

# The Returned Californian's Song.

AIR—OH SUSANNAH!

Pre been to California,  
With my wash-bowl on my knee,  
I've seen the tallest elephant  
That ever mortal see—  
He measures from one tip to tip—  
About a million feet;  
And from the other tip to tip  
The critter can't be beat.

CHORUS—Oh, California!  
You're not the land for me:  
I've been and left the wash-bowl  
I had upon my knee.

He ate the 'Liza's' cargo,  
And then he wanted more,  
He ate a man for dinner  
One day he went ashore;  
He tried to eat another,  
But the fellow's coat tails flew,  
And he never stopped to tell  
A quarter what he knew.

The folks in California,  
They drink a dreadful sight;  
You see a fellow very loose,  
And then you see one tight;  
And the loose one shoots the tight one,  
And then they write the folks,  
That a grizzly bear devoured him!  
But it's a bear-faced hoax.

There's plenty of people raises Ned,  
And lots of music goin';  
There's forty thousand fiddle men,  
A tootin' and a blowin';  
The loafers drink and gamble,  
And they don't do nothin' more;  
And they're somehow disappointed,  
'Cause all their hopes are ore.

I've seen a right smart chance of hills,  
As full as they could hold  
Of pecks and pecks of silver,  
And quartz and quartz of gold.  
I filled my wash-bowl with 'em,  
But a Sydney chap from prison,  
Took the bowl and shot at me,  
Because the claim was his'n.

I've scraped the mountains clear, my boys,  
And drained them rivers dry;  
My pockets full enough of rocks,  
The gold dusts in my eye!  
It ain't so hard to raise the dust,  
If a fellow'll only blow,  
'Tis windy business, blowin' is,  
As whales and black-fish know.)

I can't begin to count my gold,  
But a fellow did that knows,  
It took a heap of figgers,  
And I think they all was O's;  
Them O's is pretty figgers,  
But then it seems to follow,  
That when a figger's circular,  
It's so eternal holier!

I jumped off the 'Liza ship,  
And traveled up the river;  
I caught the ague and the shakes,  
(The shakes means when you shiver.)  
I shook the teeth from out my head,  
But then I didn't need 'em;  
I didn't have 'em filled with gold,  
And so I didn't feed 'em.

And now I'm gwine to dig again,  
And do it with a will,  
But it's gwine to be dry diggins,  
In another kind of hill!  
I'll dig the lumps and wash 'em well,  
And, in the course of war,  
I know, some day, I'm bound to find  
Some gold in every 'later.

We'll rest content with quiet lot,  
In spite of lots in 'Frisky;  
And while we raise the tateres,  
The fools may drink the whisky.  
Then here's to California!  
And luck to all who try!  
And since we're safe at home again,  
Why, Brothers, don't you cry.

## Sketches of the Ancient Blue Laws.

The governor and magistrates, convened in general assembly, are the supreme power under God, of independent dominion. From the determination of the assembly no appeal shall be made.

Whoever says there is a power and jurisdiction above and over the dominion shall suffer death and the loss of property.

Conspirators, attempting to change or overturn this dominion, shall suffer death.

The judge shall determine controversy without a jury.

No one shall be a freeman or give a vote unless he be converted, and a member in full communion with one of the churches allowed in this dominion.

No man shall hold an office who is not found faithful to his dominion, and whoever gives a vote to such a person shall pay a fine of twenty shillings for the first offense; and for the second he shall be disfranchised.

Each freeman shall swear by the blessing of God to bear true allegiance to this dominion, and that Jesus is the only King.

No Quaker or dissenter from worship of the established dominion shall be allowed to give a vote for the election of Magistrate or any officer.

No food or lodging shall be offered a Quaker, Adamite, or other Heretic.

If a person turns Quaker he shall be banished and not suffered to return on the pain of death.

No priest shall abide in this dominion; he shall be banished and suffer death on his return.

Priests may be seized by any one without a warrant.

No one shall cross a ferry but with an authorized ferryman.

No one shall run on the Sabbath day, or walk in the garden or elsewhere, except reverently to and from meeting.

A debtor in prison swearing he has no estate shall be let out, and sold to make satisfaction. Whoever sets a fire in the woods and burns a house, shall suffer death; and persons suspected of this crime shall be imprisoned without the benefit of bail.

No one shall read common prayer, keep Christmas, or Saint's day, make mince pies, play cards, or play on any instrument of music, except the drum, trumpet, or Jews-harp.

No gospel minister shall join people in marriage; the magistrate only shall join people in marriage; as they may do it with less scandal to Christ's church.

When parents refuse their children convenient marriage the magistrate shall determine the point.

Fornication shall be punished by compelling marriage as the court directs.

**Longevity of Distinguished Characters.**

The 10 Ante-diluvian Patriarchs, average age, 857 years.

The six Post-diluvian Patriarchs, average age, 139 years.

Seven ancient Philosophers, 79 years.

Seven modern Philosophers, 70 years.

Seven ancient Historians, 70 years.

Seven modern Historians, 65 years.

Seven Divines from A. D. 1400—1700, 74 years.

Seven late Divines, 64 years.

Seven Poets between A. D. 1500 and 1700, 65 years.

Seven ancient Poets, 61 years.

Seven late Poets, 40 years.

Seven ancient Conquerors and Warriors, 56 years.

Seven modern Conquerors and Warriors, 53 years.

Six Artists, 67 years.

Seven Orators, 60 years.

The fifty-six signers of the "Declaration of Independence," 68 years.

This list is quoted miscellaneous from the records of distinguished men, of both ancient and modern times.

**A Romance in Real Life.**

A great "experience meeting" was to be held one evening at church, where the speakers were as usual, to be reformed drunkards.

An estimable woman, whom I will call Alice, was induced to attend. When the meeting was somewhat advanced, a late member of Congress, arose with apparent sadness and hesitation.

"Though I have consented, at your urgent solicitation, to address this assembly to-night," said he, "yet I have felt so great a reluctance at doing so, that it has been with the utmost difficulty that I could drag myself forward. As to relating my own experience, that I do not think I can venture upon. The past I do not recall. I could wish that the memory of ten years of my life were blotted out."

He paused a moment, much affected, and then added in a firmer voice:

"Something must be said of my own case, or I shall fail to make the impression on your minds that I wish."

"Your speaker once stood among the respected members of the bar. Nay, more than that, he occupied a seat in Congress for two congressional periods. And more than that," he continued, his voice sinking into a tone expressive of deep emotion, "he once had a tenderly loved wife and two sweet children. But all these blessings, all these honors, have departed from him. He was unworthy to retain them; his constituents threw him off because he had debased himself and disgraced them. And more than all, she who had loved him devotedly, the mother of his two babes, was forced to abandon him, and seek an asylum in her father's house. And why? Could I become so changed in a few short years? What power was there to debase me, till my fellow being spurned me, and even the wife of my bosom turned away heart-stricken from me? Alas, my friends, it was a mad indulgence in intoxicating drinks. But for this I was an honorable and useful representative in the halls of legislation, and blessed with a home, and with wife and children.

"But I have not told you all. After my wife separated from me, I sank rapidly. A state of sobriety brought too many terrible thoughts; I drank more deeply, and was rarely, if ever, free from the bewildering effects of partial intoxication. At last I became so abandoned, that my wife, urged by her friends, no doubt, filed an application for a divorce; and as cause could be easily shown why it should be granted, a separation was legally declared; and to complete my disgrace, at the congressional canvass, I was left off the ticket as unfit to represent the district.

"When I heard of this new movement, the great temperance cause, at first I sneered, then wondered, then listened at last, and finally threw myself upon the great wave that was rolling onward, in hope of being carried by it far out of the reach of danger. I did not hope with a vain hope. It did for me all and more than I could have desired. It set me once more upon my feet, once more made me a man of me—a year of sobriety, earnest devotion to my profession, and fervent prayer to Him who alone gave strength in every good resolution, has restored to me much that I had lost, but not all—the richest treasure that I have proved myself unworthy to retain,—not my wife and children. Between myself and her law has laid its impossible interdictions. I have no longer a wife, no longer children, though my heart goes towards these dearly beloved ones with the tenderest yearnings. Pictures of our early days of wedded love are ever lingering in my imagination. I dream of the sweet fire-side circle: I see ever before me the sweet, placid face of my Alice, as her eyes looked into my own with intelligent confidence; the music of her voice is ever present in my ears."

Here the speaker's emotion overcame him; his utterance became choked, and he stood silent with bowed head and trembling limbs.

The dense mass of people were hushed in oppressive stillness that was broken here and there by a half stifled sob.

At this moment there was a movement in the crowd. A single female figure, before whom every one seemed instinctively to give way, was passing up the aisle. This was not observed by the speaker until she had come nearly in front of the platform on which he stood. Then the movement caught his ear, and his eye that instant fell on Alice, who, by the kindness of those near her, was conducted to his side.

The whole audience, thrilled with the scene, were upon their feet and bending forward, when the speaker extended his arms, and Alice threw herself upon his bosom.

An aged minister then came forward and gently separated them. "No, no," said the reformed congressman, "you cannot take her away from me!"

"Heaven forbid that I should," replied the minister: "but by your own confession she is not your wife."

"No, she is not," returned the speaker mournfully.

"But is ready to make her vows again," modestly said Alice, in a low tone, smiling through her tears.

Before that large assembly, all standing, and with few dry eyes the marriage ceremony was again performed that united Alice and the speaker to each other. As the minister, an aged man, with thin white locks, completed the marriage rite, he laid his hands upon the heads of the two he had just joined in holy

bonds, and lifting up his streaming eyes, said in a solemn voice:

"What God has joined together, let no man put asunder."

"Amen!" was responded by the entire assembly, as with a single voice.

**California Hens.**

The Rev. Mr. Colton, the late Alcalde of Monterey, finding it difficult to procure eggs when required, either for love or money, took the hen fever in a natural way; and that our friends in New England may know what kind of birds they have in California, and their habits, we give Mr. Colton's own description of them:

I purchased six hens of an Indian woman for 6 dollars, and a rooster for 50 cents. On asking the woman why she charged only half price for the rooster, she replied that the fellow laid no eggs, and as for his crowing, that did nobody any good. Sounder reasons than these could not be furnished on a much higher plane than a hen coop.

The habits of these hens are a little singular. They are perfectly tame, and are as much at home in the kitchen as the cook. They never trouble themselves about a nest, but deposit their eggs where they find it convenient; one takes the ten-tray, and another the ironing-table, a third the oven, and there is one that always gets into the cradle. She is not at all disturbed by the tossing of the little fellow on whose premises she is intruding. Neither she nor any of her feathered sisters cackle when they leave their nest. They do not seem to think that anything worth making an ado about has come to pass. The rooster is true picks up a little, and perhaps feels a feather taller. But this is the vanity of his sex. There are a great many who crow over what others have done.

A school-boy being asked to repeat twenty-six words beginning successively with letters of the alphabet in one sentence, said—"A boy cannot dig easily for gold; hence, if just keeping lead melted needs oxygen, put quicksilver, rapidly saturated, timidly under vitriol, when sobers yeam zeolites."

The present fashion of pronouncing the word *characterize*, sounds very much like *crack-her-eyes*.

Just as good and correct as most sounds we hear.—[Ed.]

Mr. Hay, chemical assistant at Portsmouth Dock Yard, has exhibited a model of a new galvanic motive power, which, it is supposed, will supersede the steam-power now used as an auxiliary for propelling line-of-battle ships and frigates. The machine or engine makes about forty-five revolutions per minute, sea water being the principal element used.

**Correspondence of Scientific Amer.**

**American Association for the Advancement of Science.**

ALBANY N. Y., Aug. 27, 1851.

**Cloth Found in the Old Mounds.**—Dr. J. W. Foster, U. S. Geologist, read a paper on several specimens of cotton cloth found in one of the ancient mounds, in Charlestown, Jackson Co., Ohio, by a Mr. John Woods. The manufacture of the cloth was attributed to another race—a previous one—to that of the present Indians. It was presumed they were the same as the old Peruvians who were acquainted with making cloth while our Indians were not.

**Seeing the Bloodvessels of the Eye.**

—Edward Hitchcock, Jr., stated his "observations on the experiment by which some persons may see the arteries of their own eyes." He showed how some persons had a faculty of seeing the blood vessels of their own eye. Sir David Brewster has made the same remark. A certain professor stated that only persons who had large pupils can see their own eye. But his experience led him to believe that it was not confined to persons with large pupils. We had thought that every person had this faculty; we can see, by a simple experiment, all the blood vessels of the eye. It is thus performed:

Let a lamp be held in one hand, and keeping the eye steadily directed forward, move the light up and down on one side of the line of vision, when an image of the blood vessels of the eye will be observed like the picture of a plant.

**Improvement in Saw Mills.**

Mr. Edwin Wood, of Westport, Conn., has taken measures to secure a patent for an improvement in Saw Mills, by causing the saw to be operated by chains made fast (each chain) at one end, to guides holding the saw at one end, the other ends of the chains being secured to pulleys which receive a vibratory motion and operate the saw. The usual sawgate and connecting rods are dispensed with. Any number of saws may be used upon the same plan. This improvement is considered to be a valuable improvement, and Mr. Charles Croufat, of Westport, has become the assignee of the invention.

**Substitute for Shoe Leather.**

There is an establishment at Abingdon, Mass., for grinding up the chips and shavings of leather which are cut off by the shoe and boot-makers, and which have hitherto been burnt or thrown away. These are ground to a powder and mixed with certain gums and other substances so thoroughly that the whole mass becomes a kind of melted leather, it is then rolled out to the desired thickness, and is quite solid and water proof. This article will soon be offered in the market.—Exchange.

**Patent Revolving Sail Ship.**

The Liverpool papers record the invention, by Mr. F. Watson, a gentleman of fortune, residing in Manchester, England, of a new method of rigging ships, by which the usual method is entirely dispensed with. The principal feature in his invention is the introduction of a set of revolving sails, sixteen in number, something similar to the fans of a windmill, which are elevated on a wheel, and are attached to a sort of spindle. As soon as the wind touches these sails, they instantly set in motion the spindle, which acting upon a very simple piece of machinery, propels a couple of paddles. The objects attained are greater speed by means of the paddles, and the advantage of sailing against a head wind. This is a great improvement, as the sails can be pointed with great ease to any point of the compass. Head or contrary winds are not recognised; a stiff breeze is all that is requisite to propel the vessel. The paddle boxes give the hull the appearance of a double-bottomed steamboat. It has rigged a model ship, 23 feet long by 6 feet breadth of beam, according to this plan, for the purpose of testing its capabilities. The inventor has secured a patent for his invention, and is sanguine of its success. Should it succeed, it is said that it will cause a complete revolution in the present system of propelling vessels—but it won't.

**Not Vicious but Playful.**—"Is your horse perfectly gentle, Mr. Trotter?"

"Perfectly gentle, sir—the only fault he has got—is that he is a fault—it is a playful habit of extending the hinder hoofs now and then."

"By extending the binder hoofs, you don't mean kicking, I hope."

"Some people call it kicking, Mr. Green—but it is only a slight retraction of the muscles—a disuse rather than a vice."

Exit Green, whistling.

**Reaping by Machinery in England.**

Mr. J. J. Mechi the gentleman on whose estate Mr. McCormick's machine did such creditable work, has published a letter, stating that the said Reaping Machine had been at work all day on his farm, cutting a heavy crop of wheat, with a very long straw, partially laid, and that he had arrived at the following conclusions respecting it: "1st It will cut from ten to fifteen acres per day, according to circumstances. 2nd. The quantity cut depends greatly on the strength of the man who has to remove it from the reaper boards. 3rd. The paddle wheels do not injure the crop." He says he is "convinced that all reaping in England will soon be done by horse or steam machines."

It is desirable in that rainy country to harvest the crops in a great hurry in dry days; there is a prospect of this now being done by machines to the great benefit of farmers."

**DISTANCE TO THE SUN.**—Imagine a railway from here to the sun. How many hours is the sun from us? Why, if we were to send a baby in an express train, going incessantly a hundred miles an hour, without making any stoppages, the baby would grow to be a boy—the boy would grow to be a man—the man would grow old and die without seeing the sun, for it is distant more than a hundred years from us. But what is this, compared to Neptune's distance? Had Adam and Eve started by our railway, at the rate of fifty miles an hour, they would not have got there yet; for Neptune is more than six thousand years from the centre of our system.—[Household Words.]

**How the BESHEM OBTAIN OSTRICHES.**—A favorite method adopted by the wild bushman for approaching the ostrich and other varieties of game is to clothe himself in the skin of one of these birds, in which, taking care of the wind, he stalks about the plain, cunningly imitating the gait and motions of the ostrich until within range, when, with well-directed poisoned arrow from his tiny bow, he can generally seal the fate of any of the ordinary varieties of game.

These insignificant-looking arrows are about two feet six inches in length; they consist of a slender reed, with a sharp bone head, thoroughly poisoned with a composition, of which the principal ingredients are obtained sometimes from a succulent herb, having thick leaves, yielding a poisonous milky juice, and sometimes from the jaws of snakes. The howl barely exceeds three feet in length; its string is of twisted sinews. When a bushman finds an ostrich's nest he ensconces himself in it, and there awaits the return of the old birds, by which means he generally secures the pair. It is by means of these little arrows that the majority of the fine plumes are obtained which grace the heads of the fair throughout the civilized world.—[A Hunter's Life in South Africa.]

**KINDNESS OF A RUSSIAN COUNT.**—By the Russian laws every female serf is free as soon as married to a free man, on the other hand, marriage with a serf entails serfdom on a free woman. On a certain day one of Count Scheremetiev's rich bondsmen appeared before his lord to petition for the freedom of a son. The young man was in love with a poor but free maiden, who returned his affection, but would not sacrifice her liberty to love. The father offered eighty thousand rubles as the price of his son's happiness. The Count accepted, and desired his vassal to produce the money. In an instant it was paid over. Letters of emancipation were forthwith drawn up, and the Count delivered them to the delighted father, with the words, "You must let me be the bridesman."

When in this capacity the Count had conducted the bride from the altar to her husband's house, and had handed her, according to Russian custom, upon a silver waiter, the first glass of champagne, he presented to her, as a bridal gift, a bouquet of fresh flowers, skillfully arranged round a small case containing the eighty thousand rubles.—[Blackwood's Mag.]

**PATRON OF THE PRESS.**—Scene, Liverpool newspaper office. Entry, tall gentleman, rather fussy. "Do you insert births in your paper gratis?" "We do, sir." Tall gentleman hands in a slip of paper, which he is requested to endorse with his own name. Having done so, "You'll send me a paper?" "With pleasure; to this address, I presume?" "Yes," and tall gentleman turns to quit the office, "We do make a small charge for our paper," is the mild observation which salutes his retreating form. "Ah, indeed! Well, (pauses a moment), well—never mind then; I've no change." (Rapidly disappears.)—[Liverpool Mer.]

**A CONDITIONAL RECONCILIATION.**—"My dear Mrs. Jones," said Mrs. Brown, "come near to my bed side; I'm dying, and wish to say a few words to you." "Well, Mrs. Jones," ejaculated Mrs. Brown, "you and I have had a good many tiffs in our day, and I now part with you in peace: can you forgive me?" "Yes, ma'am," sobbed Mrs. Jones, "indeed, indeed I can!" "Am I forgiven?" ejaculated Mrs. Brown. "Yes, ma'am," responded Mrs. Jones, with difficulty, in consequence of the intensity of her anguish, and then she attempted to weep her way out of the dying woman's room. "Stop a moment, my dear Mrs. Jones," said the expiring Brown, "I've another word or two to say. I wish it understood, that if I get well, everything goes back, and we stand on the same old ground."

**How should Cream be kept?**

This question is often asked, and answered in different ways. We say that cream is sweeter when kept out of a damp cellar or wall than when kept in it. Cream is kept best in a cool back room above ground, or, if dry, in a closet to be at red daylight while it is kept, otherwise mouldy particles gather on the surface of the pots.

Milk also, set for cream, yields more cream when placed above ground, and it is so, also. Any one may prove this by a trial of both modes. Much is said about keeping cream sweet, but cream perfectly sweet is not easily churned. It should undergo a change in order to make good butter. The act of churning produces a chemical change in the cream, and though the cream may have a sour taste, the butter is not necessarily sour. The nature of it is changed in churning.

A room above ground, on the north side of a large building, well shaded with trees, is a better place for setting than any damp cellar we have seen. In such a room the cream will all rise in thirty-six hours that is really valuable.—[Mass. Ploughman.]

During the last two centuries, upwards of 600 fixed stars have disappeared. One of them situated in the northern hemisphere, presented a peculiar brilliancy, and was so bright as to be seen by the naked eye at mid day. It seemed to be on fire, appearing at first of a dazzling white, then of a reddish yellow, and lastly of an ashy pale color. La Place supposed that it was burned up, as it never has been seen since. The conflagration was visible about sixteen months. How dreadful! a whole system on fire, the great central luminary and its planets, with their mountains, forests, villages, cities, and inhabitants, all in flames—consuming! And here we have a presumption of the truth, and a solemn illustration of a singular passage in the Bible—"the heavens will pass away with a great noise, the elements shall melt away with fervent heat, the world also, and the works therein."—[Ed.]

**EDWARD STEVENSON.**

TIN PLATE worker, wishes to inform the citizens of the Valley, that he has constantly on hand all kinds of Tin ware; also a quantity of sheet Iron and Copper, which he is prepared to make up according to order, on reasonable terms, in the best workman-like manner. Also, 1000 lbs. of Wire.

Workshop opposite S. M. Blair's new building, & 1st lot of sheriff Ferguson's residence, 14th ward, at the sign of the large watering pot.

nov15-1tf

## HOLIDAY & WARNER.

BEG LEAVE to call the attention of the inhabitants of the Valley, to their large and splendid stock of Goods, yet on hand, which they are determined to sell as low as any House in the city.

Thankful for the extensive patronage we have heretofore received, we earnestly invite those who wish to purchase cheap, to give us a call, as we know it is only necessary to see our goods and learn the prices, to purchase.

We are receiving cattle, in payment for Goods. Our stock consists in part of the following:

1000 pieces Prints;  
100 " Gingham;  
100 " Alpaca, very cheap;  
50 " English and French Merinos;  
50 " Cambric, Swiss & Jaconet Muslins;  
20 " Blk and col'd silks, very cheap;  
150 " White, Red and Yellow Flannels;  
200 " Plaid and Plain Linseys;  
20 " Apron Checks;  
100 " Cotton Hdkes;  
50 silk Hdkes;

100 Blk state shawls, a new article.  
Gloves, Hosiery, Hoods and Eyrs, Needles, sewing Cotton's Patent Thread, large assortment.  
60 pieces Blue, Grey and Blk satinetts;  
20 " sheep's Grey Cloth;  
20 " Assorted Tweed;  
5 " Blanket Coating, superior article for Overcoats;

300 Prs White, Red, and Blue Mac, Blankets;  
6 Prs scarlet and Blue Indian Cloth;  
Indian shawls, sashes, Gartering, Beeds, Vermilion, and nearly every article in the Indian Traders' line.

3 Bales Tickings;  
2 " Blue Drillings;  
3 " Brown do;  
5 " Osnaburgs;  
5 " Bleached sheetings and shirtings;  
17 " Carpetings;

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

100 cases yet on hand, of various kinds, and have made arrangements with Mr. Lane, the noted Boot Maker, to manufacture for us 200 prs of heavy long legged Boots. Those wishing a splendid article of winter Boots, can obtain them of warranted workmanship and fit, by calling and leaving their measure.

**HARDWARE.**

Fanning Mill Irons, &c.—nearly every article in the above line; such as Mill, Cross-cut, and Whip saws; Wood saws, Axes, adzels, and shovels.

**SADDLERY.**

Dragon saddles, Bridles, and Martingales.  
Halter Briddles, Halers, Bridle Fillings, Girths, Sereenings, saddle Bags.  
Our set of splendid Light Carriage Harness;  
Whips, Riding, Carriage and Drivers'.

**LEATHER.**

Taylor's sole Leather, Oak Tan, Re-weighted; Belows, Band, and Bridle Leather.

**GROCERIES.**

300 sacks sugar, Brown and crushed;  
75 " Coffee;  
30 chests Impl, Gun Powder, Young Hyson, and Black Teas;  
600 sacks Dried Fruit, Peaches and Apples;  
19 casks currants, first quality;  
30 sacks Rice;  
5 " Pepper;  
2 " Spice;

60,000 lbs Bacon, sides and Hams;  
Soap, candles, salerates, candy, Figs, Almonds, Indigo, Bladder, Alum, saltpeper, Sweet Oil, chocolate, Mustard, codfish, Scotch herring, &c. &c.

**TOGETHER WITH**

A splendid assortment of old Liquors, Whiskey, Brandy, Gin, and various Wines.  
Also, Oysters, sardines, Preserves, Brandy Peaches and cherries, Pickles, catnaps, sauces, &c.

**SPLENDID ASSORTMENT**

Of Crockery and Glass Ware; Clothing; Hats & caps, too numerous to mention. Call and see.

**TIN WARE.**—A large assortment.

**CLOCKS.**—A splendid assortment; 24, 48 hour, and 8 day clocks, cheap.

**WAGONS AND COVERS.**

60 Wagons;  
100 Covers; chains, Yokes, &c. dec13-3-6t

**LEGAL NOTICE.**

W. W. PHILLIPS, Notary Public, Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, in all the courts of the Territory of Utah, will attend to all lawful business