

RULE II.
To find the Velocity per second of a planetary body, when at its mean distance from the Sun, the Periodic Time only being given.
Divide 2479552.7174 by the Periodic Time, and the cube root of the quotient will be the required Velocity per second.
EXAMPLE 1.—What is the Velocity of the Earth at its mean distance, its Period being 365.2563612 mean solar days?
(2479552.7174)^{1/3} = 18.93488 miles per second.
EXAMPLE 2.—What is the Velocity of Mercury at its mean distance, its Period being 87.9692580 mean solar days?
(2479552.7174)^{1/3} = 30.43319 miles per second.

RULE III.
To find the Mean Distance of a planetary body from the Sun, when only its Velocity per second is given.
Divide 34096297.185 by the square of the Velocity, and the quotient will be the Mean Distance in miles.
EXAMPLE 1.—What is the Mean Distance of the Earth from the Sun, its Velocity at that distance being 18.93488 miles per second?
(34096297.185) = 95103000 miles.
EXAMPLE 2.—What is the Mean Distance of the planet Mercury from the Sun, its Velocity at that distance being 30.43319 miles per second?
(34096297.185) = 36853728 miles.

RULE IV.
To find the Velocity per second of a planetary body, when only its Mean Distance is given.
Divide 34096297.185 by the Mean Distance, and the square root of the quotient will be the required Velocity per second.
EXAMPLE 1.—What is the Velocity per second of the Earth, at the Mean Distance of 95,103,000 miles?
(34096297.185)^{1/2} = 18.93488 miles per second.
EXAMPLE 2.—What is the Velocity per second of the planet Mercury, at the Mean Distance of 36,853,728 miles?
(34096297.185)^{1/2} = 30.43319 miles per second.

The constant quantities, (2479552.7174375 days and 34096297.185 miles) used in the foregoing rules, are the Periodic Time and Distance from the Sun at which a planetary body would move with the velocity of 1 mile per second.
As these rules are far more simple, than any that I have ever before seen, it is hoped that their publication in your valuable paper, will render service to the public generally, in facilitating their inquiries, concerning the laws and harmonious, prevailing among the heavenly bodies.
These Rules, like those of Kepler, do not embrace the minute corrections, arising from the differences of the masses of the several Planets. But these masses, being small, compared with that of the Sun, do not affect the calculations to any appreciable extent.
Yours most respectfully,
ORSON PRATT, Sen.
G. S. L. City, Utah, Oct. 31, 1854.

Want of Confidence.
An excellent story is told of a Frenchman who had five thousand dollars to a wealthy merchant, when the times were good, which happily illustrates the want of confidence and its consequences, when hard times cause men to fail in business.
One day the Frenchman called at the counting-house of the merchant to whom he loaned his money, and manifested much agitation.
"How do you do?" inquired the merchant.
"Sick, ver sick," replied the Frenchman.
"What is the matter?" asked the merchant.
"Do times is de matter."
"De times—what disease is that?"
"De maladie des banques est de merchants, ver much."
"Ah, the times, eh?" replied the merchant.
"Yes, they are bad, very bad, sure enough; but how do they affect you?"
"In whom?"
"In everybody."
"Not in me, I hope?"
"Pardonnez moi, monsieur (pardon me sir) but I do not know who to trust when all de merchants break several times, all topics."
"Then I presume you want your money?"
"Oui, monsieur (yes sir), I starve for want of l'argent (money)."
"Can't you do without it?"
"No, monsieur, I must have him."
"You must!"
"Oui, monsieur," said the little Frenchman, turning pale with apprehension for the safety of his money.
"And can't you do without it?"
"No, monsieur, not von leste moment long."
The merchant took his bank-book, drew a check for the amount on the good old Chemical Bank, and handed it to his visitor.
"Vat is de, monsieur."
"A check for five thousand dollars which you loaned me, with the interest."
"Is it bon (good)?" said the Frenchman, with amazement.
"Certainly."
"Have you de l'argent (the money) in de bank?"
"Yes."
"And it is perfectly convenient to pay de sum?"
"Undoubtedly. What astonishes you?"
"Vat, dat you have got him in deesse times."
"Oh, yes, and I have plenty more. I owe nothing that I cannot pay at a moment's notice."
The Frenchman was perplexed, for he did not want to use the money, and now that he found it to be safe in the hands of the merchant, he wished him to keep it. Turning to the merchant again, he said, "Monsieur, you shall do me one little favor, eh?"
"With all my heart."
"Vell, monsieur, you shall keep de l'argent for me some little year longer."
"Why, I thought you wanted it."
"I no want de l'argent; I want de grand confidence. Suppose you no got de money, den I want him ver much. Suppose you got him, den I no want him at all. Vous comprenez (do you understand), eh?"
After some further conference, the little Frenchman prevailed upon the merchant to retain the money, and left the counting-house with a light heart, and a countenance very different from the one he wore when he entered it.
This little sketch has a moral which the sagacity of the reader will emulate him very easily to understand.

Formation of Dew.
My dear Boys and Girls:—
I know you do not feel like listening to a lecture in such hot weather, and that you had much rather be out in the beautiful fields, or in some shady grove, than to sit down within doors and hear anybody lecture. But this time I will be very brief, and select for my subject the Dew, which you know cools the air and refreshes the earth in warm weather; and the subject I trust will prove a cooling refreshment to your minds.
It is now early in the morning, and the ground is still wet with the last night's moisture. All along the spires of grass, and on the leaves of your beautiful garden flowers, hang the crystal drops. Among the many questions which young people like you are so continually asking, I presume you have inquired, "Where does the dew come from?" That question has been asked by older heads

than yours, and by philosophers, too. I suppose somebody has told you in reply, that dew falls at night in an extremely fine rain, something like the mist of a foggy day. Let me assure you in the outset that this answer is wrong—dew does not fall in fine drops from the sky or clouds. Now I suppose you are ready to exclaim, "Then how does the dew come on the grass, and leaves, and flowers?"
Before answering this interrogation I will state a few facts in nature, which, I think, will enable you to comprehend the reply to what may now appear to be an objection to my assertion. In a warm summer's day, if you fill a glass or pitcher with cold water from the well, you will soon observe that the outside is covered with moisture. All of my young friends must have observed this many times. Besides, you have doubtless observed that drops of water, like dew, collect in very warm weather on the walls and stones of a cool cellar. Now who can tell me where the moisture and drops of water come from in these instances?

Perhaps some one has told you that the tumbler and pitcher "sweats," that the glass or stone, whichever it may be, is full of minute pores like your own skin, and that the water oozes thro' and moistens the outside. I have heard such explanations given. If such were the cause, moisture would collect on the surface of these vessels, when filled with water, in cold as freely as in warm weather. But it does not, and thus you can easily understand that such an answer must be false.

The atmosphere always contains water in the form of invisible vapor, which the sun's heat causes to ascend from the surface of the earth, as well as from water. Heat renders this vapor so rarified and light, that its existence in the atmosphere is imperceptible to our senses.
Now, when this warm air comes in contact with some cold substance, it condenses the invisible vapor in the air, and water is formed in drops, just as you find it on the outside of a pitcher of ice-water in a warm summer's day, or on the leaves and flowers of plants in the morning, or on the flagstones and walls of a cool cellar. We know that dew does not fall like a fine rain; if it did it would be found only on the upper surface of the leaves and flowers; but dew is found on the under side of the leaves also. Dew does not come from the clouds, for it is never found unless the sky is clear.

We may then make these distinctions between rain and dew—rain falls; dew collects. Rain falls on all objects alike; dew selects the objects on which it collects. Rain falls on the earth, as well as on leaves and blossoms; dew has a preference for leaves and flowers, and avoids the barren earth.
Dew will not collect on grass and leaves unless they become cooler than the surrounding atmosphere, any more than moisture will collect on a pitcher of hot water in a warm day. This fact was ascertained by placing one thermometer among the leaves of plants and suspending another some three or four feet above them. The result was, the thermometer among the leaves indicated a temperature twenty degrees cooler than the one in the air.
Dew does not collect on a cloudy night; and it has been ascertained, by the same experiment with thermometers, that on such nights the leaves of plants become no cooler than the air surrounding them.

The whole theory of dew may be summed up in a few words. Dew collects on those objects which are good radiators, or, in other words, on objects that readily throw out the heat at night, which they have received during the day.
Plants and clouds are good radiators. When the sky is cloudy, and the plants throw out their heat, the clouds throw it back again—and thus the plants are prevented from becoming any cooler than the atmosphere; hence no dew can collect. The clear sky does not radiate heat; consequently on a clear night, as the plants throw out their heat, the sky does not return it, and as they thus become cooler than the air, dew collects upon them.

The Devil Fish.
The large specimen of this rare sea monster, lately captured in the harbor of Charleston, has been preserved and mounted in the Museum of Natural History of the college of that city, and citizens now have the opportunity of seeing this curious denizen of Southern waters, whose existence has been deemed fabulous even down to our own time.
The sea-devil or devil fish belongs to the cartilaginous class of fish and to the family of raiid or rays, a good type or representative of which is the sting-ray, commonly called sturgeon by our fishermen.
Along the coast of the Atlantic States, but especially in Southern harbors, numerous species of the ray are found—the well known clam-cracker, or eagle-ray, the whiplash-ray, the prickly-ray, the skates and many others.
The clam-cracker attains a great size: we have measured them five feet across the wings, and are credibly informed that much larger ones have been taken. But none of them can be said to rival the devil fish, either in size, weight, muscular powers or curious form. Having a body eight or ten feet long, a tail six feet, and not unlike a large vipers whip; two inflexible flaps or wings as long as the body, and attached to each side, and measuring from tip to tip, or from the base of the wings, with their long, thin, and flexible, and with which he drives himself furiously through the water or vaults high in the air; a capacious mouth, three feet wide, with a gap sufficient to receive "two aldermen abreast"; two fins, one projecting from each side of the mouth-called horn or arms, but properly instruments of prehension, used as feelers and feelers, with which it sweeps into its large mouth the small fish, shrimps and fry upon which it preys; two prominent eyes, one placed at the base of each horn or arm, and about four feet apart; skin greenish like that of a shark; teeth very small, not more than twice the size of the spaces upon the velvet mouth lined with two double rows of striated, curious but beautiful apparatus, a fine sieve through which it filters the water, and secures the smallest animals upon which it feeds; color, dusky black above, with long dusky, opaque clouds beneath on a white ground—these all combined present a singular form of animated nature, the devil fish.

Unlike his contemporary the shark, which, according to the classification of Professor Agassiz, is of the same order of fish the pheid, the devil fish is a very lively animal; he leaps often and high into the air, and with a half a smother, or flip of his wings, flings back into his element with a great noise and splash. It is no uncommon amusement, if amusement indeed it is for this fish to pick up the grapes of some fishing boat or other craft, with his horns or arms, which he plies rapidly before his mouth, while he swims and eludes with the utmost obstinacy whatever body it may enclose; dart off suddenly and with great rapidity drag after it the boat and its terrified crew, and after an excursion of an hour or two, relax his hold and exclaim—"But he does not actually loose himself at his pleasure; frequently he becomes entangled in the rope, and in his struggles to extract himself, turns somewhat twisting the rope into coils, and enveloping himself within them, and thus forfeits his life to his temerity."—*Ex.*

How We Part.—A well known political economist, says: "We part best, first, those who destroy us—generally; second, those who cheat us—politicians, traders, and quacks; third, those who amuse us—singers and musicians; and, last of all, those who instruct us—authors, schoolmasters, and editors."

DESERET NEWS.

A. Carrington, Editor.

THURSDAY, NOV. 2, 1854.

Notice.
The Bishops throughout the Territory are requested to search out all in their respective wards who are indebted to the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company, learn their circumstances, and as fast as may be consistent, turn those dues into available means, and forward the same to the Tithing Office in this city. As many who have been assisted may be getting along slowly through lack of skill, or judgment, it is desirable for the Bishops to extend them the benefit of their experience, and such facilities as may be in their power, to enable them to swell the Fund at the earliest possible date, and in the most available means.
The hurry of business is apt to crowd many items from the memory; hence it is deemed necessary to again remind the Bishops that all Tithing must be forwarded to the Tithing Office in this city, as fast as circumstances will permit. And when an article cannot profitably be forwarded, let it be exchanged for one that can, in order that such means may be on hand at the point where they are most needed, and can be used to the best advantage.
BRIGHAM YOUNG,
HEBER C. KIMBALL,
JEDEDIAH M. GRANT.

Scandinavian Publications.
Brother H. P. Olesen has brought Governor Young, from the Scandinavian office, a Danish copy of the Book of Mormon, Book of Doctrine and Covenants, Hymn Book, several smaller works, and the 1st and 2d volumes of the "Scandinavian Star" (a semi-monthly paper).
Missionaries.
By letter from Elder Taylor to Governor Young, written Oct. 6th, 75 miles this side of Fort Kearney, we learn as follows:—
"The weather had been fine, and grass excellent. The company were all in good health. Oct 1st, Mr. Green of the firm of Kinney, Greene, & Co., on his way to this place, hailed them from the north side of the Platte, and reported A. T. WELL.

By letter from Elder S. M. Blair to Pres. Grant, dated August 24th, at Fort Sullivan, Milan county, Texas, we are informed that Elder Blair had baptized 16 persons, and re-baptized 2, at that place, and organized a Branch. He had preached and debated much in Galveston, Houston, and the regions round about, and had made arrangements for the early immigration of those he had baptized, and such as may be baptized in time for starting next season, having already ordered 10 wagons, and 3 carriages, and appointed a place for rendezvous, and an early start. He also writes highly commendatory of the liberality of br. Thos. S. Williams, whom he met in St. Louis, stating that "he aided us on our mission with all that we would take from him, and then offered me double what I would receive."

Elder William Martindale writes from Greenwood, Louisiana, Aug. 29th, that he had already succeeded in raising quite a general spirit of inquiry; had procured a subscriber for the "News," and was sanguine that there was a work to be done there. His health was good, tho' there was much sickness in that region.
Circumstances beyond our control compel us to omit much other interesting news from our elders abroad, and in our exchanges which arrived by mail on the 30th ult., all of which we shall begin to dish up liberally in our next.

Our Immigration.
The last company, or Elder Robert Canaboli's, arrived in good condition on the 28th ult.

The Weather.
A slight shower Oct. 24th. Rain, a little snow, and soil and water slightly frozen on the 27th; rained all day in the valley, and snowed on the mountains on the 29th; mountains white nearly to base on morning of 30th. November 1st, clear, and pleasant, with frosty nights, and the snow has melted from the mountain slopes.

Fredericka Bremer a Mormoness
In Sentiment.—Astonishing as it may seem, it will be seen by the following extract from Miss Bremer's writings, that she sympathizes with the sentiment which the Latter Day Saints claim as the foundation of their system of plurality in wives. She acknowledges that she could only truly marry a man who was already married; that monogamy is the reason of her being an old maid. Hear her:
"I now take the opportunity of making a confession which I have often had upon my lips, but have hesitated to make it from the fear of drawing upon myself the hatred of every married woman. But now I will run the risk—so now for it—some time or other people must unburden their hearts."
I confess, then, that I never find a man more captivating than when he is a married man. A man is never so handsome, never so perfect in my eyes, as when he is a husband and the father of a family; supporting in his manly arms, wife and children; and the whole domestic circle, on his entrance into this state, closed around him and constitute a part of his home and world. He is not merely ennobled by his position, but he is actually beautified by it; then he appears to me as the crown of creation; and it is only such a man as this that is dangerous to me, and with whom I am inclined to fall in love.

But then, propriety forbids it. And Moses, and all the European legislators declare it to be sinful, and married women consider it a sacred duty to stone me. Nevertheless I cannot prevent the thing. It is so, and cannot be otherwise; and my only hope of appeasing those who are excited against me, is in my future confession, that no love affects me so pleasantly, the contemplation of no happiness makes me so happy, as that between married people. It is amazing to myself, because it seems to me that I, living unmarried, or matchless, have but little to do. But it is so, and always was so."—[Exchange paper.

We know of no record in which Moses declares plurality of wives a sin; and if he had, his precept and practice would have disagreed, for he had at least two wives.
Miss Bremer's thoughts on this subject are running in a channel which will leave corrupt, lascivious, and unrighteous men without that choice gift of God to man, a pure, and right minded woman. —[Editor.

THE AZTECS.
We briefly alluded to these little folk in a recent number, and now propose to deal with the subject at somewhat greater length. It is often difficult to believe that the nations of the earth are of one blood; but never do faith in this doctrine seem so untenable to us as during the first minutes of a visit to these two children, who are said to be of a race recently discovered in the interior of Central America, and who have been nearly a month exhibited to much greater crowds of people than ever assembled to witness any other exhibition.

It will be exceedingly difficult for us to give our readers, by written words, an idea of the appearance of these strange beings. They are small—even below dwarfishness, but their size is their least impressive characteristic. Both are less than three feet in height, and they are pigmy by the approach of a well grown child of four years; but they present no appearance of imperfect development from either disease or infancy. None of these unmistakable evidences of dwarfishness awaken the pity or disgust of the beholder; and yet, in spite of human form, the question immediately arises, What are they? A close examination shows that they have attained almost their full physical development; their teeth, their muscles, their skin, and their articulations indicate an age beyond that of mere childhood.
They have not the squat figures or the rounded forms, either of which we are accustomed to see in the dwarf; but, on the contrary, their figures are slight and tall in their proportions, light and supple in their movements. The head is not large when compared with the body, which is always the case in childhood, and in monstrous formations, but small, compact, and sustained by a large, well formed, and fully developed neck.

The character of both head and face are decidedly Asiatic. The forehead extends nearly in a straight line with the nose, but yet the skull has not the Carib formation, but indicates a brain quite largely developed in those portions known to physiologists as the seats of the perceptive organs, and those of veneration. The formation of the head strikingly resembles that seen in the statues and bas-reliefs discovered in Assyria and in Central America. The resemblance of the face to the ancient type of Western Asia is still more striking. The wide mouth, the large aquiline nose, with peculiar curvature of the point of the earilage, which is so marked a characteristic of the Hebrew physiognomy, and the pointed chin, are all to be found in the statues and mural drawings which have been exhumed from the dust of centuries, in the trackless deserts of the old world, and the impene-trable forests of the new.

The reflections of a few moments entirely sets aside the surmise that these creatures are the product of a freak of nature. They are evidently specimens of a race never yet seen by modern eyes. Their faces are bright and cheerful, and intelligent. They have no language of their own, and it is said, of their early removal from their native place. In disposition they are lively and docile; the girl, however, showing the peculiar wilfulness and variability which are regarded as characteristic of her sex. Both are remarkably inquisitive and restless, and pass their time in running incessantly over the platform, prying into everything they see. They walk with an uncertain as well as rapid gait, and with their feet wide apart. This seems at first to be the result of a conscious want of stability, and an instinctive enlargement of the base, within which the centre of gravity must be kept; but an opportunity to observe them when sitting down and rising, shows that there is another reason for this peculiar use of the lower limbs. They sit not after the usual manner, by simply bending the knees until the hams touch the floor, but by increasing their ordinary separation of the lower limbs, and partly bending the knees at the same time, until they rest upon the inside of the thighs and legs. The whole of this extraordinary movement is, of course, made in less time than it will take to read our description of it.

The children once fairly on the ground, sit with legs stretched out before them, as they have been taught to do; but, when they rise, even from this position, the extraordinary process of sitting down is reversed. The leg, however, is never perfectly extended, the knee being perceptibly bent even when they stand still. Now, it is remarkable that some of the figures sculptured upon those gigantic ruins in Central America sit in the very strange position which these children so instinctively assume. The story told with regard to them seems to be, in its essential points, the only plausible or even probable mode of accounting for their existence and their presence here.

It is said that they are from a city called Iximaya, situated in the remote interior of Central America, high among mountains never penetrated till within the last three years by any civilized man who returned to tell the story of his discovery. Mr. Stephens alludes to the existence of this city in his work on Central America, and expresses an almost irrepressible desire to visit it. He did not make the attempt, however, owing to its natural inaccessibility, and its remoteness from the line of travel which he had marked for himself. It is stated, however, that two Americans, excited thereto by his allusion to the place, determined to visit it, and in company with a Spanish gentleman, succeeded in accomplishing their design, in spite of the attempts of the natives, whose duty it was to put to death every person who approached the city. The passage of the guard, which is said to protect the outskirts of the territory, was achieved by the terror of the rifle; the inhabitants being ignorant of the use of fire-arms.

The exploring party resided in the city for some time, and escaped from it only by the adroitness management; it being the law of the province that no citizen or stranger should be allowed to leave it. These children are said to be an inferior race of priesthood, who, as the inhabitants of the city informed the travellers, came over with their ancestors from Assyria. Their small stature is supposed to have resulted from centuries of intermarriage, the race having kept religiously distinct, and highly honored, although its office was only that of mines and bachelors at the sacred feasts. They were orphans in the care of one of the highest priesthood, who was persuaded to leave the place with the party, and who could not consent to abandon his charge.
Such is the extraordinary tale told of the wonderful human pair who are now amongst us. Marvellous as it is, it is not more so than the actual appearance of the children themselves. —[Ex.

BEST RIGHT TO THE BED.—One night a judge, a military officer, and a priest, all applied for lodging at an inn where there was but one spare bed, and the landlord was called on to decide which had the better claim of the three to it.
"I have lain fifteen years in the garrison of B," said the officer.
"I have sat as judge twenty years at R," said the judge.
"With your leave, gentlemen, I have stood in the ministry twenty-five years in N," said the priest.
"That settles the dispute," said the landlord. "You, Mr. Captain, have lain fifteen years; you, Mr. Judge, have sat twenty years; but the aged pastor has stood five and twenty years, so he certainly has the best right to the bed."

GENERAL ORDERS.
No. 4.
HEAD QUARTERS Nauvoo Legion.
Great Salt Lake City,
Oct. 31, 1854.
I. There will be a General Muster and Inspection of Arms in the respective Military Districts in this Territory, on Saturday, the 26th day of November proximo, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.
II. The Muster will take place under the direction of the commanders of each district, who will observe exactness in collecting the arms, from extreme and exposed points; that such places are not left destitute of sufficient forces for the protection of the settlement; in all such places the Muster will take place at the Post or Fort; and it is expected that the District Commander will see that some suitable Officer of the District is in attendance to hold the Muster and Inspection.
III. Major David Moore, of Weber Military District, and Major David Evans of Utah Military District, will each organize a company of Infantry—the former at Box Elder, and the latter at Cedar Valley; hold elections for Officers, and make returns to the Adjutant's Office in this City.

IV. The Commandants of the respective districts will cause Court Martials to be held in all cases of delinquency, as soon as practicable, after the Muster, and make returns thereof as well as of the Muster and Inspection, as directed by law.
V. The attention of the Officers is hereby directed to the rigid enforcement of attendance at the Muster and Inspection, with the requisite Arms and Ammunition; also see that all who are capable of performing Military duty are enrolled, and legally notified, and only properly excused, or returned as delinquents.
In all cases of delinquency, let the law be rigidly enforced, and let all enrolling Officers fill up their Companies, or fill up their orders.

D. H. WELLS,
Lieut. General,
Commanding Nauvoo Legion.

MARRIED:
In this city, Oct. 28, by Elder E. T. Benson, MR. JOSEPH BULL, Printer, and MISS EMMA GREEN.

We wish you peace, happiness, and everlasting joy.—[Ed and Tyros.

In this city, by Bishop James G. Browning, MR. JOHN WESLEY BROWNING, and MISS ANN ELIZABETH RAPEL, both of Ogden City.

DIED:
On the 21st day of Oct. 1854, at the residence of Hon. A. W. Rabbitt, G. S. L. City, DELICIA SHERMAN, widow of Lyman Sherman, aged 47 years.
Council Bluffs Buple please copy.

In G. S. L. City, Sep. 30, SARAH CELESTIA, daughter of William W. and Sarah Major, aged 17 months.
Millennial Star please copy.

STRAYED.
FROM the herd near the Jordan about two months since, a large, pale red cow, some white on her back, long horns; branded with the figure 8 on right hip, about 8 years old; and had a bell on at the time. Please say where she can be found, if you know, and oblige
nov-2-34-11 SARAH BRALEY.

WANTED:
SIX or eight Boot and Shoemakers; one Clog maker; one Saddler, and one Saddle-tree maker to whom steady employment will be given.
nov-2-34-11 WM. FIELD.

NOTICE.
The highest price paid for Bark and Sumac. Information given to those who desire it, when to cut, and how to cure Sumac for tanning purposes.
nov-2-34-6m WM. FIELD.

NOTICE.
The sale of Estrays from the Island, and other places will take place at the Estray Pound in this city, on Wednesday Nov. 8, at 12 o'clock.
It is expected that all Estrays in the possession of individuals will be brought to the Estray Pound on Monday and Tuesday previous. All pound keepers in this county having Estrays in their possession, are also requested to bring them to this Pound on Tuesday prior to said sale. Estray animals from other counties not having been sold may be brought to this sale to be disposed of.

Any person claiming any Estray animal will be expected to come prepared to prove their claims before the sale commences, as no animal will be delivered to claimants after the sale.
A. CALKIN,
Pound Keeper, G. S. L. City.
D. H. WELLS,
Agent of the P. E. Fund Company.
nov-2-34-1in

STRAYED.
FROM Little Cottonwood Canyon, about three weeks since, one yoke of Cattle, one white Stear, with some red specks on him, the other a white Ox, with more red and larger specks, both branded E D W on the left horn, the Ox is 6 or 7 years old, the age of the Stear not known; any person giving information where they may be found at the machine shop, or to B. Snow, at the mill in the canyon, will be liberally rewarded.
nov-2-34-1f N. DAVIS.

Strayed or Stolen.
FROM this City a Sorrel Mare, branded on the right hip D L—Brand reversed; big lump on right fore leg near the hunkle; whoever will bring or give any information of said Mare shall be liberally rewarded by
nov-2-34-3in PHIL DIBBLE,
Session's Settlement.

NOTICE.
WANTED two or three journeymen Cooperers, who can have constant employment and liberal wages, East Temple St.
nov-2-34-1f ABEL LAMB.

ATTENTION!
CATTLE OWNERS.—We have reduced the price of herding to one cent and a half per head, as an inducement to owners of Cattle to send to our herd, in Tooele.
Cattle will be received by br. Calkin, at the Church Yard, on Mondays as usual, who will give receipt for the same.
nov-2-34-3f BLODGETT & I. E.

STRAYED.
A MOUSE colored mare Mule, good size, branded on the left thigh S K; whoever will return said mule to the subscriber or to Enoch Rees will be liberally rewarded.
nov-2-34-1f ABEL LAMB.

MEDICAL STORES WANTED.
AT the United States Army Hospital, (late Mrs. Tuff's Hotel), corner of Emigration and State streets; the following medical stores; Water of Ammonia, (Hartshorn) 2 pounds; Sugar of Lead, 2 pounds; Ether or Chloroform, 2 pounds; Potash, 4 ounces; Iodine of Potassium, 1 pound; Nitrate of Potash, 1 pound; Blistering Plaster, 4 pounds.
A fair price will be paid for any of the above articles.
HORACE R. WIRTZ, M. D.
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., in charge of United States Army Hospital, Salt Lake City.
nov-2-34-1in

STRAYED.
FROM the range west of Jordan, near this city, last spring, a brindle and white spotted Ox, and sprinkled with dark sprinkles in every white spot, especially on the fore quarters, about seven years old, has had some horns turning upward, branded on both with J. PALMER, and on the hip O.—Whoever will return said ox to me, or give information where he may be found, shall be liberally rewarded.
nov-2-34-1f JAMES PALMER, 7th Ward.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
TAKE NOTICE.—Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and Constables, who were elected at the last August election, in each respective county in the Territory of Utah, are requested to come forward and get their commissions, by calling at the Secretary's office in G. S. L. City. The said Commissions are now duly executed, and which are necessary for each Officer to have.
A. W. BARBITT,
Sec. U. T.
nov-2-34-21

FOR SALE.
A LIGHT two-horse Carriage, new, and in good repair and running condition.
For particulars enquire of the subscriber, living in the 8th ward.
nov-2-34-2t JOHN T. DILWORTH.

COME AND SEE!
FURTHER Reduction in Prices at Ivins' Cash Store.—The subscriber, wishing to close out his Stock, will in addition to the present unprecedented low prices of Goods, make a deduction of 15 per cent for cash on all bills exceeding \$50; 10 per cent on \$10; and 5 per cent on all bills under ten dollars.
nov-2-34-2t A. IVINS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.
TO the Ladies.—H. J. Jarvis respectfully invites the attention of all those Ladies who wish to save their Fuel, Time, and above all their Health, to one of Tindall's Patent Mangles, which he has now in operation adjoining his store, and which he intends working on moderate terms for all who may be disposed to patronize so useful a machine as a Mangle.
nov-2-34-1f

A CARD.
MRS. JARVIS, west side Union Square, having had considerable experience as Nurse, offers her services in that capacity to any Lady who may need them.
nov-2-34-1f

NOTICE.
A BRINDLE moulted cow with cut about 5 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.
EDWARD TRIMMER,
West Jordan.
nov-2-34-1f

ENGLISH GOODS.
AT JARVIS'S.—H. J. Jarvis respectfully announces to the citizens of G. S. L. City and Territory of Utah, his arrival from England with select Stock of British Manufactures—which he proposes offering at such prices as will command an immediate sale, at his Store which will be opened to-morrow morning, 2 blocks west of the Temple, next door to Father Taylor's—amongst which will be found—
50 doz Youth's and Men's Tweed, Plush, and Doe Skin Caps; 100 dozen elegant Salm Stocks, Ties in all the newest styles; Braces; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Sheetings; Printed Muslins; Printed Flannels; Norwich Lustre; Merinos; Furture Prints; Ribbons; Flowers; Damask Cloths and Counterpanes.
Also a large lot of Woollen and Cashmere Shawls.
Fancy Braids in great variety; Bell-cord and Carpet Bindings; Silk Laces and Parasols; Pins; Needles; Thimbles; Fish hooks; Hooks and eyes; Combs and Brushes.
An elegant variety of Fancy Steel and Glass Buttons; Ladies' Jet Bracelets; Shawl Pins; Neck Ties and Brooches; Children's Armlets and Necklets; and a select stock of Cutlery, Papier Maché Folios, &c., &c.
1500 yards of Merinos in remnants suitable for Ladies Sacs and Children's Dresses, to be sold cheap.
Tobacco and Cigars.
nov-2-34-1f

NOTICE.
Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, Oct. 25th, 1854.
A Meeting of the undersigned Painters, Glaziers, and Decorators of the City, was this day held at the house of Mr. J. T. Morris, situated in the 17th Ward, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing uniform charges for all kinds of painting, glazing, &c. throughout this Territory.
Resolved, That Mr. James Beck be appointed chairman of this meeting, Mr. J. T. Morris, vice-chairman, and Mr. Henry Pugh, secretary.

The meeting was then called to order and opened by prayer, after which it was proposed by Mr. H. Maiben, seconded by Mr. D. W. Davies, and carried unanimously, that a memorial be presented to President Brigham Young, accompanied by a proposed list of prices, for either his sanction or disapproval. Also that Mr. James Beck be appointed to present the said list and memorial, and report to a subsequent meeting the President's opinion of the same.
To Bro. Brigham Young, President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and Governor of the Territory of Utah, U. S. A.
Dear Brother:
We, the undersigned members of Church aforesaid, by trade and profession painters, glaziers, and decorators, desire to receive from you counsel and advice, relative to a uniformity of charges for our labor, material, &c. in order that the same may be agreeable to this community, for on account of the circulation of certain reports, we feel that that confidence is not reposed in us that we desire.
Our desire is to realize only such prices that will be remunerative, and thereby enable us to maintain our families, pay our tithing, and support the church and its authorities. We therefore submit to you the annexed list, and respectfully request that should the charges meet your approbation, you will give your sanction thereto, or otherwise make such alterations as you may deem necessary, bearing in mind the great difference in the price of material here and that of the States.—We remain, your brethren in the everlasting gospel.

JAMES BECK,
JOHN T. MORRIS,
HENRY PUGH,
HENRY MAIBEN,
SAMUEL POWELL,
D. W. DAVIES,
JOHN R. HASLAM,
JAMES WALKER,
OSMOND SHAW,
THOMAS STUART,
ROBERT TAYLOR,
ROBT. ALEXANDER.

FOR LABOR ONLY.
Priming sashes, per light, \$0.02
Glazing " " " 0.05
Knolling and priming, per yard, 0.12 1/2
Stopping and second coat, " 0.15
Third coat, " 0.12 1/2
Fourth " " 0.12 1/2
Graining, oak, mahogany, maple, rosewood, &c. including graining material, per yard, 2.00
Marbling mantle pieces, each from \$4.00 to
Varnishing one coat, per yard, 0.15
Do. two coats, 0.30
Writing plain letters, per inch, 0.05
Letters under one inch in size charged as one-inch letters.
Writing and one shade only, per inch, 0.07
Do. raised and shaded, " 0.10
Do extra raised and shaded, " 0.12 1/2
Ornamental letters, per agreement
Writing in gold, p. r. inch, 0.10
Paper hanging, including preparatory walls, per piece, from 50 to 0.60
N.B. Painters to find their own pencil colors for writing, and their own brushes and tools.

LABOR AND MATERIAL.
Priming sashes, per light, 0.04
Glazing " " " 0.10
Knolling and priming, per yard, 0.30
Stopping and second coat, do. 0.35
Third coating, do. 0.30
Fourth coating, do. 0.30