

TO THE MERCHANTS OF UTAH!

A. T. GREEN,

Successor to

JAMES LINFORTH,

Commission Merchant,

3 FRONT STREET, near Market,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MERCHANDISE and MACHINERY—all descriptions purchased or imported for UTAH TRADERS on the most favorable terms and at lowest current rates.

The near approach of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD to the principal business points in Utah, affords an opportunity to merchants to quickly and frequently replenish their stocks at any season of the year.

Many articles of general consumption, both of foreign production and California manufacture, can be obtained at less cost from San Francisco than elsewhere.

California and Oregon-made Woolen Goods, Blankets, Cassimeres and Clothing, such as underwear and Hosiery, are superior to anything imported and intrinsically cheaper.

SAN FRANCISCO

Unquestionably

The Market for Utah!

And ahead of all others in the advantages offered.

Actual market quotations and all necessary information furnished to merchants on application.

Having been for the last sixteen years engaged in the Wholesale Trade of this city, and acquired a general knowledge of this Market, and the wants of the Country Merchants, through direct intercourse with them, I feel justified in saying that all orders for Goods, of any description, or any other business intrusted to my care will be attended to with satisfaction to my patrons.

Respectfully soliciting a continuance of the business, as heretofore confided to Mr. Linforth, I beg to refer (by permission) to the following gentlemen.

A. T. GREEN,

No. 3 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

References:

Jas. Linforth, Esq., of Linforth, Kellogg & Rail;
Jonathan Hunt, Esq., Pres. Pacific Insurance Co.;
A. J. Ralston, Esq., Sec. Pacific Insurance Co.;
Falkner, Bell & Co.; Badger & Lindenberger;
L. B. Benchley, Esq.; Meagher, Taaffe & Co.;
J. A. Donohoe, Esq., of Donohoe, Kelly & Co.;
Roberts, McNish & Co.

**IRON PIPE
WARRANTY**

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING, IN CONNECTION WITH THE

ST. LOUIS STAMPING COMPANY,

A new line of

TINNED and POLISHED WROUGHT IRON WARE, suitable alike for

HOUSEHOLD,

MINERS' OR CAMP USE.

And take pleasure in calling the attention of Stove, Hardware and general dealers to the many desirable qualities of this NEW WARE, not only as an article of trade, but of UTILITY, combining as it does, NEATNESS, CONVENIENCE and LABOR SAVING in the care of utensils that are in every day use, in the most important of all HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENTS. We desire and request every housekeeper to see our Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Dippers, Dish Pans, Wash Basins, Polished Stew and Fry Pans, as we are sure they have only to be seen to be appreciated.

Many of the articles are made entirely of one piece of wrought iron which, during the process of manufacture, receives several coatings of black tin; this leaves a surface, when finished, perfectly smooth, easily kept clean and entirely protected against rust. The cost is but little more than common tin ware, and every article will do ten times the service. The shape enables us to pack the various sizes in nests so as to occupy but little space, and being but a little heavier than tinware, the cost of transportation is very small. At present our assortment consists in part of

Tea Kettles, Camp Kettles,
Mess Pans, Dish Pans, Sauce Pans,
Dish Kettles, Fry Pans,
Fadles, Dippers, &c., &c.

We are now preparing a new Catalogue and Price List, and we believe Stove and Hardware Dealers will find it to their interest to send for a copy of each before purchasing elsewhere. Address

Excelsior Manufact'g Company,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

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WOODMANSEE & BROTHER,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

STORAGE and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Fire-Proof Building, Main Street.

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HENRY DINWOODEY,

Manufacturer of every description of

CABINET WARE,

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

Salt Lake City,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

HAS a Large Stock of Good, Oil Painted

FURNITURE

Constantly on hand.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

Prices Reasonable.

The Undertaker's Department is also
w24tf Appropriately Furnished.

Jas. Linforth, E. B. Rail, F. D. Kellogg.

LINFORTH, KELLOGG & RAIL,

(Successors to L. B. Benchley & Co.,)

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

American, English

and German

Hardware,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

And

MINING TOOLS,

Nos. 3 and 5 FRONT STREET, Near Market,

SAN FRANCISCO.

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J. G. Megeath, W. D. Thomas, S. D. Megeath

MEGEATH & CO.,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING

MERCHANTS,

CHEYENNE, D.T.

Receive and Forward Goods to the Territories of COLORADO, UTAH, MONTANA, etc. Charges for Advancing, Storage and Forwarding at Reasonable Rates.

REFERENCE:

To the Merchants and Bankers of Omaha, Denver, and Salt Lake City generally.

MARK FREIGHT

Colorado and New Mexico—Care of Megeath & Co., Cheyenne, via Omaha. And for Utah and Montana—Care of Megeath & Co.,

End of Track, U. P. R. R.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY!

500 MEN.

The Highest Wages Paid!

IN CASH, Monthly,

Quarry-men,

Stone Masons

and Laborers,

TO WORK

ON THE RAILROAD!

None but Good Men need apply.

—:O:—

Apply immediately at the Mouth of Weber Canyon.

SHARP & YOUNG.

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AN ANSWER

TO SEVERAL QUESTIONS IN RELATION TO THE HISTORY AND DOCTRINE OF THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS AND THE SETTLEMENT AND PROGRESS OF UTAH TERRITORY.

In the Spring of 1844, Joseph Smith, President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, who was then living at Nauvoo, Hancock county, Illinois, selected a company of men to explore the Rocky Mountains, with a view to find a place where the Saints could locate and enjoy an immunity from that religious persecution which had followed the Church in the States of New York, Ohio, Missouri and Illinois. President Smith at that time expressed his determination to explore the mountain valleys, and prophesied that within five years the Saints should be located in the Rocky Mountains beyond the influence of mobs, requesting it to be recorded, that when it came to pass it should be remembered.

While this company were making preparations for their journey a mob assembled at Carthage, the county seat of Hancock, to menace the Saints. Disappointed political demagogues, writhing under the sting of defeat, and apostates, who had been expelled the Church because of their iniquity, combined at this juncture to fan the flame of excitement and persecution, inasmuch that the Governor of the State, Thomas Ford, deemed it advisable to visit Hancock county. When Joseph Smith, the Prophet, learned that the Governor had called out the militia of Carthage, who composed the mob previously collected there, and had made a requisition for additional forces from Warsaw, where resided many of the most bitter enemies of the Saints, he was apprehensive that it was their intention to murder instead of try him, (having already been about fifty times before judicial tribunals, and invariably acquitted) he hesitated to answer the process of law, until the Governor pledged the faith of the State that he should be protected and have a fair trial. This Governor Ford did, and then Joseph, with his brother Hyrum, proceeded to Carthage, where they surrendered themselves prisoners to the constable who held the writ for them. They voluntarily entered into recognizances before the Justice of the Peace for their appearance at court to answer the charge; whereupon, a new writ was issued against them on the affidavit of two dissolute men charging them with treason, and they were immediately thrust into jail, Elders Willard Richards and John Taylor being permitted to accompany them.

Governor Ford then disbanded all his troops except the "Carthage Greys" who were known to possess the most violent feelings of hatred against Joseph and Hyrum Smith, and after holding a private council on the subject, he left them to their fate.

MASSACRE OF JOSEPH AND HYRUM SMITH.

On the 27th of June, 1844, about 150 men, with their faces blackened, surrounded the prison and deliberately murdered Joseph and Hyrum Smith, leaving Elder John Taylor severely wounded with four balls; Elder Willard Richards, who was in the same room escaped unhurt.

At the fall term of court, bills of indictment for murder in the first degree, were found against the principal leaders in the massacre; but they were allowed to go at large on bail and to become each other's security; the sum required being only one thousand dollars.

In May, 1845, they had a sham trial and were acquitted, although the most of the members of the court, bar, jury and witnesses knew them to be guilty of the murder.

The Twelve Apostles, being the first quorum remaining in the church, immediately returned from their missions abroad, and by the unanimous voice of the Saints took their position at the head of affairs in Nauvoo, Brigham Young, President of the Twelve Apostles, presiding. A revelation had been given through Joseph Smith in 1841, commanding the Saints to build a Temple in which to administer the ordinances of the gospel; also to build a house to be called "The Nauvoo House," for the entertainment of strangers, and a sufficient time was granted for the completion of this work which would be acceptable only in the day of their poverty, in order that they might prove themselves faithful in all things that they were commanded; nevertheless the Lord said: "Verily, verily I say unto you that when I give a commandment to any of the sons of men to do a work unto my name, and those sons of

men go with all their might and with all they have to perform that work, and cease not their diligence, and their enemies come upon them and hinder them from performing that work; behold it behoveth me to require that work no more at the hands of those sons of men, but to accept of their offerings; and the iniquity and transgression of my holy laws and commandments I will visit upon the heads of those who hindered my work, unto the third and fourth generation, so long as they repent not, and hate me, saith the Lord God. Therefore, for this cause have I accepted the offerings of those whom I commanded to build up a city and a house unto my name, in Jackson Co., Missouri, and were hindered by their enemies, saith the Lord your God; and I will answer judgment, wrath and indignation, wailing and anguish, and gnashing of teeth upon their heads unto the third and fourth generation, so long as they repent not and hate me, saith the Lord your God.

"And this I make an example unto you, for your consolation concerning all those who have been commanded to do a work, and have been hindered by the hands of their enemies, and by oppression, saith the Lord your God; for I am the Lord your God, and will save all those of your brethren who have been pure in heart, and have been slain in the land of Missouri, saith the Lord."

In view of fulfilling this Revelation the Twelve pushed forward the building of the Temple, which at the time of the Prophet's death was about one half story above the basement. This magnificent work was vigorously prosecuted to its completion in the face of relentless persecution, and amid obstacles of the most difficult and trying kind. A Seventies' Hall, a Music Hall and an Arsenal were also built, and the Nauvoo House was recommenced and the brick work of the first story completed; when the mob, coming to the conclusion that the murder of the Prophets had not destroyed the progress of the work of the Lord, commenced on the 18th of September, 1845, burning houses in the south west portion of Hancock county, whereupon the sheriff issued the following proclamation;

PROCLAMATION

TO THE CITIZENS OF HANCOCK COUNTY:

Whereas, a mob of from one to two hundred men, under arms, have gathered themselves together in the South West part of Hancock county, and are at this time destroying the dwellings and other buildings, stacks of grain and other property, of a portion of our citizens, in the most inhuman manner, compelling defenceless children and women to leave their sick beds, and exposing them to the rays of the parching sun, there to lay and suffer without the aid or assistance of a friendly hand to minister to their wants, in their suffering condition.

The rioters spare not the widow nor orphan, and while I am writing this proclamation, the smoke is rising to the clouds and the flames are devouring four buildings which have just been set on fire by the rioters. Thousands of dollars worth of property has already been consumed, an entire settlement of about sixty or seventy families laid waste, the inhabitants thereof are fired upon, narrowly escaping with their lives, and forced to flee before the ravages of the mob.

By the revised laws of our State under the Criminal code, sixth division, 58 section, page 181, the crime of Arson is defined as follows: "Every person who shall wilfully and maliciously burn, or cause to be burned, any dwelling house, kitchen, office, shop, barn, stable, store house, &c., &c., shall be deemed guilty of arson, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not less than one year, nor more than ten years, and should the life or lives of any person be lost in consequence of any such offence aforesaid, such offender shall be guilty of murder, and shall be indicted and punished accordingly."

And whereas the laws of this State make it my duty as a peace officer of this county to suppress all riots, routs, &c., &c., and all other crimes,

Therefore, I J. B. Backenstos, sheriff of the county of Hancock, and State of Illinois, in the name of the People of said State and by the authority vested in me by virtue of my office, hereby solemnly command the said rioters and other peace breakers to desist forthwith, disperse, and go to their homes, under the penalty of the laws; And I hereby call upon the law abiding citizens, as a posse comitatus of Hancock county to