

IRON AND ITS MANUFACTURE.

"IRON, on account of its abundance, working qualities and tenacity, is probably the most useful and valuable of metals." As Dr. Ure says: "It is capable of being cast into moulds of any form, of being drawn into wire of any desired length or fineness, of being extended into plates or sheets, of being bent in every direction, of being sharpened, or hardened, or softened at pleasure. Iron accommodates itself to all our wants and desires, and even to our caprices; it is equally serviceable to the sciences, to agriculture, and war; the same ore furnishes the sword, the ploughshare, the scythe, the pruning-hook, the needle, the graver, the spring of a watch or a carriage, the chisel, the chain, the anchor, the compass, the cannon, and the bomb." Iron and coal are widely diffused, and the country which has an abundant supply of these two great boons must become wealthy and prosperous if its inhabitants will only make use of the advantages which they have within their reach. Much of England's greatness is due to her abundant supplies of iron and coal. An abundance of the precious metals would have been an injury to her; but nature, in bestowing the vast deposits of iron and coal with which the island abounds, gave her the means through which her people could obtain permanent prosperity and durable wealth. The teeming millions of her children have been sustained, and her power at home and abroad consolidated by the judicious development of the resources buried beneath her surface.

Our Territory abounds in iron, and several beds of coal of a good quality have already been discovered. The two have not been found, however, in close proximity in every instance. Red hematite has been found in considerable quantities, it is said, on the Weber. Some specimens of black band ore have also been found in that neighborhood. A very fine quality of iron ore has also been found in the neighborhood of Willard City, Box Elder County. Large masses lie scattered on the surface of the ground among the foot-hills. Some very fine specimens of ore have been discovered up near the lake in Big Cottonwood Canyon. Experiments made with this ore show that it is of a very superior quality. It contains a small per centage of copper, and is especially valuable for castings, being remarkably fine, close-grained and lustrous. But suitable fuel for smelting purposes is not known to exist contiguous to Willard City or Big Cottonwood. A lean ore is said to exist in the vicinity of the coal beds in Sanpete valley. Sanpete coal is an excellent fuel, and possesses the requisite strength for smelting. Iron might be manufactured there, and be made profitable, if a proper degree of judgment and skill were brought to the business. But it is conceded by those best qualified to pronounce a judgment upon this subject, that Cedar City possesses advantages over every other neighborhood in the Territory for the manufacture of iron. Ore—the magnetic oxide—of a very pure quality abounds there in almost inexhaustible profusion. At no great distance from the ore there is a fine bed of bituminous coal; and in close proximity to the ore there are heavy growths of the pinon pine, than which there is no better timber for charcoal. In few places in the world do the essential materials occur in such abundance, or so near together as to give the necessary facilities for a large and profitable production of iron as they do there. Past attempts in that vicinity were not attended with the desired success and many have, therefore, concluded that the ore cannot be manufactured. Yet in Sweden it is the magnetic oxide of iron from which the people manufacture their famous iron—an iron, the superiority of which has been, until recently, unrivalled. Magnetic ores are also worked in New England, New York and New Jersey, and with success and profit.

Of all the manufactures that of iron is the most important. There is considerable excitement all around us about gold discoveries; but if we could have an iron manufactory, however small, in successful operation in this Territory, it would be worth more to us than the richest and most extensive gold mine ever discovered. Iron enters so largely into all our wants, that we constantly feel its need. The amount sent out of this Territory for stoves alone, without mentioning nails and hundreds of other articles of iron, is enormous. A stove that can be purchased at the factory for from \$15 to \$30, costs, delivered here, from \$100 to \$200. They are heavy articles of freight, and there is a risk attending their transportation and the tariff upon them is immense. This tariff would give the home manufacturer a great advantage.

This subject of manufacturing iron is one of extremely great importance to us, and every day it is becoming more so. We are a very numerous people and our numbers are rapidly increasing. The want of cheap articles made of iron is severely felt. We cannot make very rapid progress in wealth so long as we have to depend for such articles upon importations. It is not absolutely essential to the manufacture of iron that there should be a large capital. Much can be done by the judicious investment and expenditure of a small amount of capital. The most successful business operations of this Territory have commenced from small beginnings. Probably the experiments made at Cedar City might have been more successful had they commenced in that way. It is proverbial that the small end of the horn is the best end to enter at. If a person enters at the big end, to come out at that end he must turn round; but by entering at the small end, as he progresses it enlarges and becomes more easy.

The first manufactory of iron in England was on a very small scale. In India, Borneo, Africa and many other places it is now manufactured in a very primitive and cheap style. Allusions have been made in print to a newly discovered furnace, called Sieman's furnace, which, from the description given of it, might answer admirably for the manufacture of iron on the Weber. The carboniferous formations in the vicinity of the ore which has been discovered in that neighborhood, are lignite, and it has been doubted whether it would serve the purpose of smelting. But if all is correct that we hear of this new furnace, lignite might be used in it and with successful results. The Catalan hearth is also another cheap and simple form of furnace, which can be used with excellent effects in smelting rich ores where capital is wanting for the erection of blast furnaces. The process of extracting ore by the Catalan hearth has been practiced in the Pyrenees for centuries. We repeat, this subject is worthy the attention of capitalists and practical men in the Territory.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

EXAMINATION OF THOMAS CONTINUED.

Washington, 11.—The motion of the impeachment managers to allow all the managers and counsel to take part in the final argument was objected to and lies over. The examination of General Thomas was continued. He said the President instructed him to take charge of the war office and not to take possession. He admitted the general correctness of Burleigh's testimony before the committee.

GEN. SHERMAN EXAMINED.

In the afternoon Gen. Sherman was called to the stand, and an attempt was made to show by conversations with the President, the intention of the latter in the removal of Stanton; little progress was made, however, as every question was objected to, and the remainder of the day was principally occupied with arguments upon the admissibility of his evidence, and before its conclusion the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

ACTS OF CONGRESS—THEIR CONSTITUTIONALITY.

Woodward introduced a bill to test the question of the constitutionality of acts of Congress; referred to the Judiciary committee. The first section provides that whenever any act of Congress shall be vetoed by the President on the ground of unconstitutionality, and shall afterwards be enacted into law over the veto, it shall be lawful for the President to order the Attorney-General to file in the Supreme Court a feigned issue, to test the constitutionality of such parts of such enactments as were specially objected to by him.

GENERAL.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AT DENVER.

Denver, 12.—A Territorial Republican convention will be held here on May 6th, to elect delegates for the Chicago convention.

THE WIND PLAYING SMASH AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, 12.—A large three story frame building, in process of erection at the corner of Clark and Stowell streets, was blown down by the wind yesterday; the building was enclosed except at one end of the roof. The building included ten stores. Thirty or forty workmen were in the building at the time, several of whom were more or less injured, but almost miraculously, no lives were lost. The building was made a total wreck, being reduced almost to splinters.

RENEWAL OF INDIAN HOSTILITIES FEARED.

Serious apprehensions are entertained of a renewal of Indian troubles, on account of the delay of Congress in fulfilling treaty stipulations. The Indian Commissioner has repeatedly urged the necessity of action, but it has been delayed by the impeachment trial.

BANQUET TO THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

San Francisco, 12.—Arrangements are being made for a banquet to Anson Burlingame and the Chinese Embassy. The affair will be conducted on a grand scale. Gov. Haight presides. Eugene Cassaly and other prominent citizens will participate on the occasion.

LABOR EXCHANGE ORGANIZED.

The leading merchants and business men have organized a labor exchange for the purpose of obtaining information and employment. Numerous immigrants are arriving from the east and Europe.

DISTRESS AMONG THE INDIANS.

Chicago, 13.—Letters have been received from Sherman's headquarters from various posts on the frontier; nothing of importance had occurred during the month. A letter dated Fort Berthold, March 2d, says: "The Indians are starving; there have been thirteen deaths up to this time, and many more will die before spring. They have eaten all their dogs and many horses and mules."

FARRAGUT AT MALTA.

The Herald's Malta special says Farragut had arrived there and was received with all the national honors and with marked attention and courtesy from the inhabitants.

GEN. MEADE AND THE ELECTION IN GEORGIA.

The Tribune's Atlanta special says that Gen. Meade has issued an order relative to accepting election. He says, first, that as numerous resignations of the office of Sheriff are made on the eve of an important election, when there is not time to make new appointments, such resignations will not be accepted until after the election, and a faithful performance of their duties will be required under pain of a trial by a military commission.

Second—He forbids all attempts to control the voting of laborers by threats of discharge or other oppressive means; and the people are notified that any attempt of this kind will be punished on conviction before a military tribunal.

Third—It is the duty and the desire of the Commanding-General to secure voters an opportunity to vote freely without restraint, fear or influence, therefore all citizens are called upon to co-operate with him in his efforts to have the election conducted fairly and according to law.

DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES BY THE FLORIDA INDIANS.

Key-west.—A letter says that reports are current that the Indian tribes of that State have declared war against the United States and have committed an overt act by burning a white man at the stake.

THE SHOOTING SCRAPE AT SILVER CITY.

San Francisco, 13.—Idaho advises to April 4th say that the shooting affair which occurred at Silver City on April 1st has resulted in the killing of Marion Moore and the wounding of two other persons. More's friends assembled in large numbers and well armed; the opposing party fortified themselves in the Idaho Hotel. Gov. Ballard issued a proclamation ordering the parties to disperse or he would call on the military authorities to suppress the riot. A company of troops has been ordered from Fort Boise, and will probably be stationed at Silver City until affairs are quieted. Several arrests have been made, and the parties released on bail.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

Mining intelligence is highly encouraging; accounts agree as to the richness of the lodes now working, which are being carried on vigorously.

INDIAN RAID.

Indians made a raid on Camp McDermitt and ran off some stock; the pursuing party experienced the loss of one man and a horse. The fight occurred in the same locality where Maj. Walker was defeated last year.

FOREIGN.

AMERICAN INVASION FEARED BY THE MEXICANS.

Havana.—Mexican dates to the 4th received. A railway is projected from the Presidio Del Norte through Texas to the Pacific. Fears are entertained at the capital that the invasion of Sonora, Lower California and Sinaloa by the Americans.

THE PRESS ON THE NEW ARMY BILL.

Paris, 10.—All the semi-official press, for several days past, have contained editorials calculated to allay public excitement on the army bill, the very pronouncement, apparently, that vast preparations for war are the best pledge of peace.

A BLOODY CONFLICT ANTICIPATED AT MAZATLAN.

San Francisco, 11.—The Sierra Nevada from Mazatlan, with advice to April 2. The United States steamer *Boscawen* and English war-steamer *Chantier* were at the port of Mazatlan, and the United States steamer, *Suavec*, at La Paz.

Gen. Corona, with about 3,000 troops, was daily expected at Mazatlan from Guadalajara to suppress the rebellion of Martinez. A bloody conflict is inevitable. Martinez is pressing every man into his service and was about attacking Rubi in full force with the object of demolishing him previous to his forming a junction with Corona. Gen. Martinez is supported by Gen. Toledo and Colonel Palaco and Grenadas. It was reported that the United States warship *Cullinan* and appropriated \$71,000 from the mint to defray the expenses. He publishes a circular to his compatriots denouncing Corona in strong terms as the author of the troubles in the northwestern Mexican States. Gov. Rubi is still in the mountains of Pannuco, awaiting the arrival of Corona. Affairs are represented in a gloomy state; foreigners are anxiously awaiting a change for the better. Some speak of secession followed by annexation to the northwestern States.

THE NEW STEAM LINE TO THE PACIFIC SIGNIFICANT.

The new steamship contracts for the Pacific coast is looked upon as a matter of great future significance. The leading business men and merchants would greet the change with approbation, but many exhibit animosity against the Americans from the belief that a large portion of Territory would be wrested from them by force of arms and intrigue for the aggrandizement of the United States.

MINING INTERESTS RUINED.

The mining interests are ruined by military operations, all laborers being generally pressed into the army. The crops at Sinaloa are unsatisfactory, cotton being almost a failure, many fields will barely pay the expense of picking. The early and late crops have suffered equally. The planters are abandoning the raising of cotton and turning their attention to cereals. Many foreigners are locating the country between Culiacan and Fuerte. The land, which is represented as equal to the best on the Pacific coast, is free from military troubles, and climate salubrious.

MINISTER PANARDIN'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

Paris, Sunday.—The *Moniteur* publishes the official report of Minister Panardin, showing the military changes which have been made since the passage of the bill for the reorganization of the army and the effect they have had on the country. He says that all the reforms introduced by the bill into the *garde mobile* have been completed and the changes have been received with popular applause almost everywhere. He contradicts the reports of dissatisfaction and declares that the new law has been defended and sustained by French patriotism, which gives a new proof of the confidence of the people in the Emperor.

FRENCHMEN ANXIOUS FOR AMERICAN NATURALIZATION.

Paris, 13.—*La Liberte* has another editorial which is calculated to allay the general discontent and uneasiness which have been inspired by the recent warlike preparations of the French government. The writer says the United States legation at Paris is continually overrun with Frenchmen who are anxious to escape military service, to which they are now liable under the provisions of the new army bill. They know nothing of American laws, and the Prusso-American treaty on naturalization, only recently concluded, being in their minds, they are literally besieging the United States representatives for naturalization papers; of course all applicants are refused, as it takes years of actual residence in America before they can be obtained.

The Chief Justice stated the question before the court to be on motion for allowing as many of the managers and counsel to participate in the final debate as wish to do so. Sumner offered an amendment, that no further postponement be caused thereby. Accepted. Several amendments relative to the numbers who should choose and the length of time which should be occupied by each were made. Stanberry said the counsel for the defense strongly opposed limitation of time in the final argument. After further debate the Senate refused to change the rule, 38 to 10.

Correspondence.

MOUNT AIRY, SURRY CO., N. C.

March 18, 1868.

Editor *Deseret News*:—Dear Brother: Thinking it might be interesting to your readers to hear from us, I proceed to give you a brief account of our labors, both in Virginia and in this State. In Virginia we have been from August 15th to Jan. 15th, five months, our labors extending through Tazewell, Smyth and Bland Counties, where we had a very liberal opening, much better than we anticipated, receiving all the encouragement we could ask for. We baptized twenty-five members in Smyth and Tazewell counties, with many believing and the spirit of inquiry greatly on the increase, and the number of our friends daily increasing.

We arrived here in Surry County, North Carolina, the 22d of Jan., commencing our labors almost immediately, wherever an opportunity presented. Our work increased very fast, and it soon became impossible for us to answer to the calls made upon us. We have not been here quite two months, and we have held six public meetings, at each of which from 50 to 100 persons attended, and Stokes County, to full congregations, which have increased in numbers to the last; and in all of our meetings we have had the strictest attention and the best of order. And then the fire-side teaching seems to be without end, generally keeping us up till eleven o'clock at night, till we are almost worn out. I have worked in the canyons of Utah for months together at the hardest work, but never so nearly worn out as since we came here. We have had six meeting-houses opened to us here, and calls to preach in others that we could not fill. At our last meeting at Holly Spring meeting-house, we had to hear us about five hundred persons, and among them, the celebrated Siamese Twins, who came nine miles to hear us. They are tied together by a ligament of flesh, which is six inches long, as thick as my wrist, extending exactly from the pits of their stomachs. The Postmaster of this place, Mr. Alred, gave us an introduction to them; their names are Eng and Chang Bunker—the surname being adopted. They married sisters, whose names were Adeline and Sallie Yates, of Wythe County, Virginia, having been born and raised there. After being exhibited almost all over the world and making a large fortune, they bought farms and settled on Steward Creek, three miles from here. One of the families numbers eleven children, and the other thirteen, all favoring the fathers. They and most of their children came to our last Sunday's meeting, and seemed much interested. They are much respected by their neighbors, and everybody that knows them.

We have baptized and organized a branch of the Church here, of thirty members, called the "Surry County Branch," with Dr. Anderson Grigg as the presiding Elder. Both here and in Virginia was brother J. M. Grant's field of labor in 1840, and some of those he then baptized are still holding on to the word, but never so nearly worn out as since we came here. We have been invited to preach here in town to-night, in the Academy; tomorrow we start for Virginia. We have been made to rejoice in the blessings of our God continually. To Him be the glory of all the good we have done.

H. G. BOYLE.

P.S. The talk here in town is, that there will be five hundred people out to-night. The Academy is very large and will hold them. Women and girls, as well as men, come from five to ten miles in the mud, on foot, to hear us. I have never seen so much interest manifested anywhere that I have ever labored.

H. G. B.

SEVERE STORM.—A severe storm raged over part of Colorado and Dakota, towards the close of last month, of which we suffered a part in Utah. Travel was rendered exceedingly difficult by it, in places, and it may be found that serious results have attended it in places when all the facts are known. The *Denver News* of the 27th says:—"A case arrived from Cheyenne to-day at noon, which left that place on Tuesday at one o'clock in the afternoon. The driver, Mr. Jo. Beggs, reports that the snow between Big Thompson and Labored from a foot to ten feet deep. Between Big Thompson and Boulder stations there is but little or no snow. This is the first time since the storm that the snow has melted, and has probably been attended by worse winds. He reports that the coaches from Salt Lake and Denver were lost between Spottedwood springs and Cheyenne. After being out twenty hours, seven horses and two passengers came in to the station, and reported that they had been lost in the storm. They had turned the horses loose to find their way in, and that two passengers and the two drivers were still out. Parties at the station immediately started out in search of the drivers and the remaining two passengers. They found the eighth horse dead; the driver's bundle robe, and his gloves, but nothing of the men. It is presumed that they are lost. The names of the two drivers were James Dyer and Oliver. The Salt Lake and Denver coaches travel together from Park station to Cheyenne. These particulars are as Mr. Beggs received them from the driver, whose place he took at Big Thompson, and are most probably in the main correct. Further information will be given as it is received. It is hoped that no lives have been lost. The case brought no passengers or mails."

HORRIBLE MURDER IN MOBILE.

THE VICTIM IS MANGLED BY THE TEETH OF HIS MURDERER.

The citizens of Mobile, on February 28th, were thrown into a state of wild excitement by the report of the death, under horrible circumstances, of Herr Mawking Burd, by a desperate character well known in that city as Thomas Katte. Mr. Burd, who fell a victim to the horrible crime, was a rising artist, in the prime of life, and a native of this country, where he had acquired a natural taste for music, which he was improving by daily practice.

Mr. Burd, who had for some time past been deprived of his liberty, had just succeeded in making his escape from prison by climbing through the iron bars, and finding himself on a gallery some twelve feet from the ground, determined to risk the leap, and relying on his agility, succeeded in reaching in safety a neighboring yard, where, unfortunately, an old enemy of his family, Thomas Katte, was in the habit of watching him and feasting in imagination upon his misfortune.

It seems that his desire to come in direct contact with his intended victim had often prompted his assassin to wish Mr. Burd were at liberty and left alone to his vengeance.

Just at the moment when the doomed victim reached the ground, his pursuer sprang on him tiger-like, and having no weapon, actually bit of his head, inflicting most ghastly wounds, knocking out one eye and severing the carotid artery in such a frightful manner that the victim expired almost instantly.

But what is still more horrible to relate, Mr. Katte, not satisfied with that crime, actually turned cannibal, and commenced biting and tearing away at the helpless corpse, as if actually bent on devouring the bloody remains. A neighbor, attracted to the spot by the fall, rushed in, at least, in time to save the remains of the victim from furnishing a bloody repast to the murderer. Katte offered no resistance, but jumped over a wall, and from roof to roof, succeeded in escaping. The police were not, as usual, on the spot.

Yet the murderer is well known. He is supposed to be a native of Mobile, of rather soft and prepossessing appearance, but whose eyes habitually half closed, keep constant watch around him, and when excited by passion, glare like those of a tiger. He wears, and always wears a full suit of black, showing but very little white around the neck, and has been noted in the neighborhood for his thieving propensities, prowling at night in yards and back lanes, and often breaking up the stillness of the night by the most unearthly songs, sometimes of love, sometimes of anger.

But he is well known and a strict watch will be kept for him, and the citizens of Mobile will turn out to hunt down the murderer and make him expiate the crime which has cast a gloom over a whole community.

EDITORS.—An exchange draws the following vivid picture of an editor:

An editor's qualifications are various. It is to work harder, more hours in the day, with less recreation, on less sleep and poorer pay than any of your fellow mortals. It is to be busy when your neighbors are idle, busier when they sleep, and busier when they are enjoying a good time. It is to be always in a hurry, always under a press of business, always "setting up" when others are lying down, and always charitably "distributing" the results of our daily labor. It is to have your opinions always put to "proof," and seldom into practice. It is to advertise other people's wants, wishes and business, and to be paid for pleasure; to herald the approach of diseases and the invention of cures for them; to make known who has been robbed, how much, where, who is the robber, his personal history, his trial, sentence, and his execution. It is to receive nice fruit and notice it, to be shown natural curiosities and describe them, to be everywhere at all times, and to be able to answer all questions on all subjects. It is to publish too much sentiment for one to touch politics for another, and too little news for all. It is to make a dozen enemies to one friend, and to be pitched into by anybody who chooses to consider himself aggrieved. It is to take complimentary tickets to everything and pay for them in complimentary notices. It is to be bored by friends suggesting how you should carry on your business, and flattered by those whom you have hit in vulnerable spots. It is a life of mingled good, ill, trial and triumph, never ending toil and never beginning felicity, wherein you work out your allotted time, with the "devil" always at your elbow, calling out for the sole end in this life—a little more copy.

POVERTY IN EUROPEAN CITIES.

While it is true that many thousand workmen in the leading American cities are without employment, the destitution which results bears no comparison to that of London and Paris, judging from the remarks of newspapers. A Paris correspondent says that scarcity of work and consequent want of provisions have more than doubled the number of poor this year; but it is from London the cry of poverty comes with most distinctness. A philanthropic physician of that city reports that "hundreds of persons are quietly and calmly dying by inches." In a single street of 150 houses there were found to be upwards of 100 sick persons. The origin of the sickness and increased mortality is the absolute want of the necessities of life—food and clothing.

GLASS BREAKING.—Dip a piece of worsted thread into spirits of turpentine, and put it around the glass in the direction you require it to be broken, then set fire to the thread, and the glass will break in the direction of the thread. Or, apply a small red-hot wire around the glass, and if it does not crack immediately throw cold water on it, and the desired effect will be accomplished. This is a very useful method for chemists; for broken glasses may by this means be rendered serviceable in the laboratory.

"Whenever I marry," says masculine Ann, "I must really insist upon wedding a man!" "But what if the man (for men are but human) should be equally nice about wedding a woman?"

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY STAGE.

From the West.—Mrs. Tobey, Robt. Trigg. To the East.—H. A. Ward, Gen. L. M. Rousseau, T. F. Black, Alfred East. To the West.—John Warren.

THEATRE.

Lessee & Managers.—E. B. Clawson & J. T. Oshea.

TUESDAY EV'G

APRIL 14, 1868.

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OR, THE FAIRY MAN!

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Capt. Singleton..... Mr. J. C. Graham
Lieut. Musgrave..... Mr. A. Merrill
Cornelius Brophy..... Mr. D. McKenzie
Brian O'Clancy..... Mr. J. M. Hardie
Goy..... Mr. J. S. Landry
Musha Merry..... Mr. E. D. Crowther
Morris Murphy..... Mr. J. B. Kelly
Larry Lynch..... Mr. J. E. Evans
Andy Burk..... Mr. N. Gray
Sergeant Bruff..... Mrs. M. G. Clawson
Dora Many..... Mrs. M. G. Clawson
Soldiers, Peasants, Barrymount Boys, etc., etc.

DOORS OPEN at 7 1/2 o'clock. Performance Commences punctually at 8.

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Clerk of the United States 3d District Court.

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