

BEAR HUNTING IN SWEDEN—In some parts of Sweden great depredations are committed by bears, which issue from their haunts and destroy the flocks and herds of the farm houses and villages.—When such depredations fall severely on any particular locality, the peasantry assemble together in large numbers, and, extending themselves in a line, beat through that part of the forest in which the 'grisly monsters' are supposed to be. The bears, aroused by the shouts and firing with which the proceedings are accompanied, collect themselves together sometimes to the number of twenty, and the hunters then combine their forces, and make a simultaneous attack on the general enemy. Hunted in this way the bear soon pays the penalty of his misdoings; but when attacked by a single huntsman, he often meets with better fortune, for, should the latter miss his aim, or strike any other part of the bear but the head, the enraged beast rushes on him, and woe betide him if he but get him in his grip. In the northern part of Sweden, however, the peasant issues forth undaunted in pursuit of the bear.—Sometimes he takes with him two or three small dogs, which, when the bear is found, divert his attention by barking around him, and the hunter is enabled to obtain an opportunity of having a steady and certain aim at him.—In this manner oftentimes a peasant will destroy six or eight of these animals. The peasants of Norway exhibit equal intrepidity, and will single-handed attack a bear with whatever instrument may be at his command.

A passing traveller in the back woods met with a settler, near a house, and inquired, "Whose house?" "Mogg's." "Of what built?" "Logs." "Any neighbors?" "Frogs." "What's the soil?" "Bogs." The climate?" "Fogs." "Your diet?" "Hogs." "How do you catch them?" "Dogs."

Old customs are rooted in and upheld by ignorance: men cling to them because they are old, when, could they trace them to their origin, they would be ashamed to know them.

CURIOSITIES OF ARITHMETIC.—An eastern prince was so much delighted with the game of chess, which had been devised for his amusement, that he desired the inventor to name his own reward. The philosopher, however, was too modest to seize the opportunity of enriching himself: he merely begged of his royal master a grain of corn for each square on the chess table, doubling the number in proceeding from the first to the sixty-fourth square. The king, honoring his moderation, made no scruple of consenting to his demand: but on his treasurer making the necessary calculations, he was somewhat surprised to find that he had engaged to give away the impossible quantity of 87,076,425,546,632,656 grains, equal to the whole contained in 16,384 towns, each having 1024 granaries, of 174,762 measures, each consisting of 2763 grains.

THE U. S. ARMY.—In the last sixty-five years, it is estimated, on the authority of official documents, that our military establishments have subjected us to an expense of at least \$95,000,000!—[Dis.]

ANOTHER GREAT DISCOVERY.—The Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph, says there has been just brought to light, the application of a power, which is to supercede entirely the present steam power of the world! The discovery has been made by an eastern man, who has completed his models—one of which will be deposited at Washington as soon as patent rights shall be secured in the different European countries. The machinery is entirely perfected—the power is a motive one, and steam has no part in creating it.—So simple and economical are the principle and application, that two tons of coal will be sufficient to drive the largest ship-of-the-line around the world. The Telegraph is quite enthusiastic in its predictions.

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THE POOR MAN'S BLISS, THE SICK MAN'S
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April 14, 1851.-31:tf

AN ORDINANCE, relating to the duties of Sexton.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the city council of G. S. L. City, that it shall be, and hereby is made the duty of the city sexton, to take charge of the public burying ground, in said city; to see to the disposing of lots therein; the digging of graves; furnishing of coffins, and conveying the dead, when called upon so to do by any who wish to bury in said ground.

Sec. 2. And it is hereby made the duty of the city sexton, to keep a record of all deaths which shall come under his observation, or shall be reported to him by any of the

citizens of said city; which record shall include the name of the person deceased, with his or her parents' names; and where and when born; the time of death; the disease or cause thereof; together with the physician's name or nurse who attended such person, in all cases where such information can be obtained.

Sec. 3. And be it further ordained, that it shall be, and hereby is made the duty of the citizens of said city, to report all deaths, together with the information required in the preceding section, to the city sexton, in all cases which might not otherwise come under his observation; and the interment of all persons in the aforesaid ground, shall be under the direction of the city sexton.

Sec. 4. And be it further ordained, that for all duties performed by the city sexton, as in this ordinance required, he may receive a reasonable compensation.

Sec. 5. And be it further ordained, that the city sexton is hereby authorized to collect all debts now due, arising from the sale of lots in said ground.

Sec. 6. This ordinance to be in force from and after its publication.

Passed, this 10th day of March, A. D. 1851.

J. M. GRANT, Mayor.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Recorder.

ESTRAYS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Saturday, the 3d day of May, 1851, all Estrays which have been taken up from time to time, within Great Salt Lake and the adjoining counties, will be collected together in the Public Yard near the Bowery, where they will be kept from said Saturday till the following Tuesday morning, during which time the owners are required to prove their property, pay charges, and take away all Stock they may lawfully and satisfactorily claim. And all Estrays which are not claimed on or before Tuesday, the 6th of May, will on that day be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION to defray expenses; subject, however, to final adjustment on claims properly substantiated, at any time thereafter within one year from the said 6th day of May, 1851.

ALL PERSONS who have Estrays in their possession, are also hereby notified to bring the said Estrays to the Public Yard aforesaid, on the day and date aforesaid, together with a bill of damages claimed on account of any Estray or Estrays they may have had in their possession; and any person refusing or neglecting to bring forward, as above mentioned, any Estray now in their charge, will be liable to lose all damages claimed by them. And all Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, and Constables, are authorized to take up all Estrays which may be found in possession of any person after the 3d day of May, 1851, and bring the same to the Public Yard, to be sold and disposed of as above named.

D. H. WELLS,
E. D. WOOLLEY,
G. D. GRANT.

April 17, 1851.-31:2in

LEFT a trunk and carpet bag with a Mr. Bosworth, I think, at the Bluffs, in 1846, containing some clothing, tools, and papers. The papers are of value to me, and I wish the said person, or any one, knowing of the circumstance, would send the papers to me at Salt Lake Valley. GUY M. KEYSER.

April 17, 1851 -31:1in