

[From Carrington's Commissionaire.]

Longitude 180 Degrees West, where Two Sundays come together.

"Two Sundays come together! What nonsense!" said Mrs. Penn. Her best Sharpe's needles, in mid-air stayed, pointed due North, uninfluenced by the local attraction of the flatiron on the table beside her. "What nonsense! What do you expect to make out of such a head as that?" and she pulled the last grey hair as she spoke.

Mrs. P. holds, with Captain Priest, "that all the secrets of navigation are contained in a small compass," and are as easily learned as to bite a needleful of six cord. Nevertheless, Mrs. Penn is no navigator, albeit she does compass much with a small needle. She is seaman enough, though, to "let go every thing" and "scud," when a squall strikes her—ear, from the second story back.

But we are taking too much latitude for our longitude: let us come back to our course.—Thanks to common schools and the electric telegraph, most longshoremen understand that a difference in longitude makes a difference in the time of day; that a messenger going westward arrives at its destination before its apparent hour of starting, or as put would have it, "d' rache St. Louis before ye sint it from New York."

Orerries have taught our youngsters that, as the earth turns towards the sun, at the point which is "full face" to the luminary, it is high noon; while at one-quarter of the earth's circumference, towards the west, it is just at sunrise.

This difference of time is (at the equator) just four minutes for each degree of longitude—equal to six hours (three hundred and sixty minutes) for the ninety degrees, or quarter circumference above noted. Thus, at St. Louis, fifteen degrees west of New York, it is sixty minutes earlier than with us—or, eleven o'clock when it is twelve here; and a ship navigating the globe, going westwardly, thus gains on apparent time (laps over on to the next day) four minutes for each of the three hundred and sixty degrees of westing—or twenty-four hours in all. In other words, going west, and carrying the day of the week on which he starts, on arriving back at her port on what, to her is Monday, she finds that it is Tuesday there, and she must skip from Monday to Wednesday to "make up."

Going eastwardly, the case is reversed, and arriving from the west, she writes Tuesday on her log, when to-morrow is Tuesday to the boarding-officer. The ship then doubles Tuesday, and cries quits. But many seamen correct this seeming error on passing the half-way point—i. e., on reaching 180 deg. west or east of their governing meridian; a day is dropped or repeated, and the ship arrives without being in next week, when she should be in this.

Landsmen's ignorance of these facts caused some amusing scenes on steamers of the Pacific.

The New Orleans (the first passenger steamer that ever crossed the Pacific ocean) was going from San Francisco to Sydney, with a cargo of gold-hunters, including a few "Pike County" men, whose nautical education was limited. Our friend the Purser, had posted his usual bulletin of latitude, longitude, distance run, etc., always an interesting episode in the history of a day, on a sea voyage—dated, say Monday the 10th. The next day it stood Wednesday the 12th—the 180th degree having been passed meanwhile, and the intervening day duly dropped.

The apparent blunder caught the eye of the eager readers at once. "Halloo! Purser, what's this? You've made a mistake; you've dated this Wednesday." "Yes, Sir! that's right, too." Right, too! where's Tuesday?" Knocked out. "Oh come, now," said Pike, on the look-out for sailor's tricks on green hands, "that won't do. You can't come that. See here, boys! The Purser's a regular horse-marine—gone and dropped a day of the week." Bets were finally taken, to be settled at Sydney; and when the pilot boarded them, the papers showed the Purser to be right, and that it was the 16th in Australia, while Pike was a day short in his almanac.

On "the other tack," the Golden Age, from Sydney to Panama, on reaching the 180th degree posted her bulletin Sunday the 5th, and the next day the same. Here was another fuss: the John Bulls on board were especially disgusted with Captain Porter. "All 'umbug! Two Sundays! Captain Porter is a very clever man, no doubt; but that won't do, d'ye see! No Yankee tricks on us." The Captain insisted, with the intimation that that was the time when his notes fell due, and he was ready to meet them, if presented. And thus we have endeavored to explain how honest Jack has a real time in his eye, and means what he says, when he offers to accept your bill, payable "when two Sundays come together."

Where are They.

What has become of all the modest, quiet, home-loving young ladies we used to see in old times, and read of now occasionally? The sweet, kind sister, and respectful daughter, who shared her mother's cares and duties and was at once the pride and ornament of the family circle? Always dressed according to her position and occupation, conscious of being beloved and useful, she was calm, self-possessed, graceful, and could receive her friends without flurry, or apologies, or blushes, because she was found engaged in some useful employment.

Now-a-days most of girls, especially those who occupy what is called a "position in society," take pains to have it understood that "Ma keeps a hired girl, and we take music lessons," &c., and they are generally dressed for calls and promenade and spend the rest of the time among fine muslins and zephyrs, as their very white, smooth, ringed fingers abundantly testify.

Nor is this confined to the large cities, or to the wealthy, but all our little country villages, and

even farmers' daughters—yes and the very "hired girls," are getting exceedingly tasty and genteel, wearing rings, flounces, and furbelows generally, so that if you meet one in the street, it is difficult to tell her "position,"—only, as it happens, a true lady never dresses in that flimsy, glaring, tawdry manner. Out upon these follies, girls. What if you should not happen to see the last fashion plate, and did not get your calico dress, that you ought to be at work in, quite as long, to within the sixteenth of an inch, as Miss Would-be's over the way, which sweeps about an eighth of a yard on the ground—nor your flowing sleeves quite as deep—nor your puff combs exactly the pattern of hers—nor your hooped skirts quite as spreading, &c. &c.—What of it? Do you think the Union would be dissolved? Or would it postpone your much-desired union with some "unexceptionable" young gentleman?

Dear me, indeed! What now? How offensive you seem? "Why you never tho't of such a thing in your whole life!" Please pardon. Of course never did! But then, dear girls, there are many ignorant, old-fashioned, but well meaning people, who are apt to think, when they see such a display of white hands, arms and bosoms, and so much affectation, simpering and fluttering, and such a humbug, and so many "oh's and eh's," &c., that young ladies really are afraid their excessive charms and attractions will not be discovered and appreciated—when just a little coolness and patience, modesty, and a few other rare qualities, would bring all these things about in due season and proper manner.

The truth is, our fashionable young ladies drive all really sensible men, who are fit to be husbands, far away from them. No matter whether they have a fortune or not, they wish a wife to possess plain common sense, and true independence; and moreover, they desire your minds to be sufficiently free from folly and prejudice to give them a sincere and true affection.

Do young women ever seriously think about their destiny and position in the world; for what purpose they were created and designed? Do they study the laws of Physiology, and endeavor to render themselves capable to adorn the most beautiful and holy office on earth—that of wife and mother? Then do not consider yourselves mere waxen dolls, or parti-colored butterflies, or walking show cases, any longer.

How many of you have ever heard of the advice once given by a very sensible, but antiquated old bachelor? Speaking of a lady's truest attractions, he says—"Whose adorning, let it not be that outward adorning of plaiting the hair, and of wearing of gold, or of putting on of apparel; but let it be the hidden man of the heart, in that which is not corruptible, even the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is, in the sight of God, of great price."—[Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

BURNED TO CINDERS.—Professor Youman, in a learned lecture on chemistry, said:

"What is the relation of oxygen to the living body? Every animal is busy drawing in and throwing out air—and increasing tidal ebb and flow. The oxygen of the air passes through the membranes of the lungs, is taken up by the blood and carried to all parts of the body. It does here what it does everywhere—it burns. Slow combustion goes on in the body, and carbonic acid and water are produced.

This combustion is necessary to keep up heat and fever, and the oxygen of the air must have carbon and hydrogen, in the form of food and drink, to feed upon. Cut off a man from everything but air, and the oxygen at every breath will cut away a portion of his own frame. The most combustible parts are first consumed; he grows lighter and more emaciated every hour.

First, the fat disappears, then the muscles are assailed, and lastly, the devouring giant, oxygen, attacks the brain and nerves, delirium ensues, and death closes the scene. Men say he has starved to death, but the scientific truth is, that he has been burned to cinders."

TO PRESERVE SMALL FRUITS WITHOUT COOKING.—Strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, cherries and peaches can be preserved in this manner:—Lay the ripe fruit in broad dishes, and sprinkle over it the same quantity of sugar used in cooking it. Set it in the sun or a moderately heated oven, until the juice forms a thick syrup with the sugar. Pack the fruit in tumblers, and pour the syrup over it. Paste writing paper over the glasses, and set them in a cool, dry place. Peaches must be pared and split, and cherries stoned. Preserved in this manner, the fruit retains much more of its natural flavor and healthfulness than when cooked.

WAGONS EXCHANGED.
HEAVY AND LIGHT WAGONS exchanged for Stock on early application to
GILBERT & GERRISH.

TRADE FOR PROPERTY
IN G. S. L. City, a FARM at Provo, of forty acres grain land, one quarter of a mile from the city, 25 acres grass land. Also half block with dwelling house and other improvements on Main street. Apply to
J. L. DUNYAN, 8-2mo.

SHEEP, CATTLE & HORSES
WILL be taken by us on Bingham Creek south to herd or raise on shares, at the usual rates, length of time immaterial with us. We shall prepare to feed our stock when necessary during the winter.
(744) BLAIR & BROTHER.

REMOVAL.
FROM and after the 20th inst., I shall be doing business in the store formerly occupied by Enoch Reese, sign of the Plough, where I shall be happy to see my old friends and customers.
I have on hand a good Stock of Goods, especially in the Woollen line, and expect to recruit with Staple Goods this fall.
I am still buying, and making out papers for Land Warrants.
I shall continue to buy Cattle from one year old to eight, for which liberal prices will be paid. Call and see.
14-2m W. H. HOOPER.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
ENTRANCE, Deseret Store.—GARMENTS Cut and Made to order by
N. H. FELT.

RAZORS, SCISSORS AND KNIVES Ground, Spectacles repaired and Glasses fitted, umbrellas and parasols repaired, &c. Needles for knitting carpets made by
THOMAS WILSON, General Accountant, near the 12th Ward School house.

Reformation in the Canyon.
THIS is to notify all persons hauling out of South Mill Creek Canyon, not to forget the Toll, and to settle up old debts, or they will find "NO ADMITTANCE."
6-3m E. B. FULLER, Collector.

W. BALLAN,
WATCH-MAKER, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Great Salt Lake City and vicinity, that he intends carrying on his business in the house formerly occupied by A. L. Hale, North Temple st., 17th ward, and will warrant all work done by him to give satisfaction, as he understands his business in all its branches. Jewelry neatly repaired; charges very moderate.
43-1f

NAILS! NAILS! NAILS!!
D. SABIN has Machinery in operation for making all kinds of Nails to order. He will exchange Nails for Wheat, Corn, Potatoes, and other Produce. Come on with it—now is the accepted time!
WANTED!—Tire and Band Iron, for which he will pay in Nails or work in his shop.
Encourage Home Manufactures!
44-1f

Brand Sheets! Brand Sheets!
NOTICE is hereby given that the Brand Sheets, now neatly bound, can be had by calling at the President's Office, price \$1 cash or wheat at cash price taken in payment. Persons having cattle estrayed, or those purchasing, will find it to their advantage to have the Brand Sheets by them for reference.
H. B. CLAWSON, Recorder of Brands.

ON HAND AT J. C. LITTLE'S Furniture and Carriage Depot, 13th Ward:—Rocking, dining and children's chairs, tables, lounges, bedsteads, &c. Carriages manufactured and repaired. We are also prepared to paint carriages and other ornamental painting at short notice and for reasonable prices.
Also for sale an omnibus or band carriage, one spring carriage and a spring buggy, will take stock in exchange.
Lumber wanted.
3-3m

GRINDING, GRINDING.
THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Tooele and the adjoining counties, that persons wishing Grinding done can be accommodated on short notice, all seasons of the year (as the mill springs never freeze) at E. T. Benson & Co.'s New Grist Mill, situated at Richville, 24 miles west from G. S. L. City, which is warranted to make as fine flour and as good a turn out as any mill in the Territory.
45-6m E. T. BENSON & CO.

Important to Shoemakers.
WE wish to inform the inhabitants of the city and Territory that we are manufacturing SHOE PEGS, superior to any ever made in the Territory before, and not inferior to the imported. We have on hand a supply of the various sizes, which we offer for sale in large or small quantities at Bird's Cabinet shop, on West Temple street, one and a half blocks south of the Tabernacle, where we continue to manufacture Cabinet and Chair work as usual, also Joiner work, Pattern making and Wood Turning in general.
11-3m BIRD & PINWOODEY.

UNITED STATES MAIL.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 15, 1857.
PROPOSALS for conveying the mails of the United States from September 1, 1857, to June 30, 1858, inclusive, on the following route in the Territory of Utah, will be received at the Contract Office of this department until 9 p. m. of the 15th of June, 1857, to be decided by the 20th of June:—
UTAH TERRITORY.

12810 From Cedar City, by Harmony and Pine Valley, to Santa Clara.
Bidders to state schedule and distance.

INSTRUCTIONS.
1. No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture.—Deduction will also be ordered for a grade of performance inferior to that specified in the contract.
2. For leaving behind or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in getting up or running an express conveying intelligence in advance of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.
3. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters, or the affidavits of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or delivering it into, a post office; for suffering it (owing either to the unsuitableness of the place or manner of carrying it) to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost, and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, a coach, car, or steamboat on a route.
4. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for violating the post office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the department to do so; for assigning the contract without the assent of the Postmaster General; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.
5. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a pro rata increase on the contract pay. He may change schedules of departures and arrivals in all cases, and particularly to make them conform to connexions with railroads, without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service, in whole or in part, at pro rata decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interests do not require the same, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation.
6. Payments will be made for the service by collections from, or drafts on, postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August, and November.
7. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. Bidders must inform themselves on this point; and also in reference to the weight of the mail, the condition of roads, hills, streams, &c., and all toll-bridges, ferries, or obstructions of any kind by which expense may be incurred. Offices established after this advertisement is issued, and also during the contract term, are to be visited without extra pay, if the distance be not increased.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

WANTED.—Mules, wheat, and oats.
J. L. DUNYAN, Physician and Surgeon; residence north west corner 14th Ward, G. S. L. City.

Dr. Dunyan will attend to the practice of his profession in this city and county, at all hours of the day or night. His practical experience as a physician, and reputation as such among this people in former days is well known and understood. His treatment embraces every principle that his experience has proved safe and effectual. He anticipates by strict attention to business to receive the patronage and confidence of his brethren.
On the receipt of letters (post paid) containing a full description of disease, age and sex, Dr. D. will send advice and prescriptions.
Persons afflicted with ulcers, cancers, fever sores, scrofula, salt rheum, tetter, skin, paley, rheumatism, affections of the kidneys and liver, gravel, the dolerous, Saint Vitus' dance, consumption, dyspepsia, general female debility and sterility and derangement would do better to board in the city for a short time, where they can be treated with electricity and such other means as would be necessary to effect a cure.
All kinds of produce, orders on Tithing office and labor on Public Works, received for fees.
References:—Edward Hunter, Wilford Woodruff, Jos. Young, Anthony Ivins, W. S. Godbe, John Young, Jesse W. Fox, John Nebeker, Wm. Clayton, Philemon Merritt.
8-6m

LOST, STRAYED, &c.

TAKEN UP.
A RED BULL, three years old, the point of one horn broken off and branded D B H on the off thigh.
G. R. GRANT.
Farmington, May 25, 1857. 14-2

COME FOR THEM.
I HAVE in my possession, one dun colored MULE, Spanish brand on the left thigh and shoulder; about four years old.
Also one mouse colored horse COLT, with a large T on the left hip.
ISRAEL HOYT,
14-3t Pound Keeper, Nephy City, Juab county.

STRAYED:
FROM my place on Big Cottonwood, a small bright bay stud COLT, two years old, blaze in the face, hind feet white, no brands, supposed to have gone north about the Weber or Ogden. Any one giving information or delivering him to me shall be liberally rewarded.
WARREN F. REYNOLDS.
South Cottonwood, May 17, 1857.—14-3

STRAYED OR DRIVEN OFF
FROM the Range north of Kay creek, a dark red HEIFER, three years old, small bug horns, a hole in the right ear, branded O on near hip. I have also lost some 20 head of cattle with the above brand and mark, some branded G R G on near horn. Also two Bulls and a Heifer, branded K on near hip. Information thankfully received and expenses paid by G. R. Grant.
Farmington, May 25, 1857.—14-2

STRAYED OR STOLEN.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, 29th May, from near Church Pasture north, a yellow HORSE, white face, end of foretop squared off; black main and tail, three white feet; branded W on left shoulder. He was formerly owned at Salt Creek 90 miles south. A liberal compensation will be paid to any person who will give information, or bring said horse to the house of Widow N. K. Whitney.
14-1f JOSHUA K. WHITNEY.

ESTRAYS.
TWO Head of Cattle of the following Description, came into my herd, at or near Kay's creek, as supposed; one a Five Year Old, Pale Red Steer, Star in the forehead, branded J O. I. R. on both horns, valued at 40 dollars. The other, a Dark Red Three Year Old Steer, Crop and Silt in both ears, a little white on the forehead, brush of tail off, horns droop and turn inwards, valued at thirty-five dollars.
Those steers were turned from the herd, but followed on, until I was apprehensive the owners would not get them. I therefore had them valued and sent them on. I am now ready to pay the owners for them.
14-3t W. H. HOOPER.

Cows, Sheep and Herding.
I AM now keeping a herd at Santaquin (or Summit creek) and prepared to take cows and sheep on shares, or any kind of stock to herd, both summer and winter, and to make myself responsible for all losses sustained by neglect or mismanagement. I will give one half the butter, cheese and increase from cows; and one half the wool and two thirds the increase from sheep, and will deliver without expense the butter, cheese and wool as it becomes due. Our range for stock, both for summer and winter, is unsurpassed in the valleys of these mountains. Those in or near G. S. L. City having stock to let or to be herded can inquire of or leave; their stock with D. T. Le Baron, Mrs. A. W. Babbitt's residence, G. S. L. City; and any one desiring to trade sheep for good work oxen can by him be accommodated.
6-1f B. F. JOHNSON.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
THE undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for Iron County Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Bateman, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate settlement. Those having claims will file them forthwith with the administrator.
JOSHUA T. WILLIS,
Cedar City, May 20, 1857.—14-3t. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
HAVING BEEN APPOINTED ADMINISTRATOR of the Estate of Thomas Tennan deceased, by the Judge of the Probate Court for Great Salt Lake county, the undersigned hereby requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, to come forward without delay and cancel the same, and those having demands against said estate will please file them with the Judge of the aforesaid Court, properly authenticated, as soon as circumstances will permit and within the time specified by law.
DANIEL SPENCER,
44-1f Administrator.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE!!
THE undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for Great Salt Lake county Administrators of the Estate of A. W. Babbitt, deceased, hereby notify all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to come forward without delay for settlement; and all persons having claims against said estate will please file them with the Hon. Elias Smith, Probate Judge, on or before the first day of June, A. D., 1857.
JULIA ANN BABBITT,
W. H. HOOPER,
BENJ. F. JOHNSON,
Administrators.
Great Salt Lake City, Dec. 20, 1856. 42-1f

DISSOLUTION.
PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Levi Stewart, William J. Stewart, Louis P. Drexler and Wm. Sloan, under the name of Levi Stewart & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons holding due bills against us, or knowing themselves indebted to us, also to Levi Stewart and Brother, are requested to call and settle immediately and save costs.
LEVI STEWART will continue the business at the old stand, where he hopes to merit a continuance of patronage from his old customers.

MEDICAL NOTICE.
J. L. DUNYAN, Physician and Surgeon; residence north west corner 14th Ward, G. S. L. City.

Dr. Dunyan will attend to the practice of his profession in this city and county, at all hours of the day or night. His practical experience as a physician, and reputation as such among this people in former days is well known and understood. His treatment embraces every principle that his experience has proved safe and effectual. He anticipates by strict attention to business to receive the patronage and confidence of his brethren.
On the receipt of letters (post paid) containing a full description of disease, age and sex, Dr. D. will send advice and prescriptions.
Persons afflicted with ulcers, cancers, fever sores, scrofula, salt rheum, tetter, skin, paley, rheumatism, affections of the kidneys and liver, gravel, the dolerous, Saint Vitus' dance, consumption, dyspepsia, general female debility and sterility and derangement would do better to board in the city for a short time, where they can be treated with electricity and such other means as would be necessary to effect a cure.
All kinds of produce, orders on Tithing office and labor on Public Works, received for fees.
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