

ELECTRICITY AS A MOTIVE POWER.

We cut the following from the New York Tribune of Feb. 7:

M. Emile Prevost, a French electrician, who has been in this country some time with a view of introducing a new application of electricity as a motive power, extended an invitation to a few gentlemen, on Saturday, to witness the performance of his machine. Unfortunately, previous to the hour named, a very heavy current of electricity was sent from the battery through the main magnet, which had the effect to either overheat or burn the smaller magnets, so that the machine would not operate properly. It has been running the past forty days and nights at a cost of ten cents each twenty-four hours.

The apparatus consists of an ordinary galvanic battery, each jar being of about one gallon capacity. The poles of the battery cups are connected with a powerful magnet, and the increased electrical power is then transmitted to the electric engine. It varies but little in general principles from the ordinary electric engine, the novelty being in the magnet, which is first formed by taking an even-grained piece of horse-shoe wire and turning it down to the required proportions—the one shown being three inches in diameter and about 18 inches in length. The ends of the magnet on the poles are turned out so as to leave a face of five inches in diameter. The iron is not hammered but turned in a lathe, and afterward bent in the shape of a "U." The iron then passes into the hands of the inventor, who treats it to a series of bakings in various temperatures, the process being a secret. From two to three weeks are required for this tempering process. When it is complete, the iron again goes to the machine shop, when the faces of the poles are made smooth and even. The magnet is then placed in an upright position within a copper box 7½ by 15½ by 14 inches, and the space filled in with a preparation closely resembling sealing-wax. The faces of the magnet are perfectly in line with the upper end of the box. In this state the magnet is connected with the electric battery, and the wires are ready for connection with the electric engine.

The machine for transmitting the power and motion to a line of shafting consists of a flat-faced lever fastened at the upper end. A smaller magnet of the same construction is placed on the vertical bed-plate, with the poles so situated that they act alternately upon the lever, attracting and repelling it. The other extremity of the lever connects with another lever, or arm, in a reverse position to the main one, and by means of a connecting rod, the motion is imparted to the crank-shaft, on which is secured a fly-wheel and the pulley to connect it with the line of shaft pulleys. The starting or reversing of the machine is accomplished by means of the ordinary connections of an electric circuit, the application of one pole having the effect to move the machine forward, and the connection of the other pole to reverse it; both connections being removed, the machine is at a standstill.

Mons. Prevost has two machines on exhibition, one representing one-horse power, the other one-man power. In addition to the large magnet above described, which has a power capable of sustaining 2,500 pounds weight, he has two of about nine inches in length, five inches in depth, and four inches in width. These last named are supposed to exert each about one-horse power, and a smaller one about three inches in length, two inches in breadth and one inch in depth. This latter magnet, with a very small battery, is sufficiently large to run a sewing machine. The large magnet is estimated to exert a power of between seven and eight horses, and is applicable to printing presses, hoisting machines for store-houses, etc.; the cost of working the magnets being the same—ten cents per day. The inventor claims that his magnet is peculiarly valuable in the working of submarine cables, as by its application the cost of keeping up large batteries is reduced to a mere nominal sum, while it will produce far more equal and powerful results than are obtained by the present system of voltaic piles.

A few weeks ago the residence of M. Prevost was entered by burglars, who, strange to say, only took the magnets from his electric engines, although articles of greater intrinsic value were scattered around the room. He is of opinion that other parties interested in developing electricity as a motive power were unscrupulously anxious to avail themselves of his labor and secret. If this invention proves successful—which is certainly probable—it must

produce quite a revolution in the present system of telegraph batteries, and it will, doubtless, in time be applied to light labor-saving machines. It is the intention of the inventor to erect several large machines and practically test his theories.

HOW POPES ARE CHOSEN.

An English writer on "The Constitution of Papal Conclaves," gives some curious information as to the mode in which the Cardinals elect a Pope. Upon the death of a Pope, one of the Cardinals, whose duty it is to represent supreme authority during the interregnum, proceeds with a gilt mallet to knock at the Pope's door; and then to tap the forehead of the deceased with a small mallet. The great bell of the Capitol is then tolled to summon the conclave; but nine days must pass before the actual meeting, to give all time to arrive. On the ninth day the Cardinals meet in the Church of St. Sylvester, and walk in procession to the Quirinal Palace, where they are, three hours after sunset, closely locked up until an election is made. Each Cardinal has his cell, and is supposed to fix his choice, in perfect solitude, free from all external influence. But their eminences are not shut up alone. Each Cardinal may have with him two conclavists, or confidential secretaries; and these have sometimes been able to play an important part in the Papal elections, their practice having been more than once as successful as those of our own "log-rollers." Besides the conclavists, there is a population of confessors, physicians, etc., down to barbers, carpenters and sweepers. These being locked and barred in, the Cardinals vote each day until an election is accomplished. A simple ballot is taken in the forenoon, and, if no election is made, a second is taken in the afternoon, but only to transfer votes to either of the names voted for in the morning. If there is still no election, the ballots are thrown upon the fire in the chapel, and the smoke from the chimney announces to the people that the church is still without a head. The strictest precautions are used to prevent fraud, but not always with success. Even Cardinals have been known to resort to tricks. Betting on a Papal election was prohibited by a bull of Pius IV., yet Cardinals would send out by the turning wheel used to introduce their meals, instructions for putting numbers in the lottery.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Office at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, on the 25th day of April, '70; which if not called for within one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Anderson A	McCoy J
Archer W H	Meyer F A
Arnold T	Meyer M
Alphin J H	Melk J P
B	Malin J D
Barrett C	Malin S
Bassett A C	Matton G L
Barrows E	Mann & Ralph
Bauman J C	Maurice G N
Brazier G	Marsden W
Becker P	Martin D
Booth W	Manning T F
Boltz W D	Miller T R
Brown J	N
Brown G O	Neil W
Bull W	Nespa N E
Buchanan I	Nalle J C
Buchanan J	Nottingham W
Bunting J L	O
Bronting E F	Osborn J H
C	O'Donnell J
Clowes J C	Odell J D
Clark W	Olinghouse & Co
Covert W S	O'Connor J
Cowan W	P
Cook M	Parsons T F
D	Perkes H
Donelson C M	Pearson C E
Duncan W	Phillips W D
Davies Dr	Pierce W L
E	Pittman F
Elliott W	Proctor Bishop
Erickson J	Pratt A
F	R
Fant W N	Raleigh Bishop
Foster W H	Raleigh H H
Fulton J M	Ringdon J
G	Rogers H
Gardner A	Russell & Harris
Gant J M	S
Gilbert F	Shaw O M
Gilbert C P W	Shanks J
Gledhill J Jr	Sharp A
Guthrie J M	Skeels M
H	Smith H
Hanski S	Smith A
Harley H	Smith C
Hawkins J B	Smith R
Harris H	Smoot H
Hawkins H	Spencer W
Horrocks S	Stclair A M
Horrocks J	Stoker J
Hodges W A	Sunderland T
Holtz J	Stewart C E
Hepworth T	Savery J
Hugentoble G	T
J	Taylor G
Jones W	Taylor J
Johnson T	Townsend G
K	Thornbald O C M
Krauch J	Thuman C
	Thompson J J U

Larsen L
Lawrence R J
Lawson J
Lemons W
Letson J
Leah S
Littlejohn G H
Lowe J
Lyon McCormick M
McBride J J
McDonald E
McQuillan D
McAfee J

Watnough W
Wallace G B
Wood W
Williams J
Willis W
Wilson J
Werby J A
Winegar J
White M
Walton H
Wardrobe J
Watson J
Watt G N

LADIES' LIST.

Alexander M U	Jackson E J
Ariskog Miss	L
B	Littlefield L
Banowe A E	Linhard M
Brown M	M
Brown P	Moore M C
Brown Miss	Mathsu M 2
Bradshaw S A	N
C	Noble E E
Colton M J	Neal S M 3
Crouch C	C
D	Osborn S
Desaules M J	P
Dudler L	Pembroke M
E	Perry M
Evans E H	R
F	Ritchie M
Forsyth J	S
Freedman J	Sherman C 2
H	Stricklin F
Haplum E A	T
Haskell U B 3	Tall M J
Hathway E 2	Trautzer T
Hayer S A	W
Hanis E	Worthen E J
Hostler S	Winegar M
Hoagland H A	West A

Persons inquiring for the above letters are requested to state when advertised.

J. M. MOORE.

Postmaster.

NOTICE!

TO NEWMAN, WITHERS and all others interested:

Your are hereby notified that I will appear at the U. S. Land office Salt Lake City, Utah, before the register and receiver thereof, on the 20th day of May, A.D., 1870, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to prove my right to enter the north-west quarter section 17, township 2 south, range 6 east, under the Homestead act of May 20th, 1862, at which time and place you can appear and contest if you see proper

will lm

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s24 w12-tf

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IF GERARD GRAHAM, formerly of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, England, marble mason, and who, if living, would be about 69 years of age, and who, in or about the year 1854, became a Latter-day saint, and sailed from Liverpool in England for Salt Lake City, and three or four years after that time held a situation in a Hay and Corn Store, in the city of St. Louis, in the state of Mo. will apply to Messrs. KEIGHTLEY & BANNING, Solicitors, No. 20 Castle Street, Liverpool, Eng., he will hear of something to his advantage; or if he be dead, any person giving satisfactory proof of such death to the said Messrs. Keightley & Banning, will be rewarded.

w13 eow

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For particulars apply to A. C. PYPER, at

Pres. B. Young's Office.

Salt Lake City, March 1, 1870.

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