

It is good sometimes, to be looking after this world, and see where it is going to; therefore we quote the following from a late Eastern paper, which will show the value in which Dukedom are held, though their intentions be rabbits or monkeys; and also, that spiritual wives are not so unpopular as might be supposed, in the Temporal world. Who would not fight for a monkey duke—or a spiritual wife?—all the same; if he could not get a temporal one?

Casper Hauser—The Dukedom of Baden.

The Grand Duke of Baden, Charles Leopold Frederick, a feeble prince, died on the 24th ult., at the age of sixty-two years. His eldest son is an idiot, and the last news received by the trans-Atlantic mail, was that this man, the hereditary prince, renounced the Dukedom in favor of his younger brother. It seems, however, that there are claimants for the succession, in the reigning family of Bavaria, whose pretensions were put forth last year by King Maximilian; this claim, together with the demise of the Duke of Baden, revives the romantic, and as yet, unaccountable mysteries attendant on the life of the celebrated Casper Hauser. An English journal gives the following narrative—in which is interwoven the thread of Casper's life—which will be read with much interest:—"How, notwithstanding the existence of apparently direct and legitimate male heirs to the ducal throne, the Bavarian sovereign, as the head of the House of Wittolsbach, can put forward any claims at all, is a curious and most interesting question. In the year 1806, the Emperor Napoleon compelled the then Grand Duke of Baden, Duke Charles Frederick, to marry his son, Duke Charles, to Stephanie Tascher de la Pagerie, a niece of the Empress Josephine. The fruits of that marriage were two sons and three daughters. All of the latter are now living—one is married to the Marquis of Douglas. The first son died very suddenly, and when the second son disappeared, or died very suddenly, no records of either were to be found. Duke Ludwig, the younger brother of Duke Charles, was exiled from court for a considerable period by his father, the then reigning Grand Duke. A fate seemed to attend the male children brought into the world by Stephanie. Suspicions of foul play were very general at the time, and were directed solely against Duke Ludwig, who was known to be ambitious of succeeding his father, and who hated the Duchess Stephanie and her children. Duke Charles died, and on the death of his father, Duke Ludwig ascended the ducal throne. Duke Ludwig remained unmarried, leading a life of the wildest and most criminal character.

"Some years previous to his succession, his father, the Grand Duke Charles Frederick, having lost his first wife, contracted a left-handed or inorganic marriage with Madame Geyer von Geyersberg, a lady of bad reputation about the court. After their marriage, Madame Geyer was created Countess of Hockberg. While married to the Grand Duke Charles Frederick, the Countess Hockberg gave birth to four children, the eldest of whom was the Grand Duke Charles Leopold, whose demise is now recorded. Rumor was mysterious about the parentage of these children, and dark hints were thrown out as to their relationship, Duke Ludwig's name being much complicated in these statements. During the reign of this Ludwig, it happened—some of our readers may remember the circumstance—that a wild idiot youth was found one morning sitting in the streets of Leipsic, and unable to give any account of himself. His tongue gave forth only unintelligible and indistinct sounds.

"Taken care of and instructed by a kind Samaritan, this youth, who had given to him the name of Casper Hauser, gradually made known to his friends that his previous existence had been passed in a cell under ground, in which he had only seen one person; that he had never seen the daylight until a few days before his discovery in Leipsic, when his keeper carried him out of the cell and transported him to the place in Leipsic where he was found. Inquiries, public and private, were made in all directions without any result. Suspicions of various kinds arose, a paper was issued, some authors treating Casper Hauser as an ingenious impostor, others enunciating boldly the suspicion that he was heir to the Baden throne. Facts, however, were wanting to prove the connection, and while the inquiries were still pending, poor Casper Hauser was suddenly murdered at Nurnberg. The wanting facts have never been supplied, though the chain of circumstantial evidence has been increased and strengthened. It was known at the time of the paper was alluded to, that a pamphlet on the subject announced for publication, as containing some of the wanting proofs, had been bought off by some unknown person.

"This unknown person was subsequently proved in a court of justice to have been Major Hennenhofer, the creature and confidant of Ludwig, the minister to and participant in all his dispositions. Major Hennenhofer was also seen in Nurnberg on the evening when Casper Hauser was murdered. Were an inquiry to be made, it is possible that more evidence on the subject would be forthcoming, and the identity of Casper Hauser with the missing son of the Duchess Stephanie be clearly established. The Duchess has preserved on this subject the strictest silence. Her present position and influence in Paris might, perhaps, if the suspicions which have prevailed are well founded, induce her to break that resolution, and visit with vengeance the family for whose advantage her own sons were made away with. Ludwig succeeded his brother, and on his death the reigning family of Bavaria laid claim to a portion of the dukedom, founding their claim on the illegitimacy, or rather the unequal birth, of the children of the Grand Duke Charles Frederick, by the Countess Hockberg. According to the law in Germany, these children, of whom the late Grand Duke was one, are excluded from taking sovereign rank, and succeeding to sovereign rights. At his marriage, Duke Charles Frederick inserted a clause in the marriage contract, declaring the wife and children who might result from the marriage to be of equal birth.

"When Duke Ludwig died, a sitting of the privy council, was held, at which the Grand Duke Charles Leopold declared that he would only carry on the government until it should be settled who was the real heir. The Baden succession has been enquired into by federal commissioners, with the view of regulating it, and providing against difficulties. In 1818 and 1830, when the deceased Grand Duke succeeded to the ducal throne, the federal commission sat in Frankfurt. The latter decree that, in order to procure the unity of the dukedom, the children of Countess Hockberg should be considered of equal birth. The Wittolsbach family (Bavaria) disputed that decree then, and entered their protest against it. That protest which, it is reported, was renewed now, it is known that of all the rulers of Bavaria, not one assumes a higher and more ambitious tone than King Maximilian, and if it be renewed and followed up, all the facts must again be inquired into. The Baden succession, with its accompanying romance and crimes, will be a fit subject to be settled by the great powers."

SPIRITUAL WIVES.—The last number of the London *News of the World* gives as the particulars of some strange doings at an institution known as the Agassemen, near Bridgewater, in England. That paper says: "Some curious

stories are current respecting this place. It is said that Mr. Prince, the founder, on a recent occasion, drove up to the Castle Inn, at Taunton, in the carriage and four which belonged to the late Queen Adelaide, and which he has purchased for his private use. A servant at the door of the inn warned off some idlers standing in the way, with the words: "Take care, here's Mr. Prince coming." He overheard the expression, and on alighting from the carriage said to the servant in a solemn tone, "Mr. Prince once—Jesus Christ now." He then entered the inn, consumed a cigar and a bottle of wine, and returned to the Abode of Love. Among other strange regulations observed in the institution is the election of "Mrs. Prince," or "The Bride." This is the distinction which falls to the lot of one out of fifteen women, who, with their husbands, are members of the sect. A large stage is erected, on which are placed a number of seats according with the number of candidates for the espousal. This stage revolves round a chair, in which Mr. Prince seats himself. At a given signal the husbands of the women enter, and each stationing himself at the back of his better half begins to force the stage round. This is continued until it has attained a pretty good speed, when, at a sign from Mr. Prince, the husbands retire, and the stage is left to itself; when it stops, the woman opposite to Mr. Prince becomes his "Bride" for the week, at the end of which time the same ceremony is repeated. On one occasion Mr. Prince happened to catch a "Bride" as she was being kissed by her husband. As a punishment for this unfaithfulness she was divorced from her heavenly consort and put to menial labor, and the peasant husband was sentenced to wheel a barrow full of stones up and down the yard for three days.

TOADS USEFUL.

A WRITER in the *Pennsylvania Farm Journal*, says: I have ever been the friend of toads, and greatly regret the cruelty frequently manifested towards them by unthinking persons. My garden abounds with them, and a more sociable set of fellows I have rarely met with. Whenever I commence spading, the newly spaded bed is sure to be surrounded with them, watching quickly and eagerly for any grub or worm that may chance to be thrown up.

Last autumn, whilst spading some ground which I had dug in the large white grubs usually found in the vicinity of clover stalks, I observed a middle sized toad sitting near, quickly watching my operation. Presently one of the grubs was turned up, and in order to test his fondness for such food, I threw it before him. In an instant it was swallowed. As he appeared to relish the morsel, I gave him another and another, until finally he made away with seven of them, when he retired. Next day he returned, and dispatched six more of the grubs, which I gave him. I mention these facts merely for the purpose of showing how large a number of troublesome worms and insects a single toad will destroy.

As some of your readers may have a cucumber bed which the striped bugs are destroying, permit me to suggest a remedy for these pests, which I have found most effectual. Between the hills, lay pieces of boards sufficiently raised from the ground to enable the toads to conceal themselves under them during the day and my word for it the bugs will speedily disappear. Whether they are eaten by the toads, or whether their presence is so unpleasant as to drive them away, I cannot say, but presume the toads destroy them.

THE QUINCE has been too long the despised occupant of the neglected and observed part of the garden, and has generally been supposed to require a wet soil, and despite the old prejudices, it will flourish on a greater variety of soils than any other fruit, from the moist moist swamp to the gravelly ridge. They require to be kept free from grass and weeds and thoroughly manured, being rank feeders. They may be propagated from seed, layers, and cuttings, and also by grafting and budding, where the same kinds are desired to be maintained. The seeds of the quince reproduce the same sorts with greater certainty than those of other fruits still varying some, and hence the different shapes from pear to apple. They may be grown as trees or bushes. The finest fruit is produced from single standards with well-formed heads. The only excuse for growing them in bush form is to supply a second trunk, if the first should be destroyed by the borer.

To propagate by layers, lay down young shoots in the spring and cover with dirt so as to leave two or three buds above the ground. Roots will generally be formed in autumn, when the layer and new root may be removed from the parent tree and may be set out in rows. Such as have not rooted and remain for the second year, when they may be transplanted. Quince cuttings should be placed not less than ten to twelve inches deep, leaving but a small portion above the ground, and mulching with dry leaves or bushes to give shade. These will be fit to remove for standards in two or three years.

As a remedy for the borer in the quince tree charcoal, blacksmith's cinders, or unleached ashes, have each been tried in turn, and, as far as we know, without effect. The only sure method is to extract the insects with a knife, and cover the wound with grafting wax. Thomas recommends, as a remedy for the borer, grafting the quince on a pear stock. Quinces are sometimes bugged on the common thorn.

Quince bushes should be trained with a single trunk and a low bushy head, leaving no shoots or suckers to draw their nourishment from the main stem. Dig up the ground well in spring or early summer, and scatter from two to four quart of salt over the surface as far as the roots extend, after which spread a thick layer of straw or forest leaves around them, and they will take care of themselves until the fruit harvest, when you will be amply repaid for all your trouble. It may be necessary, however, when the fruit is well set on the branches, to thin it out somewhat, leaving only the fairest and best formed specimens, evenly distributed, to prevent the limbs from breaking down with their burden.

Dr. Daniel Stebbins, of Northampton, Mass., says: "It has long been hoped that a cheaper and more rapid mode of separating the bark of the Mulberry from the wood of the sprouts could be discovered than the ordinary process of doing it by hand. I have now hopes that it may be effected in this town next season, by appropriate machinery.

A very fine species of the blackberry is now under cultivation at New Rochelle, L. I. It is equal in size to Hovey's large seedling strawberry; but instead of being long, like the wild fruit, the berries are nearly round, and the seed is completely buried in the delicious juicy pulp. Great attention has been paid to late, to this long neglected berry, which is rendered large and very hardy by early spring manuring, and careful cultivation. There are both white and green blackberries raised now, of very luscious taste, strangely anomalous as they may appear in name.

Doing his duty.—A good story is told of Old Hays, when he was erior of the Court of Sessions. The room was unusually warm, and he was very apt in the afternoon to drop away in a doze. On one occasion, while the Recorder was charging a jury, the old man snored quite audibly, an officer immediately whispered in his ear, "Uncle Jacob, some one is snoring and disturbing the court." Up jumped Hays, and with his stentorian lungs cried out, "Silence! there must be no snoring in court!" The story is sometimes told of him, that being awakened one day by a peal of thunder, he cried out, "Silence!"

AUDITOR'S REPORT.
Auditor's Office, G. S. L. City, }
Dec. 20, 1852. }
To the Honorable Council and House of Representatives of Utah Territory, in Legislature assembled:

GENTLEMEN.—In submitting this my annual report, I must crave your indulgence for its imperfections. The lack of information herein is owing to circumstances entirely beyond my control.

The act of the Legislature providing for the appointment of Auditor of Public Accounts, makes it the duty of every person, "having the handling of the public funds, either in collecting or disbursing the same, to make a report to the Auditor on or before the first day of October in each year."

That provision of the statute has been but partially complied with; the counties of Weber, Utah, and Millard, not having yet reported to this office. The Auditor depends almost entirely upon the reports of the several officers of the Territory, for the requisite information to enable him to make a complete and satisfactory report of the revenue, expenditures, and liabilities, of the government.

The following table will show the amount of taxable property and revenue derived therefrom in the counties from which reports have been received at this office, to wit:

G. S. L. Co. Gen'l Asst	Gen'l Asst	tax at 1 per cent	\$5,878 64
Davis	do	14,316	1,431 16
Tooele	do	16,209	1,620 90
Utah	do	13,315	1,331 50
Iron	do	38,859	3,885 90
San Pete	do	33,643	3,364 30

Showing a revenue from these six counties of \$3,235 86. Of this amount there has been collected in cash and otherwise, the sum of \$4,549 73, showing an amount of delinquencies of \$4,176 11.

This delinquency is owing in a great measure to the small amount of money in circulation among the people.

The treasurer's books show an amount received into the Treasury from the date of the last report from this office, on the 2d day of January, to the 25th day of March last, of \$6,571 53.

The books do not show what proportion of that amount, if any, was received in cash.

The following statement will show the manner in which the \$6,571 53 have been disposed of, viz:

Paid Robert Pierce on acct of Territorial roads,	\$ 31 00
" J. W. Fox surveying do,	9 00
" Rookwood and Tanner per Commissioner's order,	36 40
" A. P. Rookwood do,	75 00
" E. H. Pierce on acct of Territorial road,	2 00
" J. A. Little on acct of Salt creek canyon,	48 06
" Ira Eldredge, Commissioner on order,	20 00
" A. Gardner's order on acct of Cottonwood canal,	40 53
" Quarter master's order rep'g Cannon,	7 50
" Johnson removing nuisance,	229 40
" Deseret University orders,	933 00
" Wolf bounty,	130 35
" McVicar for bread to Rangers on Indian expedition,	43 31
" W. Pratt on Stringham's order do	5 10
" Sundry accounts do	115 32
" H. S. Eldredge, Ass'r and Col'r,	1000 00
" Tithing Office on sundry acct's,	3810 90

\$6,571 53
There has also been received into the Treasury from the 25th of March, to Dec. 16th, 1852, the sum of \$9,346 28. Of this amount \$1,875 83 have been received in cash on taxes, \$510 for fines and docket fees; \$1,850 65 on account of Ferry and Merchants' Licenses. Total cash, \$4,345 48. Otherwise than cash, \$5,118 03.

The following statement will show the manner in which the same has been disposed of, to wit:

Paid Tithing office on sundry acct's,	\$5,911 16
" Miller & Sperry on acct of work in Salt creek canyon,	40 50
" T. W. Bean, do do do	6 00
" G. W. and Guyman, do do do	5 50
" Alex. Hill for lumber for cottonwood bridge	34 18
" Ira Eldredge for work on State Road	50 00
" J. W. Fox for surveying on do	37 00
" T. B. Foot on account of Sevier bridge, on contract	367 23
" E. Miller per T. B. Foot, do do	5 50
" Ira Eldredge on acct of Prob'g do	56 00
" R. W. Wolcott on acct of Cottonwood canal contract	600 00
" J. W. Fox for surveying do	24 00
" W. Richards for advertising do	9 50
" Wolf bounty	272 24
" Z. Draper on acct of Deseret University	52 00
" For a mouse trap for Col'l House	1 00
" Ewing and Bryan on account of Indian Expedition	21 00
" Sundry Individuals do	374 98
" D. H. Wells for Arms and Am'n	185 60
" Quarter Masters Order and repairing cannon	38 00
" James Ferguson Esq. Attorney, in the cases of Cogell & Lucas	40 00
" W. H. Kimball Marshal do	11 00
" W. I. Appleby Clerk, Lucas do	17 05
" H. S. Eldredge Witness do	1 25
" Sundry Jurors do	25 00
" Nebeker and Stoddard Criminal Prosecutions	16 00
" G. D. Grant on account of J. Owen criminal	4 65
" W. Richards, Public Printing do	122 00
" Do " Postage	35 53
" H. S. Eldredge Ass'r & Col'r do	316 21
" W. C. Staines Salary as Lib'r	400 00
" J. Grimshaw clark, books and preparing catalogue	31 00
" A. Carrington do do	75 00
" T. W. Ellerbeck do do	39 00
" C. Waterhouse, freight on b'ks	8 15
" W. I. Appleby for books for Tr'y	11 00

\$9,244 63
Showing a balance of cash in the hands of the Treasurer of \$101.45.

There has also been \$330 26 out of the delinquent taxes of 1850 and 1851, expended under the direction of the Territorial commissioner, by A. P. Rookwood, Supervisor of roads in G. S. L. County.

The bridge over the Sevier is completed and accepted; and orders have been issued from this office for \$2000 on the treasury; of which \$372 73 have been paid, leaving a balance due to T. B. Foot on that contract of \$1,627 27.

There have been 2 miles of the Cottonwood canal put under contract at \$1225, and one mile and 40 rods of the same at \$575; both of these contracts were let to R. W. Wolcott. On these jobs there have been orders issued on the treasury from this office for \$800. Of this amount \$600 have been paid. The work is rapidly progressing.

The State road around Utah mountain is under contract to Philander Bell for the sum of \$1500. This work is also steadily progressing. The work in Salt Creek canyon has not been accepted or appraised.

There has been a practicable road opened to the coal bed in Coal Creek canyon, in Iron county, on which \$410 84 have been expended. There

is also \$358 34 of the taxes for the years 1851 and 1852 still on hand, but it is thought expedient not to lay the money out until next spring.

There will necessarily be some 6 or 8 crossings of the creek, and the estimated cost of the bridging is from \$1500 to \$1800.

The State road north, from Mallory's to Bear river, a distance of 31 3-4 miles has been surveyed and located at an expense of \$40.

There has been no application by Mr. Gaunt to draw from the treasury, any portion of the amount appropriated to his use by the Legislature of last year, for the completion of the Woolen factory. There has as yet been no report to this office of the expenses of the Cottonwood canal, under the administration of Messrs. Gardner.

The foregoing is all that is deemed necessary to refer to in this report. The Auditor holds himself in readiness at all times, to comply to the best of his ability, with any request which your honorable body may make, pertaining to the business of this office.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
A. CALKINS,
Auditor of Public Accounts.

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ATLANTIC SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—A line upon an entirely new route is projected at London to unite Great Britain with this continent. Calculations have been made, placing the expense at one fourth part of the most moderate preceding estimates, and the plan has been approved by the British Government.

The New Orleans Picayune notices a new invention, which promises to be of great importance to the cane-growing interest. Its object is to receive the bagasse as fast as the cane is ground, and by a simple and rapid process occupying not more than five or eight minutes, to dry it perfectly, and thus convert it into fuel for the use of the furnaces. The bagasse is dried by passing it through a rapid current of air intensely heated. The method of producing and keeping up this heat is a very simple one. The inventor makes use altogether of waste heat coming from the sugar house, and experiments have been made, which prove the practical working of the apparatus, and its capacity for producing the requisite degree of heat.

The Greenfield, Mass., Gazette says that several more experiments have been made with the machine for boring a hole through the Hoosac Mountain, and it is found to more than answer the most sanguine expectations of the builders of the machine and the friends of the road. By the contract made with the builders of the machine, it was warranted to bore six feet a day, every day, and place the rock in a position to be taken away, or the builders were to receive no pay for the machine. On trial it is found that it will bore more than double that distance. In fact, it has, with the present imperfect state of its working, bored at the rate of twenty inches an hour. The rock operated on so far, is the hardest kind of quartz rock.

Letters received from Algiers announce that an invasion of wild monkeys has taken place in the vicinity of that city, at a place called Le Vallon Fraise, (Fresh Valley) where large vineyards have been planted, and are now covered with fruits; but, curious to say, another band of elephants (a sort of fox of Africa) have declared war against the monkeys, who had come to take possession of their provision, and the latter were obliged, after a very terrible struggle, to retire to Medeah, in the woods, from whence they came.

A wonderful discovery has been made by a young engineer from the city of Montdidier, who arrived a few days ago in Paris, driving himself, a steam carriage, of elegance and solidity, which will, no doubt, create much excitement in our city. This new discovery, which I visited yesterday, offers the most striking effect to the eye, and will be of much use to the messengers and roulettes, for I am told that the expenses of the engine are less than those of horses. In a few days a public experiment will be given, which I will attend, in order to know more about the speed of the new steam carriage.

SHEEP! SHEEP! SHEEP!
The subscriber wishes to take a herd of one thousand Sheep on the shares, or such other conditions as may be agreed on. Having had fifteen years' experience in England in herding sheep, and considering Tooele county the best place for that kind of stock he has seen in America, he flatters himself of giving general satisfaction to all concerned. For further particulars, apply to
WM. A. PICKET.
Tooele City, Aug. 13 1852 21tf

LOST in this City, Nov. 3d, Duane Bell, from Livingston & Kincaid, to William Follett, value \$70, abating a small endorsement. The finder will please leave it with Father John Smith.
WM. F. FOLLETT.
Nov. 6th, 1852—31.

BEAUTY AND ECONOMY.
R. WILLIAMS, L. O. T. O. J., Tailor and Renovator, respectfully informs the citizens of Great Salt Lake city and vicinity, that he is prepared to clean gentlemen's clothing. Mondays and Thursdays are the days for cleaning.

Public hands can have their clothes cleaned for church orders.
Cutting and making done on the shortest notice.
SHOP—Up stairs, over the Tithing office.
cut16-25tf

BARBER SHOP & EATING HOUSE.
(NOT DEALS AT ALL HOURS.)
THE subscriber takes this method to inform his customers and friends, that he has opened, in connection with his Barber Shop, an Eating House, where he will endeavor to accommodate his patrons in the best possible manner, with every variety of refreshments the Valley can afford.
WM. HENNEFER
and 4-Gtf

WEAVING! WEAVING!
THE subscriber is prepared to receive Yarn to weave into Jeans, Cloth, Flannels, Sattinets, or Blankets from four quarters wide to twelve quarters wide if required; plain Cloth and Flannels 12 1-2 cents per yard for four quarters wide &c., in proportion to the kind, Jeans and Sattinets 15 cents per yard. All kinds of Turning in Wood or Iron, done at the Woolen Factory. We expect our Filling Mill ready in five weeks.
nov6-26-1f

\$20 REWARD.
STRAYED or stolen, on the 19th inst., a large bay Horse, a white strip in his face, the tip of both ears cut off, and thin in flesh. Also, in August last a large yoke of Oxen, years old, one a light red, white belly and white up both flanks nearly to hump bones, the other a slate color, some white on his back, and belly mixed with the slate color. Any person who will return the horse shall have ten dollars. Also ten dollars for returning the Oxen. Any information can be left with Samuel Mulliner at the Deseret Tannery, or the subscriber at the Willow Springs, Davis County.
nov6-26-1f

NOTICE
I hereby given to the proprietors of the Big Field, and all others interested, that at a meeting of the undersigned committee appointed to examine and affirm or disaffirm the sales of lots heretofore made, held on the 20th of Nov. inst., the following resolutions were adopted by the committee:

Resolved, that each person whose land or lot was sold by the former committee to defray the expenses of repaying fences, shall be permitted to redeem the same on paying the charge against such lot or land, and fifty cents, the costs of sale, on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1853.

Resolved, that the sale of each lot sold by said committee within the time limited in the foregoing resolution shall be confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the first Saturday of January next, subject to payment as provided in the terms of sale.

Resolved, that the committee will meet at the Council House, in Great Salt Lake City, on the first Saturday of January next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to take final action on this subject.

Z. SNOW,
CHAS. KENNEDY,
LEWIS ROBINSON, } Com.

nov27-1-31

That loud laughter is by no means an unequivocal symptom of a merryheart, there is a remarkable anecdote of Carlini, the drollest buffoon ever known on the Italian stage at Paris. A French physician being consulted by a person who was subject to the most gloomy fits of melancholy, advised his patient to mix in scenes of gaiety, and, particularly, to frequent the Italian theatre; "And," said he, "if Carlini does not dispel your gloomy complaint, your case must be desperate indeed!" "Alas, sir," replied the patient, "I myself am Carlini, but while I divert all Paris with mirth, and make them almost die with laughter, I am myself actually dying with chagrin and melancholy!"

Immoderate laughter, like the immoderate use of strong cordials, gives only a temporary appearance of cheerfulness, which is soon terminated by an increased depression of spirits.

Loud laughter is not becoming in Saints.

HAIR! HAIR!

100 BUSHELS HAIR wanted immediately at the Public Works. The brethren who are killing their hogs will confer a favor by saving all the hair and bristles and bring the same to the Public Works for which they will be allowed a fair price on their Tithing.
feb7-7tf

D. H. WELLS, Supt. P. W.

\$15 REWARD.
STRAYED or Stolen, from the subscriber, two Oxen; one is a pale red, white spotted, and white faced; in the white on his face is a small black spot. The other is a light dun; on one of the hind feet he has a long claw, turned up. Both are branded with my brand on the left shoulder.
JOHN W. HESS,
sep4-22tf North Cottonwood, Davis Co.

HEMP, HEMP.
THE subscriber offers four dollars per bushel for good Hemp seed, and twenty cents per lb. for good clean Hemp or Flax in store pay, at O. H. Congswells, or by the subscriber in the 17th ward.
Bring all you can, whether in large or very small quantities.
nov6-26tf

ORRIN D. FARLIN.

A. NEIBAUER.
SURGEON DENTIST, grateful to his patrons S and friends for the last eleven years' favor, solicits a continuance of their kindness, and the patronage of the citizens of the valleys of Ephraim in general. His charges are strictly moderate, and satisfaction is warranted to be given in all operations performed by him.
nov15-1f

HERDING.
THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to give notice to the citizens generally, that he is prepared to keep a herd of cattle, on the west side of Utah Lake, and on the finest range in the country. He will be responsible for all cattle placed in his charge, should they be lost or stolen. Terms, 2 cents per head per day.
aug7-20tf

STOP THAT HORSE
THAT has no saddle on.—The subscriber is obliged to discontinue his business at saddle-tree making, for want of hides to cover them with. Those wishing saddles, must furnish some hides. He will give one saddle tree for three good beef hides well saved, delivered at Ames' tannery.
sep18-23tf

CALIFORNIA GOLD.
WE would inform the citizens of Utah that we have effected an arrangement with the banking house of Page, Bacon, & Co., by which they are authorized to draw on us from either San Francisco or Sacramento cities.

Persons having friends in California from whom they expect money, will do well to inform them of the fact, as they will find this a safe and speedy way to make remittances.
aug7-20tf