

LIFE'S HARVEST.

BY WILLIAM EDWARD KNOWLES.

Ho! reapers of life's harvest,
Why stand with rusted blade,
Until the night draws round thee,
And day begins to fade?
Why stand ye idle, waiting
For reapers more to come!
The golden morn is passing—
Why sit ye idle, dumb?
Thrust in your sharpened sickle,
And gather in the grain;
The night is fast approaching,
And soon will come again.

Thy Master calls for reapers,
And shall he call in vain?
Shall sheaves lie there ungathered,
And waste upon the plain?
Come down from hill and mountain,
In morning's ruddy glow,
Nor wait until the dial
Points to the noon below.
And come with the strong sower,
Nor faint in heat or cold;
And pause not till the evening
Draws round its wreath of gold.

And mount the crumbing watch-towers
And herald on the truth;
Teach out the golden precept,
To wild and wayward youth,
Mount up the heights of wisdom,
And crush each error low;
Keep back no words of knowledge,
That human hearts should know.
Be faithful to thy mission,
In service of thy Lord,
And then a golden chaplet
Shall be thy just reward.

(Saturday Gaz.)

Summary from the N. Y. Herald.

The New York Herald of Nov. 9th, speaks of a probable break up of the cabinet.

The cholera is raging terribly at Yucatan. At Moyda the deaths average one hundred daily.

The epidemic has disappeared from Texas.

Advices from Vienna confirm the rumor that the Russian troops are moving up the Danube in great masses. The situation of the Christians who inhabit the Turkish towns, is represented as becoming daily more critical.

A powder mill at Spencer, Mass., blew up, Nov. 4, instantly killing 5 men.

A correspondent of the Herald under date of Nov. 5, says: "It is believed here that the President, in his Message, will proclaim non-intervention in European affairs; in favor of a reduction of the tariff; enlarge upon the Cuba question; recommend some reform and retrenchment in the ocean mail steamship service; recommend some steam additions to the navy; make out a favorable exhibit of the Post Office operations for the past year; recommend various things for the benefit of our frontier Indians and frontier settlers, including a Territorial government for Nebraska; and take a safe and cautious position on the Pacific Railroad."

A French correspondent under date of Oct. 30, says:—"Rome is on the verge of an explosion. If the French army ever leave it, the secret societies, which are known to be numerous and determined, will certainly break out; and it is more than probable that poor Pius IX will be thrown overboard."

A man by the name of Wingo was summarily executed by the populace of Richmond, on the 15th Oct., for the murder of a citizen by the name of Allen.

The Russian Ambassador at Paris has felt it necessary to contradict the statement that the Czar had threatened a "war of extermination" against the Turks.

A report is current, that a movement has sprung up in Ticino, to separate that canton from Switzerland, and annex it to Sardinia.

The Herald operative strikes continue.

The Herald of Nov. 4, says the declaration of war was to be read in all the mosques on the 7th inst. It was not expected that hostilities would commence before the 25th inst.

Voluntary gifts of all descriptions continued to flow into the Turkish Treasury, jewels, money, horses, houses and lands to an immense amount were offered for the national service; and military preparations continued with unabated spirit.

The Turkish force now in arms is estimated at 300,000 men.

A command in the Turkish army has been offered to Abd-el-Kadir; but previous to accepting it, he asks the opinion of the French government.

The British public are yet in the dark respecting the intentions of their government in the present crisis, and will probably remain so until after the meeting of Parliament.

The tone of the French papers is in general, warlike.

Certain of the London press state most emphatically that the Emperor Nicholas offered to Prussia an additional slice of Poland, on condition of his siding with him in the Turkish question. The King of Prussia rejected the offer, being afraid of the movements of the French on the Rhine frontier.

It is stated that the Prussian government is about to send a circular to the governments of Europe, affirming that no political arrangement of any kind was entered into at Warsaw; that Prussia has to care for her own interests, and does not feel called upon to further the projects of other powers.

The Parliamentary returns show that for the year ending 5th Jan. last, Great Britain paid £90,784 sterling for bounty expenses on captured negroes, in prevention of the slave trade.

They have begun a movement in Manchester in favor of a Maine anti-liquor law for England.

A numerously attended meeting was held at Finsbury, London, on the 18th Oct. to express sympathy with the Turks.

It appears that Miss Cunningham, the lady who was imprisoned at Tuscany for distributing Protestant tracts, was so ambitious of martyrdom, that when the order came for her release, she refused to leave prison, and had actually to be turned out.

The town of Thebes, Greece, has been completely demolished by an earthquake.

A Home.

The situation of a house is of great importance. It must be healthy; no other is fit for a home. It must be where the air circulates freely. It must be where the winds from the four points can meet. It must be where the sun, heat, and light, in their abundance, can reach every part. It must be where the air is salubrious, rich in oxygen, electricity, motion and sweetness. It must be on a slight elevation, on a dry, warm, light soil.

The construction of the house must be for health. This idea should ever govern the art of the architect. The ground floor should be slightly elevated above the ground. The rooms should all be high. A veranda, partially, or wholly around the cottage, would add to its comfort.

Each room should have a flue ten inches by four in one of its walls, commencing at the floor and terminating in the chimney or roof, and one of the same size in one of its walls communicating with the atmosphere and terminating at the junction of the wall and ceiling, for constant ventilation.

The divisions should be for labor, eating, sitting, and sleeping. The social, sleeping, eating, and cooking apartments may be separate. It would add to health to have them separate. The cooking and washing rooms should not be bleached with the dining and social departments. There should be a room set apart for this labor and made convenient.

Shade trees, shrubbery, and vines should never touch the dwelling. They should be at a little distance. The yard around the house should be ornamented with them. Their elimination of oxygen, consumption of carbonic acid, fragrance, shade, beauty, and attraction of birds, greatly add to the health of home.

Sheds, corn-cribs, carriage-houses, granaries, out-houses, pens, kennels, barns, yards for animals, coops, sties, etc., should be removed many yards, yea, rods, from the house. They constantly give off offensive and mischievous gases, and are often dangerous to health and always to good taste and morality. Purity is a primary quality in a good person.

Horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, dogs, cats, geese, ducks, hens, turkeys,—all animals should be prevented from entering the house. They are destructive to shrubbery, flowers, vines, fruit trees, grass, paths, and by their habits contaminate the air and ground, and should never be allowed to come within the house-grounds.

The office of the table, the kitchen, the chamber, &c., all the waste of the whole house must be thrown upon the soil near by, but carried far off. Sewers destitute of water constantly passing through them, or those that are nearly level, are sources of pestilential emanations—miasmatic effluvia.

Pools of water, standing water, muddy places, wet ground, dogs, &c., that are near the house should be filled up with sand or dry soil. The ground around the dwelling must be dry, light, and warm.

The house should not be a shop for all kinds of business. Such shops should be with the out-buildings. Instruments of industry, tools of art, machinery, tinners, carriages, wood, chips, carts, wagons, harnesses, &c., &c., must have their appropriate place.

The house must be pure as the tops of the forest trees. The air, the heat, and the light of the sun, the winds, must be allowed freely to visit every room daily. Anything that has a tendency to prevent evaporation, to shut out the sun, the light and heat, the air, is deadly to life.

Let nothing accumulate about or in the house that favors disease, disorder, idleness, or carelessness. Old clothes, old boots and shoes, old hats and caps, worn out utensils, dishes, bottles, tubs, and the like, are mischievous as soon as they occur. They soon decay; they gather impurities, and tend to derange the air.

Keep the grass of the yard short; cut it often; never let fruit decay in the yard, or weeds, or grass, or flowers.

Everywhere, immediately, should these precepts be carefully practiced. A home should be a healthy, airy, a flowery, a neat, a sweet, a happy place. This is the place for happiness; if it ever occurs on earth. Such a home is not near so expensive as the opposite. It will increase the love of home, improve conversation and sociability, stimulate the mind, begot a taste for books and nature; it will make good fathers, kind mothers, obedient children, and worthy citizens.

To the Girls.

There is an old lady away out in Mahoning, who says, you go to frolics, apple butter bollings, singing and quilting parties, three or four evenings in a week, and then say you have not time to read. Then you go to the circus or show every time it comes into the neighborhood, and spend money in these amusements, while you pretend you cannot afford to subscribe for a paper, or buy a book.

Now if I did not know you very well I would be sure she was slandering you. It does appear absurd to suppose girls would be such nincoms; but as you and I are so well acquainted, I know she is just telling the truth about a great many of you, who act as if you did not care to be either wiser or better than you now are. It is all mere fudge to talk about not having time to read, or money to get books and periodicals. Everybody in this country who wants to read, can find time, and the means of improvement. Nobody need expect to be respected and happy through life who does not read.

It is reading, more than anything else, that makes one woman or man superior to another. Savages do not read, but spend their leisure time going to "frolics," as the Mahoning lady says you do; and this is what keeps them savages.—Miss Swisshelm.

Not Afraid of Hops.

A big belted fellow named Rolfe, used to frequent an 'op town' dram shop in Philadelphia, where a few wild and ungainly mutter-headed individuals were wont to congregate. Old Rolfe was 'death on a pale horse' on beer; he could drink equal to a London tapster or a Dutch Burgomaster, and had often drank his pint down at a gulp, easy as falling off a log. One day, a few jokers being around, doubled the capacity of the old man to guzzle a quart of beer at a draught.

"You choost pay for 'em," says Rolfe, "you just pay for 'em, an' by tunder you see if old Luke Rolfe can't swallow a quart of beer mistle-winkin'."

"We'll pay for it, daddy," says one, "if you'll down with it in one long guzzle."

"Very well, fetch on, dear."

The beer was brought in a large, deep, brown mug. Before pouring in the beer, a defunct mouse had been 'quietly' injured. The old man took the mug, foaming to the brim, raised it to the necessary elevation, and down it went!

"How'd it go, daddy?" was the cry, as the old man with bloated visage and disheveled eyes, set down the mug.

"How'd it go? Bah! Goot! Dar was you tam pig hog in de bottom, but tink I care a tam for ten yings!"

IMPROVED CARRIAGE SPRING.—The Home Journal notices, among the notions on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, the following:

Hubbard's carriage spring seems to be a very admirable contrivance. Mr. Hubbard, doubtless, abolishes all the complications, and simply rests the body of the carriage upon four right sticks of elastic ash, which extend from axle to axle. The under part of the vehicle is rounded, and the thing is so managed that the springs cannot break unless they are pulled asunder lengthwise.

The advantages are, a saving of twenty five dollars in expense, and fifty pounds in weight, besides greatly increased luxury of motion. The simplicity of this improvement is another illustration of the old remark, that the best way of doing things is ways found out.

Mr. Hubbard tells with much humor, a story of a boy at Cleveland, who, after examining one of the new carriages, turned away with a contemptuous remark, that "any fool might have thought of that!"—precisely the effect which very happy inventions always produce upon the mind at first. The new springs are applicable to vehicles of every description, not excepting railroad cars.

Fanny Fern says that when he who is striving to rise in the world, begins to exhibit superior powers, and the possession of true genius, he must hide his light under a bushel, or else have all creation after him, trying to blow it out!

Manufacture of Gunpowder.

The following description of the nature and manufacture of gunpowder, by an able chemist, (Dr. Ure) will prove interesting:

This explosive substance consists of an intimate mixture, in determinate proportions, of saltpetre, charcoal and sulphur, and is better in proportion, everything else being equal, to the quality of these ingredients. The nitre in particular, ought to be perfectly refined by successive crystallizations and finally from adhering water, by proper drying, or by fusion in iron pots at a regular heat. Nothing can surpass, in these respects, the nitre prepared in the government powder mills at Waltham Abbey. It is tested by adding to its solution in distilled water, nitrate of silver, with which it occasions no perceptible opalescence.

The sulphur ought also to be of the finest quality, and purified by skimming, or even sublimation, if at all necessary. The charcoal should be newly made; it should burn without having any sensible residuum, be dry, sonorous, light, and easily pulverized. The charcoal for gunpowder is made either of alder, willow, or dogwood,—the latter being preferred—which are cut into lengths and ignited by iron cylinders.

It deserves notice that the proportion of powder used for the several pieces of ordnance by the navy, &c., has been reduced one third, in consequence of the increased strength of the composition into which this cylinder, charcoal, enters, compared with that manufactured formerly.

Mackerel Fishery.

The whole amount of tonnage employed in the cod and mackerel fisheries of the United States, for the year ending the 30th of September, 1834, was 107,430; of which, 48,725 tons belong to the mackerel fishery. Of this aggregate amount, 35,196 tons were owned in Massachusetts; 11,764 in Maine; 1,623 in New Hampshire; and 142 in Rhode Island. The vessels employed average from forty to fifty tons each; and are found to have amounted in 1835, to about 900 in Massachusetts, and from 300 to 400 in the three other States. Each vessel has an average of about nine persons, of all ages; making about 8,000 for Massachusetts, and say 3,000 for Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.

Independently of the profit on their labor obtained by these persons, we have to consider that accruing on the construction and fitting out of the vessels, the manufacture of the barrels, the commerce on the salt consumed, the transportation of the fish coastwise, and all the subsidiary branches of industry connected with these its main departments.

Of course, the advantageous influence of this business on the condition of those places where it is chiefly pursued, is very apparent. Its relation to other employments of a similar description may be inferred from the fact, that of ninety nine schooners built in Massachusetts in the year 1834, seventy three were in the five collection districts most largely engaged in this fishery. The unproductive in some seasons, it has on the whole, added greatly to the resources and economic prosperity of the communities engaged in its prosecution.

And the mode in which the business is conducted, renders it invaluable as a school of maritime enterprise and nautical industry. Some of the vessels employed in the fishery are owned by merchants or others, who employ them in it during three or four months of the season, and in the constant trade or some other business the residue of the year. But the greater part of the vessels are owned by the fishermen themselves, or by them in connection with merchants or mechanics. It is no uncommon thing for several heads of families, who have sons of the age of nine years and upwards, to take a vessel, and man it from their families, and divide the proceeds among themselves; and as very young boys are thus capable of being useful in this pursuit, it is a great nursery of seamen for the navy and merchant service.

The crews are sometimes engaged on shares, receiving one half the fish after they are salted. At other times, they are hired on wages. A very common method is, for the skipper and one or more of the crew to take the vessel, and hire the other hands, and pay to the owner, as charter, a fourth part of the proceeds, after deducting salt, barrels, butts, and some other supplies. By these means the profits and incidental advantages of the business are made to diffuse themselves widely and thoroughly among the middling and poorer classes, without being accumulated to any considerable extent in the hands of capitalists.

Always begin Right.

Who, for example, is the healthiest,—the early riser or the sluggard? It is the man who begins the day right by leaving his bed with the sun, and inhaling the fresh air of morning; not the one who remains till eight or nine o'clock in a close chamber, sleeping a dull, stupefying sleep. Who gets through his day's work the easiest? The early riser. The men of business, who are at their stores soonest is always best prepared for the customers of the day; and often, indeed, has sold many a bill before his haggard neighbors are about.

Sw Walter Scott used to have half his day's writing finished before breakfast. A shrewd observer has said that a late riser consumes the day in trying to recover the hours lost in the morning. Mind and body are both freshest early in the day.

The lawyer should think, the minister study, the author write, the valetudinarian walk or ride, and the mechanic or farmer be at work as early as possible.

ONE.—One hour lost in the morning by lying in bed, will put back all the business of the day.

One hour gained by rising early, is worth a month in the year.

One hole in a fence will cost ten times as much as it will to fix it once.

One unwarily animal will learn all others in company bad tricks.

One drunkard will keep a family poor and make them miserable.

One good newspaper is a good thing in every family.

Cold drink when overheated. What is true regarding the operation of taking cold, through influences upon the skin, holds good also as to the effects, on a healthy person, of drinking cold water during exercise or after becoming overheated: those effects, always refreshing and agreeable, are never productive of disease. Is it to be believed that Nature would have implanted in her creatures this ardent longing after cold water, if satisfying it were to be injurious? Not to man, any more than to the lower animals, has all-loving Nature given propensities, the satisfying of which would make them unhealthy or unhappy! But civilization—i. e., the perverted civilization of which Europe is so proud, and which is daily becoming more and more a Chinese caricature—has perverted most relations of life into misery and error.

Every animal, when heated, swallows with avidity large quantities of water; and well does this agree with it. Only civilized man and the civilized horse suffer thereby; for those poor creatures always have their bod-

ies so full of morbid matter, that every interrupted exhalation brings disease upon them—thanks to effluvia and the science of poisoning! On the other hand, the wild horse, because he lives under a natural water regime, is as sound and hardy as any other beast; even the horse of the Indian can swallow cold water when heated, without requiring to be again put in motion, or covered up warm.

If drinking cold water upon getting heated were injurious to a healthy man, say gentlemen doctors, what would have become of your forefathers in bear-skins? From what chair was or is the warning against cold water preached to the Germans in the forests, or to savages, now-a-days? And were, or are, those wild gentlemen lung-pipers or asthmatics? And have you ever found a savage, or man of nature, who did not drink cold water when he was hot?

Every one who is free from foreign matter may drink cold water after the severest *chaleur*, (overheating); and can then, at pleasure, either get heated again, or allow himself to cool. Experience has already shown this.

But he who has grown up in the regime of a false diet; and still more, he who has swallowed medicinal poisons, should avoid drinking when he is heated, except he continue the exertion which had produced the heating; unless, indeed, he has first fully purified himself by a water-cure.—[Water-cure Journal.]

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—A traveller writes from the Land of Gold:

Then we want, pre-eminently, more enlightenment in the laws of health and diet. In all our travels since leaving Sacramento, I have not seen or heard of a loaf of unbaked wheat bread, nor in the mining districts are there very many vegetables. Plenty of meats and rich pastries, sausages and mince pies, coffee and poor tea, tobacco and alcoholic drinks, (the latter the best of the catalogue, often), while following in their train come fevers and agues by thousands, and almost all manner of diseases, (in spite of the sweetness and purity of the climate, and cool nights for refreshing sleep)—then fights, and frolics, and duels, and dog-fights, and bull-fights, and sham-fights, and fist-fights, and murders, and robberies, and arson, potty thefts, and law-suits, and lynchings, and hangings, by judge and by jury, or without them—which are so prevalent through the land."

Discourse on the "Christie Palace,"

BY A COLORED "EXHIBITOR."

On de mornin in q'uestion, I dress myself in all I had, determined to see de Christian Palace, and so I set out for dat purpose. On my arrival at de door, de man dar wid' a star on de coat was nat a gwine to luff me in. I told him it was necessary for de good ob de community dat I shud see de show, to tell my congregation 'bout it; he ax me who I was, and when I told him my name, de door was at once opened, de seerain police opened on both sides ob de gang-plan; and I walked in, as proud as a hen at de head ob her brood ob old chickens. When I got in dar, I was astonished and putrifid at de sight I seen! On one side was a row ob Wine and Medicines, and ou de oder a row ob Apollo Belvedere, in a state ob nakedness, dat I link de acties upon by de Moral Deformed Society.—Fig-leaves must hab been dilly scuse in de country where dea things war made. It struck me as beln curious dat no colored woman, man, or child war in de exhibition; and I don't no de reason why; kase I'll turn dem out agin de world on shape. It was quare to me too, dat de seerain police wood pass dese naked statues, and wink at de immorality ob de thing; and I'll bet de postoffice agin de Astor House, dat I'll dese same seerain police was to see me or you in de same state ob innocence in de street, no matter how beautiful a nuttitude we might assume, dey wood take us agin de old chest, and we got t'een manifest at hard labor.

I can't tell you much 'bout what I seen in dar to-night; sacrifice to say, dat arter seen all I cood, I left, and was a coming home to come here to lecture, when I seed a sime dat a knock-knock was to be seen, and as I was still fresh for nollage, I went to see it. Wildcat, a white man scraped my acquaintance, and was mighty friendly. He sed he had heard ob me so often dat he wanted me to take a drink wid him; and when we left de knock-knock we journeyed to a seer-wat, shop for dat purpose. I told him I didn't drink nuffin but seer-wat, and when it was pured out, he sed I had better take a stick in it for my stomach-ack, so I told him to put it in, and he did, and de first thing I node I didn't no nuffin, and de next thing I node I found myself in Anty Clawson's, wid de doctor on one side and a tin pan on de oder. I took an emtick, and it wouldn't stay on my stom-ack; I was so bad I am told dat I was found on a seer-dor fas asleep, and was carried home widout my hut, which was stolen from my venerable hed, on a wheel-barrow. Now I see how prone we mankind and mankind am to gossip and slanderize; I speck de fast t'ug I hoah will be dat I was drunk, and dat I went on a spree; but de fast one in dis congressus had sez it, I'll find dem two dollars, and luke der cot till it's paid, and den I'll read him or her out ob de community. It am yet to be shone whether oder folks can't be got agin de well as Johns R. derfore I wara you all not to luff your tongue run 'bout me. I'm determined to scrutinize my character at all hazards, and I'll stick to myself like swarm to de darkey's head. I don't feel in good trim to-night; my hed am as hollow ob ideas as a dried brass-drum; but nex week, if I hab help, you may look out for a lecture dat will be remembered.—[The Knickerbocker; or, New York Monthly Magazine.]

HOME-MADE VINEGAR.—Mix with three gallons of soft (rain) water, one pint of molasses, and one pint of yeast. It will ferment and turn to vinegar in four weeks.

LOST.—A DARK Red Cow, a little brindle on the sides and face, a little white under the belly, branded R M on the left hip, and a R on the left hip. Whoever will give information to the subscriber, 10th Ward, that shall lead to the recovery of said cow, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

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COPARTNERSHIP.

A NEW thing in Salt Lake City.—We the undersigned have entered into copartnership in the manufacturing of Whips and Whiplashes. Whips with Rawhide stalks we think will be a durable article, and Lashes of the best material, and Spanish Bridle Reins made to order, &c., all of which we would be glad to sell for cash, and country produce in the Post Office Building where you may find one or both of us almost any hour of the day; call and see before buying elsewhere.

DANL SHEARER.
WM. HUSKINSON.

dec22-26tf

HATS! HATS! HATS!

LYMAN LEONARD would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Utah Territory that he has recommenced the above business, on East Temple street, three doors South of Emigration street; where Furs, and all kinds of grain traded in exchange.

N. B. Old hats repaired on short notice.
dec8-24-1f

CASH FOR CATTLE.

The undersigned will pay cash for Oxen, Cows, and Young Cattle.
OFFICE.—North Corner of Banking Building.
We have authorized Lewis Robinson of Utah, and Benj. F. Cummings of Ogden to buy stock for us.

HOLLADAY, WARNER & HOOPER.
N. B.—Cash paid for wheat. dec1-23-3m

M. & R. M. ROGERS.

ON the west side of Council House St. near Emigration, at the Sign of the Tin Shop, Manufacturers of Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron and Brassware. Also, Sheet Iron Cooking Stoves of different sizes, and the best and heaviest of Iron Heating Stoves of different sizes, &c. We have on hand a large and splendid assortment of Tinware, Camp Furniture, Sheet Iron Buckets, Kettles, &c., Cooking Utensils. All kinds of job work and repairing done on short notice.

Old Pewter taken in exchange.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
nov12-21-6m

REMOVED.

BRITTON Goldsmith and Jeweler, wishes to inform the Citizens of this Territory that he has removed his jewelry trade from the Church Store, to the mine door East of the Tithing Office where he is prepared to make and repair any articles in the jewelry business.

N. B. Old gold and silver taken in exchange