

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Sixteen persons were injured by a boiler explosion, at a flax mill in Leeds, four of whom have died.

The Holy Inquisition at Rome have condemned "Uncle Tom's Cabin," as a damnable and pernicious work.

A large number of new buildings are erecting in New Orleans, and the desolated city is now beginning to recover from the effects of the yellow fever.

A late English paper states that a project is on foot to send one million of copies of the New Testament to China.

The yellow fever, in a malignant form has broken out at Tulopoon, Ark.

The potato rot prevails extensively all over Europe.

There is to be a rail road through Paris, on which are to run monster omnibuses, each drawn by a single horse.

A subterranean powder magazine, in the neighborhood of Otschakov, in Russia, and in which 160,000 kilograms of powder were deposited, blew up a short time since with a terrific explosion.

The shock was so great that in the fortresses of Kiburn, upwards of five miles distant, all the windows in the houses of the commandant were broken.

Lead ore, in considerable quantities, has been found at Freyten, near York, Pa.

A terrible encounter is reported to have taken place in the mountains near El Paso, between a party of 14 Americans and some 200 Apaches, in which 11 of the Americans were killed.

The North Carolina papers are discussing means to draw foreign emigration to that State.

A steamer is being built at New York, which is guaranteed to run between New York and England within six days, in all seasons. She will be ready for sea early in February.

Gold has been discovered in Westmoreland and Cumberland, Eng.

Summary of News from the Alta California.

A rencontre occurred recently at Marysville, between two women, a Chilean and a Mexican, in which one of them was dangerously, if not fatally wounded.

Don Carlos L. Denman has been recognized as American Consul at Acapulco by Santa Anna.

In the month of August, \$513,560 were coined in the mint of Guanajuato.

On the 19th of August, the minister of Internal Improvements advertised for bids for the construction of a railroad from the city of Mexico to Puebla.

Spiritual rappings are becoming fashionable on the Isthmus.

The small pox, in a mild form, has re-appeared in Sonora.

A school has been established in Oregon City by the City Council.

It is said that Santa Anna is about to appoint a new Governor and commanding officer of the military for the State of Chihuahua.

The Sacramento Council are discussing plans to furnish the city with water.

Several earthquakes were felt in the lower part of the San Joaquin valley, on the 2nd Oct.

The Indians at the head of Russian river have been troublesome, and the settlers in the neighborhood are talking of giving them a lesson.

The Rogue river Indians have been induced to make peace.

A company has been formed at Placerville to make a canal from Cosumnes river to Prairie city.

Rich diggings have been found in Lake valley, on the east side of the Sierra Nevada.

From the New York Herald.

The U. S. mail steamship Atlantic, arrived at New York, Oct. 17th, bringing the startling intelligence, that the Turks had declared war against Russia! Against the advice of the four powers, the Sultan had signed the declaration, the Divan having resolved upon it in Grand Council, Oct. 3rd. Report says that hostilities have already begun.

The plurality of Worlds.

BY JOHN DIXON, ESQ., F.R.S.

(From the Literary Scientific Lecturer.)

No one who has viewed the vault of the stars in the stillness of night, can be insensible to the impression which the survey imparts. It separates man, in thought, from the spot upon which his foot is planted, and by its vastness and splendour affords the highest example of the sublime. It reminds him of his ephemeral character, and that the globe he tenants, instead of being "great as the kingdom of heaven," is in reality one of the smallest in the empire of nature. Not only is such a view calculated to reveal the littleness of man, but also to give high and exalted ideas of the power of Him at whose fiat they were launched into space—whose breath enkindled their perpetual fires, and whose hand ever upholds and directs them in their various courses through His universe.

The spacious firmament, in which a million of millions of miles is as a grain of sand to the sun itself, is filled with a countless number of stars.

On directing the eye to the celestial canopy, the impression upon the mind is that of an incalculable number of stars being visible. This is, however, an optical delusion—the deception arising from their twinkling and disorderly position in the sky. On the most favorable night, an ordinary eye will not perceive more than a thousand in our firmament; and including both hemispheres, three thousand will be the outside number which a keen and experienced gaze can reach. But with the aid of a telescope, Herschel saw fifty thousand within an hour. Of the Milky Way, Ovid wrote, as the path leading to Olympus, "whence good work is of stars." Milton speaks of that "broad and ample road, whose dust is gold, and pavement stars." These poetical conceptions become verities through the aid of the telescope.

This zone has been found to be composed of an innumerable host of stars; some faint conception of which may be formed from the fact that Herschel was led to the conclusion that in some parts of it no less than 50,000 were included with the zone of two degrees in breadth, which passed under his review in a single hour's observation, with a telescope of 15' aperture. Yet this is but a specimen of countless combinations which are visible in other parts of the heavens, and so rich in stars as the zone itself. A second of a degree fifty billions of miles from the earth, may be proved to be equal to 242,400,000 miles; consequently, at one hundred billions of miles distance, it becomes equal to 484,800,000 miles, or upwards of 29,088,000,000 miles per minute: so that what appears as a minute of a degree, is in fact sixty thousand millions of miles in diameter! Hence, at the distance of four thousand billions of miles, all objects less than twenty-four millions of millions of miles in diameter, are invisible. Thus, while millions of stars may be seen with assisted vision, there are in the same extent of space millions more which the eye can never reach, owing to their great distance and comparative smallness. On this point Dr. Halley advances (Phil. Trans. No. 364) his metaphysical paradox, viz: "that the number of fixed stars must be more than any finite number, and some of them at more than finite distances from each other." "A thought," says Addison, "far from being extravagant, when it is remembered that the universe is a world of infinite power, prompted by infinite goodness, and having an infinite space to exert itself in."

To measure the distance of these numerous orbs, is a task which has baffled the ablest men;

and until our own day, the conclusion arrived at was only a negative one, namely: that the nearest fixed star must at least be removed from us a certain space, which requires the billions of our arithmetic to express. It has been shown that the enormous interval between us and Uranus, is but a narrow chasm compared with the interval between this planet and the most contiguous of the stellar orb. The usual method to ascertain the distance of a star, is to determine its annual parallax; but no such parallax, even to a single second, has been detected. Supposing, however, a parallax of one second to be perceptible—that, by the rules of trigonometry, would give a distance from us more than nineteen billions of miles; but, as there is no such quantity detectable, there is no star lying within that range—they all lie beyond it! Professor Bessel, after repeated attempts, by means of his Fraunhofer Heliometer, in 1834, succeeded in determining an annual parallax of the star 61 Cygni, to be 0.93136, or somewhat less than one-third of a second, which places it from the earth at a distance of 657,700 times the radius of the earth's orbit, or nearly 924 billions of miles! To aid the imagination in forming some idea of this interval, it may be stated that a cannon ball discharged from this star, would not reach the earth in less time than fourteen millions of years; nor would the flash then be visible till after a period of ten years, though traveling at a rate of twelve millions of miles per minute. One thread of a spider's web, placed before the eye of a spectator at this star, would hide from his view the whole orbit of the earth; and a single hair of the head would conceal the entire solar system. Yet what are these distances to those of the Nebulae, from which, light, according to Sir W. Herschel, is 48,000 years in traveling to the earth. Since light travels at the rate of 6½ billions of miles per annum, in 48,000 years it will have traversed through a space of three hundred and four billions of miles—the actual distance of some of the Nebulae from this globe. Hence the remark of Huygens is a sober speculation—that there may be worlds in the immensity of space which have been long created, yet whose light, owing to their distance, has not reached our globe, though still destined to come within the range of the eye.

"How distant some of the nocturnal stars! So distant, says the sage, 'were not absurd To doubt if beams, set out at Nature's birth, Are yet arrived at this our foreign night.' Though nothing half so rapid as their flight."

However marvelous the statement, it is strictly true, that when we gaze upon the stars, and note their positions, we are witnessing and recording their appearance in bygone times, and not the present aspect of the phenomena. The ray that meets the eye from the nearest sidereal object, brings intelligence of the past; and that past includes years, in relation to the front ranks of the stellar array—and ages, with respect to the general body. When we reflect upon these facts, and remember that the faint nebulae clusters are far more remote from the distant stars than the latter are from us; that the light which manifests their presence now, may have left its sources when the Tudor, Norman, or Saxon race occupied the throne of England—then do we catch a glimpse of the immensity of space, and of the infinity of the being who originated the great galaxies of light which it is the scene, and who conducts it with such nicety that "a sparrow falleth not to the ground" without His notice.

Respecting the magnitude of the stars, we have nothing to guide us, beyond their visibility, which so vastly remote. The simple fact of their being visible across the mighty expanse which exists between them and us, gives us high ideas of their dimensions. Calculations have been made from a comparison of their light with that of the sun—This orb has been shown to be five hundred times greater than all the planets in its own system put together, or equal to 120,000 times the size of our own. Vast as this appears, the dimensions are insignificant when compared with those of Sirius, which possesses a brilliancy equal to that of 14 suns, a diameter 38 times larger, and a solidity of 19,579 billions of miles, or 54,872 times that of the sun! Nor can we suppose the magnificent orb of Sirius to dwell alone in this respect; for it has been proved that there are few of the fixed stars which do not surpass both in magnitude and lustre our own bright orb of day. Who, with a knowledge of these astounding particulars, can refrain from exclaiming—"How wonderful are Thy works, O Lord! In wisdom hast Thou made them all!"

"What, then," it may be inquired, "was the purpose for which these mighty orbs were created?" In general terms it may be answered, it is doubtless an end proportionate to their size and grandeur. The skilful artist, in the construction of oratory, does not employ wheels of oak and yards in circumference to turn small balls round a circle of only two feet in diameter; nor in the manufacture of a time piece, use five hundred springs, pistons, and wheels, when less than a dozen will suffice. And when it is remembered that "the Almighty stretched out the heavens by His understanding," that "He has made nothing in vain;" there appears to be strong presumptive evidence that higher ends and more extensive designs were contemplated in their creation, than merely "to give light upon the earth," or, as the Koran expresses it, "to be guides in the dark both by land and by sea."

As our smaller sun has planets with their satellites circulating round him, it is only reasonable to infer that a much larger globe serves a similar purpose, and is the common centre of a numerous family, refreshed and beautified by the glorious beams that emanate from it. The inference holds good with every star, for that all stars admit of a moment's doubt; and we are justly entitled to attribute to each its dependent Jupiters and Saturns. Thus we gain some insight into the economy of the universe, and gather rational ideas of its immeasurable amplitude—its multitude of worlds—its myriads of sentient beings. Sir John Herschel soberly answers the inquiry—"For what purpose are we to suppose such magnificent orbs scattered through the abyss of space? Surely not to illuminate our nights, which an additional moon of the thousandth part of the size of our own, would do better; nor to sparkle as a pageant of meaning and reality, and bewilder us among vain conjectures. Useful, it is true, they are to man, as points of exact and permanent reference; but he must have studied astronomy to little purpose, who can suppose man to be the only object of his Creator's care, or who does not see, in the vast and wonderful apparatus around us, provision for other races of animated beings. The planets derive their light from the sun; but that cannot be the case with the stars. These doubtless, are themselves suns, and may perhaps, each in its sphere, be the presiding centre round which other planets may be circulating."

Though none of these planets, owing to their distance, is visible to the earth, yet certain phenomena have been observed which indicate their existence to a certainty. One of the variable stars, Algol, is found regularly to pass through a change of lustre, from the second to the fourth magnitude, in 2 days 21 hours, and afterwards resumes its original brightness; another *Beta Lyrae*, undergoes a change from the third to the fifth magnitude in 6 days 9 hours. A star in *Sagittæ*'s *Sield*, passes from the fifth to the seventh magnitude every 62 days; *Omicron Ceti*, from the second magnitude to 0, and then resumes its original lustre, in 321 days; *61 Cygni*, from the 6th to the tenth magnitude, in 396 days; *Alpha Herculis*, from the third to the fourth magnitude, in 60 days; *Delta Cygni*, from the third to the fifth magnitude, in 5 days; and others, amounting altogether to upwards of fifty in number. These changes can only be satisfactorily ascribed to the intervention of opaque bodies of a large size, passing directly between our vision and the star, when revolving through that half of the orbit lying next to the earth.

In regarding the planetary worlds as the abodes of sentient life, and forms of existence kindred to those who occupy the earth, we are in advance of what is written, but not beyond what the soberies of reason will justify. It may be hard to imagine how life can be sustained under the apparent heat of Mercury; or amid the seeming cold, storms, and rapid atmospheric changes of Jupiter. But ignorant of facts, a parallel difficulty would be a stumbling-block to us, in relation to our own planet, when we consider the high temperature of its equatorial regions, and the intense cold of its polar circles. We meet with human life upon the sunny plains of Delhi, and on the

ice-bound shores of Greenland; and where the citrion, the myrtle, and the palm will not flourish, the mosses, the pines, and the lichens grow. We cannot naturalize the elk in England, or rear the gazelle in Iceland; yet each animal, in localities to which it is adapted, is sturdy and vigorous. The analogy between the planets of the solar system, with respect to their physical constitutions, reasonably leads us to suspect other analogies. The fact that Mars, Mercury, Venus, Jupiter, and Saturn, are surrounded with atmospheres, strongly indicates their occupancy with some varieties of organized being. The important uses of the atmosphere, in maintaining animal life, transmitting sound and light, and in advancing the arts which tend to civilize society—are universally admitted. Without such a gaseous envelope, bound inseparably around the earth—its partner in all its motions, yet a separate element—the world would have no office to perform, the tongue would be speechless, and the service of the eye greatly abridged. The song of birds, the strains of religion, the eloquence of seasons, and the utterance of relative kindness would all perish. The fiercest wastes (could they exist) would dash in sullen silence upon the strand; and mankind would have no medium of intercommunication beyond that of sign or gesture. We may well believe, therefore, that our world has been furnished with this elastic and essential apparatus, in order to adapt it for the reception of animal existence and intelligent inhabitants; and the inference is just, that a similar arrangement distinguishing other planets, points to the same destination. It is a possible conception—that we should smile at the credulity of him who believes it, that a fleet of ships, navigating the ocean, with sails unfurled, and pennons flying, did so without a cargo in the hold, a crew on board, or an object in view!

And if our planetary worlds be the theatre of life, why deny to the planets of other systems their numerous populations? Why conclude the earth—a lesser orb of perhaps a lesser system—to be the only theatre of life; and that the myriads of worlds which twinkle in the heavens, are unpeopled wastes, the abodes of unbroken stillness? Suppose the blast of death to have over swept the globe, leaving behind one extensive track of eternal solitude—would it not lose a thousand-fold of the loveliest displays of its Creator's wisdom and goodness? The moon might traverse the vault of heaven, and shed on earth her gentle rays; but she would show no peasant his homeward track, or brute creation whither to roam. The sun might rise in all his loveliness and grandeur, but not to illuminate the abodes of man, or vivify the earth's productions. The seasons might roll round in exact succession, but no vegetation would be found to meet the opening spring, or fruits to crown the autumn. The silence of an unbroken spell would rest on all. And if such a sight would afford a gloomy and untrue idea of the character of the earth's Creator—what must be the impression could it be really supposed that the worlds presented such a scene?

Could the fact of the boundless extent of the stellar universe be only realized—were it possible with the rapidity of a sunbeam to traverse the regions of the solar system—glance at the myriads of insignificant orbs which gild the Milky Way—pause on yon distant islet at the furthestmost boundary (to us) of the starry archipelago, and with a single glance survey the empire of creation in its height and depth, its length and breadth;—then would the supposition that this vast amount of matter was unconnected with mind, appear morally impossible. It would throw a veil over the most glorious perfections of the Eternal, and virtually rob him of his goodness and wisdom, since, throughout the magnificent and most extensive of his works, there remains no scope for the display of either.

It would lead us to contemplate a being who has brought into existence a magnificent assemblage of means without a corresponding end; or design; and who has prepared glorious habitations, fitted for the enjoyment of rational creatures, but has failed to people them. But whilst the denial thus appears fraught with insupportable obstacles and irreconcilable inconsistencies, the admission of the association of mind and matter in the stellar universe, is calculated to exhibit as preeminently the divine character, as the other to veil it. It is inconsistent with sober reason, sanctioned by holy writ and the concurrent testimony of ancient and modern astronomers, and involves no absurdities.

And while on the one hand, its contemplation affords lofty and exalted ideas of the power of him who conceived the plan of this vast fabric, executed it by an act of will, and whose hand supports it every moment—on the other, it furnishes man with humble yet not debasing views of his relative insignificance, and that this world of his is but the vastest speck on the map of creation—an islet in the ocean—a mere isle—and not that grand temple of the universe, which most with its countess suns, and filled with innumerable legions of bright intelligences—the faint echo of whose celestial strains realizes the fancied "music of the spheres."

Important to Millwrights.

R. B. MARGRETT, begs leave to inform his friends and the public at large, that he is prepared to furnish Mill Irons, and all kinds of machine work at reduced prices, at A. B. Lambson's establishment, First West Temple Street, G. S. L. City.

N. B. All kinds of Blacksmithing done to order.

Wheat, Stock, Produce and Church Store pay taken for work. nov12-21-tf

Who wants Revolvers, Rifles, or Holster Pistols?

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of this city and adjacent country, that he is putting up machinery for manufacturing the above articles in the Seventeenth Ward, opposite Ames' Tannery, and will be ready to supply customers at short notice.

Those who will furnish him with produce, such as wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, onions, butter, cheese, &c., immediately, shall be first served.

Tithing Office price given for all kinds of produce. nov12-21-tf

DAVID SABIN.

SAVE YOURSELVES

CITY TAXES for 1852 and 1853,—they will be collected according to my instructions by City Ordinance.

Sec. 5: The Collector shall be required to collect the tax for 1853 and pay the same into the Treasury, on or before the first day of January, 1854.

Sec. 3: Any person refusing or neglecting to pay the amount of tax required upon a just valuation of their property, the Assessor and Collector is required to levy upon a sufficient amount of property to pay said tax and costs, and sell the same at public auction to the highest bidder.

Let all interested take due notice and take warning. Don't make up a poor mouth, but come up like men of honor and pay your taxes without further costs. After the first day of December, we shall begin to levy upon property.

Bishops are requested to give this notice in their respective Wards.

Office at Cogswell's store; enquire of L. W. Hardy. J. C. LITTLE, Assessor and Col. for G. S. L. City. nov24-22-tf

Notice to the Public.

MESSES CUNNINGTON AND WADSWORTH, from England, Turners in general, Umbrella and Patent Manufacturers, Council House Street, opposite Mulliner's Tannery, in the rear of Walker's Butchery.

C. & W. turn all kinds of wood, iron and brass, for machinery and domestic use. Screen Cutting in Wood and Iron for Carpenters and Joiners' use. Work taken by contract.

Umbrellas and parasols properly repaired by an experienced workman.

Ladies having 1½ yards of silk or other fine material, can get it cut out and made up into a Parasol by the above firm.

Cash for old materials.

A superior stone for every description of grinding. nov12-21-tf

Arrival and departure of the U. S. Mail from and to G. S. L. City Post Office.

The Eastern Mail leaves for Independence, Mo., the 1st of each month, at 6 a. m.

Arrives the last day of each month at 6 p. m. The Western Mail leaves for Sacramento City, California, the 1st day of each month, at 6 a. m.

Arrives the 30th day of each month. The Oregon Mail leaves for the Dallas, the 1st of Dec., Feb., April, June, Aug., and Oct., at 6 a. m.

Arrives the last day of Nov., Jan., March, May, July, and Sept., at 6 p. m.

The above mails will be closed at 4 o'clock p. m., precisely, the last day of each month.

The Brownsville and Miller's creek mail leaves every Monday and Thursday, at 6 a. m.

Arrives every Tuesday and Friday, at 6 p. m. The Southern mail leaves every Monday, at 6 a. m., for American Fork, Provo, Springville, Payson, Salt Creek, and Manti Post offices, and returns every Saturday, at 6 p. m.

No regular mail to Fillmore City, or Parowan. When will the mail close? How late can I get a letter in this mail? Please read the above, and not trouble the Post Master to answer such questions.

NOTICE.

I WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of these valleys that we are prepared to exchange pulled cloth, jeans, satinettes, &c., for valley produce—wheat, flour, corn, potatoes, beef, pork, mutton, and cash or good soft soap. Wheat taken at \$2 per bushel. Corn and other things in proportion.

S. D. Vanted, 100 lbs of lard; also tallow and lard to make soap, for which I will pay a good price. On fulling mill is in successful operation: 25 cents per yard for fulling where we find soap, and 2¢ when soap is furnished. 1 lb of good soft soap to 8 lbs of cloth. oct15-19-tf

MATTHEW GAUNT.

Provo Woolen Factory in Operation.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that his Carding Machines are in motion; having added another new machine to the establishment, he will be able to do business with dispatch. People from a distance may rest on having their wool to take home with them. All work warranted when the wool is in good order.

Their spinning, and weaving, machinery is now in successful operation. Wool taken to manufacture into cloth on shares. One pound of good clean grease will be required to eight pounds of wool. may28-18-tf

S. HOLDAWAY.

CITY GARDENS.

JUST ARRIVED at the City Gardens, 3d block west of the Tabernacle, and on the north side of South Temple street, a large quantity of the very best English, red white and black Currant seed; also Raspberry, Strawberry, and Gooseberry seed.

These seeds have been selected with great care by S. White, from the choicest fruit of each kind, in Covent Garden, City of London, and have arrived in good order, having been hermetically sealed.

I will sell the above seeds in assorted packages at \$1 per package. Each package contains every variety above named, and in sufficient quantity for any one person to begin with.

I would like these seeds pretty generally distributed in the different settlements, with a view to test the capabilities of different soils, and expect the brethren will send in their CASH orders at an early date, as the supply is limited.

I have also for sale, Sugar Beet Seed, early June and Marrowfat Peas, of the best kinds; set or top onions (the surest kind for a crop) and a full assortment of Garden Seeds in general.

These Seeds are of my own raising, and warranted to be fresh, and of good quality.

Asparagus beds made to order. Asparagus roots, pie plant, or rhubarb, and every variety of Vegetables in the season thereof, supplied in good order, and at moderate terms by the subscriber.

nov29-20-6m WILLIAM C. STAINES.

BUTCHERING.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the inhabitants of Great Salt Lake City, that he is ready to butcher hogs at \$1 per head, and beavers at \$1.50 per head, at the residence of the owner.

Orders left at Mr. George Goddard's store, north O. H. Cogswell's, or at the residence of the subscriber, southwest corner of the 6th Ward, will be promptly attended to. nov12-21-tf

BENJAMIN DALLOW.

Seed and Produce Store.

THE SUBSCRIBER having opened a Seed Store, attached to his house in the 12th ward, will keep constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of garden seeds, raised in his garden the present season; which he will sell for moderate prices for cash, or exchange for any kind of country produce, as flour, grain, eggs, butter, cheese, lumber, wood, &c.

E. S. begs leave to tender his thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a due attention to business, to merit a continuance of their favors.

N. B. 1000 asparagus roots for sale at \$1 per 100. oct15-19-6m

NOTICE.

ALL the Cattle, Mules, Horses, &c., are to be driven from the Island, which are not allowed to remain by the President of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company, owners are requested to come and get their stock, and settle their herd bills, as the stock will be considered holden for driving and herding until settled, and disposed of to settle the same, if this notice remains unattended to.

nov24-22-tf FIELDING GARR.

To whom it may Concern.

ALL persons having tan bark in the canyon, will do well to haul it soon, as it will spoil if it lies under the snow through the winter. All persons indebted to me are requested to call and settle up with me as soon as possible, as I am very much in want of means to carry on business. Don't forget the bark and lumber. oct1-18

IRA AMES.

Shakespeare House.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Great Salt Lake City and surrounding country, that he has opened a boarding house, where he will be ready to furnish meals at all hours for both man and beast, and at regular boarders.

nov12-21-tf WM. HENNEFER

HATS! HATS!

THE undersigned has opened a Hat Manufactory under the superintendence of Philip Johnson, 4th Ward, G. S. L. City, where orders will be filled for Fashionable, Comfortable and Rough and Ready Hats.

JOSEPH L. HEYWOOD. N. B. Otter, Beaver, Muskrat, Mink and Fox Skins taken in exchange. nov12-21-tf

Notice.

I WOULD say to those who have subscribed for the Arsenal, that I am desirous of receiving their subscriptions as the building is now in process of erection.

H. B. CLAWSON, Agent. july 30-17-tf

TAKING A HERD.

THE subscriber will take Cattle to herd on reasonable terms; also cows on shares. JACOB HAMBLING, Tooele county. P. S. I will be at the Council House every other Saturday, in the forenoon. sep12-18-tf

FOR SALE.

A FEW sets of Vol. 2, Deseret News, for which wheat, butter, &c., will be taken in exchange. dec11-21-tf

WAGONS FOR SALE.

THE best quality of Cincinnati Wagons, made by Painter & Co., for sale. Call at the Governor's Office. oct15-19-tf

H. L. SOUTHWORTH, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

Under Wm. Nixon's store, 2nd door north of Cogswell's store.

I HAVE for sale a general assortment of Books, Stationery, Engravings, Oil Paintings, Cutlery, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Among the selection are the following valuable works:

Stephens' travels in Central America, 2 vols. 8vo, splendidly illustrated. \$10 00

Joseph's complete works, 8vo 880 pages, 6 00

Byron's "Gildings," 715 6 00

Ecclor history of England, 7 00

Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2 vols. illustrated, 3 00

California, illustrated, 8vo, gilt edge, 5 00

Webster's Royal octavo Dictionary, 7 00

The Sheshal, (a spiritual work), 5 00

Schoolcraft's American Indians, 5 00

Brande's Encyclopedia of