

[From the Western Standard.]

"Keep to the Right."

"Keep to the right," saith the guide at the bridge,
To the right! and you never need fear;
Keep to the right, and your safety I'll pledge,
Although darkness and dangers appear.

On went the sage through the mist, and the roar
Of the floods and the rock in their strife;
Safely he passed the deep chasm o'er;
And "the right" was his motto through life.

"Keep to the right," the wise fathers will say
To their sons while to manhood they grow:
Duty is right, and a guide to the way
Which the wise and the great only know.

"Keep to the right," the fond mother oft cries
To her daughters while blooming in youth:
Kindness is right—'Tis the grace you should prize,
And your pride—be it virtue and truth.

"Keep to the right," all ye Saints of the Lord,
Though your foes be many and strong;
God's word is the right—a sure guide to the road,
Which, if followed, cannot lead you wrong.

[PHILO.]

The Whale.

The Whale is the general name of an order of animals inhabiting the ocean, arranged in zoology under the name of Cete or Cetacea, and belonging to the class Mammalia in the Linnean system. This animal is named whale from roundness or from rolling.

While living in part or wholly in the ocean, it differs in many important respects from the flesh tribes, and it is these peculiarities which render it a link between the creatures of the land and of the sea. While it has the power of locomotion in the water like other fishes, yet in other particulars, it has no affinity with them; it is as much a mammal as the ox, or the elephant, or the horse; having warm blood, breathing air, bringing forth living young, and suckling them with true milk. The whale is the largest of all known animals. Some remarks upon the whale and its varieties will form the subject of the present chapter:—

THE SPERM WHALE.—The Cachelot or Physceter Macrocephalus. The principal species are the black headed with a dorsal fin, and the round headed, without a fin on the back, and with fistula in the snout. This whale is known at a distance by the peculiarity of his "spouting" or "blows." He can be easily detected by whalemen, if he happens to be in company with other species of whales. He blows the water or vapor from his nostrils in a single column, to the height perhaps of 12 feet, inclining in a forward direction, in an angle of forty-five degrees with the horizon, and visible for several miles. There is also a wonderful regularity as to time in which he "blows," perhaps once in ten minutes. He remains on the surface of the water from 45 to 60 minutes, and under water about the same time. Unless the whale is frightened, whalemen make quite correct calculation as to the chances of overtaking him, or when he will rise to the surface after he has "turned flukes."

When the Sperm whale is near he can be easily distinguished by the form of his head, unlike any other variety of whale. Its head is enormous in bulk, being fully more than one third of the whole length of its body, and it ends like an abrupt and steep promontory, and so hard for several feet from its front, that it is quite difficult, if not impossible for an iron to enter it; as impervious indeed to a harpoon, as a bale of cotton.

Besides, the Sperm whale has a hump on his back, which distinguishes him from others. This hump is farther forward than the hump on the Finback whale. Sperm whales have been captured from 70 to 90 feet in length, and from 30 to 45 feet in circumference round the largest part of their bodies. It is supposed by whalemen from their appearance, that they live, or some of them at least, to a great age. One writer on this subject thought that the Sperm whale would attain the age of many hundred years, and even to a thousand years. This, however, is mere conjecture, because there are no dates or facts upon which to found a correct opinion.

Some whales have been taken, having their teeth worn off level with the gums; and then again, in other instances, part of their teeth have been broken off, or torn out by some violent effort.

The whole number of teeth in a Sperm whale is about forty-two; they are wholly in the lower jaw, which alone is movable, with the exception of a natural movement of the entire head of the fish.

The teeth admirably fit into sockets in the upper jaw. When the whale is in search for his food, or contending with his foes, he drops his lower jaw if he sees fit, nearly to a right angle with the under part of his body, and then brings his jaws together with incredible energy and quickness.

Sperm whales engage in fearful and dreadful struggles and conflicts with each other. One was captured a few years since, having his lower jaw, which was more than 15 feet long and studded with sharp pointed teeth, twisted entirely around at a right angle with his body; he was swimming in that manner when he was harpooned. This was an instance of a most desperate encounter. Another whale was captured having a part of his enormous jaw broken entirely off. The front and sides of their heads as well as their bodies not unfrequently exhibit deep lines or furrows, produced by the teeth of some powerful antagonist.

It is supposed, that as the Sperm whale advances in age, his head not only retains its ordinary proportions, and to appearance becomes enlarged, but the truth is, the other parts of his body, especially his extremities, do actually diminish in bulk and circumference.

In some instances, more oil has been taken out of the head of a Sperm whale than from the other parts of his body.

The principal food of the Sperm whale is "squid," a molluscous animal. "This is an animal of so curious an order as to merit a word of special notice. The principal peculiarity of this molluscous tribe is the possession of powerful tentacula or arms, ranged round the mouth and provided with suckers which give them the power of adhering to rocks, or any other substances, with surprising tenacity. Some of this tribe attain to a great size, and as large as the whale is, will furnish it with no contemptible mouthful. In the gullet of one Sperm whale, an arm or tentaculum of a seasquid was found, measuring nearly twenty-seven feet long."

Whalemen frequently discover large masses or junks of squid floating about, probably torn in pieces by whales in their search after food. The flesh of the squid is soft—without bones, and somewhat transparent, like the common sun-fish seen on our shores. It is said, that squid have been seen as large as an ordinary whale. This food for the Sperm whale is found in great abundance in the Pacific seas.

THE RIGHT WHALE.—The whale having this general cognomen belongs to the species of Balaena Mysticetus. There are several varieties included in this species as we shall hereafter observe, and which are distinguished by whalemen, both in regard to some external peculiarity as well as the different localities where they are usually found.

The Right whale differs from the Sperm in the following particulars: His head is sharper, more pointed—he has no "hump" on his back—the column of water which he throws up when he "blows" is divided like the tines of a fork, and it rises from his breathing holes in a perpendicular direction, from eight to twenty feet.

The Right whale furnishes the bone (Baleen) so much in common use and called "whalebone." This bone is taken from the mouth and upper jaw of the whale and is set alone laterally in the most exact order several inches apart, decreasing in length from the centre to his mouth, or the arch of his palate, and becoming shorter farther back; while towards the lips the bone tapers away into mere bristles, forming a loose hanging fringe or border.

At the bottom of this row of bone, where it penetrates the gum, and from eighteen to thirty inches downward, we find a material that resembles coarse hair, entwining and interlacing the bone, and thus forming a sort of net work, and so thick that when the whale closes his lips to press out the water, the smallest kind of fish are caught in the meshes, and are unable to escape.

Indeed, the edges of the bone or slabs as they might be termed, are fringed with this coarse hair and it extends to their extremities, as may be seen in the rough state when landed from whaleships.

The length of the bones or slabs vary in a great measure according to the size of the fish; though some varieties of this species have larger and better bone than others. The value of the bone is enhanced as a general thing in proportion to its length.

The principal food of the Right whale is a very small red fish, called "brit." Immense shoals of these fish are seen on whale grounds, and the water to a great distance, even for miles, becomes colored with them.

When the whale takes his food, he throws open his lips or lets them fall, and, swimming with great velocity, he scoops up an infinite number of these small fishes and others, that accompany them, some of them scarcely larger than half of an ordinary sized pea; he then closes his lips, and pressing out the water from his mouth, every particle of solid matter is securely retained within.

The mouth of the whale is an organ of very wonderful construction. In a large specimen of the race, it may measure when fully opened about sixteen feet long, twelve feet high and ten feet wide—an apartment in truth of very good dimensions. Notwithstanding the enormous bulk of this creature, its throat is so narrow, it would choke upon a morsel fitted for the deglutition of an ox. Its food, therefore, must be as it really is, in very small particles. Such is the wonderful contrivance of nature, and in which we can discover an instance of remarkable wisdom in the Creator and provider of his creatures.

The Right whale does not fight or contend with his mouth or head, as the sperm whale does, but his means of attack and defence are chiefly in his enormous flukes. He will, however, when struck, 'root around' as whalemen say, and not unfrequently in this manner upset a boat.

This kind of whale and other varieties distinguished by the baleen or bone, have no regular time for remaining on the surface of the water after they 'breach,' nor in remaining under water, after they 'turn flukes.' The length of a large Right whale is about 80 feet, and some have yielded their captors 250 to 300 barrels of oil.

Such a whale would perhaps weigh not far from eighty tons. Allowing one ox to weigh twenty-five hundred or three thousand pounds, he would weigh down more than fifty of such animals.

Sometimes a whale will turn its head downwards, and moving its tremendous tail high in the air, will lash the water with violence, raising a cloud of vapor, and sending a loud report to the distance of two or three miles. This is called 'lob tailing' by whalemen.

The oil of this species of whale is less valuable than the Sperm. The 'whalebone,' which now has an advanced price in the market, far beyond any previous value attached to it, is obtained from the mouth of the whale about in proportion of 1000 to 100 lbs. oil.

THE FINBACK WHALE.—This is a smooth, slim fish—smaller usually than a Right whale. He is found in nearly all latitudes. He has a 'hump' on his back, which distinguishes him from the Right whale. His head and mouth are of the same construction. This whale is known by whalemen when seen at a suitable distance by his 'blows.' The column of vapor rises in a single stream, in a vertical or perpendicular direction. This fish is termed 'Finback,' on account

of a fin on his back, differing in this particular from all other species of whale. The oil obtained from him is of the same quality as the Right whale oil.

BOWHEAD WHALE.—This whale is smooth all over, having no 'bonnet' on his head as whalemen say, and as Right whales have. Their heads differ in shape somewhat from other whales, and hence the name 'Bowhead' given to them. This species of whale, so far as known, have never been found except in the Ochotsk Sea and Arctic Ocean.

LEMON JUICE IN DROPSY.—Lemons are recommended for dropsy in a Russian medical journal, and are said to be beneficial in the most hopeless cases. The first day one lemon was given, after taking the peel off, and cutting it up into small pieces in sugar; the two following days three were given, and afterwards eighteen every day. For nourishment, meat was given. In every case the water came off on the seventh day.

UNACCOUNTABLE THINGS.—The Rochester Times says:—"We could never understand the reason why the man who sells a yard of cloth, or a hoe, or an axe, or a pair of shoes is regarded by the community as better or more respectable than he who made them—nor he who sells a barrel of flour or ships it off to another country than he who raised the wheat from which it was manufactured."

Married:

In this city, Nov. 1, by Elder Nathan Davis, Mr. WILLIAM COATES, of Cedar Valley, and Miss LOUISA ROSSER, late of Wales.

Died:

In G. S. L. City, Oct. 10, 1857, HERBERT JOHN HYDE, aged 1 year, 1 month and 23 days.

In this city on the morning of the 22d ult., JOHN ALFRED, son of James and Alice Needham, aged 17 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**TAX SALE.**

The following described Land Claims and Improvements (or so much thereof as will pay the Territorial and County Taxes due thereon,) will be sold on Monday the 16th inst., at the Council House, in G. S. Lake City, (to wit):

The Tannery in the 15th Ward, assessed to Hockaday & Toussig. Tax and cost, \$120.00.

Also, one small House and part of a lot in the 13th Ward, assessed to Peter K. Dotson. Tax and cost, \$17.50.

S. RICHARDS, Assessor and Collector.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.
ON Tuesday night the 27th of October, from my pasture in North Canyon Ward, TWO Work Horses, one brown horse blind in the near eye, some white on one hind foot, some saddle marks, little white hairs by the collar, 15 or 16 hands high, 9 or 10 years old, heavy built. The other a dark bay mare about the same age and size, collar marked, and a little white the size of a five cent piece on the left flank; both shod all round; the horse just back from the road and thin in flesh. Any body that will bring them to me or any information of them shall be liberally rewarded by me.
JAMES HENRIE.

STRAYED.
FROM Dr. Richards' pasture, so called, a span of small horses, white faced, marked H on the right hip. Also a bay mare marked as above.
J. L. HEYWOOD, 17th ward.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber will kill beeves and hogs at one dollar per head at his residence in the 13th ward, near the Church Store.
JONATHAN MORETON.

THE PUBLIC
ARE hereby forbidden to pass and repass over the land known as Dr. Richards' pasture, and lying between the ten acre lots and Jordan river. Such as transgress this prohibition will be liable to prosecution for trespass.
BRIGHAM YOUNG, FRANKLIN D. RICHARDS.

PLASTERING.
THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he is ready at all times to do plastering, especially for those connected with the Public Works, for which he will take pay by being credited on the books of the General Tithing Office, in cash, store orders, or any of the good things of this world.
Residence, south side of the 9th ward.
JOSEPH HORTON.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
JENNINGS & WINDER, are prepared to kill beeves for private families at their public slaughterhouse. Persons wishing can have them cut up ready for salting and taken home. Charge for killing, \$1, or will take the hide and pay \$1.50.

JENNINGS & WINDER'S
New Meat Market is on the corner North of J. Cain's.—Meats of all kinds and of the first quality always on hand. Also Pork and Bologna Sausage, dried Beef, corned Beef, Lard, Tallow, pickled Tongues, &c., &c.

JENNINGS & WINDER'S
Tannery and Leather business continued at the old place. The best price paid for hides of all kinds.
N. B. The above firm would be glad if those persons indebted to them would call and settle forthwith, and any having claims present them and take your pay.
34-1

STRAYED.
STRAYED from my yard on the 5th of October, a yellowish red 3-year old HEMIFER, some white on the face and also on the back, branded on the right hip W if any one will give any information respecting the same will be rewarded by W. M. HENNEPER 15th Ward.
33-3

SADDLE TREES.
LEVI JACKMAN respectfully wishes to inform the public that he is prepared to furnish saddle trees on the following terms:—A club of 4 furnishing him with one good fresh hide, he will furnish them 4 good trees, at \$6 each, allow \$2.50 for the hide and will take the balance in good wheat at \$2 per bushel.
Residence, in 16th Ward, 2 blocks west of Union Square.
33-3

NOTICE.

JOHN H. PICKNELL is always on hand at C. Taylor's slaughter house to kill beeves for \$1 per head, and will pay a good price for hides.
N. B. Tripe and cow heels always on hand.
32-1f

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

A LARGE Lot of good sized Apple Trees (many of them extra large) budded with as choice varieties of fruit as there is in the United States, comprising some thirty varieties of summer, autumn and winter fruit. Apricot, pear and peach trees, two years old, budded and seedlings. Plums—Coe's golden drop, Smith's Orleans, sweet damson, Washington. Cherries—bigareau, black tartarian, black Morello. Paup tree or paup berry, a great acquisition to our fruit, as it is a desert tree and at home in our soil; the fruit is equal to the seedless raisins or Zante currants; buffalo berry, a good substitute for the English red currant. Currants, Hemenway's sprout or wine currant, the largest and finest in the mountains, orange and yellow currants; large and fine not beat by the gentiles. Wanted in exchange, store orders, woolen cloth, clothing, wheat, beef, pork, lard, butter, wood; cash not refused and credit not wanted by
L. S. HEMENWAY.

G. S. L. City, 4th Ward.
Those wishing to put out fruit trees this fall will find it a good time from the 20th of October till winter sets in, and much better than late planting in the spring.
33-3 L. S. H.

THE DESERET NEWS.**WEEKLY:**

PRINTED ON WEDNESDAY: DELIVERED ON THURSDAY.

TERMS—\$6 PER ANNUM.**OFFICE—P. O. BUILDING.**

TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisements to insure insertion in the current number must be handed in on Monday.

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Reuben Miller	Mill Creek do
Archibald Gardner	do
Milo Andrus	Big Cottonwood Ward.
Andrew Cahoon	South Cottonwood "
Joseph Hammond	do
Isaac Ferguson	do
Slas Richards	Union.
J. Guernsey Brown	Draper.
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ADVERTISING.

(Ten Lines, or less, constitute One Square.)

REGULAR ADVERTISEMENTS:	
One Quarter Column, (three squares or less) for each insertion	\$1.50
Half Column, (seven squares or less) each ins.	3.00
One Column, (fourteen squares or less)	6.00
SUNDY ADVERTISEMENTS:	
One Square, each insertion	\$1.00
Two Squares	1.50
Three	2.00
Thus upward, with a half dollar to the additional square for each insertion.	

BOOK, JOB AND CARD PRINTING

Executed to order in this office; and having received some important additions to our stock of

Job and Ornamental Type.
We are prepared to do work at reasonable rates, and in the most approved style.

BOOK-BINDING

In all its branches carried on in connection with this Office. Send in your orders.