

What Next?

BY W. W. PHELPS.

What next? They say
There is a spot of real quiet,
Where ne'er an one doth fret and riot;
And yet all flesh is great to shy it,
And would, by wealth or art, defy it,—
But ah! they can't.

What next? 'Tis said
The king and courtier, full of treasure,
The priest and people, by long measure,
The judge and lawyer, at their leisure,—
Have tried to slon such dreadful pleasure,
But all have failed.

What next? Oh there
No whirling tongue can speak it,
Or shrinky rna doth leak it;
The vilest one, or purest meek wit,
In perfect peace, lies there a secret,
And will a while.

What next? Oh tell
Me where is such a place of sleeping;
Where every thing, in perfect keeping,
Is free from pain, and free from weeping,
For age, and life for it are leaping;
Among the Tombs!

What next? My friends!
Ye grove wise, or fools who err it,—
The grave takes all by common merit,
For there's no false, contending spirit;
The finest dust "grave worms" inherit,—
THE GRAVE IS NEXT.

"America, North and South, contains several millions less population than Africa; 180 millions less than Europe, and 400 millions less than Asia."

"Efforts are making to naturalize the 'quinquina,' or quinine plant, in the French possessions of Africa. It is found only in Peru."

"Mexico owes about \$100,000,000—has an income of \$8,000,000 annually, and exports nearly \$11,000,000."

"The great fire bell cast in Boston for New York, has reached that city. It weighs 21,612 lbs."

"A line of steamships between New York and Genoa, is about being established."

"The new territory obtained by the late treaty with the Sioux, constitutes some of the most valuable land in Minnesota, and will be immediately in the market."

"A gentleman of Massachusetts has recently deceased, leaving ten thousand dollars for the publication of a Phonetic Lexicon, to be finished in four years."

"The St. Louis Dry Dock has sunk with the steamer Hewitt. Boat and dock a total loss. The dry dock cost \$25,000."

"It is more from carelessness about truth, than from intentionally lying, that there is so much falsehood in the world."

"I wish you would not smoke cigars," said a plump little black-eyed girl to her lover.

"Why may not I smoke as well as your chimney?"

"Because chimneys don't smoke when they are in good order." He has quitted smoking.

CALCULATING MACHINE.—An extraordinary calculating machine is now placed in the Russian court of the Exhibition in London. It is the invention of a Polish Jew, named Stafel, a native of Warsaw. It works sums in addition, subtraction, and multiplication, with a rapidity and precision that is quite astonishing. It also performs the operation of extracting the square root, and the most complicated sums in fractions. The machine, which the inventor calls *Arithmetica Instrumentalis*, is about the size of an ordinary toilet.

SWIFT'S BOOTS.

A shoemaker of Dublin had a longing desire to work for Dean Swift, and at his solicitation he was introduced to the Dean, and recommended by James Swift, the banker, and Mr. Stenn, a merchant. The Dean gave him an order for a pair of boots, adding, "when shall I have them?"

"On Monday next," replied Crispin.

"On Monday next," said the Dean, "would I have you disappoint others; set down time, and then keep to it."

On Monday, the time, Crispin, through the hurry forgot to carry them home until evening.

On Tuesday, he was met by the Dean, and he of his stern looks, and asked to be seen, while the new boots were tried on.

The Dean's pedestals were safely ensconced in the boots, and they were found to fit admirably. He turned to Crispin, saying:

"Bamerick, (for that was his name,) you have answered the recommendations of your friends, but you have disappointed me, for I was to have been at Sir Arthur Asheson's, but could not go, on account of your disappointing me."

"Indeed! and indeed sir," replied Bamerick, "the boots were finished at the time, but I forgot to bring them home."

The Dean paused, his eye twinkled, his brow lowered, as he inquired of the shoemaker, if he understood gardening as well as boot-making.

"No sir," was the reply, "but I have seen some very fine gardens in England."

"Come! said the Dean, in a good-humored tone, I will show you what improvement I have made in the Deanery garden."

They walked through the garden to the farther end, when the Dean started, as if recollecting something.

"I must step in a moment," said he, "stay here, I will be back soon."

He then ran out of the garden, locked the gate and put the key in his pocket. Bamerick walked about until it was dark, and not seeing or hearing anything of the Dean, at last ventured to follow him, but found the door locked; he knocked, and called several times, to no purpose. It was in the month of March, the night was dark and cold, and he perceived himself pained in, and surrounded by high walls. However, he had not the least suspicion of his being intentionally confined. The Dean's servants went to bed at the usual hour, but the Dean himself remained in his study until two o'clock in the morning. He then went into the hall, drew the charges from the blunderbuss and other firearms, and returning, violently rang the alarm bell. Robert, the old butler, was the first to hear the alarm, and bounding from his bed, was soon at the Dean's side, anxiously inquiring the cause of the signal.

"Robert," said the Dean, "I have been much disturbed with noise on the garden side, I fear some robbers have broken in; give me a lantern and call up Saunders."

The Dean's order was quickly obeyed, and he stayed by the arms until his servants arrived.

"Now arm yourselves, and follow me," said he.

He led them into the garden, where the light soon attracted poor Bamerick, who came running up to him, and as he approached, the Dean roared out—"there's the robber, shoot him!"

Saunders presented, and Bamerick, terrified at death, fell on his knees and begged for mercy.

"There's the robber, shoot him!"

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"There's the robber, shoot him!"

"Mercy on us!" exclaimed the Dean, as he held the lantern to the face of the terrified man, "Bamerick, how came you here?"

"Lord! sir, don't you remember you left me here this evening?"

"Ah! friend Bamerick! there now, I forgot you, just as you did the boots. Here, Robert, give him some warm wine, and see him safe home."

The next pair of boots were not forgotten.

Facts for the Curious.

Female Beauty.—The ladies of Arabia stain their fingers and toes red, their eye-brows black and their lips blue. In Persia, they paint a black streak around the eyes, and ornament their faces with various figures. The Japanese women glaze their teeth, and those of the Indians paint them red. The pearl of the teeth must be dyed black to be beautiful in Gazurat. The Hottentot women paint the entire body in compartments of red and black. In Greenland the women color their faces with blue and yellow, and they frequently tattoo their bodies by saturating thread in soot, inserting them beneath the skin, and then drawing them through. Hindoo females, when they wish to appear particularly lovely, smear themselves with a mixture of saffron, tumeric and grease. In nearly all the islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans, the women, as well as the men, tattoo a great variety of figures on the face, the lips, tongue, and the whole body. In New Holland they cut themselves with shells, and keeping the wounds open a long time, form deep scars in the flesh, which they deem highly ornamental. And other singular addition is made to their beauty by taking off, in infancy, the little finger of the left hand, at the second joint. In ancient Persia, an aquiline nose was often thought worthy of the crown; but the Sumatnan mother carefully flattens the nose of her daughter. Among some of the savage tribes of Oregon, and also in Sumatra and Arracan, continual pressure is applied to the skull in order to flatten it, and thus give it a new beauty. The modern Persians have a strong aversion to red hair; the Turks, on the contrary, are warm admirers of it. In China, small round eyes are liked; and the girls are continually plucking their eyebrows, that they may be thin and long. But the great beauty of a Chinese lady is in her feet, which, in childhood, are so compressed by bandages as effectually to prevent any further increase in size. The four smaller toes are turned under the foot, to the sole of which they firmly adhere; and the poor girl not only endures much pain, but becomes a cripple for life. Another mark of beauty consists in finger nails so long that casings of bamboo are necessary to preserve them from injury. An African beauty must have small eyes, thick lips, a large flat nose, and a skin beautifully black. In New Guinea, the nose is perforated, and a large piece of wood or bone inserted. In the north-west coast of America, an incision more than two inches in length is made in the lower lip, and then filled with a wooden plug. In Guiana the lips are pierced with thorns, the heads being inside the mouth, and the point resting on the chin. The Tunisian woman, of moderate pretensions to beauty, needs a slave under each arm, to support her when she walks, and a perfect belle carries flesh enough to load down a camel.—[Scient. Amer.]

Extraordinary Experiment.

A man walking, Head Downward, on the Ceiling.—Mr. John McCormick gave a private exhibition on Thursday evening, at Lafayette Hall, of quite a number of philosophical experiments—some the invention of others, but many as original as they were extraordinary. Among them were, a hydraulic sieve for the illustration of atmospheric pressure; a fountain for showing the reaction of water; an intermittent spring for the illustration of the ebbing and flowing of springs; an equilibrating jet for sustaining an illuminated tripod; a hydraulic machine for trying the strength of the lungs; and a compound gravitating air compressor, producing a uniform current of air sustaining an illuminated tripod and lifting 200 lbs. one inch in five seconds by the force of the lungs. But the most extraordinary experiment was that of walking (by means of shoes of a peculiar construction) in an inverted position, upon the under surface of a highly polished slab of Italian marble, nine feet by three in dimensions, which Mr. M. successfully performed—a feat never before achieved by man! He afterwards explained that a slight defect in the apparatus, easily remedied, rendered his task more arduous than usual. After the exhibition, Gen. Larimer made a few remarks, stating that 'they had been called together to witness one of the strangest performances ever exhibited here or elsewhere; that Mr. John McCormick (through his excellent friend, Capt. Jas. R. Hendrickson) had invited us to be present on this occasion to witness his walking on an inverted plane, &c.; in obedience to that invitation we come here to witness that great feat, and we did witness it; John McCormick did walk an inverted plane a distance of nine feet, we are witnesses of the fact, and it is but due to the parties that the public should be so advised. In order that a full sense of this feat should be had, he moved that Wm. N. Shin, Esq., a scientific man take the chair. Whereupon the large audience present organized by choosing Wm. N. Shin, Esq., Chairman, and Mr. J. Heron Foster, Sec., when, after some remarks by Gen. Larimer, a motion of Mr. H. D. King, Messrs. E. H. Heastings, Joseph Snowden and W. B. Negley were appointed a committee for the purpose, and reported the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the thanks of this community are due Mr. McCormick, not only for his original experiments, but for the improvements upon the discoveries of others, which we have witnessed this evening.

Resolved, That Mr. McCormick has satisfactorily performed all he has promised, and fully demonstrated that his invention for walking upon the under surface of a polished marble slab, in an inverted position, is no humbug.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Capt. Hendrickson, for the pecuniary and other assistance he has rendered the Lecturer.

Resolved, That Mr. McCormick be requested to deliver a public course of lectures in Pittsburgh, and that this meeting pledge themselves to assist him in the prosecution of his scientific researches.

After some remarks from Gen. Larimer, Rev. Homer J. Clark, Rev. Chas. Cooke, and others, the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and Messrs. Josiah Copley, Jos. Snowden and J. H. Foster, appointed a committee to prepare the proceedings for publication.—[Pitts. Dis.]

Some few weeks since we copied an article from the Allegheny Enterprise on the above subject, and were free to call it a humbug—but from the authentic evidence we have received, we make the *amende* and acknowledge to the Enterprise, as Col. Deihl would say, that we were a little previous.—[Com. Adv.]

Fish Breeding.

A curious branch of husbandry is practised in France, in the valley of the Soane. A characteristic feature of this part of France is the vast number of small lakes or ponds by which the surface is studded. In one department,

that of Soane et Loire, there are actually upwards of 2,000 of these sheets of water, principally lying to the east of the Swiss side of the Soane. A century ago the number is said to have been nearly double; but the proprietors are now draining and turning the bottoms of their lakes into corn-fields and meadows. The sheets in question are for the most part shallow, rushing ponds, with marshy borders. They are of all sizes, from mere pools to lakes of from fifty to one hundred acres in extent; and they play a very curious part in the agriculture of the district, many of them being alternately dried and re-filled, the proprietor raising corn one year in the precise spot in which he caught fish in the preceding summer. It is a mooted point in the district whether the superficies in question is most profitable in the shape of ponds or fields. The opinion generally gaining ground appears to be in favor of an occasional change from one element to the other—in favor, in fact, of making the ponds play a part in the routine of cropping, and refreshing and invigorating the land at certain intervals, by turning water upon it, and rearing carp and perch above it. The small ponds are commonly used for rearing the fry which are destined to acquire their full growth in the larger sheets of water.

The plan of operation is as follows: At the commencement of winter, from ten to fifteen carp are turned into each small pond, great care being taken that no pike manages to slip quietly in along with them. The next year the water nurseries are dried, and thousands of young fish are found sprawling in the mud.—The fry is called *jeune*, and is later loose in larger ponds in the rate of about 1,200 little fishes to an acre. Here the creatures pass the second year of their life, attaining a size of about four or five inches. In this stage they are called carpillions or alvins, and are subject to the same treatment as before, the pond being again drained and its occupants turned out into a still larger piece of water. In this third dwelling place they take their final development. They are flung into it in the proportion of about 180 carpillions per acre, and are taken out again in one, two or three years afterwards, according to the size of fish required. The carp fatten fast in rich, muddy, waters, sleeping stagnantly in the bottom of flat fields and still alluvial soils. The ponds sprinkled among the woods are the worst feeding places. Into the small ponds some dozens of small pike are let loose, destined to keep down the young carp, so that the large fish may have the advantage of the best possible feeding. The final fishing generally takes place early in spring. The water is drained off, and the fish are caught by hand or by hand-nets. They are usually sold upon the spot, either by the hundred or by weight, to the agents of fishmongers in the neighboring towns, occasionally to the trade-men of Lyons, by whom they are carried off in oaks pierced with holes and half filled with water. The critical time for the interests of the fish-breeder is the draining off the water, lest the creatures die in the mud; the critical time for the fishmonger is the carrying them home, lest they die in the case. It is a common practice, after a pond has been fished for three successive years, to drain it thoroughly and to sow maize or oats for as many seasons as the earth has been under water. Near Chalons, three years water and three years crop is the rule. The larger ponds yield from 4,000 to 6,000 carp annually.—[Scientific Amer.]

Emigration of Mormons to the Salt Lake.—President Orson Hyde, editor of this paper, left Kanawville on Saturday, 28th ult., at 11 o'clock, for the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, in good health and spirits, and is expected to return in the month of October next.

Hon. P. E. Brocius, of Alabama, one of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court of Utah left this place on Sunday morning, 29th ult., also Albert Carrington, Esq., late from Washington City, accompanied by a goodly number of the citizens of this town, with a splendid spring carriage, four horses in hand, driven by J. W. Miller, the Old Pioneer of the West.

The Judge and Mr. Carrington were detained longer than they anticipated, in consequence of some little repairs that had to be made, previous to their departure, but they expected to overtake Elder Hyde and share his company over the plains and mountains. The company of citizens who went out with the Judge as an escort, prosecuted their journey as far as the six mile camp, on the other side of the Missouri river; and being unable to overtake the Elder and his company, they returned; while the Judge, Mr. Carrington and others in their company, proceeded on to overtake Mr. Hyde, who was at the least calculation, thirteen miles ahead of them.

Our latest accounts from the plains are favorable; grass is good, and plenty of it, and a superabundance of water. The health of the Saints is good, and as far as we have learned, peace prevails among them all, and we trust that no discordant feeling may prevail to any extent among those who are left in Potawatomi. It is rumored that sixteen or seventeen wagons of Oregon emigrants have returned from Beaver Creek, having lost 25 head of cattle, leaving them barely enough to get back to the river. We could not learn whether the Pawnees ran them off, or whether they were stamped, but understand three or four hundred of these Indians were at their camp begging the day before. There have so many conflicting statements come in regard to the matter, we shall await the arrival of the company, before we can give any authentic information.

We have heard nothing from the emigration that left this place since they have crossed the river. The emigrants on the St. Joseph and Independence roads have been troubled to some extent by the Arapahoes and Cheyenne Indians. The following is the number of wagons, &c., that passed Fort Kearney up to the 6th of June: Wagons, 847; oxen, cows, horses and mules, 5,975; men, 1,166; women, 928; children, 799. The road from Table Creek, or Old Fort Kearney, has been passable all the season, when other routes on the south side have been obstructed by high water.—[Kanawville (Iowa) Guardian, July 11.]

Some Poisons and their Antidotes.

There is an acid used in many houses for removing stains from furniture and clothes, and for cleaning brass, named "oxalic acid," it greatly resembles common salts, and has been oftentimes taken for them by mistake. If this poison is taken into the stomach it will be rendered inert by speedily drinking down a quantity of magnesia or lime water. Another poison is corrosive sublimate, which is also used in families for destroying bedbugs; if this is taken by children or others by mistake, the remedy is to swallow as quick as possible, the white of eggs, and if these are not convenient, some pearl ash and dissolved glue. Of these facts every person should be informed. These substances combine with the poison in the stomach and form an insoluble inert compound.

Hydrated protoxide of iron, which can be purchased at the druggists, if quickly administered is an antidote against white arsenic; and sulphuric acid is an antidote for lead. There are many poisons however, for which no human hand has a remedy, because their action is so rapid upon the well springs of life. But some more ought to be said about "dead poison," as it is a very extensive harm doer. Painters colic is caused by drinking waters impregnated with lead in mines, or by the metal being introduced into the system by inhaling lead dust. The metal is soluble when introduced into the body,

and is the cause of many acute pains. Sulphuretted waters, or weak sulphuric acid and water, renders lead insoluble, and has therefore been prescribed as a remedy for this disease. But it has been found that the lead, though rendered inert by being insoluble is still dissolved through the body, ready when some favorable condition arises to act injuriously again. It was discovered, not long ago, that the iodide of potassium is capable of dissolving the compounds of lead, or rather in bringing it to a new condition whereby it becomes soluble and can be washed away.

If a person be poisoned with lead, the system struggles to throw it off through the kidneys, and it can be detected in the urine. The remedy is to give sulphuric acid in water, in strength, a little sour, when the pain will disappear, but the lead remains in the system. Then give a dose of iodide of potassium and slight pains return, but the lead will be disappearing in all the secretions. By repeated small doses of sulphuric acid and water, and the iodide of potassium in small doses at some intervals afterwards, the lead is effectually driven from the system.

This iodide of potassium has the same influence in driving mercury from the system, and is one of the grandest discoveries of modern times in medical chemistry. The test for the entire removal of lead from the system is when a pretty large dose of the iodide causes no acute pains.—[Scientific American.]

Important Improvement in Setting Teeth.—At the recent annual meeting of the American Society of Dental Surgeons, held in the city of Philadelphia, a new method of setting teeth was introduced by Dr. Allen, of Cincinnati, which consists in uniting small teeth firmly to each other and to the plate upon which they are set, by means of a fusible silicious cement, which is flowed in between and around the base of the artificial teeth upon the plate, in such a manner as to form a most perfect artificial gum. This cement is harder and stronger than the teeth, and cannot be acted upon by saliva or acids.—The advantages of this method over the usual mode, are, great strength, cleanliness, facility, and a much more natural and life-like appearance of the teeth and gums.

We examined several specimens of teeth set upon this plan, shown us by Dr. Allen, and the appearance is decidedly beautiful, and resembles the natural gums as nearly as it is possible for art to do. The teeth are firmly held in place by the cement, and cannot be removed with forceps without breaking away a portion of it. The cement itself is nearly, if not quite, as hard as porcelain teeth.—[Scienc. Amer.]

LEGAL NOTICE.

W. W. PHELPS, Notary Public, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, in all the courts of the Territory of Utah, will attend to all lawful business at his room in G. S. L. City, when applied to nov15dt

BEETS! BEETS!

I HAVE been at considerable expense to prepare to work up the beet into Molasses, (or Sugar, if the Sugar-beet can be had,) and I am now ready to receive 9,000 bushels of beets, and will work them up into Molasses on terms that are fair; also parsnips and carrots. Factory in the 14th ward. nov 15-1t S. M. BLAIR.

NOTICE.

THE Bishops, with the brethren of their respective wards, are hereby notified that their respective days for working on the Public Works for the two coming weeks, are as follows, viz:

Bishops Shadrach Roundy of the 16 ward, and L. D. Young of the 18th ward, on Monday 17. Bishops P. McCue of the 1st ward, and Addison Everett of the 8th ward, on Tuesday, 18. Bishops J. C. Kingsberry of the 2d ward, and W. G. Perkins of the 7th ward, on Wednesday 19. Bishops Christopher Williams of the 3d ward, and John Prece of the 4th ward, and W. Hickenlooper of the 16th ward, on Thursday 20. Bishops Seth Taft of the 9th ward, and J. L. Heywood of the 17th ward, on Friday 21. Bishops David Pettigrew of the 10th ward, and John Lytle of the 11th ward, on Saturday 22. Bishops Benj. Corey of the 12th ward, Monday 23. Bishops Ed. Hunter of the 13th ward, Tuesday 24. Bishops A. Hoagland of the 14th ward, on Wednesday 25. Bishops N. V. Jones of the 15th ward, and James Hendricks of the 19th ward, on Thursday 27. Bishops Shadrach Roundy of the 16th ward, and L. D. Young of the 18th ward, on Friday 28. Bishops Peter McCue of the 1st ward, and Addison Everett of the 8th ward, on Saturday 29. ED. HUNTER, Presiding Bishop.

We wish the Brethren to bring to the Public Works, all the timber, lumber, fence poles, and woodwork they possibly can, and the same will be credited them on their tithing, at a liberal price. nov 15-1t E. H.

TO THE CITIZENS OF DESERET.

THE undersigned wishes to inform the inhabitants of this Territory, that his splendid stock of goods have arrived, and are now ready for inspection at his new store, where he invites all his friends to come and examine.

The stock consists of Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Raisins, Currants, Figs, Candies, Nutmegs, Spices, Olive Oil, Lemon Syrup, Pickles, Mustard, Pepper, Salt, Crockeryware, Hardware, Stationery, Domestic, Shirtings, Printed Calicoes, De Laines, Ornaments, Cloths, Alpacaes, Shawls, Ribbons, Artificial, Gloves, Stockings, Pins, Needles, Kerseymeries, Jeans, together with every variety which are suitable for this country.

This stock of goods has been selected with the greatest care, and are the most suitable for this market.

The subscriber wishes to inform his friends that it is his intention to extend his business as fast as he can make arrangements, to every settlement in this Territory, to accommodate the brethren; he therefore depends on them patronizing him, especially as his goods will be as low as any other in this Territory. All that he makes he intends to spend with this people, and in building up this Territory.

His goods are marked in plain figures, and but one price is known in his establishment.

N. B. Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Beef Cattle, and Furr, taken in exchange for goods. nov 15-1t

REMOVAL.

C. SMITH, Watchmaker, has removed from his residence in the 9th ward, to the 17th ward, a little west of the north west corner of the Temple block, where he is now prepared to attend to the repairing of watches, clocks, jewelry, &c. Jewelry made to order. nov15-1t

NAIL MANUFACTORY.

ALL kinds of wrought nails, scissors, pocket knives, and razors made to order at my shop, one door south of Messrs J. & E. Reese's store. Also—guns repaired, and all kinds of jobbing done at short notice. Public patronage is solicited by nov15-1t WM. WALKER.

NOTICE.

IN the possession of G. D. WATT is a BLOOD STONE; for the cure of all kinds of inward bleedings whatever, a never failing remedy without medicine. No cure no pay. Mr. Watt may be seen at the Tithing Office. nov15-1t

DUSTIN AMY.

COPPER, Tin, and sheet Iron Worker, begs to leave to inform the citizens of Deseret, that his stock of Copper, Tin and sheet Iron has arrived, and he is now ready to fill any orders which may be wanted, with the above named materials at reasonable prices.

STORE—second Building north of Thos Williams'—nov15-1t

LEATHER, GROCERY & FINDING STORE.

THE undersigned, one door north of J. & E. Reese, would respectfully invite the attention of the people of this City and vicinity, to his complete and well selected stock of Goods, —CONSISTING IN PART OF—

Leather of every variety; saddlery and shoe-makers' Findings; Boots and shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries of every description; summer and winter Clothing; Tin Ware; Axes, best Ohio Patent; one set of Circular saws, with shafts attached, which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than at any other store in the City.

The ladies in particular are invited to examine my stock of ladies' and misses' shoes, comprising every variety of Jenny Lind slippers, Buskins, Gaiters, and half Gaiters.

The undersigned, by strict attention to business, and the superiority of his Goods, hopes to receive a liberal share of the patronage of the community. nov15-1t O. H. COGSWELL.

LIST OF LETTERS lying in the Salt Lake City Post Office, Sept. 30, 1851, which, if not taken out before the 31st December, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, Washington City:

Allen James, or William White
Alexander N J
Alford Joseph, or Martha Leland Martha
Amiel Joseph
Abel A B
Abbott J P
Bledley Edward
Bacon Warren
Beadwell Allen
Barry Marcy
Bardall James
Bardall Luke
Beatty James
Bell Saul D
Blakeley James
Bodwell Chas A 2
Booth Lyngard 2
Bove Eli W 2
Bozarth Beasley A
Bracken Thos E
Brady L A
Bradley Thos
Bramble Morhn
Britt Jefferson W 3
Broehlis A
Brown John N
Bruce J P
Buchanan Henry Brock
Butler Jesse, or Hamilton Sharp
Burdick Luteilus
Birdick Mrs
Burlingame Orson C
Carol Emily
Carson G
Cassell Jacob J
Casselman Ira J 2
Coffin Edwin P 2
Coffin Elizabeth
Colby Lawson, or G. B. Toepels
Condit Esther
Collin Henry 2
Condit Ann
Corbett Thos
Cornell Benjamin 2
Coster Robt H
Caster Mary
Covell Quincy A
Crawford John R
Cunningham Charles
Custer L D
Davis George 2
Dike Simon
Doyle Wm
Durbin Dr W W 2
Duffy Perry
Dutton Milton
Everton Nathan J
Evans David
Emerson Harvey
Edmiston John
Edgerton J F
Eddy Ephraim
Fairchild Joseph 2
Fleming Lydia C
Foreman John H
Galin W R
Gardner Benjamin
Gardner D W
Garrison Simon
Gibson John J
Gillispie Robert H 2
Givens A
Goodell Persis
Gouch Wm H
Granger George
Griffin Thos
Grove John
Guinand Josephine
Hammond John
Hanson H C
Harden Wm B
Harden Wm H
Hallett Matanah
Hawth Nathan
Hawkins S H
Hawkins Lavina
Hays John
Heardy Thos
Henderson Saml, or Nancy
Hendry Andrew
Henkle Polly
Hollenback W W
Hollenback James M
Holt Hiram
Holt Dr George
Hood Jane L
Hodge Abba D 2
Hodge Michael
Hulse Benj R
Hungerford Chas B
Hunt F
Hunt George
Huntington Emily
Hutchins Gordon B
Hyde Wm
James David B
Jarvis Hartwell C
Jones Alonzo, Betsy or Hannah
Jeffords John
Johnson Orin
Johnson Robert
Jones John Morry
Jones Vinson E
Juban Thos
Kimball Mary M
King Milo
Knight Daniel
Kirby Isaac Burnham
Korn Jacob
Kulus Wm
Kelly Catherine
Lancaster Wm jr
P. S.—Please ask for Advertiser Letters. W. RICHARDS, P. M.

LOOK AND READ.

BEEET this you can! The undersigned would give notice to the citizens of Deseret, that they are manufacturing Molasses from the Beet, at Burr Frost's, on Emigration street, one and a half blocks east of City Creek Bridge.

To all who have a surplus of Beets, Carrots, or Parsnips, and will bring them to our Molasses Factory, WELL CLEANED, as for family use, we will make from them all the molasses we can, and return the owners of the vegetables one half of the molasses made. Those who are in want of sweetening, and are disposed to encourage Domestic Manufactures, will do well to call soon, as the earlier the vegetables are used, the better.

Molasses for sale at our Factory. JOSEPH YOUNG, BURR FROST, G. S. L. City, n15-1t WM. FREELY.

PARENT SCHOOL.

THE THIRD TERM of the Parent School of Deseret University commenced on Monday, Oct. 27, in the 13th Ward School House, where an opportunity now offers for persons to qualify their selves for teachers in common schools, or for improvement in the educational branches which render the duties of life pleasing. The terms are, for the common branches, \$5 00, one half in advance.

Professor Pratt having been engaged to assist in the services of the School, Astronomy, Mathematics, Algebra, &c., will be taught. As the house is not calculated for more than 75 or 100 scholars, early attention will secure a privilege for those who may wish to improve in knowledge.

ORSON SPENCER, Chancellor. G. S. L. City, Nov15dt W. W. PHELPS, Reg.

NOTICE TO THE MORMON BATTALION.

YELLOW Soldiers: Having been disappointed in means to purchase your claims for Travel pay and Subsistence, I now give you notice as before. I will collect your claims, and the Spring mail will bring your money. Therefore, please call and let me have your claims immediately, and also those who re-enlisted, please call and I will collect your claims. Office 14th Ward, at Sugar Factory, opposite Elder John Taylor's. nov15-1t S. M. BLAIR.

A. NEIBAUR,

SURGEON DENTIST, grateful to his patrons and friends for the last eleven years' favors, 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. nov15-1t

A GERMAN SCHOOL.

WILL be opened on the evening of the 24th inst., at the residence of A. Neibaur, 13th Ward, where books will be furnished to pupils. For further particulars apply as above. nov15-1t

MATCHES.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY of Matches of superior quality kept on hand, for which produce will be taken in exchange by nov15-1t A. NEIBAUR.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.