

THE FREE LOVERS OF NEW YORK.—The New York Times says this organization is still kept up in New York, but in such a quiet, cautious manner as to prevent being broken up as formerly by the city authorities. The headquarters is at the "Unitary Household," a large brick house, four stories high, on Stuyvesant street. It lies close under the shadow of St. Mark's Church, is not far removed from the great City Libraries—the Astor, Historical and Mercantile—is within whispering distance of the Bible House, and altogether occupies a position nearly as central as though located on Broadway. About twenty of the members live here on the Fourier plan, and the evening meetings of the society are held here, where general subjects of reform are proposed. Politics, religion and morality are all declared to be in a decayed state. A secret plan of operations is being agreed upon, as men can be found who are zealous enough to be willing to undertake the labors of wire-pulling. Several Americans among the male portion of these congregations belong to the Red Republican associations which have sprung up in the city, and some of these figured conspicuously in the obsequies held in honor of Orsini. The old Socialist champions are busy with the propagation of their disputed theories. And the women are enthusiastic devotees of that loose doctrine which declares the marriage obligation a matter, as Mr. Toots would observe, "of no consequence." At the weekly gatherings there is now an average attendance of eighty to ninety persons. The numbers are nearly equally divided between the sexes. It is intended that each particular "affinity" shall enjoy the privilege of the society of another "affinity;" and the mates who may be "passionally attracted" find the occasion of a meeting consoling and refreshing. An especial invitation is necessary to ensure admittance, and this invitation must be renewed every week.

PLEASURES OF THE WEALTHY.—In the latter part of the last century, there flourished in Paris a very wealthy banker named Nicholas Beaujou. By his liberality, churches and hospitals were endowed and established, some of which even at this day bear his name. He was also at one time, the owner of the celebrated Elysee-Bourbon long the residence of princes and persons of note, which he enlarged and embellished, and which subsequently became a royal palace. The fame of his magnificence was such, that an Englishman, jealous of his reputation was determined to satisfy himself of the fact. He called at the banker's residence, and was shown into the dining-room. The table was covered with tempting dishes.

"Your master lives well, at all events," said the sceptical son of Albion.

"Alas, sir," the attendant replied, "my master never sits down to table; he partakes of only one dish of vegetables."

"Well, he has wherewithal to gratify his eyes," continued the visitor, as he looked up at the pictures.

"Alas, sir, my master is nearly blind."

"I suppose," muttered the astonished Englishman, as he passed into another room, "he comforts himself by listening to beautiful music."

"Alas, sir, my master has never heard that which is played here, he goes to bed early in the hopes of getting a few moment's repose."

"Well, but your master, at all events, enjoys the pleasure of a walk."

"Alas, sir, he can no longer walk."

So from question to question, and alas to alas, the Englishman found that the millionaire Beaujou was the most miserable of men.

SUCCESS.—Every man must patiently abide his time. He must wait. Not in listless idleness, not in useless pastime, not in querulous dejection; but in constant, steady, cheerful endeavor; always willing, fulfilling and accomplishing his task, that when the occasion comes he may be equal to the occasion. The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, without a thought of fame. If it come at all, it will come because it is deserved, not because it is sought after. It is a very indiscreet and troublesome ambition which cares so much about fame; about what the world says of us; to be always looking in the faces of others for approval; to be always anxious about the effect of what we do or say; to be always shouting to hear the echoes of our own voices.—[Longfellow.]

"THE WAY THE MONEY GOES."—The cost of a 13-inch shell, as it flies through the air, is £2 10s. At each explosion there goes two guineas, bang! The estimated cost of firing a 36-inch bomb, is nearly £30. These figures afford some idea of the "shelling out" which is necessitated by warfare.

A COUNTRY editor, speaking of a member of the New York Assembly, says: "The first year he went to Albany he was so conscientious that he utterly refused to receive his allotment of stealings, in the shape of books and stationery. The next year he did not hesitate—and finally came home unable to tell the truth, even under the most favorable circumstances."

THE BEST LEGACY.—A gentleman, whose name and standing are known afar, not many years ago devised to each of his children sixty thousand dollars. Within five years, one of these who was reduced in circumstances requiring assistance, said to a friend who had extended to him some aid: "If father had not left me five dollars, and made me a business man, it would have been much better for me."

THE TOAD AND HIS REFEAT—SPARE THEM.—THEIR USE IN GARDENS.—Few of our readers most probably have ever observed the toad at his repast. It is performed with electric rapidity, and with more than telegraphic precision. The tongue is doubled back upon itself, and is tipped with a glutinous secretion. The moment the beetle comes within range, the tongue is shot forth with unerring aim, and quick as lightning the captive is withdrawn.

Mr. Jesse, in his gleanings, complains of gardeners destroying them, of savagely cutting them in two with their spades. We hope not. Horticulturists of such "gross ignorance" ought themselves to be exterminated. The beauty and vigor of our flower borders we have long ascribed, in a measure, to a select family of toads, which we tenderly protect, and some of which have now reached a patriarchal age.

Mr. Jesse mentions that Mr. Knight, the eminent nurseryman, keeps a large number of toads in his stoves, for the purpose of destroying the wood-lice that infest his plants, and that they do not seem at all affected by the heat, even when it reaches 130 degrees.

We are surprised at this latter statement, which does not agree with our observation. We have observed that the toad in very hot weather seeks shelter under foliage, or buries himself amongst the soft mould. In the evening he emerges from his concealment, and no doubt then employs his protuberant tongue.

Mr. Buckland mentions a curious use of toads. They are employed as insect-trans. A brigade of marauding toads are conducted into the garden in the evening. They make a famous supper, but in the morning their entomological employer, by a gentle squeeze, compels them to disgorge their evening meal, "and in this way many curious and rare specimens of rare and minute nocturnal insects have been obtained."

"There is just now," says Mr. Buckland, "a plague of ants in many of the London houses, which defy extermination. I strongly recommend those who are troubled with these plagues to try whether a toad or two won't help them." Most certainly. They clean melon frames of these insects, and why should they not perform the same friendly office in the drawing rooms of London citizens? Nothing but ignorant prejudice can prevent the adoption of the excellent suggestion. And yet the prejudice exists, and they are a loathed species. Toads, time immemorial, have been persecuted by school boys, and you cannot wander through a village on a summer day without seeing defunct and flattened specimens of these unoffending creatures.

Innocent of literature, it would be tracing the cruelty of the urchin to too high a source to ascribe it to the "ugly and venomous" toad of Shakespeare, or the yet more odious imagery of Milton. And yet, from the erroneous natural history of the two great national poets, the idea may have originated, and thus been handed down from one race of school boys to another.

While toads are not truly venomous, and lack the specific apparatus for producing the venom which really venomous reptiles are endowed with, there is an irritant secretion of the glands of the skin which is more or less injurious. When a dog seizes a toad, this glandular fluid is squirted out, and his tongue and lips are burned as with a strong acid.

The metamorphosis which frogs and toads undergo is complete and remarkable. In their tadpole condition, the respiration is performed by gills, and is aquatic. In their adult state, their gills are converted into true lungs, and can breathe atmospheric air alone. The spawn of frogs and toads is very distinguishable. The spawn of the former is found distributed through the whole mass of jelly, while that of the latter is seen arranged in long strings, and generally in double rows.

A LESSON IN ARTESIAN WELLS.—As California is an "artesian well" country, and its citizens troubled through a "plentiful lack" of water during the summer months, may not some of our "borers" take a few valuable hints from the following description of "John Chinaman's mode of boring?" A writer assures us that the Chinese are remarkably skilled in boring artesian wells, and that from time immemorial they have been *au fait* in the art. Millions of artesian wells are scattered through their empire. The depth is commonly from 1,500 to 1,800 French feet, and from five to six inches in diameter. They are usually bored in the solid rock. A beginning is made by sinking vertically into the bed of earth usually met with at the surface, a wooden pipe, crowned with a hewn stone, perforated with a hole, which, like the pipe, has the same diameter as it is intended to give the well—that is, five or six inches. In this tube there is made to work a steel head of three hundred or four hundred pounds' weight; this is notched at the end, and is a little concave above and round beneath. A workman, by leaping upon the extremity of a lever, the other extremity of which is attached to a steel head, lifts it to the height of two feet, and lets it fall again by its own weight. Some pails of water are thrown in from time to time, to assist the trituration of the substances. The spur or steel head is suspended by a cord, to which is attached a triangular piece of wood, and each time that the lever raises the cord, a second workman, seated near the tube, makes the triangle perform half a revolution, so that the steel head may fall in a different direction. When the three inches have been bored, the steel head is withdrawn by means of a pulley, with all the substances with which its upper concavity is loaded. By this mode, the wells are perfectly vertical, and their inner surface highly polished.—[Golden Era.]

WHO PROSPERS?—Look around the circle of your acquaintance, and observe whether they are not the sober, the industrious, and the virtuous, who visibly prosper in the world, and rise into reputation and influence; observe whether the licentious and intemperate are not constantly humbled and checked by some dark reverse either in their health or their fortune; whether the irreligious and profligate are ever suffered to escape long, without being marked with infamy, and becoming objects of contempt. Does it not obviously carry the marks of a plan—a system of things contrived and fore-ordained by Providence, for rewarding virtue and punishing vice in every form of its disorders? The Governor of the world need not for this purpose step from his throne, or put forth his hand from the clouds. With admirable wisdom he hath so ordered the train of human affairs, that, in their natural course, men's "own wickedness shall reprove them, and their backslidings correct them;" that they shall be made to "eat the fruit of their doings, and to fall into the pit which themselves had digged."

RESPECTABILITY IN THE WORLD.—"Cato, does you know dem Johnusins up dar in Congo Place is going to be berry 'spectable folks?" "Wal, Scipio, I thought dey war getting along berry well, but I doesn't know how 'spectable dey is." "How 'spectable does you tink, Cato?" "Wal, guess about free thousand dollars." "More 'spectable dan that?" "Wal, how 'spectable is dey?" "Why, five thousand dollars an' a house an' lot." "Whew! good by, Cato, I must give 'em a call."

TABLE OF MEASURES OF LAND.—Knowing the difficulty often experienced by farmers and others, in laying off small parcels of land to be used in making an experiment in growth of crops, or application of manures, I have prepared a small table of measures, in the simplest form, which may be useful to the readers of the Farmer.

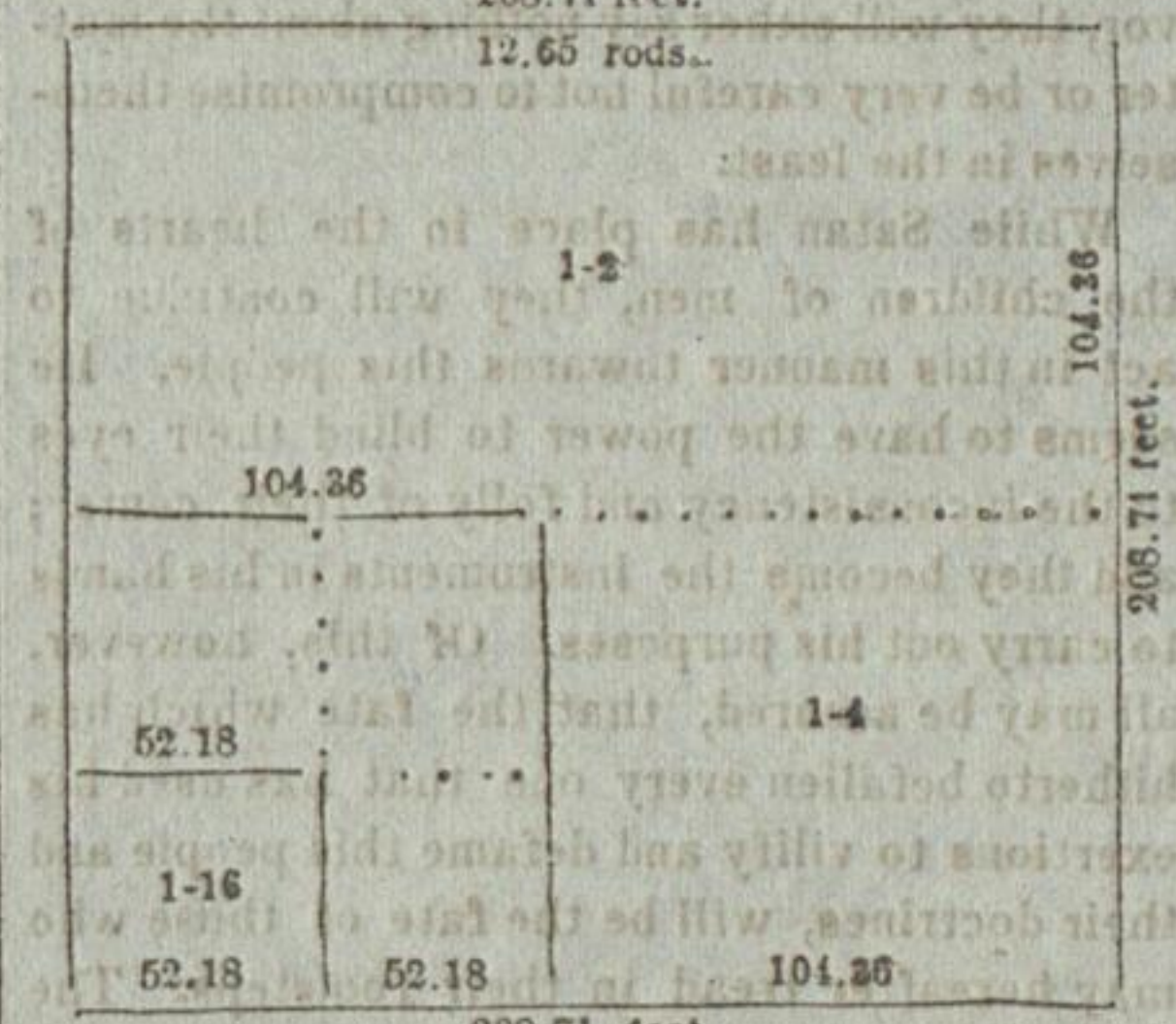
It will be seen by reference to the plan that a practice sometimes followed by farmers is very erroneous; if the side of a square containing one acre measures 208.71 feet, one-half that length will not make a square containing one-half an acre, but only one-fourth an acre, and one-third the length of line will enclose a square of one-ninth an acre, and one-fourth the line, squared, will contain one-sixteenth an acre, and so on, the square of the fraction of the line taken will give the part of an acre enclosed.

ONE ACRE CONTAINS
160 square rods; 4840 square yards; 43,560 square feet.

ONE ROD CONTAINS
30.25 square yards; 272.25 square feet.
One square yard contains nine square feet.

THE SIDE OF A SQUARE TO CONTAIN

One acre	208.71 feet	12.65 rods	64 paces.
One-half acre	147.53 "	8.94 "	45 "
One-third acre	120.50 "	7.30 "	37 "
One-fourth acre	104.36 "	6.32 "	32 "
One-eighth acre	73.79 "	4.47 "	22 1/2 "



The square above is supposed to contain one acre.
J. HERBERT SHEDD.

Boston, May, 1858.—[New England Farmer.]

MARRIED:
In G. S. L. City, Aug. 1, by Prest. B. Young; Mr. JOHN B. KIMBALL and Miss JULIA A. A. LAWRENCE.
May love and joy with them abound,
With peace and plenty all around;
Their increase—may it never end,
And widely may their fame extend. **TYPOS.**

DIED.
In Mant, July 18, 1858, ETINICE, wife of James P. Brown, aged 50 years, 4 months, 14 days.
She was a faithful member of the church and beloved by all who were acquainted with her. She went with her husband in the Mormon battalion and endured the hardships of that journey and arrived in the valley on the 29th of July, 1847.

PRICE CURRENT.

Flour, @ 100lb.	\$10	to	—
Corn, @ bushel.	\$3	—	—
Barley, @ do.	\$3	—	—
Oats, @ do.	\$3	—	—
Hay, @ ton.	\$20	—	—
Beef, @ lb.	12 1/2	—	—
Pork, @ lb.	30	—	—
Mutton, @ lb.	15	—	—
Chickens, each.	75	\$1	—
Butter, @ lb.	50	—	—
Cheese, @ do.	50	—	—
Eggs, @ doz.	40	—	—
Beans, @ bush.	\$5	—	—
Peas, @ do.	\$5	—	—
New potatoes, @ peck.	\$1	—	—
Cucumbers, @ doz.	40	—	—

Doubtless flour will be worth \$15 @ hundred, within six months.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$5 REWARD.
STRAYED from the Provo Bottom, about the middle of June, a light sorrell COLT, two years old, branded M. on left thigh. Whoever will return said colt to me on Big Cottonwood, G. S. L. County, shall receive the above reward.
3t **EDWIN R. MILES.**

RADFORD, CABOT & CO.,
SUTLERS 5th Regt. Infantry, U. S. A., are in receipt of their Spring Stock of GOODS, to which they invite the attention of the citizens of this Territory, at the old stand of Mr. Howard.
Great Salt Lake City, U. T., }
5th Aug., 1858. } 24-26*

NOTICE.
THE undersigned wish to purchase HOPS, and have made arrangements with the merchants of G. S. L. City to receive them at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per pound.
MOGO & WILLIAMS.
G. S. L. City, Aug. 3, 1858. 24-3t

FOR SALE.
A LOT and a Dwelling House containing three rooms, likewise other improvements, consisting of a well of good and wholesome water, out houses and carrols, &c., situated in the fourth ward, two blocks north of Brigham's Square, Provo city. Also a five acre plot of land and produce. The above property will be sold or exchanged for property within or near the limits of G. S. L. City. For further information inquire of
24-3 **A. TAYLOR.**

SETTLE UP.
ISAIAH HUNTSMAN takes this method of informing all those who are indebted to him for BLACKSMITHING that he wishes them to call and settle up their accounts immediately. A prompt settlement of these debts will oblige him, as he intends to build and make other improvements, but can not do so until this outstanding means is paid in.
Fillmore City, Aug. 16th, 1858. 24-4t

ROPES AND TWINE.
W. A. MCMASTER, Rope and Twine Manufacturer, also, girth and net weaver, has again commenced business at his old stand, 11th Ward, G. S. L. City, and those that have hemp, flax, horse or ox hair, of the talls, and want any of the above worked on shares or in any other way, he is on hand to do it.
25-4

LOST.
ON or about the 9th of July last, between Pleasant Grove and Provo, a Dragon Overcoat, with a hole worn in the edge of the cape and had two hickory pockets. The finder will confer a favor and be suitably rewarded, by leaving it at my house in the 9th Ward, G. S. L. City, or giving information that will lead to its recovery.
[25-1] **REUBEN GATES.**

POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL!
ALL Persons knowing themselves indebted to me, either by note or book account, are requested to call and settle before the 15th day of September next, or costs will be made on the same. **JOHN B. KIMBALL.**
N.B.—Stock, Produce and Lumber taken in payment of debts. 25-3

STOLEN OR STRAYED.
FROM the 4th Ward pasture in Provo, on or about the sixth day of July, a roan Spanish MARE, some white in her face, six years old, branded I R on the left hip; other brands on her unknown. Whoever will deliver said mare or give information where she can be found will be rewarded for their trouble.
HENRY HORNE, or **J. W. BURRIDGE,** } G. S. L. City.
25-2

NOTICE.
THE undersigned, having obtained a grant for the well-known Herd Ground, West of Bear River, in Box Elder County, propose taking from one to five thousand head of Horses, Cattle and Mules, to herd during the coming Fall and Winter.
For grass and water privileges, the Rancho is not surpassed by any in the Territory of Utah. The proprietors, being men of responsibility, as also experienced herdsmen, expect to give entire satisfaction to all reasonable persons who may favor them with their patronage.
ABRAHAM HUNSAKEL,
WILLIAM GODDARD.
Brigham City, Box Elder County, }
August 3rd, 1858. } 24-4

REMOVAL.
THE Subscribers wish to inform the public generally and their FRIENDS in particular, that they are still alive and in business, at their own residence, 41-2 Blocks east of Council House St., on Emigration St., where if you call, you will find their

MUSEUM AND VARIETY STORE
open for the reception of customers, consisting of all the Varieties and Curiosities that have heretofore characterized their establishment, with many other additions too numerous to mention. (24-4) **A. TAYLOR & SONS.**

NOTICE.
I HAVE in my possession three small INDIAN PONIES, and a Colt, fetched to me by the Indians. The owners can have the above ponies by applying to me at my Office in Great Salt Lake City.
24-3t **J. FORNEY,**
Supt. Ind. Aff., U. T.

NOTICE.
WHEREAS, the Partnership hitherto carried on by Jennings & Winder having been dissolved, I take this opportunity of returning thanks to the public for the patronage bestowed upon us; and I also wish to give notice that the Tanning, Boot and Shoe Manufacturing, Saddle Making, &c., will be carried on in all its branches at the same old stand, and solicit inspection of my stock.
WILLIAM JENNINGS.
WANTED—Bark, Hides, Oil, Tallow, Butter, Eggs, Pork, &c., for which the highest market price will be given.
G. S. L. City, July 9, 1858. 21-4t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the Machinery, formerly belonging to the Public Machine Shop, G. S. L. City, has been removed to Parowan, Iron county, and is now in complete operation. All persons wishing to procure new machinery, or get old work repaired, would do well to favor us with a call. Iron, copper, brass, zinc, and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for work.
NATHAN DAVIS, Foreman,
Public Machine Shop, Parowan,
Iron county, July 3, 1858.—18-8