

THE DESERT NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

ALBERT GARRINGTON:.....EDITOR.

GREAT SALT CITY.

Thursday--November 9, 1854.

BOWERY.

The erection of this building is now fast progressing, and most of the materials delivered will be worked up this week. Those bishops to whom bills of lumber were sent, are particularly called upon to see that the full amount is forwarded without delay. As no objections have been offered to filling the bills, we conclude that it was and is the intention to fill them.

The balance of the materials is wanted forthwith, or the workmen must cease their labor, which we should much regret, as the weather continues fine and favorable. Listen to this call, and you may have a comfortable place to assemble in next conference. If you do not, the winds and storms may beat upon you; I will not say from what quarter.

ORSON HYDE.
G. S. L. City, Nov. 7, 1854.

EASTERN CONTINENT.

The foreign news by the last mail is quite meagre in stirring or thrilling elements, either of a warlike, or peaceable character.

The views and action of Austria seem to lean a little more decidedly in favor of Turkey and the allies. It is rumored that Russia is endeavoring to excite the natives to hostility against the English in their East India possessions, and to win over the Shah of Persia.

The allies are still actively engaged in preparing and forwarding to the Black Sea and the Baltic, troops, vessels, gun-boats, and military stores. Since taking Bornasund, the fleet in the Baltic has been occupied in blockading and reconnoitering.

The Black Sea fleet and the allied troops in Turkey had made no important move, and inactivity and disease were causing serious loss, not only in the numbers of the dead, but in the vigor and ardor of the survivors.

Spain has settled down tolerably quiet, and Prussia is still trying to steer safely between two fires.

Schools.

As we have now got many comfortable dwellings built, good farms opened, plenty of stock around, an abundance of provisions, large wood-piles, and a school-house in nearly every ward in our Territory, it is not hard to turn a little attention, and means towards hiring good teachers at fair salaries, and prompt pay, and getting wood piles around our school houses, that scholars and teachers may be comfortable while occupying their time in seeking and imparting useful knowledge? We are commanded to seek learning out of the best books, and as we have the best and most intelligent set of children in all the earth, we are anxious that they have a fair opportunity to keep the commandments, and prepare themselves for the greatest possible amount of usefulness.

We are desirous to state that those bishops and probate clerks who have received, or may in future, public documents from Dr. Bernshel, are respectfully requested to preserve them for the use of their respective wards and counties; and when any of them resign or absent themselves from the Territory, to deliver them to their successors in office. [Ed.]

Discovery of the Remains

OF ELDER R. BADGER--Our readers doubtless vividly remember that bro. Rodney Badger was drowned while endeavoring to rescue the children of a passing emigrant, named Williams, from Weber River, on the 20th of April, 1853. They will also recollect the immediate and careful search for the body during several days, made by President Grant, Elders Ferguson, Burton, Cunningham, and 13 others, but without success.

On Thursday, Oct. 19, bro. James H. Heath found the remains on a small island, one mile and a half below where Elder Badger was drowned, and about 400 yards from where President Grant and company camped at the time of their search.

It is supposed that the body was immediately covered with sand, and so remained until the effect of the high water this season, and the subsequent action of the wind upon the dry sand had a part of the bones, with which were found \$122.90-100, in gold and silver.

Bro. Heath and Mark Hall took up the remains, inclosed them in a coffin, and forwarded them to the family in this city for interment. Of the two children of Mr. Williams, drowned at the same time, and for whose rescue Elder Badger lost his life, one was found the next day, and the other was found by bro. Heath about three months afterwards.

THE WEATHER.

From the 1st to the 8th inst. has been uniformly and remarkably clear, and mild, with slight frosts at night.

THE LAST TRAIN

Of this season, J. M. Horner and Co's., consisting of 18 wagons loaded with goods, arrived on the 7th inst.

Col. Steptoe and Company.

Col. Steptoe, Lieuts. Mowry, Allston, and Tyler, U. S. A., Chief Justice Kinney, U. S. District Attorney Holman, with a part of Lieut. Allston's company of Dragoons, and part of Lieut. Mowry's company of Rifles, left this city, Oct. 12, on a tour South. They went by way of Mantito Fillmore City, and returned by the usual traveled route to this city, on the 3rd inst. During his trip Judge Kinney held the regular Sessions of Court in the 2d Judicial District, and we hear his charges to the Jury much commended as evincing a high order of official intelligence, marked by a gentlemanly bearing, and a pacific spirit entirely opposed to litigation. We have been informed by one of the party that several of them purchased lots in Fillmore City, very highly appreciating its material advantages for the seat of Government; that all were pleased with the condition, and appearance of the different settlements, remarking that they were never more kindly received, and courteously treated, nor did they wish to be.

Missionaries.

Elder Orson Spencer arrived in Cincinnati Sep. 6, and writes under date of Sep. 19, that he saw some of the apostates in St. Louis, and that "some of the Gladdenites were very sorry they left the valley, and intended to return." Elder Banks was at Cincinnati, and his health poor. Elder Bassett was also there, though living in Springfield, Ohio. Elders Wooley and Barlow were tarrying for the present with their friends.

"Oh, how happy are the Saints in the valleys of the mountains! May they be thankful, and humble themselves daily, because they are so far beyond the reach of plague, hunger, war, incendiarism, riot, murder, and tempest." "Peaches are almost as dear as in the valley. Water is selling, in some places, at a dollar a barrel, and people have to go 4, and in extreme cases 40 miles to get it."

He thinks that place to be an eligible site for the base of his operations, but had not yet had time to learn what the public feelings will be in regard to his movements.

His health, and feelings were good. The 'News' has been forwarded according to request.

By letter from Elder James Ferguson to Genl. D. H. Wells, dated Dublin, Aug. 31, we learn as follows: He was only 40 traveling days in reaching Liverpool. July 31, he left Liverpool for Belfast where he spent two Sundays, baptized three persons, and left more inquiring. He had been two weeks in Dublin, baptized three, and aroused a spirit of inquiry. "Man-a-live, I feel good when I tell the people about Pres. Brigham Young, and the great work of the last days, I feel as tho' I could run thro' a troop." The potato rot was severe, and the cholera very destructive in places. Religious bigotry, and the pride and degradation of all manner of abominations make it impossible to operate upon the minds of the people, only as the Lord opens the way, still in the midst of such gross darkness Elder Ferguson is rejoicing in his mission, and is enlightened, and sustained by the Spirit of the Most High. May the God of Israel guide and uphold him, and enable him to do a great, and good work in his native Isle.

Elder Richard Ballantyne writes from Madras, Hindostan, July 4, that his health was very poor, on which account he had been counseled to return home, and purposed starting at the first opportunity by way of Australia. Eleven persons had been baptized, and three or four more desired baptism, which would probably be administered on the following Sabbath. Two of the natives had been cut off from the Church. The Saints at Madras enjoy the Spirit of the Lord, and are anxious to gather out from the gross darkness and abominations which surround them. A Mr. McCarthy, formerly a Baptist preacher, had been baptized, and ordained an Elder. He understands the Telugoo language which is extensively spoken in that region, and will give him great facilities among the Natives. There was prospect of baptizing an European who understands the Tamil language. Elder Skelton was preparing to go into the interior to Bangalore, Bellary, Hyderabad, &c.

United States District Court

FOR THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT, in session at Nephi City, Oct. 18, Chief Justice Kinney presiding; on motion of Joseph Holman, Esq., U. S. Attorney for the Territory of Utah,--
SYLVESTER MOWRY, of Rhode Island,
BENJAMIN ALLSTON, of South Carolina, and
ROBERT O. TYLER, of Connecticut,
were admitted to practise as Attorneys and Counselors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery before the United States Courts in and for the Territory of Utah.

Preserving Onions.

Bro. John Hawkins has just handed us a half-dozen onions, which are over one year old, and in every way as sound and good as when taken from the ground last fall. They were kept in this excellent condition by simply placing them on shelves in single layers, with the roots up, and in a dry place not liable to freeze.

THE WAY GENTLE HUSBANDS DO--That was a sad complaint of the poor, broken hearted woman, at observing a change in her husband, in his refusing to let her warm her feet of a cold night against his legs. "Yes, that's just the way with you men, when the despairing lady, when we were first married, you used to say, 'put your little foot-sitties up to mine and keep 'em warm'; now it's nothing but 'take away them d-d cold hoofs of your'n'." [Ex.]

The Artesian Well at St. Louis is probably the deepest in the world. It has been bored to the depth of 2,200 feet; the first 1500 feet, through solid limestone, and afterwards through sandstone and limestone formations. An abundant supply of water impregnated with salt and sulphur was obtained at the depth of 1700 feet. At present the color is that of the Blue Lick water. It is supposed that in 300 feet more, pure, fresh water will be reached. The work has progressed day and night, and is driven by a steam engine under the superintendence of four men. The design is to furnish Messrs. Becher's Sugar refinery with pure water.

There is an Artesian well at Paris, 1800 feet deep; at Charleston, S. C., 1000 feet, and yet unfinished, and several in Alabama, from 800 to 700 feet in depth.

COLL OF BORNIA--An officer in Admiral Napier's fleet writes as follows: "There is not an inch of the Gulf of Bothnia but we have crossed over; it is a strange place; the effect of the irregular refraction is very singular; the other morning we saw a lighthouse up in the air, and on looking on the chart it was proved to be fully 50 or 60 miles off. Ships appear when you are nearly a day's sail from them, now with three hulls, now without sail, in a moment, and half a dozen ships are over the other, all as large as the biggest three-decker; when you come up with her she is some insignificant little coaster. We are within a couple of degrees of the Arctic Circle; the sun does not set until 10 p. m., and he rises about 2; we have about day light all the time he is below the horizon. We are going up to the head of the gulf, and when we do we shall see the sun at Mid night."

Ventilation of Dwellings.

Most persons apparently do not understand the vital nature of the relationship they sustain to the atmosphere. "We dwell at the bottom of an immense ocean of air," says Youmans, "which presses upon all sides of us with the weight of tons. It accompanies us into all places, under its special arrangements, as a contrivance to suit it out." It is the first and highest of earthly necessities. A human being will only survive from three to five minutes deprived of it. The birds of the air, the beasts, the savage in his open wigwam, enjoy the blessing in all its bounty and fullness. Civilized man alone, cuts himself off from the all-invigorating atmosphere in its purity, by retiring into air-tight chambers and using the same air over and over again, as if it was a taxed commodity and he a miser. It is because the air is an invisible, ethereal medium, and therefore not fitted to strike the senses like other forms of matter, that its relations to animal life have been so recently determined, and that so little attention has been paid to providing for a copious and healthful supply of it in all our dwellings.

Having thus glanced at the subject in bulk, let us examine it in parts. Let us see what the effects are of inhaling impure air into the system. A healthy man drawn in at each inspiration a pint of air, and as he breathes about 1000 times an hour, he inhales in 24 hours, 57 1/2 gallons of air. The air cells of the lungs are 100 of an inch in diameter, and in an average sized man the number of these cells, according to Weber, is 600,000,000.

Fresh air, pure, before it is taken into the lungs, consists nearly of 23 per cent of oxygen, 75 1/2 of nitrogen, and 1 1/2 of carbonic acid, with a variable quantity of vapor. After this air has been breathed, it contains more vapor, the same amount of nitrogen, about 7 times less oxygen, and from 7 to 9 per cent more of carbonic acid; so that about one half of the oxygen or vital element has been changed into carbonic acid, a gas highly dangerous to life, so much so that if the air contains three and a half per cent only, it is unfit for respiration. But the air we have breathed contains 2 1/2 times this quantity. A person therefore who inhales 600 cubic inches of air a minute, renders 1440 cubic inches unfit to be breathed again.

What then must be the effect, in our close apartments, heated by air-tight stoves, of breathing the same air repeatedly? Who wonders at the fearful increase of consumptions, diseases of the respiratory organs, liver complaints, female weaknesses, &c., the unwell guests of every household; and that a harvest of ailments and complaints is reaped by the victims of modern civilization and refinement everywhere? Alas! for poor human nature, ignorance and not intelligence is the lever which moves the world. Let the cholera break out in a few cities and cut down some hundreds in a week, and the whole country is in an uproar; but nobody sees anything frightful in the agency which is sweeping off its thousands a year, and unobscuring the physical constitution of the nation!

In the early settlement of this country, when our fathers dwelt in comparatively up in houses, with large fire places, diseases of the lungs and similar ailments were rare. A family lived near New York, in an early day, in the old-fashioned log house. In consequence of some business arrangement, a part of the family, including some of the children, were removed to a new and a more airy house, with all the fixtures, furniture, and all the usual conveniences. The children taken in the city soon became pale and sickly, and died at an immature age of consumption. Those left to "rough it" in the old log house, where there was "fire comfort" for fifteen's, lived to a ripe age, and in the full enjoyment of health and strength.

The volume of the atmosphere is so vast that it is not rendered deleterious without, by the breathing of animals. Plants also take up a large quantity of the carbonic acid thrown off by the lungs. But when you enter a house or an apartment, surrounded on all sides by solid walls, the case is entirely reversed. Here are only a few hundreds of cubic feet of air; the whole mass is changed rapidly into the oxygen, the life sustaining element, is turned into carbonic acid, a life destroying element, and the whole mass of air in the room soon becomes really poisonous. We are not conscious of this fact because it is invisible, though the oppressed state of the lungs warns us that we are true to a law of health. The blood becomes black and venous, and as it is sent through the brain produces a depressing and stupefying effect. It has been well remarked, that if the air, as it comes from the lungs, impure and robbed of its vital principle, were thrown off colored, so that it would not mix with the common air of a room, but remain visible to the eye, the impression which would be made upon the mind by the presence of the large source of disease, would be so strong that the first of all acknowledged duties for the preservation of health, not excepting cleanliness, would be ventilation. [Dwelling.]

The common iron of which our stoves are made, when heated, gives off sulphur and arsenic, and when heated to redness destroys the vitality of the air rapidly.

In view, then, of the deleterious effects of breathing impure air, the necessity of properly ventilating our dwellings is undeniable and plain. By ventilation is meant, not only the ridance of impure air, but the admission of fresh from without. The simplest mode of doing this is by means of the common open fire place, opening the windows in addition to it. With our present styles of tight stoves, having the pipe fitting snugly into the chimney, having no ventilation at all. Often in rooms thus treated, persons will complain of cold feet while the body is warm. A large body of carbonic acid is formed as before stated, and being much heavier than common air, loaded with vapor it sinks to the bottom of the room and produces a clammy coldness of the feet.

But the open fireplace is imperfect; the draft is so low that the heads of persons are constantly in a current of bad air. The best mode, and one which is within the means of every man, is to introduce a valve in the chimney column near the ceiling. The tendency of heated, impure air, being to rise, it will readily find its way into the flue through the opening in the valve, or register, rather, and escape. These registers are simply a square box of iron, with a valve, which plays like a shut in a common Ventilation window blind, and is so made that not a particle of smoke from the chimney can enter the room. But some provision is also needed for supplying fresh air, and so arranged that it will not flow in currents into the room. This can be very perfectly done where there is an open fireplace, but will require more trouble and expense where stoves are used for warming the house. The plan is to make a hollow space in the back part of the chimney, communicating with the open air by an aperture just above the foundation of the building. This air chamber should extend all over the back part of the chimney as high as the throat, and open into the room at near side. Into this aperture a simple movable slide is to be fitted, by which the supply of air may be regulated. Arranged in this way the air enters at the outside aperture, becomes slightly warmed in the air chamber, and it flows into the room unobscured; and at the same time the impure air is rushing out at the chimney valve near the ceiling.

Where stoves are used these air chambers may be constructed in the walls of the house, between the studing, on the same principle, though the air will not become so thoroughly warmed before it enters the room. The flue in such cases for carrying off the fuel ash, will be carried out under the stove, or under the chimney in an air-tight convenient place. It is important that the fresh air, coming in from without, should enter the room four feet above the floor. If admitted lower, it remains cold and uncomfortable for a long time, and children who are on the floor most of the time will suffer seriously.

There are other modes of ventilating dwellings, but they are too expensive for general use. We shall however give descriptions of them in future numbers, and keep our readers informed of any improvements which may be made for accomplishing this important purpose.

Looking calmly at the facts here given, it would seem that he must be lamentably perverse who would long neglect to thoroughly ventilate his dwelling. A thousand reasons are given for the delicate constitutions and pale faces of our countrymen and countrywomen. It is remarkable, indeed, that a perfectly healthy, robust woman, is seldom to be met with in this country. Why is this? Our ancestors possessed constitutions of iron. The English and French women are remarkably healthy and robust.

Our solemn belief is, that the chief cause is the breathing poisoned air from heated iron, in close apartments. Four-fifths of their time, women spend in the house; men spend the same out of doors, hence they are freer from the diseases which carry off so many of our countrywomen.

There are more stoves in the United States than in the whole world besides, more consumption, more heart diseases, more indigestion, also. Then let us awake to the importance of this subject, and change our dwellings from pestilential chambers into airy and healthful apartments. Remember, that it is by breathing pure air alone, that the blood can be kept pure and the system in health. [Farmer's Companion.]

WAR AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[From the daily London Times, of dates from August 11 to Sept. 8, Aug. 13, 20, 27, 28, and 29, and Sept. 3 missing.]

Russian reports state that they defeated the Turks at Bujezid, Aug. 1, killed 3,000, captured 4 guns, 17 colors, and two camps. 5,000 French soldiers and 6,000 British marines landed near Bornasund, Aug. 8, without opposition.

Aug. 12, the Boscawen, 70 gun-ship, was ordered to sail to Greytown, to offer "protection to the British who have been burnt out by the mad zeal of the captain of an American corvette." Sailed, Aug. 14th.

The Spitful, paddle-wheel sloop, left for the Black Sea, Aug. 12, with \$200,000 worth of military stores.

"The Prussians say the blockade of the Russian ports is quite a big bear, vs all the Russian produce is constantly being transported across the frontiers into Prussia, and shipped off at Memel for all parts of the world."

Queen Victoria prorogued parliament August 13.

The advanced guard of the Turkish army entered Bucharest on the 5th of August.

A velocity measurer, attached to an English yacht, indicated the speed with clock like accuracy, and is designed to supersede the "log" in giving the speed of vessels.

A transport left Plymouth, Aug. 13, with military stores for the Black Sea.

Bornasund, garrisoned with 2,000 troops, surrendered to the allies Aug. 16; loss of life inconsiderable on either side.

The two round towers behind Bornasund, named Fort Tzee and Fort Notitch, each garrisoned by 120 men, had been captured a few days previous. Fort Tzee by the French, with a loss to the Russians of 50 killed and 20 wounded, French loss not stated; and Fort Notitch by the English marines, with a loss of 1 captain and 5 privates. Allied loss 120 killed and wounded. The Allied Isles now captured, on one of which is Bornasund, have been annexed to Russia during the past 45 years.

Aug. 20, Austrian troops began their march across the frontier into the principalities.

The fire at Varna, Aug. 10, destroyed 500 houses and stores.

Aug. 21, the cholera was still raging among the allies in Turkey both on sea and land; the number of deaths among the troops from disease are variously estimated from several hundred to 14,000. Aug. 24, it was said to be abating.

"In a battle between the Russians and Turks at Hadji-Veluy, Aug. 5, both parties retired; 4,000 Turks were killed and missing," and the Russians report 568 men killed, and 1831 wounded.

The insurgents in China are still fighting occasionally.

Reports are favorable from the English army and grain markets.

It is said the rot has seriously injured the potato crop in Ireland.

[From the London Illustrated News.]

The Munich Industrial Exhibition opened on the 15th of July. The building is of glass and iron, 30,000 cwt. of iron, and 215,700 square feet of glass being used. Its whole length is 800 feet, extreme breadth 160 feet, and entire area 131,000 feet.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

From our Exchanges.

The cholera continued to prevail at Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, and smaller places in Italy, Aug. 17th, and Lombardy was nearly depopulated by flight, and disease.

Sept. 12, Yellow, and bilious fever have caused the closing of hotels, boarding houses, and nearly every place of business in Savannah, Georgia, and there were not hands enough to bury the dead. The epidemic was also severe in Charleston, and Columbia, S. C.

The Caloric Engine, invented by Ericson, has been abandoned.

A terrible gale visited South Carolina, and Georgia, Sept. 8th and 9th damaging the rice, and cotton crops, and property in Charleston, and Savannah, to the amount of millions of dollars. In Charleston the lower streets were flooded from one to four feet deep; some houses on water lots were washed away, and others nearly ruined; tiles, slates, and whole roofs were blown off; windows, and shutters smashed; shade, and fruit trees blown down, or stripped; wharves torn up, and shipping damaged, and destroyed. Savannah received a full share of the destruction some church steeples being very roughly handled, and every tree, and in fine, every description of vegetation being destroyed, or severely injured.

SEVERE CHANCE--Sept. 18. Frost was seen in some parts of Connecticut, when only 36 hours before the heat was extremely oppressive.

Our Eastern cities are complaining about the high price of coal, said to be caused by conspiracy, or combination among the dealers, it is now being \$9 a ton in Boston, and only \$6 last year.

Cholera was raging at Knoxville, Tennessee, and the people were flying in every direction, leaving scarcely help enough to bury the dead, and nearly all business had ceased.

At Varna, Aug. 11th, a fire destroyed the store houses of the French troops, containing the surplus clothing, extra munitions, &c. Loss, \$2,000,000.

Sept. 18. The cholera was increasing at Pittsburgh; the citizens were greatly alarmed, and many were leaving.

Aug. 9. The King of Saxony was thrown from his carriage among the horses' feet, and killed by a kick which fractured his skull. His brother, Duke John, succeeded him.

Current Summary.

From the Daily New York Herald.
[From August 24 to September 23. September 21 missing.]

A fire at Waldoboro, Maine, Aug. 25, destroyed every store in the village, the custom house, Post Office, and many other buildings, a ship and bark on the stocks, and much timber in the ship yard. Loss, \$250,000.

The meeting house in West Orange, (Irvingville) Mass. has been nearly destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder. Perpetrators not discovered.

Several shocks of earthquakes were felt at Rivas, Nicaragua, Aug. 4th and 5th.

A severe tornado passed over Louisville about 12 o'clock, Aug. 27, blowing down a Presbyterian Church, by which 25 of the congregation were killed instantly, and from 10 to 20 wounded. Numerous other buildings were unroofed, and blown down, and several steamboats severely damaged. Loss of property estimated at \$100,000. The same gale blew down 4 houses in Jeffersonville.

Judge Douglas was refused a hearing at mass meeting in Chicago on the 1st of Sept. As soon as he ascended the stand a tremendous noise was made which entirely drowned his voice. After several ineffectual attempts to obtain a hearing, the Judge was obliged to retire from the stand, a large majority of those present being opposed to his speaking. [Freedom of speech?]

[Concluded in our next.]

MARRIED.

In this city, Oct. 31, by Elder Samuel W. Richards, Elder GILBERT CLEMENTS and Miss GEORGIANA FROST, both late from England.

PEACH TREES

FOR SALE--Apply to JOSEPH CAIN, at the Post Office. nov-9-35-41

BUFFALO ROBES & WOOL

JUST Received and for Sale by C. A. & E. H. PERRY. nov-9-35-31

MILL WORK

OF ALL Kinds forced to order at my Establishment, north east corner of Union Square, 19th Ward. G. S. L. City. nov-9-35-31

TAKEN UP.

ONE Reddish B and white Heifer, supposed to be 3 years old no marks or brands visible. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. WM. B. ADAMS, Toolee City. nov-9-35-31

NOTICE.

I HAVE in my charge a Cow 4 years old, line back, black sides with white spots, white face, some white on her belly, is rather slim built, has a split 1 to each ear; no brand visible. The owner will prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JOHN W. HESS, Pointed-Keener. nov-9-35-31

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM Tins. Callister's Pasture, west of Jordan bridge, a large red and white Ox, red head and neck branded W S on the left horn and R M defaced with S on the left h.p. Any person giving information that will lead to the recovery of said ox, shall be rewarded for their trouble. R. B. MARGETTS. nov-9-35-31

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of Parley P. Pratt, on the 1st of October last, an OX, about 6 years old, line back, brindled side, some white on his belly, brindle face; branded J on left shoulder. The owner may recover him by calling at the residence of nov-9-35-11

PARLEY P. PRATT.

NOTICE.

THROUGH the Winter Season I intend to work at Gravest engraving. Persons wishing to erect tombstones to the memory of their friends can see specimens in the grave yard, or designs at my house, two-and-a-half blocks west of the Tabernacle, or at the Stone Shop, on the north-east corner of the Temple block. If early application is made, I will take pay in fire wood or wheat. nov-9-35-31

50 REWARD.

THE above Reward will be paid on delivering to me [in the 17th Ward] an ox that strayed from the west part of this city, described as follows:--About 5 years old, mostly white, some red spots, red on one side of his face and about one eye branded Sholom on the horn. The same amount [\$50] will be paid on delivery of a light grey H-c, branded J C on the left hip, and J. W. Crosby on his hocks--strayed from west of Jordan. nov-9-35-21

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

STRAYED or stolen from the subject her about the 17th of August last, while running on the range at B. Decker's on the west side of Jordan, one Borrel Horse, five years old, with a bald face, both hind feet small; had a sore back when last seen, rather small size. Whoever will return said Horse, or give information where he may be found, shall be liberally rewarded. E. D. WEBB. nov-9-35-31

A CARD.

Mrs. Jarvis, west side Union Square, having had considerable experience as Nurse, offers her services in that capacity to any Lady who may need them. nov-2-34-7

NOTICE.

THE place of E-trays from the Island, and other matters will take place at the Estray Pound in this city, on Thursday Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock m.

It is expected that all Estrays in the possession of individuals will be brought to the Estray Pound on Monday and Tuesday previous. All pound keepers in this county having Estrays in their possession, are also requested to bring them to this Pound on Tuesday prior to said sale. Estray animals from other counties not having been sold may be brought to this sale to be disposed of.

Any person claiming any Estray animal will be expected to come prepared to prove their claims before the sale commences, as no animal will be delivered to claimants after the sale.

A. CALKIN, Pound Keeper, G. S. L. City. Agent of the P. E. Fund Company. nov-2-34-21

GOOD NEWS.

TO the People of this Territory.--The undersigned begs leave to inform the residents of this city and neighborhood, that he has opened a Hat Establishment on Emigration street, 2 blocks east of East Temple street, near City Brewery, where he manufactures all kinds of Beaver, Otter, and Rough-and-Rest Hat, and guarantees them to be of the best material and of the most fashionable styles.

Cash, wood, and all kinds of produce taken in exchange.

Wanted to Purchase--Fox and Wolf skins; marten, Saxon, and Lymb's Wool. nov-9-35-31

Agent for the Country.

IN New York City.--The advertiser is prepared to act as General Agent and Correspondent in New York, for business men and others in the interior. He will devote his whole time and attention to the purchase and sale of Fancy and other Goods, Books, Prints, Machinery, Manufactures and Mechanics' Stock and Materials, Philosophical Apparatus, &c.; Drugs, Patent and other Medicines, Agricultural Implements, Seeds, Stock, &c.

Collections made and suits prosecuted. Information of all kinds furnished with regard to persons and places here. Situations procured and guaranteed for clerks, mechanics, professional men and others. Male and female employees engaged and sent to the country.

Passages secured to California, Australia, and Europe. In fine, anything that an intelligent Agent, well acquainted with New York and its business men, can do for an absentee, will be executed faithfully and promptly.

Communications confidential. Address, nov-9-35-11 189 Mulberry street, New York.

J. M. HORNER & CO.,

Tithing Buildings,

OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE, have received