagon thirty-eight rods east of brother Grants house. Brother Smiths body eighteen rods east of the hind wheels, and about eight yards from the road, on the plain; and the horses, tacklin, and fore wheels some thirty rods still further east, in the bottom of the valley, where they had leaped the precipice, nearly perpendicular, of between thirty and forty feet, yet alive, with little damage. Snow had fallen during the night. Bishop Kay was immediately notified of the discovery, who, with twelve or fifteen of his neighbors, immediately repaired to the spot. There being no undertaker or coroner within a reasonable distance, Bishop Kay and the assembly held an inquest, and decided that brother Smith was riding on the fore horse of his wagon, that the pin, from some cause, left the rear, which caused the hind wheels to stop, and instantly precipitated brother Smith on the ground in front of the forward wheels and among the whiffletrees and tackle of the harness, where he could not help himself, and that he was kicked by the horses, in their fright, and was probably dead within five minutes after he was seen by sister Grant. His clothes were badly torn; his right arm, shoulder, breast bone, and face were exceeding mutilated; and an imprint of a horse shoe on his temple sufficient to take the life of any man instantly. Bro. Smith remains were interred in President Kimball's burying ground on the Friday following, having been escorted by the band, of which he was a member, from the hot Spring to the burial. Bro. Smith was a son of Thomas Smith of Clithero, Lancashire, England; has left a wife and two children; was a good man, and blessed are the dead that die in the Lord; but all men and boys beware how they trifle with their lives by riding on the fore

ward bolster or horse of a wagon; keep off from such dangerous positions, lest you fare as he fared. Keep off from the fore horse and bolster.

Providence papers please copy.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

For the News:

Culture of the Asparagus.

It is much to be regretted that this hardy esculent vegetable, is not more generally known and cultivated in the valley. There it grows to good perfection, coming up early into use the latter end of April. The young plants are generally sent into small bunches, boiled as greens, and served up with melted butter, which makes a dish not to be surpassed by any of the season. Asparagus will thrive in almost any soil, although a deep rich soil grows it to the best perfection; and being a marine plant, grows luxuriantly where salt is in the ground, or applied as a manure. One hundred plants are sufficient for a moderate family, which should be planted in a bed 50 feet long and 4 feet wide. The ground should be well manured and dug deep previous to planting; then mark out the bed by driving down stakes 2 feet high at each corner of the bed, when the ground is prepared, stretch a line 1 foot apart in the rows; then remove the line 2 feet from the first, and plant the roots the same distance apart, which takes all the plants, and makes a bed 50 feet long and 4 wide. The planting may be done any time if the spring or fall, or even late in the summer, as asparagus roots are quite hardy, and easy to be made grow at almost any season. The asparagus will be in use the second year after planting, and may be cut until green peas are in season, when the stalks should be allowed to grow until late in the fall; they are then to be cut off close to the ground, and a good coat of rotten manure thrown over the bed, which should remain until the spring, when the manure may be then raked off and the stalks lightly forked into the ground, to make the roots throw up good handsome spears. The same manner of culture may be yearly applied, and the bed will be in good condition for at least twenty years.

EDW. SAYERS.

Sugar made from Beets.

What is here said of Beet Sugar, taken from "Peeders" Report to the Beet Sugar Society of Pennsylvania." The latest information. "For the growth of beets, a healthy subsoil is indispensable; after this, it is cultivated on almost any, of course, with various degrees of success. In the neighborhood of Boulogne, the manufacture of sugar from the beet has been discontinued, expressly on account of the unsuitableness of the soil, which is chalky, with a very shallow depth of mould.

Monsieur C— considers the soil of New Jersey (a sandy soil, not apt to burn in summer) as very likely to be excellent for the beet, and the facility with which the crop might be taken up, and the advantages of obtaining the roots free from filth or clay, are valuable considerations; the latter will conduce much to their preservation during the winter.

Plough the land in winter, and lay it dry; obtain a pulverized surface before sowing, and drill the seed eight pounds per acre; hoe the land in the intervals of the rows (which might be 20 inches apart, if the land is not very rich, or 24 inches.) As soon as the plants have made tolerable progress, at the second hoeing, thin the plants in the rows to the distance of about fifteen inches, and the third hoeing may be performed with a horse hoe.

The white or silicious, and the rose colored, are the only kinds now sown in a large way; the yellow is still sown by a few, but to no great extent. Other kinds are said not only to yield no sugar, but to be destructive to the process of crystallization, if worked or mixed with them. The greatest care is taken to select the best roots for the production of seed, both as to their kind and perfect formation; the largest roots are not the best for this purpose.

The best time for sowing the seed is as early as the season will admit, as the greatest advantage is derived from an early crushing, sometimes as much as two per cent of sugar besides, the ease with which it is made to crystallize, the quality being also superior. The latter end of April and all of May is considered the proper season, but this might be extended to the first day of June. For reasons just stated the crops should be taken up as soon as the roots have completed their growth; the months of September and October are the proper season.

Heat is as injurious to the roots as cold, as it induces fermentation, which is destructive to the saccharine. The best preserved roots are deposited in long trenches, formed by throwing out the earth to the sides, and forming with it, sloping banks, 1-2 feet in height. These trenches are ten feet wide, and about 100 feet or more long; in a dry soil, when the roots are packed without straw either on the bottom or sides, the tops of the heaps contract, and covered with a slight coat of straw, which is thickened during the severity of winter.

But the almost universal practice is to bury them in pits, dug in the fields where the roots are grown. 17 feet long, 2-12 feet deep, and 2 feet broad; each pit containing 3000 lbs. of roots. This is by no means a good method; the throwing out of the earth mixes a great quantity of the sterile subsoil with the enriched upper stratum, and removing roots during winter is the cause of much injury to the soil, by the proper cultivation of the land by ploughing to lay it down.

The manufacture of sugar consists of several distinct processes. Cleaning the roots in many of the large factories is done by washing in long wooden cylinders, with open sides, which revolve by the power of steam in cisterns of water; the roots are thrown in at one end of this cylinder, and are carried round and ejected at the other side by a spiral or Archimedean screw; and if the work could be effectually performed by this means, it would be a great saving of expense; but the fact is, it is, at best, a most inefficient method.

If the roots have grown in a stiff soil, quantities of earth will still be found adhering to them, in spite of all your attempts to free them from it. This will do great injury to the teeth of the rasp while crushing, and will be of no value in the cakes as food for sheep or cattle. The large roots are often found to be hollow, and partially decayed at the crown; the putrid matter being acerbous, is destructive to the yield of saccharine, and no washing will remove it.

The end of the top root and the lateral fibres are almost useless to the production of sugar, often very injurious; therefore it is preferred to clean by scraping with a knife, when the earth and decayed parts are easily removed; the cuttings will be greatly discolored by cattle and hogs, and that portion only of the root is used which is best calculated to yield a superior quality of sugar.

Crushing or rasping is performed by a rasp. This is a wooden barrel cut transversely with steel saws at half an inch apart. It is 13 inches wide, and 23 inches in diameter, and when propelled by steam makes about 900 revolutions in a minute, crushing into pulp 90 lbs. of roots in that space of time. Pressing by cylinders has often been tried but found to be totally inapplicable to the purpose.

The juice, extracted by the process of rasping, brings on an instantaneous fermentation, which is destructive to the yield of sugar; no time is therefore lost in submitting the pulp to the action of the press, by which the juice is extracted in a short space of time. This operation is performed by hydraulic pressure, the power of which is astonishingly great.

The machine for this purpose is very expensive; but when obtained the saving of labor and time is great. The pulp falls from the rasp into a square box below, from whence it is taken by a deep wooden or copper shovel and put into a bag, which is held open for its reception; it is then pressed upon a frame of wicker work, standing upon a small barrel resting on wheels, when it is spread evenly in the bag, and the mouth is then turned down to prevent the escape of the pulp while under the press; it is then covered by another wicker frame, and another bag, until the pile consists of thirty-five bags and wicker frames. The whole is then removed to the press, where a man takes and deposits them on the wooden platform, which rests on the bed of the press, and the pressure is then applied. As soon as the juice is extracted, the pressure is taken off, the bags are emptied of the dry cakes, and the press is ready for another load.

These presses are always worked in pairs, so that while one is pressing the other is being loaded. The juice flows from the press into a cistern beneath the floor, whence it is immediately pumped into a defecating tank, which is placed so high that the contents may flow from it by a pipe into the evaporator.

The defecator is a copper pan, into which the juice is pumped, so as to fill it within four inches of the top, when heat is applied, either by means of steam or fire. As soon as the juice has attained the heat of 58° Reaumur, (121-2° Fahrenheit,) lime is added, in exact proportion to the acid contained in it, which is ascertained by chemical test. The lime is

prepared by slacking with hot water, and mixing, so as to be of the consistency of cream, and when it is added, the greatest care should be taken to mix it intimately with the juice, by stirring it with a wooden spatula.

After this it is supposed to rest, and the heat is raised to the boiling point, when it is suddenly checked, by withdrawing the steam or fire, as soon as the juice has become perfectly clear it is run off into the first evaporator, taking care that none of the scum or sediment at the bottom of the pan passes with it. The scum and sediment are then collected, put into bags and pressed to obtain all the juice they contain; after which the residue is thrown to the dung hill, a valuable manure. The evaporator is a copper pan into which the clear defatted liquor flows, until the pan is about a third full; to this a small quantity of animal charcoal is added, and the fire or steam is applied; here it is boiled until it marks 21° by the saccharometer, when it is passed into a receiver, whence it flows into the clarifier for purification.

During the boiling, if the juice rises in the pan so as to threaten to overflow, a small quantity of butter or tallow is added, (the butter is the best) which causes an immediate subsidence, and facilitates evaporation. The clarifier is a wooden or copper pan, 2 feet 8 inches deep, 20 in diameter at the top, 11 in diameter at the bottom, each with a small brass cock near the bottom. A copper strainer standing on three feet, and covered with canvas, is placed in the bottom of each clarifier, which is then filled with granulated animal charcoal (about 100 lbs in each pan), and is covered with another copper strainer and cloth, and then the syrup is permitted to flow upon it until the pan is full. After it has stood some time, the cock is opened the syrup is permitted to flow slowly into a cistern, and the pans are refilled as fast as they empty.

From the cistern the syrup is pumped into the condenser, for the last evaporation. These clarifiers are of their normal carbon twice the day, and filled with other fuel from the kilns.

It was found that some of the saccharine remains in the carbon; it is therefore put up to receive the juice from the defecator as it passes into the first evaporator, by which means the saccharine is extracted; after which the animal carbon is turned out to be washed, preparatory to another calcination, whereby it is rendered fit for further use.

For concentration the clarified syrup is evaporated in the condenser to 41°, at which point it indicates signs of fitness for crystallization, which may be known by the usual test, drawing between the finger and thumb; when if the thread breaks, and the end draws up to the finger in a kind of horny substance, it is enough. Another mode is, to blow through the holes of the skimmer, when, if the syrup be sufficiently tenacious to form air bubbles and fall to the ground, and on bursting leave a white substance, it is immediately removed from the fire.

In the town of Ayras, a person has established a sugar house upon a very economical scale, performing much of the labor and superintendence in person; he erected most of the machinery with his own hands. He rents land, properly prepared of the farmers; in the neighborhood, for the growth of his crops of beets at the charge of from 200 to 230 francs per acre; he has no means of crushing the beets, and the cakes, and the molasses and refuse he sells to those who are making a profit from this branch of his business; it must be a good trade which could bear such weeding, and yet he made 110,000, pounds of sugar in one season, which, valued at 4 1-2 cts. per lb. would be \$49,500.00, and at 30 cts. per lb. would be \$33,000.00, and under favorable circumstances and seasons an average crop of beets would be about 40,000 lbs. per acre, yielding eight lbs. of sugar to one hundred of beets, making a yield of about 3200 lbs. of sugar to the acre; this at 30 cts. per lb. would be \$960 00. Who would not be sweetened?

JOHN EAGER

G. S. L. City, Feb. 18, 1852.

Mr. Editor: DEAR SIR:—In answer to your request, I have experimented on the earth which you forwarded to me, and I find that by a little manufacturing, it will make a very good substitute for brown ochre; it will answer as a self color, or for mixing with other colors for different shades. Its natural color mixed in oil is orange; in water it is buff; the body of it is good; it has also a drying quality. The durability is yet to be tried; but I have no doubt but what it will answer a good purpose.

Your ever obt. servt., EDWARD MARTIN, Painter & Gilder.

[The earth referred to is found about 60 miles north of this city.]

Fit for a Lawyer.

An old lady walked into a lawyer's office lately, when the following conversation took place: Lady—Squire, I called to see if you would like to take this boy and make a lawyer of him. Lawyer—The boy appears rather young, madam. How old is he? Lady—Seven years, sir. Lawyer—He is too young—decidedly too young. Have you no boy older?

Lady—Oh yes, sir, I have several; but we have concluded to make farmers of the others. I told my man I thought this little fellow would make a first rate lawyer, and I called to see if you would take him. Lawyer—No madam; he is too young yet, to commence the study of the profession. But why do you think this boy so much better calculated for a lawyer than your other sons?

Lady—Why, you see, sir, he is just seven years old today; when he was only five, he'd lie like an angel; when he got to six, he was sassy and impudent as any critter could be; and now he'll steal everything he can lay his hands on.

VERY FAT.—A field slave in the South, one day found in his trap a plump rabbit. He took him out alive, held him under his arm, patted him, and began to speculate on his qualities.

Oh, how fat—how fat—the fattest I eber did see! No, he so fat he lose all de grease. I fry him—Ah, yes he so berry fat he fry himself. Golly! how fat he be! No, I won't fry him—I stew him!

The thought of the savory stew made the negro forget himself, and in spreading out the feast in his imagination, his arm relaxed, when off hopped the rabbit, and squatting at a goodly distance he eyed his late owner with cool composure.

The negro knew there was an end of the stew, and summoning up all his philosophy, he thus addressed the rabbit, at the same time shaking his fist at him: "You long-eared, white-whiskered, red-eyed son of a gun, you are not so berry fat after all!"

The late election in New York city was conducted in the most disgraceful and outrageous manner. The Baltimore election also was most notoriously conducted—one person was killed.

There are deposited at the Navy Yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts, not less than seven hundred cannon.

MORTALITY AMONG GLENNIERS.—The Presbyterian, published in New York, mentions that since the 1st of May, a period of six months, sixteen gleenners, belonging to the Presbyterian church, have died.

From the Cape of Good Hope, unfavorable accounts to the English have been received, and ten thousand more troops were wanted.

The King of Hanover still lies in a critical condition.

Letters from Paris report matters very serious in the French capital. A new cabinet had not yet been formed.

Lectures on Bloomerism by ladies, and illustrated by ladies in full Bloomer costume, are all the rage throughout England.

One hundred and sixty inmates of the workhouse at Newton, Ireland, have been sent to Dublin, on their way to America.

The London Sunday Times well suggests the million surplus fund of the Great Exhibition be applied to the founding of an asylum for distressed artists, foreign and native.

Feb. 18th, cloudy but warm, with gentle showers, like April, through the night.

[No. 19, J. S. F.]

AN ACT to Continue in Office certain Officers therein named. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, that all Territorial, District, County and Township Officers who have been appointed and commissioned by the Governor pursuant to the provisions of the Organic Law, whose commissions expire at the end of the first session of the Legislative Assembly, be, and the same are hereby continued in full force and effect until their places are filled by appointment or election as the case may be according to law.

WILLARD RICHARDS,

President of the Council.

W. W. PHELPS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved Feb. 18, 1852.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,

Governor.

Editor News:—I beg leave to report that there are in the 17th ward, G. S. L. City, seven large spinning wheels in use, and one spinning gimmy, and two linen wheels not in use. There has been manufactured in this ward during the past year, four hundred and eighty yards of cloth and carpeting.

J. L. HEYWOOD,

Bishop 17th ward.

There are 25 families in Little Cottonwood Ward; 12 spinning wheels which are used, and many families wear Jeans, Flannel and Lindsey of their own make, manifesting such a spirit of industry and economy, that they have very little time for dancing.

S. REICHAARDS, Bishop.

There are 5 spinning wheels in use, and 1 spinning wheel factory in the 9th Ward. Reported by Seth Taft, Bishop. JOHN OAKLEY, Clk.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Friday, 30th ult., by elder Orson Pratt, Mr. JOHN M. CLEMENTS to Miss SARAH ANN REYNOLDS.

A better cake we tasted never; May John enjoy his bliss forever.

On the 8th ult., by bishop George S. Clark, Mr. THORNTON PECK and Miss SALLY YOUNG, of Utah Valley.

Eternal joys to those who tie Knots of bliss in cords of love,— And live of sweet felicity, Continuing realms above. Onward and upward 'sill to press, Nor cease their course of blessedness.

DIED.

In this city, on Wednesday evening, 11th inst., at 1-4 before 10 o'clock, elder Moses Whitaker, a native of England.

NOTICE TO THE BISHOPS. The brethren of the several wards will hereafter be notified through the "Deseret News" of their respective days for working on the Public Works.

For the week commencing Feb. 23.

Bishop B. Covey,	12th ward Monday.
" E. Hunter,	13 " Tuesday.
" A. Hoagland,	14 " Wednesday.
" N. V. Jones,	15 " Thursday.
" J. Hendricks,	16 " do
" S. Hendricks,	17 " Friday.
" L. D. Young,	18 " Saturday.
" A. Everett,	1st " do
" E. McEneaney,	8th " do

For the week commencing March 1.

Bishop J. C. Kingsbury,	2d ward Monday.
" W. G. Perkins,	7th " do
" C. Williams,	3d " Tuesday.
" J. Preese,	4th " do
" W. Hickenlooper,	6th " do
" S. Taft,	9th " Wednesday.
" J. L. Heywood,	17 " do
" D. Pettigrew,	10 " Thursday.
" J. Lytle,	11 " do
" B. Covey,	12 " Friday.
" E. Hunter,	13 " Saturday.

P. S. The brethren will continue to send to the Public Works, all the lumber, shingles, hewed timber, and fire wood that they possibly can, which will be credited to them at a liberal price on their titling.

N. B. TEMPLE WALL. Now is the time to draw the stone for the Temple wall. Brethren, come on with the stone, and let us have the Temple lot enclosed this season.

EDW. HUNTER, Presiding Bishop.

NOTICE.

ALL the Seventies belonging to the 25th Quorum are requested to forward by letter or otherwise, to the Presidency of said Quorum in G. S. L. City, their place of residence in the Valley or in the States; and those in the States are requested to gather up to the valleys as speedily as possible, so that the Quorum may be organized after the pattern; and if any vacancies occur, they may be filled as soon as possible.

By order of the Presidents.

THOMAS SPEARS, CHANCEY G. WEBB, WM. PITT, WM. CARMICHELL, HOSIA CUSHING.

Frontier Guardian will please give the above an insertion, and charge Deseret News.

Feb. 21-8-1t

POLES! POLES!

WANTED for fencing, one hundred and fifty good poles, immediately, by

S. M. BLAIR.

STRAYED OR STOLEN. The latter part of last August, from the stable of the subscriber, in the 17th ward, a black American Horse, nine or ten years old, white star in the forehead; branded on the left hip N. J. Whoever will bring said horse to the titling office, or give information where he may be found, will be liberally rewarded.

Feb. 21-8-1t

NORTON, JACOBS.

NOTICE. The Members of the Thirteenth Quorum of Seventies are requested to meet at the house of Jesse P. Harmon, in the ninth ward, on Friday the 27th inst., at 6 o'clock, P. M. A general attendance is requested.

Feb. 21-8-1t

FOR SALE.

TWO Five acre Lots, of high quality, Nos. 18 and 19, block 14, south of Chase's mill. Enquire of Geo. Allen, east Temple st., near Big Field.

Feb. 21-8-1t

WHY DON'T YOU

PATRONIZE HOME MANUFACTURE? We have just received from Utah Valley 150 Wood Bread Bowls of all sizes; also Butter Ladles, Washbuds, &c., for sale low by

Feb. 20-8-1t

GENUINE SUGAR BEET SEED.

WE have 200 lbs of superior Sugar Beet seed, raised in this Valley last season; warranted to be the Sugar Beet, for sale by

Feb. 21-8-1t

NOTICE.

TO CALIFORNIA Emigrants.—Hard Bread, Butter, Soda and Boston Crackers to be had at the California Bakery, opposite Measrs. J. & E. Reese's store.

Feb. 21-8-1t

JOHN WILLIS.

TAKEN AWAY. On the 20th of Jan. from my herd, 2 miles south west of the Welch Camp, West Jordan, a 2 year old white heifer with small red spots all over her heavy calf. Any person giving information that will lead to the detection of the person and the recovery of the heifer, will be rewarded.

THOS. MACKAY.

N. B. The heifer was seen driven past the Welch Camp, together with a red cow or ox, the same day.

Feb. 21-8-1t

GREAT BARGAINS!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now opening a large and beautiful assortment of Spring and Summer Goods; and having determined to close business in this place in April, will sell the same at such prices as cannot fail to satisfy all who want

GOOD AND CHEAP GOODS.

Our stock is large, and consists of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Cutlery, &c. Those who may want Goods, would do well to supply themselves now, as a like opportunity may not again offer. We still continue to purchase CATTLE, for which liberal prices will be given.

Feb. 21-8-1t

WM. BLAKEY & CO.