

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS
PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE
UTAH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

AN ACT

To supply deficiencies in the appropriation bill to defray the expenses of the Legislative Assembly of 1851-2, approved March 6, 1852.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That there be paid out of the sum appropriated by Congress for defraying the expenses of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory for the fiscal year, ending June the thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two dollars, and no part thereof.

For the salaries of the members of the Legislative Assembly during the special session of 14 days in 1853, one thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

To the speaker of the House of Representatives during special session 14 days, forty-two dollars.

To Albert Carrington, chief clerk of House of Representatives, for 14 days special session, and for forty days extra service, including lights and stationery, two hundred and seventy dollars.

To Jonathan Grimsbaw, assistant clerk of the House of Representatives for fourteen days special session, and for eighty-four days extra service including lights and stationery, four hundred and ninety dollars.

To Jonathan Grimsbaw, assistant clerk of the House of Representatives, extra compensation for the 25 days of regular session, and the twenty days extra service, seventy dollars.

To Walter Thompson, reporter to the House of Representatives 14 days special session, seventy dollars.

To Rev. David Pettigrew, Chaplain of the House of Representatives 14 days special session, forty-two dollars.

To James Cragun, sergeant-at-arms to the House of Representatives, 14 days special session forty-two dollars.

To Almon L. Fullmer, door-keeper of the House of Representatives 14 days special session, forty-two dollars.

To Henry E. Phelps, assistant door-keeper of the House of Representatives 14 days special session, forty-two dollars.

To Rodney Bauger, messenger for the House of Representatives 14 days special session, forty-two dollars.

To Henry P. Richards, assistant messenger for the House of Representatives 14 days special session, forty-two dollars.

To Homer Duncan, foreman of the House of Representatives, during the session of 1851-2, thirty-one days, nine dollars.

To Homer Duncan, foreman of the House of Representatives 14 days special session, forty-two dollars.

To President of the Council, 14 days special session, forty-two dollars.

To James Ferguson, secretary of the Council, 14 days special session, and 40 days extra service, including lights and stationery, two hundred and seventy dollars.

To Robert Campbell, as assistant secretary of the Council, 14 days special session, and eighty-four days extra service, including lights and stationery, four hundred and ninety dollars.

To Robert Campbell as engraving clerk of the Council, for extra compensation for the 25 days of regular session, and the 20 days extra service, ninety dollars.

To George D. Watt, for services as reporter to the Council, 14 days special session, and forty days extra service, including stationery, two hundred and seventy dollars.

To the Rev. John Smith, Chaplain to the Council, 14 days special session, forty-two dollars.

To Wm. H. Kimball, sergeant-at-arms to the Council, 14 days special session, forty-two dollars.

To Geo. D. Grant, door-keeper of the Council, 14 days special session, forty-two dollars.

To Wm. C. Salinas, messenger of the Council, 14 days special session, forty-two dollars.

To Joseph Shippy, foreman to the Council, 14 days special session, forty-two dollars.

To Orson Pratt, for services as committee, in preparing the laws and journals for publication, nine days, forty-five dollars.

To Edwin D. Woolley, for services as committee in preparing the laws and journals for publication, one hundred and sixteen days, five hundred and eighty dollars.

To Thomas Bullock for examining the proofs and revise of the laws of 1851-2, by order of the committee on revision, 16 forms @ \$6 each form, ninety-six dollars.

To B. H. Young, for printing 2000 copies of the laws of 1851-2, one thousand four hundred and twenty-one dollars, and five cents.

To B. H. Young, for printing 500 copies of the journals of the Council, House of Representatives, and joint sessions of 1851-2, five hundred and five dollars, and sixty-one cents.

To Ezra Foss for folding and binding 2000 copies of the laws, and 500 copies of the journals of 1851-2, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

To Thomas W. Ellerbeck, for examining the proofs and revise of the journals of 1851-2, 11 forms @ \$6 each form, sixty-six dollars.

To Deseret News office, for printing and advertising the Governor's Proclamations, and for printing blanks for Secretary's office, thirty-seven dollars.

To Deseret News office, for advertising "act concerning brands," printing master rolls, &c., one hundred and one dollars and fifty cents.

Approved Jan. 21, 1853.

Secretary's Office, Territory of Utah,
G. S. L. City, March 7, 1853.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of an act entitled "an act to supply deficiencies in the appropriation bill, to defray the expenses of the Legislative Assembly of 1851-2, approved March 6, 1852," passed by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, approved January 21, 1853, and of the whole of said act.

BENJAMIN G. FERRIS,
Secretary.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

Be enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That there be paid out of the sum appropriated by Congress, for defraying the expenses of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory for the year ending June the thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, the following amounts, viz:

For compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislature, six thousand four hundred and eighty-six dollars and sixty cents.

To sundry Judges and Clerks, for services at the general and special Elections, held in this Territory for the election of the present Legislative Assembly, and for the payment of the guards, and transmitting the returns of said election through the Indian Country to the seat of Government, one thousand three hundred and eighty-eight dollars and thirty cents.

To the president of the Council, forty days, one hundred and twenty dollars.

To James Ferguson, secretary of the Council, forty days, two hundred dollars.

To James W. Ellerbeck, assistant secretary of the Council, forty days, two hundred dollars.

To George D. Grant, sergeant-at-arms of the Council, forty days, one hundred and twenty dollars.

To Robert T. Burton, foreman of the Council, forty days, one hundred and twenty dollars.

To Henry P. Richards, messenger of the Council, forty days, one hundred and twenty dollars.

To George D. Watt, reporter to the Council, forty days, two hundred dollars.

To the speaker of the House of Representatives, forty days, one hundred and twenty dollars.

To Thomas Bullock, chief clerk of the House of Representatives, forty days, two hundred dollars.

To Jonathan Grimsbaw, assistant clerk of the House of Representatives, forty days, two hundred dollars.

To William H. Kimball, sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, forty days, one hundred and twenty dollars.

To Joseph Ashby, foreman of the House of Representatives, forty days, one hundred and twenty dollars.

To Walter Thompson, reporter to the House of Representatives, forty days, two hundred dollars.

To the Rev. John Smith, chaplain of the Council, forty days, one hundred and twenty dollars.

To the Rev. Jeremiah Wiley, chaplain of the House of Representatives, forty days, one hundred and twenty dollars.

To Thomas Colborn, assistant sergeant-at-arms, to the House of Representatives, thirty six days, one hundred and eighty dollars.

To E. D. Woolley, for 55 almanacs for 1853 furnished to the members and officers of the Legislative Assembly, thirteen dollars and seventy-five cents.

To John Kiv for repairing locks for desks, office, &c., fifteen dollars.

To Bird and Hawkins, for tables &c., furnished to the House of Representatives, one hundred and ten dollars, as per contract with Mr. Secretary Ferris.

To Orson K. Whitney, for tables furnished to the Council, thirty six dollars.

To Edmund F. Bird, for table and black walnut desk, furnished to the Council, eighty-eight dollars.

To Orson Hyde, for stationery furnished to the Council, fifteen dollars.

To Ezra Foss, for sixty blank books furnished to the Legislative Assembly, thirty six dollars.

To George Hales, for sundry printing, advertising &c., and for 55 vols. of "Deseret News," four hundred and sixty-seven dollars, and eighty-five cents.

To George Hales, for printing Auditors' Report, and advertising; the same in "Deseret News," twenty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents.

To B. Young, Trustee in Trust, for furnishing rooms with carpets, chairs &c., as per contract with Mr. Secretary Ferris, three hundred and thirty-five dollars.

Approved January 21st, 1853.

Secretary's Office, Territory of Utah,
Great Salt Lake City, March 8th, 1853.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the "Appropriation Bill" passed by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, approved January 21st, 1853, and the whole of said act.

BENJ. G. FERRIS,
Secretary.

RESOLUTION

Appropriating Money for the expense of Utah Territorial Library.

1st. Be it resolved by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That as much as the Territorial Secretary refuses to pay the sum of two hundred and twenty dollars, appropriated to the Territorial Library, the said amount be paid out of the Territorial Treasury.

2nd. There shall also be paid out of the Territorial Treasury to William C. Salinas, the sum of one hundred and eighty-one dollars and sixty cents to meet certain expenses of the Library, in arranging catalogues, also the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to Benjamin H. Young for printing catalogues, and the sum of eleven dollars and ten cents to Ezra Foss for folding and stitching said catalogues.

3rd. The Librarian is hereby entitled to draw from the Territorial Treasury, for the current year as compensation for his services, the sum of four hundred dollars.

Approved January 21st, 1853.

Secretary's Office, Territory of Utah,
G. S. L. City, March 8th, 1853.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of a "Resolution appropriating money for expenses of Utah Territorial Library" passed by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, approved January 21st, 1853.

BENJ. G. FERRIS,
Secretary.

JOINT RESOLUTION

In relation to the printing the Laws and Journals of the present Session.

Resolved by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That 1000 copies of the Laws, Resolutions and Minutes, and 1000 copies of the Journals of the present Session of each House, be printed in book form, and that the Secretary and Chief Clerk with their assistants prepare marginal notes, contents and index to the same for publication in proper order.

Approved January 21st, 1853.

Secretary's Office, Territory of Utah,
G. S. L. City, March 8th, 1853.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of a "Joint Resolution in relation to the printing the Laws and Journals of the present Session" passed by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, approved January 21st, 1853.

BENJ. G. FERRIS,
Secretary.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

San Bernardino, Los Angeles
County, Feb. 6th, 1853.

Dear Bro. Hopkins:

People have continued to arrive at this place up to this time, by way of Salt Lake and the upper country, both Gentiles and Jews.

The Elders arrived here a few days after you left us, they created quite a good feeling among us; they remained with us here about two weeks in which time they disposed of their property for a very good price, and all embarked for the upper country, except bro. E. Thomas and Brown who went off by the way of San Diego, on their way to British Guiana in South America. Brother Tompkins read a letter from bro. Horner to-day, which stated that it took 6,000 dollars to fit them out to their place of destination, besides what they received at this place, which was several thousand dollars.

Capt. Hunt went up the country in due time, and figured as large as if he had been a white man, and no person questioned his right, but the last we saw of him he was in San Francisco, down with the small pox, but as the Doctors say, he was convalescent and likely to be soon up.

We had heavy rains here about Christmas which raised the streams very high, and came very near using up the mill, but the damages were soon mended, and it is in operation. It does not meet with the expectation of the community in grinding; it will not be able to grind all the grain by harvest; there has not been enough ground yet to pay off the debts. The population has so increased that it takes the most of the time to grind for the community. Flour is dull at this time in Los Angeles at 14¢, it sold some time ago at 16¢ per hundred; but two or three loads will get the market; about 8,000 lbs. was sent up the country; lately, none of the tithing was ground yet, a clearer has been attached to the mill to get the dirt out which does a thousand acres of land has been added to the Big Field, also a field of 6 or 700 acres; San Bernardino House, also another of 700 acres; San Bernardino at the Bishop's Garden, the Summer Field is also being repaired, and the people still being for more land.

Christman went up the country and bought a Steam Engine of thirty horse power and has got it here ready to carry up the mountain; I am told it cost about 4000¢. There are three other Saw Mill Companies organized here. Lyman, Rich & Co., Jackson, Noyes & Co., Moss, Taylor, and Bingham, and all but Lyman, Rich & Co., are progressing rapidly. From present appearances, we shall have plenty of lumber next summer, but shall have another spree of working the road next spring. Arrangements have been made to get some threshers and reapers here by harvest, which will be requisite to harvest our large crop this season.

Myself and bro. Cox have been appointed Teachers this winter, and we have visited nearly every family, and we find peace prevailing generally among the Saints here; we have meetings every Sunday, and prayer meetings twice a week.

James Brown from the Islands, is at Los Angeles with the small pox as reported, it is said that this country it will be almost impossible to keep it from amongst us.

A great many in the Mines are on the verge of starvation on account of the high price of provisions, Flour from 60 to 70¢ per barrel, and Pork about the same. Some that went up the country are returning back on account of the hard times in the Gold regions.

There is quite a drouth here now, it has not rained since the 1st of January, and no appearance of rain at present, if it continues our wet land will do the best this season.

We have considerable sickness here which is said to be the Congestive Fever by the Doctors, and some are dangerous.

Loomis left here in a hurry about a month ago, they were about to get after him for stealing horses at Los Angeles, they hung six there about the 1st of December, mostly for murder; this makes me think

of the jail. Capt. Hunter had, the walls of the jail up and when the heavy rains came and beat upon it, it fell to the ground and great was the fall of it. I am told that the Supervisors have made out a new plan for a new jail much larger than the other. I could not attend the last court, consequently I cannot give particulars. Miner is gone to the upper country to buy goods, and he speaks of going to Salt Lake in the spring.

We had a marriage amongst us on Sunday evening, Elizabeth Cox and William Bryant, and also one goes off to night, Sarah Turley and a man who is a stranger to me. We have heard further particulars relative to James Brown, he has the small pox, and bro. Sherwood is going to wait on him until he gets well.

Bro. A. Pratt and family are here, except two of his daughters who are in the upper country yet.

The Saw Mill in Mill Creek is in operation. No disturbance with the Indians this winter. Last Sabbath Col. E. Jackson and sister Jane were wedded.

Your brother in the Gospel,
D. M. THOMAS.

San Bernardino, Nov. 16th, 1852.

Brother Joseph Cain:

Dear Sir—I have just a moment to say that the Western Missionaries all arrived here on the 3rd inst., in good health and spirits. We had some hardships to encounter and were much longer en route than we had expected, yet the Spirit of God and his blessing was constantly with us, union prevailed in our company, and the spirit of our mission has been universally felt.

The brethren here as in other places received us cordially. We have mostly sold out our teams and expect to leave for San Pedro, to ship for San Francisco to-morrow. There is but one feeling in our midst, and that is to honor our Priesthood and do the work whereunto we are called.

I remain your friend and brother,
B. F. JOHNSON.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE

PROVO CITY, March 5, 1853.

BROTHER RICHARDS:—At an old and tedious winter, which caused the almost entire suspension of business for nearly four months, the beautiful spring sun of March smiles upon Utah valley, and although the snow is upon the gigantic mountains around, and extends to their very base, the inhabitants, as if suddenly brought into existence, are starting their wheels and making preparations for doing an extensive farming business. During the last few weeks I have visited almost all the settlements in the county. Peace and good order generally prevail with few exceptions, and most of those are making ready to accompany the early spring emigration to the land of golden dreams. The settlements have greatly increased with the fall's emigration. Palmyra, one of the most beautiful cities in the Territory, now contains one hundred families, and from the increase amount of rich farming land which surrounds it, and the Spanish Fork affording abundant water for machinery and irrigation, and the energy of early settlers in developing its resources, its facilities for timber, added to the beauty of its position being in plain sight of nearly all the settlements in Utah valley, bids fair soon to become one of the most considerable cities of the state. The first house on the spot was built by President Markham in September last.

Springville is a fine town containing upwards of one hundred and thirty families. A general feeling of peace and union pervades the branch. Improvements are commencing rapidly with the opening of spring.

Captain Deal has formed a brass band, which does credit to this place.

A school has been kept there all winter for learning the French and German languages.

A good grist mill has lately commenced operations, and doing a good business, and another saw mill is being erected. Provo has been considerably crowded with its inhabitants during the winter, many of whom are removing to other places this spring. Cold winter which has killed business for a season, disappears, and the bustle of business commences; new buildings are already commencing. German and French schools have been taught here during the winter.

A Dramatic Association who have amused the people of Provo with some excellent performances, considering the disadvantages they labored under for want of a Social Hall, which their more favored neighbors enjoy in Great Salt Lake City, bro. Allen and company, done their best, cheered by the Springville band, much to the amusement of the assembled multitude, in the biggest log cabin in Utah. Within the last two weeks twenty-five new subscribers have been obtained to the Deseret News, the effect no doubt from the warmth derived from the March sun, or some other local cause.

A company of men are employed in building the bridge across Provo, which was destroyed by the flood last year. Another company is turning the Provo river into its former channel to prevent the overflow of farming lands, as several hundred acres of grain was destroyed last summer by the flood.

There is a good deal of sickness here this spring and winter, but no deaths have come to my knowledge. Mr. Kelting's flouring mill is nearly completed, and will soon be in operation.

Respectfully yours,
GEO. A. SMITH.

For the Deseret News.
CEDAR, Iron County, Feb. 26th, 1853.

All is peace and prosperity and best of health in this colony, and praised be the name of the Lord for his goodness unto us. We have had very sharp frosts at night for the last month but delightful fine days. The ground this morning is white with a slight fall of snow.

We have taken up the fence from round the Big Field and made another small field on the south side of Cont Creek, below the new city, will be completed by the 1st of March with an excellent fence all round it 6 poles high, and 2 good strong lumber gates to enter. A dam and water course is in operation to water the city and field. The new city plat has already on it 9 Log Houses, 2 Adobe and 10 good cellars, all inhabited.

We number in the colony, Fort and City together 70 men, about half of which are regularly employed by the Deseret Iron Company. The Blast is put on to the furnace this morning. There is a variety of ores on the ground, calcined, ready for experiment. We fully expect this time to become acquainted with the knowledge of manufacturing iron from the ore's, which so richly abound in this country. An excellent Air Furnace is nearly finished, built of Adobe and Rock, with a Funnel 300 feet long to convey the smoke to a Chimney Stack 40 feet high, which is in progress of building. The Stack is so constructed as to answer for 4 furnaces when completed. An extensive frame building is erected for a Casting House.

Yours &c.,
HENRY LUNT.

P. S.—It will be well for the saints who come here this spring to provide themselves with Garden Seeds.

Walker the Indian Chief and a small band have been camped here for the last 3 weeks, and are very peaceable.

HARMONY, Washington Co., U. T.,
Feb. 5th, 1853.

Bro. RICHARDS:—I hereby report the state of affairs in this and Iron counties. During the month of December last, a part of Potowatnee's band of Ute, about 40 in number, encamped at Parowan, had with them near 100 horses, which they, regardless of our request, repeatedly pastured on the wheat of the citizens in the big field. At length, the Pres. J. C. L. Smith, ordered them put into the public corral, treating them as stray horses. This raised the ire of the Utes, who immediately assembled their force for battle, and probably would have attacked the Fort, could they have enlisted the Pikes in their favor. Owanamp, their principal chief, a Parowan, instead of joining them, took his gun and ran into the Fort, and commanded his men to follow.

The next morning, Green Jacket, one of their war chiefs, and a few others, requested their horses, promising to keep them out of the field in future. Their request being granted, they packed up their traps, and put out to Cedar City, where they remained some 2 weeks, watching an opportunity to wreak their vengeance upon the native Pikes, many of whom had gathered around the settlement. About last of January, they (the Utes) left Cedar City. About one half of the band including Walker's family, went south to meet Walker, who was then on his return from a trading excursion with the Navajos and Mo-

quich Indians, encamped near our settlement, on the evening of 4th, showed no signs of hostilities whatever. The other party alluded to, went west, and the morning of 5th, about sun rise, fell on a party of the Pikes, who encamped 7 miles south-west of the Iron springs, and killed and wounded about 80 men and took as many more women and children prisoners. The loss of the Utes was one man wounded, and one horse killed. The natives say that the murderers have gone to meet the Spanish traders, and exchange their prisoners for horses.

On the 9th, a part, six families, who had escaped from the slaughter, came to the Fort, weeping and waiting for the loss of their friends. I gave them permission to build a wigwag without the Fort, where they remained ever since, faithfully laboring daily, which to us as new settlers, is a great advantage. On 15th, Ammon, the bro. of Walker, arrived, reported Walker one sleep back, passed on to Parowan to learn the feelings of the Indians relative to Walker; and on 18th, Nephi, another brother, came and wished to know whether Walker would return, and live like him at our settlement. I answered in the affirmative. He then wished a token of our friendship to take back to Walker. We gave him a sack of provisions. On 20th, Walker, with 60 Indians encamped near the Fort. Some 10 Indians of the wild tribes in the south, had ventured to follow him thus far to the settlement; the face of a white man to them seemed to be a terror.

We gave them a dinner, to show them the difference between civility and barbarity. Before partaking of the festival, I preached to them the gospel of peace, and told them that the refreshment's then prepared, in part had been raised by the natives. When I was done, Walker continued the subject, and said: "Go back the news to your friends, and tell them to cease committing depredations upon the whites, and be at peace among yourselves, and come and work, raise grain, build houses and schools, and live like the white people," said he left the natives on the Santa Clara, 7 miles down, and requested me when I got my blacksmith up, to make them some shoes to cultivate the soil with. He further declared his hands were clear of the blood of the Pikes, that had been shed by his nation; neither had he ever shed the blood of a white man. He then turned to me and said this looks like true friendship.

On the 23rd, Walker came and said that one of their dogs had caught one of my sheep, and one of his untidy boys had snatched an arrow from one of my hogs, and asked what I wanted for the damage. Keep your boys and dogs from doing so again, and the damage is settled, was my reply. After pausing for a moment, he said, "you ask a hard thing of me, for some of our men want bread, please tell me what you do with your men and dogs, but have no ears?" We cut off his dogs tails where their ears should be, and then they will do no more mischief, and punish the men. "Very true; but I was to do so, I soon would be without dogs; for those that have ears, do not keep them open all the time."

The same night a council was held. The next morning the Hawk of the mountain and lady breakfasted with me. During his conversation remarked that wise captives should never keep their men and dogs that have no ears, within barking distance of each other. He had therefore concluded to remove his camp to the next water, 10 miles off, the same day his policy was consummated. 25th, Nephi returned with two of my horses, which had strayed to their encampment. Up to this date friendly feelings prevail among the natives and the Utes towards our people.

We have a mid-winter storm, in the month of December we had several snow storms, which lasted 10 days; the ground at no time has been frozen to exceed 3 inches. Our stock looks well, and we, for a new settlement, have been prospered exceedingly. We have sustained no loss of stock or anything else by the natives as yet. Our Fort and corral is picked in, and a school will commence within a few days if the Lord will. Some fears of Indian hostilities have been entertained at Parowan of the return of Walker, but I apprehend no danger from that quarter whatever.

The mail from G. S. City arrived in Parowan on 13th of January; reported snow on the Sevier mountains from 4 to 10 feet deep, frozen sufficiently hard to bear up their animals, and left for California on the 17th.

The building for the Iron Foundry is in rapid progress; in fact everything with us in this part of the Lord's vineyard is prospering, and will continue so long as the Saints cherish the same liberal feelings for the building up of the kingdom of God on the earth.

I would also invite our friends and 1 brethren who are so desirous crowded at head quarters, and the old settlements, to spread out south, and possess the choicest places first, that now remains unoccupied while you have an opportunity. Here is timber, soil, water, and range of the best quality, in great abundance. Why will you thirst, freeze, or go hungry, and 25 miles south of this point lies another valley that so far as comfort, mild climate, and conveniences are concerned, is still more inviting. While the snow in other places is reported 10 feet deep, the vegetation of this lovely valley, under the warming influence of the luminary, and the sun, spreads forth its green foliage, and singing "December as pleasant as May." Here the ploughman can overtake the reaper and the land yield in her strength. What hinders the Saints from adorning the sanctuary of the Lord, and making the place of his feet glorious?

In hopes of a better day, I remain your brother and fellow-servant for the testimony of Jesus.
JOHN D. LEE.

PAROWAN Iron County, February 28th, 1853.

To the Editor of the News,

Dear Sir:—I presume a few lines from us will not come unacceptable, as our communications have not been very frequent of late. We are happily blessed in this part of the Territory with peace and union in our midst, and all things are going as well as could be naturally expected. Our winter has not been severe here; our cattle have had plenty to sustain them all the time, the range, and the brethren who came out here last fall according to the request of the President, feel to thank the Lord that they obeyed Counsel, and came forward to Iron County. We have not lost so much as one head of the poor cattle that came here; and I think if some of those who were Counsel to come, and stayed themselves by the way side, and have lost their cattle, had come, they would not only have felt as well as those who did come, but preserved their cattle.

Our lumber men are still engaged in bringing the logs down the canyon, and there has just been snow enough to suit them for that business. Our Iron works are in lively progress; the furnace is coming on well, they have blasted on since Saturday, and it is expected that the hopes of the iron men will be realized by this time. The settlement at Reed Creek is doing well; peace and union prevail, and the tanning operation is going on as fast as we can expect, owing to circumstances. Brother Johnson's settlement is still unmolested by our Indian friends, and peace still reigns. Bro. Shirts settlement at Walker, and Brother John D. Lee's at Harmony, are still progressing. Harmony Fort is nearly completed, and the brethren are making preparations to move to Summit and Quonahual settlement, and we hope soon to have their places filled up here by the new emigration that ought to have come here last fall.

A few weeks ago the Utah Indians were rather saucy here, and