

After crossing, the Indians crippled a yoke of oxen—one mortally. We pursued the Indians and captured two of the thieves, one man, and a boy about twelve years old. An exchange was made satisfactorily, by taking the boy for the ox which was crippled: the boy is living with Bro. William Empey, and seems perfectly contented.

We found the ridges after crossing the Sevier, were hard and slippery, and our teams were obliged to water themselves by licking snow between those long drives of about 27 miles each. We crossed over four ridges of mountains; and these, with a little labor, could be made quite passable; equally so to any road of the same length in the States. We built a bridge over Salt creek, and would have bridged the Sevier, if we could have found timber: it was in good fording condition, though the southern bank was very slippery; the stream was not frozen over. After crossing the two ridges south of the Sevier, we found ourselves in an extensive valley, called the Pouvan valley; as large, if not larger than Utah.

There are several small creeks in this valley, about the size of Canyon creek. Corn creek sinks and forms a large meadow. The grazing is extensive; the range very good; plenty of cedar at hand, and the appearance of timber in the canyons, and on the mountains. The soil has the appearance of being very good: it seemed to suit many farmers of our camp, who would have been perfectly satisfied to have remained at that point.

The pioneers last season could make no report, on the account of its being deeply covered with snow; but it truly is a prospect for a colony not to be slighted. If the Legislature should organize Silver county, and send out a colony, it would succeed better than Iron county. Though this is the place where the pioneers were blocked with snow, they found, seven miles below, plenty of feed for their animals, and found but little snow; not enough to obstruct the cattle grazing.—Upon Corn creek, we found about two acres which had been farmed by the Indians—corn stalks which would have been creditable in Ohio; and cobs, showing that the crop had ripened; also some wheat heads, of this year's growth.

Beaver valley is a pleasant valley, and finely located; the soil has the appearance of being fine; at a glance there is about 6000 acres, and plenty of water, plenty of wood, and from appearance, (as we did not explore it,) there is plenty of timber. Some of our camp think this valley far preferable to Little Salt Lake. The Beaver range of mountains is heavily studded with large cedar timber, and is abundant for fuel. A small range of hills and ravines, after crossing the Beaver range, is decidedly the rockiest that could be called passable—a caution to old wagons and sore-footed cattle. We found ourselves here in good health; not a person on the sick list, (except some home sickness,) a few cases—some do not like the s-o-i-l, it is so bloody r-e-d, timber so scarce, grazing scarce. The fact is, the timber is too large, the situations for location fine; and none but the naturally uneasy would feel homesick, and they are few.

We shall proceed immediately to locate the camp; owing to the situation of our cattle, we have explored the iron region the past few days; and Bro. Caruthers pronounces it of a fine quality.

We had the pleasure of having the company of Captain Hunt, who arrived with his company on the 14th inst., and from him we learn that you are appointed Governor of Utah Territory—I presume, highly recommended in the States; because they believe you would govern the country any how.—Not wishing to be behind, we have proceeded to organize Iron county.

Captain Hunt recommends this point as the most favorable for our location, and was highly pleased to meet us here.

Our potatoes seemed to have suffered much from cold; but several bushels yet remain good. Salt is needed in camp, and if any passing this way can and will bring some, they will find a ready market.

The weather, since our arrival, has been fine; but little snow in the valley, and that disappearing fast. From the report of Bishop Lewis, we shall have to make a road some four miles to get to timber, before we commence building; though this will be a short job for this camp. On our entire journey, there has been no difficulty with man or beast, (except the Indian fuss,)—all has been peace and good feeling, and yet remain so. One of the men who started with us, returned: he could not leave off swearing, and chose to go where he could exercise his liberty. His name is William Jones, a promising young man. Bro. Joseph Horn acted as our pilot, and has given entire satisfaction, beyond the expectation of camp; knowing he had only passed over the ground, and that covered with snow to considerable depth.

Friday, there was a scene which transpired in camp scarce ever equalled. After a little consultation, after the given signal, the whole camp sat down to an elegant repast given to Bro. Hunt and his company, who so unexpectedly dropped down among us, greeting many of their old friends. You will feel assured that the happiest feelings existed among us. The dinner passed off with many expressions of happy feelings towards their friends, and you, and those who surround you, came up in many a burst of the hearts filled with love for their rulers, and the building up of the kingdom of God.

We have drawn up a few petitions for the benefit of this colony, which will be presented in due form.

If those who are coming in the spring would bring us a few potatoes, they would do us a great favor; by this, the colony would be blessed. We shall rejoice greatly to hear of your intending to pay us a visit at your earliest leisure; and any favor, in shape of letters, will be gladly received, and read with pleasure. We must close, on the account of the haste of our brethren to be on their way.

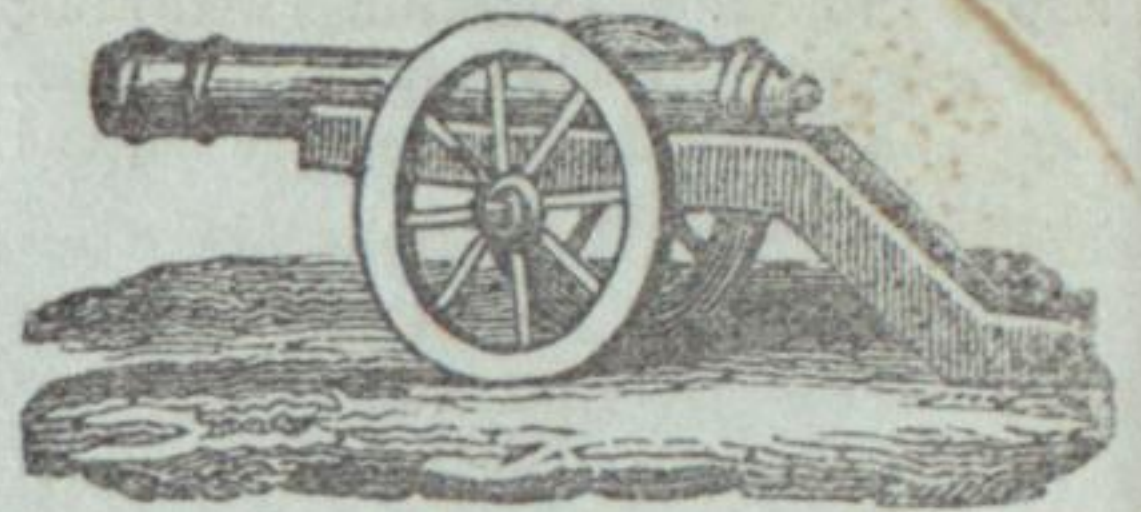
We are content and happy. Our regards to all our friends; and may the Lord roll on his work. I remain, respectfully yours, as ever, in the Covenant,

GEORGE A. SMITH.

TAKEN UP, a steer, three years old past, whitish, with dark brindle spots on the sides, and darker about the neck, horns point in and turn up, some ear marks, but not recollected, no brands. Also, a white calf, with some red spots on the sides, no marks or brands. The owner or owners, are requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

IRA S. HATCH.

Sessions' settlement, Feb. 4, '51.-26:1in*



CANNON'S DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS, at the north-east corner of old fort, will be open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, till further notice.

Feb. 6, 1850.-26:tf

NOTICE.

WE earnestly request, that all who hold claims against us, will present them for payment: that all who owe us, settle forthwith; as our firm is changed, and we shall leave for the States on the first of March.

Feb. 6, 1851. 26:tf J. & E. REESE.

STRAYED, from the stable of L. Robinson, in the 8th ward, a bay mare, with a blaze in her face, three white feet, branded J. E. on the left hip, crooked nose, with a rope round her neck when she went away, about eight years old. Any person returning said mare, or giving information of her to the subscriber, will be liberally rewarded.

LEWIS ROBINSON.

Feb. 5, 1851.-26:2in

PARENT SCHOOL.

THE UNDERSIGNED, by advice and direction of a vote of the Board of Regents of the University of Deseret, will commence the **SECOND TERM** of the **PARENT SCHOOL**, in the upper room of the State House, on Monday, the 17th inst. It has been deemed advisable to open the school for the admission of male and female scholars in all the necessary branches of education, usually taught in such institutions; and, as the price of tuition has been reduced to \$5 per quarter, only one half in advance, it is confidently hoped that a suitable effort will be made to improve the time and mind, that a goodly number of scholars may qualify themselves for teachers.

ORSON SPENCER, Chancellor,
W. W. PHELPS, Regent.

Feb. 6; 1851.-26:3in

SHINGLES.—I will be much more obliged to any person who buys shingles of me, for the first quality, and they prove bad, to preserve the same bad shingles, and give me notice, so that they may receive good according to contract; than to let such bad shingles be wasted, and then report them bad to the discredit of the shingles; for I have contracted, and pay for the manufacture of shingles of the first quality, and if they prove bad, it is at the expense of the manufacturer,—and I wish the unnecessary manufacture of bad shingles exposed and stopped.

A. L. LAMOREAUX.

N. Cottonwood Canyon, Feb. 4, 1851.-26:tf

ATTENTION COMPANY!!

HAVING orders to raise a juvenile rifle company: this is to notify all the young men of Salt Lake City, between the age of 14 and 18 years, who desire to become acquainted with the "arts of war," to meet me at the Bowery, on Saturday, the 22d instant, at 10 o'clock a. m. S. M. BLAIR, Capt.

Feb. 6, 1851.-26:1in