

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.  
ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS  
PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE  
UTAH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.  
AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CITY OF  
PALMIRA.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That all that district of country embraced in the following boundaries, to wit: commencing at a point one and a half miles north of the center of the Public Square of the present town plat of Palmyra, situated on Spanish Fork, in the county of Utah; thence east one and a half miles; thence south three miles; thence west one and a half miles; thence north three miles; thence east one and a half miles to the place of beginning, shall be known and designated as Palmyra, and the inhabitants thereof are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic by the name aforesaid, and shall have perpetual succession, and may have and use a common seal, which they may change at pleasure.

Sec. 2. The inhabitants of said city by the name and style aforesaid, shall have power to sue and be sued; to plead and be impleaded; to defend and be defended, in all courts of law and equity, and in all actions whatsoever; to purchase, receive, and hold property, real and personal in said city, and to purchase, receive and hold real property beyond the city, for burying grounds, or other public purposes, for the use of the inhabitants of said city; to sell, lease, convey, or dispose of property, real and personal, for the benefit of said city; to improve and protect such property, and to do all other things in relation thereto, as natural persons.

Sec. 3. There shall be a City Council, to consist of a Mayor, four Aldermen, and nine Councilors, who shall have the qualifications of electors of said city, and shall be chosen by the qualified voters thereof, and shall hold their office for two years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. The City Council shall judge of the qualifications, elections, and returns of their own members, and a majority of them shall form a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members, under such penalties as may be prescribed by ordinance.

Sec. 4. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Councilors, before entering upon the duties of their offices, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, that they will support the constitution of the United States, and the laws of this Territory, and that they will, well and truly perform the duties of their offices, to the best of their skill and abilities.

Sec. 5. On the first Monday of April next, and every two years thereafter, on said day, an election shall be held, for the election of one Mayor, four Aldermen, and nine Councilors; and at the first election under this ordinance, three judges shall be chosen, viva voce, by the electors present. The said judges shall choose clerks, and the judges and clerks before entering upon their duties shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, such as is required by law to be taken by judges and clerks of other elections; and at all subsequent elections, the necessary number of judges and clerks shall be appointed by the City Council. At the first election so held, the polls shall be opened at nine o'clock A. M. and closed at six o'clock P. M. At the close of the polls, the votes shall be counted, and a statement thereof proclaimed at the front door of the house, at which said election shall be held, and the clerks shall leave with each person elected, or at his usual place of residence, within five days after the election, a written notice of his election, and each person so notified, shall within ten days after the election, take the oath or affirmation herein before mentioned, a certificate of which oath, shall be deposited with the Recorder, whose appointment is hereinafter provided for, and be by him preserved. And all subsequent elections shall be held, conducted, and returns thereof made, as may be provided for by ordinance of the City Council.

Sec. 6. All free white male inhabitants, who are of the age of eighteen years, who are entitled to vote for Territorial officers, and who shall have been actual residents of said city, sixty days next preceding said election, shall be entitled to vote for city officers.

Sec. 7. The City Council shall have authority to levy, and collect taxes for city purposes, upon all taxable property, real and personal, within the limits of the city, not exceeding one per cent per annum, upon the assessed value thereof, and may enforce the payment of the same, in any manner to be provided by ordinance, not repugnant to the constitution of the United States, or the laws of this Territory.

Sec. 8. The City Council shall have power to appoint a Recorder, Treasurer, Assessor, and Collector, Marshal, and Supervisor of streets. They shall also have the power to appoint all such other officers by ordinance, as may be necessary; define the duties of all city officers, and remove them from office at pleasure.

Sec. 9. The City Council shall have power to require of all officers appointed in pursuance of this ordinance, bonds with penalty and security, for the faithful performance of their respective duties, such as may be deemed expedient; and also to require all officers appointed as aforesaid, to take an oath for the faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 10. The City Council shall have power and authority to make, ordain, establish, and execute all such ordinances, not repugnant to the constitution of the United States, or the laws of this Territory, as they may deem necessary for the peace, benefit, good order, regulation, convenience, and cleanliness of said city; for the protection of property therein, from destruction by fire or otherwise; and for the health and happiness thereof. They shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen by death, resignation, or removal, in any of the offices herein made elective; to fix and establish all the fees of the officers of said corporation, not herein established; to impose such fines not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offense, as they may deem just, for refusing to accept of any office in or under the corporation, or for misconduct therein; to divide the city into wards; and specify the boundaries thereof, and create additional wards; to add to the number of Aldermen and Councilors, and apportion them among the several wards, as may be just, and most conducive to the interests of the city.

Sec. 11. To establish, support, and regulate common schools; to borrow money on the credit of the city, provided that no sum or sums of money be borrowed on a greater interest than six per cent per annum, nor shall the interest on the aggregate of all the sums borrowed, and outstanding, ever exceed one half of the city revenue arising from taxes assessed on real estate within this corporation.

Sec. 12. To make regulations to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases into the city, to make quarantine laws for that purpose, and enforce the same.

Sec. 13. To appropriate and provide for the payment of the expenses and debts of the city.

Sec. 14. To establish hospitals, and make regulations for the government of the same; to make regulations to secure the general health of the inhabitants; to declare what shall be nuisances, and to prevent, and remove the same.

Sec. 15. To provide the city with water; to dig wells, lay pump logs, and pipes, and erect pumps in the streets, for the extinguishment of fires, and convenience of the inhabitants.

Sec. 16. To open, alter, widen, extend, establish, grade, pave, or otherwise improve, and keep in repair, streets, avenues, lanes, and alleys, and to establish, erect and keep in repair aqueducts and bridges.

Sec. 17. To provide for the lighting of the streets, and erecting lamp posts, and establish, support, and regulate night watches; to erect market houses, establish markets, and market places, and provide for the government and regulations thereof.

Sec. 18. To provide for erecting all needful buildings for the use of the city; and for enclosing, improving, and regulating all public grounds belonging to the city.

Sec. 19. To license, tax, and regulate auctioneers, merchants, and retailers, grocers and taverns, ordinaries, hawkers, peddlars, brokers, pawn brokers, and money changers.

Sec. 20. To license, tax, and regulate huckling, carriages, wagons, carts and drays, and fix the rates to be charged for the carriage of persons, and for wagonage, cartage, and drayage of property; and also to license and regulate porters, and fix the rates of portage.

Sec. 21. To license, tax, and regulate theatricals, and other exhibitions, shows and amusements.

Sec. 22. To tax, restrain, prohibit, and suppress tippling houses, dram shops, gaming houses, bawdy and other disorderly houses.

Sec. 23. To provide for the prevention and extinguishment of fires; to regulate the fixing of chimneys, and the dues thereof, and stove pipes, and to organize and establish fire companies.

Sec. 24. To regulate the storage of gun powder, tar, pitch, resin, and other combustible materials.

Sec. 25. To regulate, and order parapet walls, and other partition fences.

Sec. 26. To establish standard weights and measures, and regulate the weights and measures to be used in the city, in all cases not provided for by law.

Sec. 27. To provide for the inspection and measuring of lumber and other building materials; and for the measurement of all kinds of mechanical work.

Sec. 28. To provide for the inspection and weighing of hay, lime, and stone coal; and measuring of charcoal, firewood, and other fuel, to be sold or used within the city.

Sec. 29. To provide for and regulate the inspection of tobacco, and of beef, pork, flour, meal, also beer, and whisky, brandy, and all other spirituous or fermented liquors.

Sec. 30. To regulate the weight, quality, and price of bread, sold and used in the city.

Sec. 31. To provide for taking the enumeration of the inhabitants of the city.

Sec. 32. To fix the compensation of all city officers; and regulate the fees of jurors, witnesses, and others, for services rendered, under this or any city ordinance.

Sec. 33. The City Council shall have exclusive power within the city by ordinance, to license, regulate, suppress, or restrain billiard tables, and from one to twenty pin alleys, and every other description of gaming or gambling.

Sec. 34. The City Council shall have exclusive power within the city by ordinance, to license, regulate or restrain the keeping of ferries, and toll bridges; to regulate the police of the city; to impose fines, forfeitures, and penalties, for the breach of any ordinance; and provide for the recovery of such fines and forfeitures, and the enforcement of such penalties, and to pass such ordinances as may be necessary and proper for carrying into effect and execution, the powers specified in this Act, provided such ordinances are not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, or the laws of this Territory.

Sec. 35. All ordinances passed by the City Council, shall, within one month after they shall have been passed, be published in some newspaper, printed in said city, or certified copies thereof, be posted up in three of the most public places in the city.

Sec. 36. All ordinances of the city may be proven by the seal of the corporation; and when printed or published in book or pamphlet form, purporting to be printed or published by the authority of the corporation; the same shall be received in evidence in all courts, or places without further proof.

Sec. 37. The Mayor and Aldermen shall be conservators of the peace within the limits of the city; and shall have all the power of Justices of the Peace therein, both in civil and criminal cases, arising under the laws of the Territory. They shall as Justices of the Peace within the limits of said city, perform the same duties, be governed by the same laws, give the same bonds and securities, as other Justices of the Peace, and be commissioned Justices of the Peace in, and for said city, by the Governor.

Sec. 38. The Mayor and Aldermen shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all cases arising under the ordinances of the corporation, and shall issue such process as may be necessary to carry said ordinance into execution and effect. Appeals may be had from any decision or judgment of said Mayor or Aldermen, arising under the ordinance of said city, to the Municipal Court, under such regulations, as may be prescribed by ordinance, which court shall be composed of the Mayor as Chief Justice, and the Aldermen as Associate Justices, and from the final judgment of the Municipal Court, to the Probate Court of Utah County, in the same manner as appeals are taken from Justices of the Peace; provided the parties litigant shall have a right to a trial by jury of twelve men, in all cases before the municipal court. The Municipal Court shall have power to grant writs of habeas corpus, and try the same in all cases arising under the ordinances of the City Council.

Sec. 39. The Municipal Court may sit on the first Monday of every month, and the City Council, at such times and places as may be prescribed by city ordinance, special meetings of which may at any time be called by the Mayor, or any two Aldermen.

Sec. 40. All process issued by the Mayor, Aldermen, or Municipal Court, shall be directed to the Marshal, and in the execution thereof, he shall be governed by the same laws, as are or may be prescribed for the direction and compensation of constables in similar cases. The marshal shall also perform such other duties as may be required of him under the ordinances of said city, and shall be the principal Ministerial Officer.

Sec. 41. It shall be the duty of the Recorder to make and keep accurate records of all ordinances, made by the City Council, and of all their proceedings in their corporate capacity, which record shall at all times, be open to the inspection of the electors of said city, and shall perform all other duties as may be required of him by the ordinances of the City Council, and shall serve as Clerk of the Municipal Court.

Sec. 42. When it shall be necessary to take private property for opening, widening, or altering any public street, lane, avenue, or alley, the corporation shall make a just compensation therefor, to the person whose property is so taken; and if the amount of such compensation cannot be agreed upon, the Mayor shall cause the same to be ascertained by a jury of six disinterested men, who shall be inhabitants of the city.

Sec. 43. All jurors empaneled to inquire into the amounts of benefits or damages that shall happen to the owners of property, so proposed to be taken, shall first be sworn to that effect, and shall return to the Mayor their inquest in writing, signed by each juror.

Sec. 44. In case the Mayor shall, at any time be guilty of a palpable omission of duty

or shall wilfully and corruptly be guilty of oppression, mal-conduct, or partiality, in the discharge of the duties of his office, he shall be liable to indictment in the Probate Court of Utah county, and on conviction, he shall be liable to fine and imprisonment; and the Court shall have power on the recommendation of the jury to add to the judgement of the court, that he be removed from office.

Sec. 45. The City Council shall have power to provide for the punishment of offenders, and vagrants, by imprisonment in the County or City Jail, or compelling them to labor upon the street, or other public works, until the same shall be fully paid; in all cases where such offenders or vagrants shall fail or refuse to pay the fine and forfeitures which may be awarded against them.

Sec. 46. The inhabitants of Palmyra, shall, from and after the next ensuing two years, from the first Monday of April next, be exempt from working on any road or roads beyond the limits of said city. But all taxes devoted to road purposes, shall, from and after said term of two years, be collected and expended by, and under the direction of the Supervisor of streets, within the limits of said city.

Approved January 21st, 1853.  
Secretary's Office, Territory of Utah,  
February 11th, 1853.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of an act entitled "An Act to incorporate the city of Palmyra," passed by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, and approved January 21st, 1853, and of the whole of such Act.

BENJAMIN G. FERRIS,  
Secretary.

JOINT RESOLUTION GRANTING FORTY DAYS TO THE SECRETARY AND ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE COUNCIL, AND THE CHIEF CLERK AND ASSISTANT CLERK OF THE HOUSE, AND THE REPORTER OF EACH HOUSE, TO COMPLETE THE MINUTES, JOURNALS &c.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Council, and Chief Clerk and Assistant Clerk of the House, and Reporter of each House have forty days allowed them, or so much thereof, as may be necessary to finish and prepare the journals, minutes, of the Legislative Assembly for record and publication.

Approved January 21st, 1853.

Secretary's Office Territory of Utah,  
February 8th, 1853.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of a "Joint resolution in relation to completing the minutes, journals, &c., of the Legislative Assembly," passed by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, approved January 21st, 1853.

B. G. FERRIS,  
Secretary.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE GREAT SALT LAKE CITY WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Ezra T. Benson, Jedediah M. Grant, Jesse C. Little, Phineas W. Cook, and their associates and successors, be, and they are hereby created a body corporate and politic, with perpetual succession by the name and style of "The Great Salt Lake City water works Association," and by that name they and their successors, shall be capable in law of contracting and being contracted with, suing and being sued, defending and being defended, in all courts and places, and in all matters whatsoever, with full power to acquire, hold and enjoy all such real and personal estate as may be necessary and proper for the construction, extension, and usefulness of the works of said company, and for the management and good government of the same; and they may have a common seal, and alter or renew the same at pleasure.

Sec. 2. The Corporation here created shall have full power and authority to supply Great Salt Lake City, and the citizens thereof with water, and to conduct the same in pipes through the streets, alleys and highways of said city, to any lots, buildings, manufactories, and public places therein contained, and to erect necessary works in or near the city, and apparatus for conducting water into the streets and avenues; provided, that said Corporation shall so conduct their works, that no permanent damage shall be done to any street, ally, or highway of said city; and before digging or commencing operations, the said Corporation hereby created, shall first give notice to, and obtain consent of the City Council for that purpose.

Sec. 3. The capital stock of said Corporation shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each to be subscribed for, and paid at such times, and in such proportions as shall be prescribed by the bye laws of said company; each share entitling the holder thereof to one vote.

Sec. 4. The persons named in the first section of this act, may at any time open books for the subscription to the capital stock of the company by giving five days notice of the same, by written notice, or in some public place, or in some newspaper published in the city; and when a sufficient number of persons have subscribed, the persons named in the first section may call a meeting of the stockholders, by giving proper notice, to elect by ballot, a board of Directors, and such other officers as may be deemed necessary, whose term of office shall continue until their successors shall be elected, and such elections to be held at such times or places as the bye laws of the company may determine, and Great Salt Lake City may in its corporate capacity, subscribe for an amount of the stock in said company, any sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 5. Any person or persons who may maliciously, or intentionally, disturb, injure, or molest any pipe or other property, belonging to said company, or obstruct the free passage of the water, or use the water of said company, without its consent, shall on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than five nor more than five hundred dollars which amount may be recovered before any Court having jurisdiction thereof within this Territory.

Approved January 21st, 1853.

Secretary's Office, Territory of Utah,  
February 7th, 1853.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of an act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Great Salt Lake City Water Works Association," passed by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, approved January 21st, 1853, and of the whole of such Act.

B. G. FERRIS,  
Secretary.

The reason that men don't get rich more frequently than they do, is because they are too saving. Out of every hundred bankrupt, ninety-nine never spent a dollar for advertising. For any other foolishness, in their lives. A man who would succeed in rolling up a large fortune, must not only be generous, but brave. Cowards are no more calculated for millions than they are for heroes. There have been times within the last half century when the fortunes of the Rothschilds depended on the favorable action of a sixpence worth of rubarb—the said rubarb having been given to the Emperor Alexander. If you lack luck, therefore, never think of ever becoming a millionaire.

Curious discovery—The Artificial production of Fish.

It may not be generally known that the means of producing fish to an incalculable extent in lakes and rivers have been discovered, and have, within the last three years, been employed on a grand scale, and with extraordinary success, in different parts of France. Some years ago two fishermen, by the name of Gehin and Remy, of La Bresse, in the department of the Vosges, found that from various causes the stock of trout, for which the rivers and lakes of that department are famous, greatly declined; and they attentively studied the habits of the male and female trout at spawning time, with a view, if possible, of discovering the means of checking the evil. After long and patient observation they found that not one in a hundred of the eggs deposited by the female in the beds of the rivers, and fecundated by the milk of the male, came to maturity—the rest being devoured by other fish, washed away, or destroyed by mud. They found also that of the fish which had become excluded or hatched, the greater part were destroyed by the larger fish of their own or different species. It then struck them that if they were to collect the eggs and apply the milk themselves, instead of leaving the fish to do it, and afterward to secure the young fish from the voracity of the larger one, they would in the course of a few years obtain an inexhaustible supply. Accordingly, they seized a female trout just as they perceived her was about to spawn, and by pressure on her belly caused her to deposit her eggs in a vessel containing fresh water. They afterward took a male, and by pressing his belly in the same way, caused his milk to spurt on the eggs. It is by pressure on the belly that the female and male always relieve themselves at spawning time.

These two men, then, in imitation of the fish, placed the eggs on a layer of gravel, which they deposited in a box full of holes. This box they fixed in a bed of a flowing stream, and covered it with pebbles. The fish themselves in the natural way cover the eggs with pebbles, and then leave them. In due time the eggs excluded, and almost every one was found to be good. They thus obtained from one female several hundred fish. They took precautions for keeping the little creatures in water where they were out of danger, and supplying them with fitting food. Applying this operation the year after to a great number of fish, they obtained several trout; and in a year or two more the numbers had literally increased to millions. After they had stocked all the rivers and streams of the Vosges, and some in Moselle and the Haut and Bas Rhin, Dr. Haas, Secretary of the Societe d'Emulation des Vosges, drew the attention of the Academy of Sciences and of the government to the discovery. The Academy declared that it was of an immense national importance, though it had long been known to the scientific men as a scientific curiosity, not however, as a practical utility. The government, on its part, saw that the application of it to the rivers and streams of France would not only afford employment to a vast number of persons, but would enable an immense addition to be made, at scarcely any expense, to the people's food. It accordingly took the two men into its service, and made them apply the system to different waters. They have done so with most singular success; rivers and lakes in which there were no fish are now teeming with them. Nor have they confined their operations to trout alone, but have extended them to salmon, carp, pike, tench and perch, and in each case with complete success. Indeed, their system is applicable to all sorts of fresh water fish, and to those which, after spawning in rivers, descend to the sea. Among the rivers they have already stocked are those of the Isere, Haute, Loire, Allier, Lot, Meuse, Moselle, Rhone, Saone, Rhodan, and Rhone. Several gentlemen of property have also tried the system with success on their estates in Burgundy, Brie, and Normandy. In addition to the breeding of fish in enormous quantities, it enables fish of different species to be naturalized in strange waters or removed from river to river. So great is the importance which the government attaches to the plan, that it has nominated a commission of eminent scientific men to superintend the operations of Gehin and Remy. The Minister announces that the Minister of Marine and Colonies has also ordered that experiments shall be made to apply it to salt water fish at the mouth of rivers and off the coast, and especially to lobsters. M. Valenciennes, an eminent ichthyologist, and member of the Institute, has been charged to examine the mouths of the rivers and the coasts from Havre to La Teste, and to state in what places the experiments may be tried with most chances of advantage. M. Milne Edwards and M. Coste, both members of the Institute, have been directed to make similar investigations between Cherbourg and Granville, and in the environs of Trouville.—*French Paper.*

Curious and Interesting Experiments—Insects produced by Science.

A great deal of discussion has lately taken place in the scientific world in reference to certain experiments in Great Britain, which were conducted by Mr. Crose, an amateur philosopher of Somersetshire, England, who was said to have created insects called the *Acaris Crossei*. It was a mistake, however, to suppose that Mr. Crose claimed the creation of the insects, for he only alleges that he has been enabled to develop insects under the most singular circumstances. Our Consul at Liverpool, Mr. F. Ogden, has recently visited the house of the philosopher, and in a letter to *The National Intelligencer*, gives the account of what he saw: "I own to utter incredulity until I have the opportunity of a thorough examination of the process and a full explanation of the means. No room was left for doubt. No delusion, no self deception, no favorite hypothesis to be carried out, had any influence in the result. On first witnessing the result, Mr. Crose would not believe his own senses. He looked up his laboratory and took a long walk in the open air to assure himself that he was not laboring under some illusion. On his return he believed the actual living insect in various stages of its formation. The apparatus was prepared for the purpose of producing crystals from the silicate of potash. A tubulated retort, with its long end plunged in a glass dish of mercury, has a platinum wire passing through it, connected with a negative pole of a weak galvanic battery. Through a neck in the retort, hermetically sealed, another platinum wire, immersed in the caustic solution, communicates with the positive pole. The bulb of the retort is two-thirds filled with a most carefully prepared caustic solution of silica and potash. Pure black flints and caustic soda, after being subjected to a white heat, are pulverized and melted into a glass, which is soluble in distilled water. In this solution the actual life can possibly exist, nor can there in the mercury. The whole was placed upon a shelf for constant inspection. A gelatinous substance was first observed to have formed around the bottom of the positive wire. Then No. 1 made its appearance, gradually expanding into Nos. 2 and 3, when flexible filaments were observed. No. 4 began to show life, and after one hundred and forty days watching through all its changes, the perfect living insect crawled up the wire—not singly, but in sufficient numbers to dispel all doubt, if any could have existed, and prepared for another stage of life. Like our mosquitoes, that emerge from the element in which they are produced, and are drowned when they return, the *Acaris Crossei* was missing in its life immediately perished. The *Acaris Crossei* is known as a distinct species."

How to Pick Butter Butter.

Mr. Josiah King, before the Allegheny County Agricultural Society, gave a few particulars of the manner in which firkin butter was packed for use in the United States Navy. It was put in small firkins, made, if possible, of bass wood, that having been found preferable as freest from pyroigneous acid. The firkins were then placed in a cask, and brine so strong as to float an egg poured over them. It is this way butter could circumscribe the globe, and yet be fresh at the end of that time.—[Scientific American.]

HAIR! HAIR!

100 BUSHELS HAIR wanted immediately for the Public Works. The brethren who are killing their hogs will confer a favor by saving all the hair and bristles and bring the same to the Public Works for which they will be allowed a fair price on their Tithing.

D. H. WELLS, Supt. P. W.  
Feb-7-53

HEMP, HEMP.

The subscriber offers four dollars per bushel for good Hemp seed, and twenty cents per lb. for good clean Hemp or Flax in store pay, at O. H. Cogswell's, or by the subscriber in the 17th ward. Bring all you can, whether in large or very small quantities.

ORRIN D. FARLIN.

HERDING.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to give notice to the citizens generally, that he is prepared to keep a herd of cattle, on the west side of Utah Lake, and on the finest range in the country. He will be responsible for all cattle placed in his charge, should they be lost or stolen. Terms, 2 cents per head per day.

PHILANDER BELL.

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Great Salt Lake city, that he has commenced in the above line of business, and is now ready to take work and finish it in the best English style, on the most reasonable terms.

Shop next door to J. & E. Reese's store.  
Lumber, produce, &c., taken in pay.

WILLIAM K. BARTON.

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of G. S. L. city and vicinity, that he has commenced business in the above line, and is now prepared to fill all orders committed to his charge, at moderate prices.

Cutting done at the shortest notice, and warranted to fit, if made up correctly.

Shop in the 17th Ward, on first north Temple street.

THOMAS COLLISTER.

W. J. JACKSON, TAILOR.

WISHES to inform the public that he is prepared to enter fully into the above business, and will execute all orders put in his charge with neatness and despatch.

N. B. Gentlemen's gloves made to order; also cutting done on the shortest notice. Work done for public hands for church orders.

Workshop at the house of O. F. Mead, in the 17th ward; having a boat and shoe sign on the roof.

nov-27-53

HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE subscriber has opened an establishment, 2 1-2 blocks south of the Council House, near Stringham's butcher shop, for the manufacture of carpets and shoemakers' Tools. From his long practical acquaintance with the business in Sheffield, Eng., and this country, he feels confident that all orders entrusted to him shall be done in a workmanlike manner.

JAMES WELLS.

N. B. Knives, scissors and razors ground, saws sharpened; carpenters' tools repaired, &c.

Old files and steel bought or exchanged for cutlery, &c.

jan-8-54

CALIFORNIA GOLD.

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

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

aug-7-53

LIVINGSTON & KINKEAD.

PROVISION MARKET.

THE undersigned, Wallace & Palmer, have entered into the butchering and provision business on the corner of said Wallace's lot, 17th Ward, facing the Public Square, where they intend to keep constantly on hand and for sale, everything in the above line, and will pay cash for fat cattle, hogs, sheep, butter, eggs, cheese, &c., &c.

The utmost pains will be taken to accommodate those who may favor us with a call.

GEORGE B. WALLACE,  
FREDERICK PALMER.

dec-11-53

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

feb-5-54

OLD SOLDIERS.

WAR 1812, and 1813, and 1814, you are entitled to land or money; call and I will assist you to get it. Pension is due all who have in the least been disabled in the service or by the service of the United States.

Wm. A. PICKET.

nov-27-53

BEAUTY AND ECONOMY.

WILLIAMS, L. O. T. O. J., Tailor and Renovator, respectfully informs the citizens of Great Salt Lake city and vicinity, that he is prepared to clean gentlemen's clothing. Mondays and Thursdays are the days for cleaning.

Public hands can have their clothes cleaned for church orders.

Cutting and making done on the shortest notice.

SHOP—Up stairs, over the Tithing office.

oct-16-53

TAKE NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on or about the 1