

that which is exhibited in the model shown at the Capital, which they declare works admirably, and seems to have overcome all difficulties, and some which have been supposed insuperable in the practical operation of the atmospheric telegraph. This model is described in the report as follows: It consists of a horizontal tube of one inch clear diameter, one half of which is straight, while the other half contains curves, designed to represent the sinuities of the tube passing over uneven ground. One small air pump is placed near its centre, and communicates with either end of it, exhausts it at pleasure from left to right, or from right to left.

A piston, or plunger, three inches long, and fitting the tube loosely, but followed by several detached disks, or washers of leather, which accurately fit it, is inserted in one end of the tube, separated by a cut-off; and a few strokes of the pump produce in the tube a partial vacuum. The cut-off is then reversed, and the plunger set free on the side of the vacuum, relieved from the resistance of the air in the tube, and propelled along by the pressure of the atmosphere, passes through in a time wholly unappreciable by ordinary means.

Mr. Richardson refers to a still more practical test of the working and capacity of his telegraph, in a tube a mile long, of three inches clear in diameter, and following the elevations and depressions of an ordinary ungraded field; and the certificate he produces show that the mile was traversed by the piston or plunger, to which was attached a weight of several pounds, in much less than a minute.

If the tube be completely exhausted, the atmospheric pressure being about fourteen and three quarter pounds to the square inch, the piston should pass through the exhausted tube at the speed equal to about six hundred and thirty-five miles per hour, modified by its weight and friction. But a perfect vacuum is not to be attained in practice.

It is asserted, however, by the committee that such a degree of exhaustion is easily attainable, as will secure a speed and power equivalent to the propulsion of fifty tons two hundred miles per hour.

The mails which now consume twelve hours in passing between New York and Washington, may, in the opinion of the committee, be carried between those cities in two hours by the proposed atmospheric telegraph, and at a cost so diminished that the department might send six sets of mails where it now sends one, without increasing its expenses.

The Revolution in Mexico.

[From the New Orleans Delta, July 9.] The revolution, having for its basis the Place of Ayutla, is daily gaining ground, and nearly all the towns and cities of Guerrero, and many towns in other States, to wit, Michoacan, Chiapas, Vera Cruz, Yucatan, Tehuantepec, San Luis, Mexico and Tamaulipas, have sent in their adhesion to the newly established government of Alvarez—the leadership of which government, it is believed, will be tendered to ex-President Ceballos—now an exile in the United States.

The prefect of the city of Iguala, in the State of Michoacan, finding the city threatened by Villalba, an intrepid insurgent chieftain, sent to Mexico for troops to defend the city. The Matamoros battalion—the 11th of the line—was despatched to the assistance of the place, but on arriving in favor of the Ayutla plan, joined the forces under Alvarez, and was hourly expected at Cuautla.

At Cerro Gordo del Gallo, Don Pascual Anacoan, a veteran patriot, is at the head of 800 troops, awaiting the orders of Alvarez. The majority of the people of Ayuchitan have seconded the plan, and are ready to sustain the position which they have taken. The murderer, Casio Bahamonde, having fled to the interior of Michoacan, which State has almost unanimously adopted the plan, and pronounced in favor of Alvarez.

Don Juan Bautista Solis was appointed by Santa Anna, prefect of Galeana and captain of the auxiliary troops in that city. On his way thither, however, to enter upon the duties of his appointment, he was taken prisoner by a party of revolutionists under Sr. Bordeja. He had in his possession several valuable documents and letters from General Blanco, minister of war—one of which letters was addressed to Bordeja himself, and contained an offer to bribe that chief to desert the cause of Alvarez, and return to his allegiance, which offers he indignantly repelled, and was rewarded by Alvarez for his fidelity, with promotion.

The intrepid Senor Villalba, encountered an superior force of the government troops on the 27th of May, at a place called 'La Cruz del Muerto,' which had sallied forth from Iguala, in pursuit of him. After a desperate battle of two hours' duration, the enemy were completely routed and put to flight, with the loss of a large number of killed, wounded and prisoners, as also considerable baggage, arms and munitions of war. All the prisoners were shortly afterwards set at liberty with the exception of Capt. Woodcock, who was shot 'in just reprisal,' says the Bulletin, 'of the manner in which they treat Santa Anna, had barbarously disposed of all our prisoners.'

On the 6th of June, Don Juan de Nava, in command of a small detachment of the insurgents, finding himself completely surrounded and hemmed in at a place called Santa Cruz, by a detachment of five hundred active troops from Mexico, boldly cut his way through them, and made good his retreat, carrying with him a considerable quantity of spoils, and leaving a dozen of the enemy dead upon the ground.

The Bulletin states that the cruelties committed in the district of Costa Calca by the brigade of General Noviega, who was left in the command of the army of operations by Santa Anna, when he fled to Mexico, are, for atrocity, unparalleled in the annals of warfare. Noviega is laying waste the country by fire and sword, burning towns and hamlets, and murdering the unoffending inhabitants.

In regard to the capture and execution of Captain Manuel Gonzaga Zimenez and Lieutenant Roman Carrena, of which we have already given the account received by way of Mexico, the Bulletin gives us the following relation:—The place in which these officers, with a small detachment of troops, were encamped, had been denounced to Noviega by a traitor. A strong force was dispatched to the place, and they were surrounded, surprised and captured. Coronza's head was immediately cut off, Captain Zimenez was then bound, by order of Tejeda, to the dead body of his late companion in arms, and left in that position during an entire day, when he was taken out and shot.

A few days subsequent, the commandants, Prieto and Tejada, started out on a foray, in which they pillaged and burnt several houses and ranchos in the vicinity of San Marcos, and murdered in cold blood a youth about twelve years, whom they met on the way, conducting some mules loaded with salt. Twelve persons, besides the above, generally farmers and inoffensive persons, have been massacred by order of Noviega.

A paper entitled the Guenora, published at Chilpanango, and under the influence of the government, states that it is forced to confess the revolution is progressing in that portion of the country, and that the Alcaldes have been ordered to be entering in their persecution of the rebels, under penalty of having their towns and villages reduced to ashes.

quently leave their commanders and make common cause with the mountaineers.

The gallant Villalba has now under his command, completely armed and equipped, 1300 troops, with which he is constantly harassing the troops of the government, and performing excellent service.

From all parts of the republic there are encouraging prospects for the liberators; the signs of the times are portentous, and the overthrow of the present government is almost accomplished.

DESERET NEWS.

A. Carrington, Editor. THURSDAY, SEP. 7, 1854.

We are informed that in this city and in the regions round about, wheat is worth 2s, and Oats 1,50 3/4 bu.; butter 50c 1/2 lb; eggs 25c 1/2 doz; and hay 15@20 3/4 ton.

Talk with the Shoshones or Snakes.

On the 4th inst. Governor Young returned from an official visit to a large number of Snakes, who had previously sent a deputation of chiefs and braves, with request for an interview with the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, to be held five miles north of Ogden City, where they had assembled for that purpose.

Seven chiefs were present with nearly all their bands, and after a mutually gratifying talk, the Superintendent distributed a few appropriate presents, but, through lack of means, not so many as were strictly deserved.

The Indians said they felt well, desired a continuation of peace, and professed to be perfectly friendly; in fact, they have uniformly been so hitherto, except when imposed upon by a few unwise passing emigrants.

An unfortunate occurrence of this kind transpired this season, on the northern route to California. Some emigrants stole horses from the Snakes, and in turn, in accordance with all Indian usage, stole horses from the emigrants.

It is much regretted that no facilities have yet been afforded for the effectual prevention of such outrages, as they have a direct tendency to cause destruction of life, and of peaceful relations with the natives, and to hedge up the way of the passing traveller.

By advices from Washington, to July 19, we learn that our delegate, the Hon. J. M. Bernhisel is in good health and spirits, and that the following bills have passed both houses of Congress:

A bill to refund to the Territory of Utah the expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in the years 1850-51, \$20,845,65.

A bill to provide for the construction of a military road from Great Salt Lake City to the eastern boundary of California, in the direction of Cajon Pass, by way of Provo, Fillmore, Parowan, and Harmony, \$25,000.

An amendment to the Indian bill, making an appropriation for presents to, and holding treaties with, the several tribes of Indians in Utah, \$45,000.

Both houses of Congress agreed to terminate the present session on Friday the 4th of August ultimo.

Summary of Latest News.

[By Eastern Mail of July 31.] The cholera has made its appearance in most of the large cities, and in several towns and villages throughout the States and Canada, and is very prevalent in several of the West India Islands, and in Mexico.

The Richmondville Seminary, Scholastic County, New York, was set on fire by three or four scholars, about 13 years old, and burned to the ground.

A fire at New Orleans on the 9th July destroyed \$200,000 worth of property.

At the latest dates from New Mexico, the Apaches were still robbing and occasionally fighting with United States troops.

A terrific hail-storm recently occurred in Perry county, O., running from North-west to South-east. An account says:

'Masses of ice fell weighing from an ounce to three quarters of a pound. One piece was measured and found to be eight inches in circumference. Chickens, geese, pigs, calves, lambs, dogs, &c. were killed in numbers, and the fruit trees were literally stripped of their twigs and leaves; the fences are battered as if they had been pelted with stones; the corn was cut down and wheat fields ruined. The dwelling houses were riddled of their glass, and in many instances, the sash of the windows were broken to pieces. Cattle exposed to it were so beaten by the hail, as to be almost incapable of moving the next day, and the horns were broken entirely off of several of the sheep.'

BRIGHT METEOR—Our city was visited on Thursday night last, about ten o'clock, by a meteor. Its course was, generally speaking, from south to north, inclining to the north-east. Its flight was unbroken, brilliant beyond example, lighting up the whole western heavens in its course, and bursting into numerous fragments of bright white light, very much in the manner of a rocket of great size. During its passage, the light was so strong that a printed page might be read by it. We have seen many brilliant meteors, on sea and land, but never one so perfect, so prolonged, so brilliant.—[Charleston Mercury, July 1.]

A mountain of Spanish brown is reported to have been discovered near Elytown, Alabama.

The Calcutta Englishman says that, on the 3rd of April, hailstones fell there the size of bricks, and a whirlwind passed along in a track 800 yards wide, destroying everything in its course. Hundreds of the natives lost their lives; houses, trees, beasts, &c. were raised high in the air.

The Albany Evening Transcript, treating on the murders for a short time past, says, 'Never before have we known such a season for bloody deeds.'

June 26, a Mr. Allison and wife were killed in Cincinnati by the explosion of a bomb contained in a box, it being arranged to explode when the box was opened.

The wheat crop has been seriously injured by the weevil and rust in many sections of the middle and western States.

A Catholic meeting-house, at Dorchester, Massachusetts, has been blown up with gun powder, and another at Bath, Maine, was burned down by a mob in the day time.—[Freedom of speech, and the rights of conscience?]

An injunction has been granted against the reconstruction of the Wheeling Bridge at its former height, on the allegation of its obstructing the navigation.

There is the usual catalogue of dark crimes, fire, railroad accidents, and river and ocean disasters, all showing progression; but as the taste of our readers does not call for the detail

of revolting deeds, we are relieved from printing all but a few that may be deemed politic to give a brief notice of.

BLACK LEAD.—If any one would bring some of the black lead, reported to be so abundant in the neighborhood of Payson, to the Tithing Office, in this city, it would save paying out much money for the imported article, and encourage home production.

EDITOR OF THE NEWS:—

Sir:—Having had several years experience in farming in Upper Canada, the United States, and this Territory, I am in favor of having the best of each kind of wheat for seed. The plan which I have adopted to separate the wheat is to drop it six or eight feet when the wind is blowing strong; by this means the heavy grain will fall at one end of the pile, and the light at the other. I take my seed wheat from the heavy grain, and since adopting this plan, I have had little or no smut, while my neighbors all around me have been troubled with it. I have also used a slight soaking in lye with very good success.

I am very much opposed to the course taken by many of the farmers in this Territory, viz: that of raising three or four crops of wheat on the same piece of ground, whether by harrowing, plowing, or voluntarily, as it has a tendency not only to produce smut, but to reduce the quantity and quality of the wheat.

JOSEPH HORNE.

We gladly give room to the above, being the result of the reflections of a careful farmer, and hope our farmers will take time occasionally to benefit their fellow readers of the News, and thus the whole public by furnishing such articles for publication as will tend in anywise to produce the best results with the least expenditure of time, means, or labor.

Brother Horne's method of winding the wheat designed for seed will save much labor in the washing, but it will not secure seed all of one kind when the crop has been a mixed one. This is highly desirable, in order to adapt the kind to the soil and season, and when the kind wanted cannot be found pure, it can be obtained by going into a field with a basket and a pair of scissors, and clipping the desired kind and quantity, and by sowing this to itself, and again clipping out the few heads which indicate more or less of a cross, you will obtain the peculiar kind sought.

United States Troops.

Colonel E. J. Steptoe arrived in our city with his command, en route for California, on the 31st ult. The officers under Colonel Steptoe, are Major Reynolds, Captain R. Ingalls, quartermaster and commissary, Lieutenants Tyler, Mowry, Livingston, Chandler, and Allston, H. R. Wirtz, surgeon.

There are about 175 soldiers, being two companies of artillery, and one of infantry, and about 150 employees or quartermaster's men, 100 wagons and carriages, and about 1,000 head of horses and mules.

It is understood that Colonel Steptoe purpose hiring winter quarters in this city for the officers and troops, and locating the employees and animals in Rush Valley, about ten miles south of Tooele City. Rush Valley is an excellent place for wintering stock, and the animals will doubtless be in fine condition for the next spring journey.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Perry, of the firm of C. A. and E. H. Perry for the above information.

A CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA, SAID TO BE AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY.

—Take of the root of elecampane one ounce and a half, cut it fine, then boil it in one pint of new milk down to half a pint; take this three mornings, fasting, and eat no food till four o'clock in the afternoon. It should be taken every other morning; the two last doses must weigh two ounces each. This remedy will have the desired effect if taken at any time within twenty-four hours after the accident.—[Pennsylvania.]

The Order of "Know Nothings."

'The Know Nothing and American Crusader' gives this platform of Principles:

- 1.—Repeal of the Naturalization Laws.
2.—None but NATIVE AMERICANS for Office.
3.—A pure American Common School System.
4.—War to the hilt, on Romanism.
5.—Opposition, first and last, to the formation of Military Companies composed of Foreigners.
6.—The advocacy of a sound, healthy, and safe Nationality.
7.—Hostility to all Papal Influences in whatever form, and under whatever name.
8.—American Institutions and American Sentiments.
9.—More stringent and effective Emigration Laws.
10.—The amplest Protection to Protestant Interests.
11.—The doctrines of the revered WASHINGTON and his compatriots.
12.—The sending back of all Foreign Paupers landed on our shores.
13.—The formation of Societies to protect all American interests.
14.—Eternal enmity to all who attempt to carry out the principles of a foreign Church or State.
15.—Our Country, our whole Country, and nothing but our Country.—[Ex.]

SKETCH OF THE SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

Nicholas, Emperor of Russia, is fifty-nine years old, six feet one inch high, erect and soldier-like in form, haughty in demeanor, proud of his person, and, when young, was decidedly handsome. He is intelligent, shrewd, stern, resolute, and by no means wanting in personal courage. He is a good disciplinarian, but not a skillful commander in war, as was proved in his younger days. His information in regard to the condition and policy of all nations is minute and extensive, his plans vast, his ambition boundless. In the last respect he represents the Russian character and sentiment.

The same disposition prevails in Russia now to pour down on the more fair and wealthy and sunny realms of the south and west of Europe, as in the days when the Roman Empire was overwhelmed.

Fredrick William, King of Prussia, is the brother-in-law of the Czar, but a very different kind of a man. He is about fifty years old, despotic in feelings, but somewhat liberal by compulsion. He would gladly join the Emperor of Russia in his plans if he dared; but his people are otherwise inclined. He is fat, 'a good looking,' tolerably 'good-natured,' and somewhat stupid sort of a man.

Should the present war continue for some years, he will probably be found on the side of Russia. His present declaration of neutrality is merely designed to gain time to watch the course of events for one campaign, and then shape his course according to results.

Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, is about twenty-three years old, and has succeeded in raising small mustaches for his handsome face, and a small loan for his exhausted treasury. He has a high, broad forehead, a good form, about five feet ten inches in height, and is an expert and an excellent horseman. He exhibits no

signs of extraordinary administrative capacity, and will probably add little to the reputation of the house of Hapsburg. He fell in love with a young lady, last fall, 'at first sight,' and was recently married to her.

His government is almost bankrupt in pecuniary resources, his people are discontented, and his empire is exposed to desperate peril between the contending interests and nations now at war on the continent of Europe. He is greatly indebted to the Emperor of Russia, and would join him in the partition of Turkey, but for the dread of the vengeance of the western powers, and the opposition of his people. His position is perilous, turn which way he will, and neutrality is almost impossible.

Abdul Medjid, Sultan of Turkey, is but thirty three years of age, though he has a daughter married, and two more betrothed. He is rather small in stature, with a allow, sad, and mild expression of countenance. He is in favor of reforms in his empire; is just and merciful in his rule, and delights more in superintending his schools and public improvements than in marshaling his armies and navies for battle; but forced into war for the existence of his empire, as he is, he will doubtless maintain the ancient reputation of his gallant and warlike race.

Thus far, in his difficulties with the Czar, he has shown a moral courage, a firmness and moderation, and an energy in preparing for war, that have enlisted on his side the sympathies of nearly all civilized nations. He has no wife. Sultans do not marry. He is evidently a sincere and zealous Mahomedan, though he has stipulated with the western powers that he will place the Greek and Christian population of his empire on the same footing as to civil rights as the Turks.

Louis Napoleon, Emperor of France, is rather below the middle stature, has a dull and drowsy eye, and a countenance that ordinarily expresses little. He is about forty-four years of age, and has had an adventurous life. From an artillery officer in Switzerland, a rowdy in New York, a special police officer in London, and prisoner at Ham, he is now firmly seated on the most dazzling throne of Europe, and wields a power second only to that of the Emperor of Russia.

Public opinion has undergone a great change in regard to his mental capacity since he ascended the throne of France. He has manifested an ability of high order as a ruler and statesman; and, at this moment, exercises a greater influence over the affairs of Europe than any other sovereign, not even excepting the Emperor of Russia. And this influence he has wielded wisely for his own interests, and thus far, for the honor and interests of France. He enters on the conflict with his great antagonist of Russia with a dauntless spirit, and an energy of preparation that shows much of the true metal of his uncle's glorious memory.

Queen Victoria, of England, rules over the most populous, wealthy and powerful empire on the globe. On her dominions the sun never sets; and under her government the people of England and Scotland, at least, enjoy more freedom than under any other monarchy.

Queen Victoria is now thirty-five years of age; of a mild and amiable disposition, and is an exemplary wife and mother. But as a ruler, she exercises little real authority. Her Cabinet Councilors and Parliament are the actual rulers of the British Empire. The naval power of England is nearly as great as that of all other nations combined, and her commerce and manufactures greater than those of any other nation.

Oscar, King of Sweden, is now in the prime of life, and personally is strongly inclined to side with the Czar in the present war. But his people, almost unanimously, are hostile towards Russia. An armed neutrality is his declared position, and to this position and its rights the Czar accedes.

The King of Denmark is under personal obligations to the Emperor of Russia, but is compelled by his position and the voice of his people, to adopt the policy of neutrality.

The King of Belgium is controlled in his policy by dread of his powerful neighbor of France.

Christina, Queen of Spain, is fully occupied just now with the insurrectionary movements of her people, who are disgusted with her open profligacy, her disregard of the welfare of her subjects, and the arbitrary principles of her government. She is young, but her reign will probably be short.

The King of Sardinia would be a liberal, if backed by any power that would enable him to contend with the myrmidons of Austria.

The King of Naples is an unmitigated tyrant, blood-thirsty, cruel, and resolved on maintaining the 'divine right of kings,' and such is the temper of his subjects towards him, that he has a very fair chance of meeting a sudden and violent death. A few years ago he was an accomplished horseman and character, and might be seen almost daily driving through the streets of Naples, with a frequent nod of recognition to his people. He is now seldom seen, except when surrounded by his guards. He is a Bourbon of the French family, and is friendly to Russia; but his influence among the European nations is of little account.

Otho, King of Greece, is a mere cipher, a tool in the hands of England and France.

Such are the principal sovereigns of Europe, at the commencement of a general war that is likely to prove one of the most sanguinary and momentous conflicts that has ever occurred on that continent, and that cannot fail to result in the end in many changes in its condition. What those changes may be, time alone can reveal; but there is little doubt that despotism will suffer more than the cause of freedom. The people will gain what the despots lose.—[Petersburgh Post.]

DIED.

In this city, Aug. 30th, JACOB POCHIN, of apostelexy, aged 41 years; formerly of Leicester, England. Millennium Star please copy.

CASH PAID

FOR OATS, Barley, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Bran and Shorts, if delivered soon, at the 'FLOUR, FEED, AND PROVISION STORE,' two doors North of W. Mac's, in G. S. L. City, by Oson Hyde and William Price. Call and see us before you dispose of your Produce.

We now have only a few hundred bushels of Oats and Barley to meet the Government demand. Bring us a few bushels more, and we hope to be able to fill that bill by the time required.

Also on hand a few of Hodge's Steel Ploughs for sale. HYDE & PRICE. sept-26-3t

I HEREBY given, that from and after this date, (Aug. 30th 1854) Mr. A. P. Vazquez is not my agent; therefore I will not fulfil contracts of his making or pay any debts of his contracting. He is no longer in my employ. LOUIS VASQUEZ. Port Bridger, Aug. 30, 1854 26 3t

FOR SALE: TWO FINE Acre Lots—situated in the north east corner of the five acre field, joining the south east corner of G. S. L. City. For particulars enquire of the subscribers: LORENZO D. YOUNG. sept-26 3t

LOST. A RED COW, white face, branded G L left A hip. Bring me and be rewarded. GEO. A. LESLIE, 6th Ward. sept-26 1t

NOTICE. I hereby given to the Tax Payers of Davis County, Utah Territory, who have not paid their Territorial Taxes for the year 1854, also 1853 and 1852, to call and pay the same on or before the 1st day of October next; otherwise all delinquent taxes after that date will be collected by the course of law. HECTOR C. HAIGHT, Assessor and Collector for Davis Co. sept-26-3t

J. M. HORNER & CO. TITHING BUILDINGS.

OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE, have received per train of 36 Wags an assortment of General Merchandise—37 additional wagons are shortly expected to arrive, which will make the stock the most complete ever offered to the citizens of Utah, which will be sold wholesale and retail as low as the contingencies of the trade will allow.

They respectfully submit the following catalogue as part of their large Stock to the attention of the public:—

DRY GOODS: 3000 ps. Merrimac, Cocheo, and other Staple prints; 150 ps. Furniture and Curtain Prints; 95 ps. Lawns and Chintz; 91 ps. English and French Ginghams; 113 ps. Mouslin and Barege de Lame, and Brillants;

81 ps. French and English Merinoes and Alpaccas; 87 ps. Fig'd., Plaid and Plain Swiss and Jaconettes; 6 doz Ladies Dress Skirts; 40 ps. Irish Linen; 75 ps. White and Brown Plaid and Plaid Linen Drilling;

100 ps. Table and Towel Diaper; 100 ps. Silk and Cotton Hdks; 59 ps. Cold Cambric; 31 ps. Super, silver Daciers, and Bosio Robes. 7 ps. Black Cloths;

52 ps. English and French Cassimeres; 155 ps. ass'd colors Satinets and Tweeds; 175 ps. Cottonades and English Velveteens; 25 ps. Drap de Ete; 90 doz. Shawls;

220 ps. Red, White, and Canton Flannels; 50 ps. Apron Check; 275 ps. Blue, brown and Corset Drills; 50 ps. Bed Tick; 500 ps. bleached Muslin; 30 bales Appleton 4-4 Sheetings; 5 doz. Shirting stripe; 5 doz. heavy cloth Overcoatings; 118 doz. gents and Ladies Cotton and Wool Hosiery;

50 doz. do do Gloves. 300 doz. Coats' Spoon Thread; 190 lbs. Linen, Cotton and Silk Sewings; 3 doz. Marseilles Quilts; 10 ps. Oil Cloth.

LADIES DRESS TRIMMINGS, Consisting of black and white silk and cotton Laces, Braids, Gimps, Fineres, Dress Buttons, Bonnets, Ribbons, and Artificial.

NOTIONS. A large assortment of Pins, Needles, Bindings, Hooks and Eyes, Violins & Strings, Shell, Imitation and Gutta Percha Tuck and Side Combs, Fine, Reading and Siamese do., Toys, &c., &c.

PERFUMERY & JEWELRY. A very choice lot of Finger and Ear Rings, Pins, Brooches, Port Monnies, Hair Oils, Extracts, &c.

ROOTS AND SHOES: 100 cases men's kip and calf Boots; 120 doz. do do brogan Shoes; 10 doz. men's Pumps and Slips; 19 doz. men's Congress puttees; 25 cases boys and youths Boots; 15 doz. "kip and calf Shoes; 250 doz. women's kip, calf and morocco Bootees; 50 doz. ladies latest style Slips and Gaiters; 50 doz. misses and child's Shoes ass'd.

HATS AND CAPS: 10 doz. men and boys' cloth and silk Caps; 80 doz. men and boys' Kosuth Neapolitan, Planter, Mexican, Metropolitan, and Hunters' Hats; 5 doz. gents fashionable Mole skin; 2 doz. misses white and black Beaver with Plumes; children's Fancy Turbans, and Hats;

CLOTHING: 43 doz. ps. Cassimeres and Satinet pants; 10 doz. Suits, Velvet and Cassa Vests; 5 doz. Frock and Dress Coats; 5 doz. cloth and tweed Sacks; 8 doz. Lion, Pilot, Beaver and Blanket Overcoats; 100 doz. hickory shirts; 200 doz. Undershirts and drawers; 12 doz. white and cold shirts.

STATIONERY. The stock is large and complete, embracing foolscap, letter, and note Paper, approved School Books, Cards, &c., &c.

QUEENSWARE. 992 ass'd Teas and Coffees; 635 doz. Plates of all sizes and colors; 91 doz. Bowls and dishes; 30 doz. Mugs and Pitchers; 18 sets sugars, cream and tea Pots; 15 sets Ewers and Basins; 10 doz. Chambers; A fine quantity of Glassware.

HARDWARE: 100 doz. Rowland's polished steel Spades and Shovels; 25 doz. manure and hay Forks; 250 lbs. Plough, spring, and cast steel; pocket and table Cutlery; building materials; tools; cut and wrought Nails; and in short every article usually found in the line.

DRUGS AND PAINTS: 200 kegs Charless' pure White Lead; 200 boxes window Glass; 400 gals Oil and copal Varnish; 100 gals Turpentine; 30 baskets Olive oil, a pure article, with a well selected stock of Paints, such as ultra Marine Blue, Carmine, and Paris Green, Oils, Essences, Brushes, Thompsonian Patent Medicines, and Dye stuffs.

GROCERIES: Selected with care, consisting of fine Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Spices, Soap, Candles, Pickles, Fruits, Tobacco, Snuff, Segars, and choice Wines and Brandy for Merchants.

STOVES AND CASTINGS: A few charter Oak Stoves; An assortment of Tin Ware; 25 sets Fan. Mill irons; 134 lbs do wire; 300 lbs Flat irons; 20 doz brass and tinned iron Kettles and Sauce Pans; A lot of Castings, consisting of Bakers, Skillets, and extra Lids. G. S. L. City, Sept. 7-26-3t

NOTICE. TO the Proprietors of the fourth subdivision of the Big Field.—The following described lots of land will be sold to the highest bidder at the 1st Ward school house, at 1 o'clock p.m., on Saturday, Sept. 16th, to pay the expenses that have accrued for building fence attached to said lots, unless such expenses are met previous to sale by the parties owning the same, to wit: FIVE ACRE PLAT.—Lot 10, block 4, fence No. 133, cost \$21.09, other cost \$1.50, owned by Wm. G. Petty, built by George Brimhall. Lot 18, block 17, fence No. 14, cost \$27.75, other cost \$1.50, owned by Bradford Leonard, built by Christopher Williams. N. B.—The builders of the above described fence will hold the crops and lots until sold or otherwise settled. By order of the committee. C. C. BURR, Clerk. sept-26-1t

STRAYED: ON WEDNESDAY LAST, from the Herd on west side of the city, a young small sized COW, giving milk, light red or yellow and white color, white in the face, branded J P on one hip and an S or Horse Shoe on the other hip. The finder will be well rewarded by bringing her to THOMAS BOWMAN, the owner, at James Scau's, north west corner of the Ninth Ward. sept-26-1t

LEFT OUT. BY the Herd Boy, 2 miles below Jordan bridge, a dark red and white cow, branded 'Sloop' on near horn, brass knobs on horns; large teat on near side. Whoever gives information of said cow shall be liberally rewarded. S. ROSSITER, First house west of P. H. Young's, 13th Ward. sept-26-1t

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN—SNOW & CO.

have on hand and for sale at fair prices, a new stock of Staple Goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, &c.

The public generally had our friends in particular, are respectfully requested to call and see for themselves. We for the present shall be found at Robert Pixon's on the west side of East Temple street, Great Salt Lake City, but we shall soon remove to Townsend's Block, on the East side of the same street.