

An Exquisite Story.

BY LAMARTINE.

In the tribe of Neggdeh, there was a horse whose fame was spread far and near, and a Bedouin of another tribe, by name, Daber, desired extremely to possess it. Having offered in vain for it, his camels and his whole wealth, he hit at length upon the following device, by which he hoped to gain the object of his desire. He resolved to stain his face with the juice of an herb, to clothe himself in rags, to tie his legs and neck together, so as to appear like a lame beggar. Thus equipped, he went to wait for Naber, the owner of the horse, who he knew was to pass that way. When he saw Naber approaching on his beautiful steed, he cried out in a weak voice:

"I am a poor stranger—for three days I have been unable to move from this spot to seek for food. I am dying, help me, and Heaven will reward you."

The Bedouin kindly offered to take him up on his horse and carry him home; but the beggar replied:

"I can not rise, I have no strength left."

Naber touched with pity, dismounted, led his horse to the spot, and with great difficulty, set the seeming beggar on its back. But no sooner did Daber feel himself in the saddle, than he set spurs to the horse, and galloped off, calling out as he did so:

"It is I, Daber."

Naber called after him to stop and listen. Certain of not being pursued, he turned, and halted at a short distance from Naber, who was armed with a spear.

"You have taken my horse," said the latter; "Since Heaven has willed it, I wish you joy of it; but I do conjure you never to tell any one how you obtained it."

"And why not?" said Daber.

"Because," said the noble Arab, "another man might be really ill, and men would fear to help him. You would be the cause of many refusing to perform an act of charity, for fear of being duped as I have been."

Struck with shame at these words, Daber was silent for a moment, then springing from the horse, returned to its owner, embracing him. Naber made him accompany him to his tent, where they spent a few days together, and became fast friends for life.

From the Plow, Loom and Anvil.

Rearing Mules for Market.

We have always looked upon mules as a sort of interloper among the beasts which God had made, which was unworthy of the attention of agriculturists. But a writer in the Albany Cultivator is of a different opinion; and seems to understand what he is about; and we propose to give him a hearing. He says:—

It is not probably generally known, that the rearing of mules is one of the most profitable occupations engaged in by American farmers; and that the supply does not keep pace with the demand. The principal markets are those of the cotton and sugar growing States; and for the California and Oregon emigrants, who take the overland route.

At the present time, a three-year-old mule, standing thirteen hands high, and of good action, will readily bring 1000; and those standing fourteen hands high, and well broken to harness, and possessing good points, command from 1200 to 1300 each.

The great endurance of the mule; their adaptability for hot climates; the great ease to which they attain; the ease and cheapness with which they are raised; and their hardy constitution, together with the high price obtained for them, and the increasing demand,—all tend to make it a business worthy the attention of those engaged in pastoral life.

But very little science appears to be employed in the propagation of this species of animal hybrid; and the best course to affect the change, would be for agricultural societies to award liberal premiums for the best formed, and largest, and most active specimens; and to encourage the importation of the largest sized and best made jacks from the south of Europe. To secure large and well made mules, the first consideration is to obtain the services of a large, active, and neatly made jack, and the next point of importance is to select the largest and most sprightly mares; and the progeny from such a description of stock would afford a race of mules that would command the highest prices; and for all kinds of labor in a hot, dry climate, would be incomparably superior to horses for all kinds of severe drudgery, and especially for farm labor and roadsters.

By careful crossings of this kind, a popularity would thus be imparted to the mule family, that in no other way can be obtained; and there is no good reason why mules averaging sixteen hands high, embodying a beautiful combination of the points of both races of animals, cannot be raised with as much certainty and success as attend the efforts put forth to improve the race of horses, or any of the domesticated animals.

Good mares for the purpose are abundant in Pennsylvania, in parts of Tennessee, and in most parts of the Northern States; and the Spanish jack should be imported and made to take the place of the stunted and inferior race that is generally found in this country.

This may at first sight appear a small matter; but the demand has become so universal for mules, throughout a very large portion of the Union, that to our minds, agricultural societies might with great advantage to the interests of agriculture, hold out liberal encouragement for the improvement of this description of stock. The Board of Agriculture for the State of Ohio have, at both the annual State Fairs, awarded very liberal premiums to the owners of the best specimens of jacks and mules; and in the rearing of the stock, that State is now taking a very prominent stand, as well as in most other departments of agriculture.

The President of the Board of Agriculture, Michael L. Sullivan, Esq., who is the proprietor of a farm of some nine thousand acres of beautiful land, lying contiguous to the State capital, and alongside of the national road, some seven miles in length, is the owner of several jacks; and his annual sales range from three to four hundred,—mostly three and four years old. Many of his mules are broken to the plough and wagon, and the strongest and finest teams that are brought into the Columbus market, are those of Mr. Sullivan, consisting of four well trained mules to each wagon.

The business of trading in mules is becoming a great favorite with many farmers in Ohio and Kentucky; and the day is not distant when this department of stock-rearing will be very extensively and profitably conducted throughout all the Northwestern States.

The Upper Mississippi Valley, including the States of Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Missouri and Iowa, hold out greater inducements for the propagation of mules than any other portion of the Union.

The boundless and inexhaustible character of the pasturage of this interesting region; and having a direct water communication thro' the unrivaled Mississippi, to the

Southern States, where the future demand will largely exist; together with the new and increasing demand that has been imparted by the tens of thousands of California and Oregon emigrants, that annually pass along the overland route, mostly making their outfit in those States, all tend to make that the most desirable location that could be selected for the prosecuting extensively the business of propagating and rearing large and handsome mules.

The entire cost of rearing a three-year-old mule in Illinois or Iowa need not exceed thirty dollars, and the price obtained, ranges from sixty to one hundred dollars, according to quality. No other stock are reared with so little expense and risk, and none affords so large a profit, with the prospect of a continued steady demand.

To make the business as profitable to the farmers as it is susceptible, more pains are required on the part of those who undertake to select the jacks; and instead of employing small and badly shaped mares, the largest and finest should be selected for this purpose. Then, instead of allowing the young mules to become stunted the first winter, by a short allowance of provender, and even that of an inferior quality, as much pains should be taken in providing them with wholesome food, as is given to the rearing of colts or calves. The young mule is very hardy; yet to secure a full and early development, he requires artificial food in winter and spring, as well as any of the young of the other descriptions of domesticated stock.

Hints about Health.

The ancient Romans gave rewards to citizens who brought up large families; and healthy children were considered a contribution to the effective force of the State.—Who can doubt that measures for the preservation of health are equally deserving of encouragement?

There is no absolute necessity for so much suffering and disease—but there are in all communities, persons who neglect cleanliness in their houses or persons who live in damp or ill-ventilated houses, and eat and drink unwholesome food, regardless of consequences.

We hear it said that if the noxious particles that rise from vitiated air were palpable to the sight, we should see them lowering in a dense black cloud above certain haunts, and rolling slowly on to corrupt the better portions of a house or town. But if the physical pestilence is so dreadful, so must be the moral pestilence; for they are inseparable in the immutable laws of nature. Let any mother who confines her children in a bed-room, breathing stagnant air, try the experiment of breathing her own breath over again for a few minutes, and she will never be guilty towards her children again.

It has been proven by statistics taken in various countries that scarlatina and other infectious diseases invariably hunt out ill-ventilated houses; and when once in, they are almost sure to inoculate all the occupants; and the poisoned air entails the disease on many who have the temerity to enter.

True Affection.

Such a principle and such a fidelity are transcendently portrayed in the character of Ruth, of whom we read in Holy Writ. It is not a picture, as artificially delineated by a brilliant fancy or warm and glowing imagination. It is a real scene, precious because exceeding rare. Gaze upon it, it is a farewell scene. Naomi, ORPHAL and Ruth form the interesting group. Sorrow and sadness rested upon each brow—no smile graced the lip, for death had been in their midst and left them alone in the world.

Naomi would return to Israel, but her daughter-in-law, being of the land of the stranger, she exhorted to remain among their kinsmen. They loved Naomi, they could not part with her—they could not pronounce that little word which, to some hearts is filled with agony—farewell. They wept, but Orphal was soon reconciled and persuaded to stay; she kissed Naomi and parted from her, never to see her more. Ruth clung to her. The vicissitudes of life were plainly revealed to her. A long and dreary journey, a strangers' welcome—a lone, weary life. "Thy sister," said Naomi, "is gone back to her people and to her gods; return thou." And now what beautiful, what glorious affection and faith are exhibited; with her eyes wet with tear-drops, with hands clasped upon her bosom, and with determined, yet beseeching looks, she replied in that pathetic and exquisite language of the historian. "Entreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee; for whither thou goest I will go, and where thou lodges I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, thy god my god: where thou diest I will die, and there will I be buried; the Lord do so to me and more also, if I ought but death part thee and me."

Search the Bible—search profane literature—and find if you can an appeal equal to this in beauty, power, simplicity and eloquence. The words are key-words to the chords of the soul, and arouse at once all the gushing sympathies of the human heart.

Ruth prevailed, and went into the land of Israel, where she became the loved and honored wife of the noble Boaz, and was further, most highly distinguished as one of the progenitors of the Savior of the world. Lovely, enchanting Ruth! would that thy sex would follow the beautiful example thou hast so charmingly exhibited. May they tread in thy footsteps and be pure, faithful and true to the last.

Hints to Young Ladies.

If any young woman wastes in trivial amusement the prime season for improvement, which is between the ages of sixteen and twenty, they regret bitterly the loss when they come to feel themselves inferior in knowledge to almost every one they converse with. And above all, if they should ever be mothers,—when they feel their inability to direct or assist the pursuits of their children, they find ignorance of severe mortification, and a real evil.

Let this animate their industry, and let a modest opinion of their capacities be an encouragement to them in their endeavors after knowledge. A moderate understanding, with diligent and well-directed application, will go much further than a lively genius, if attended with impatience and inattention; which too often accompany quick parts.

It is not for want of capacity that so many women are such trifling, insipid companions, so ill-qualified for the friendship and conversation of a sensible man, or for the task of governing and instructing a family; it is often from the neglect of exercising the talents which they really have, and from omitting to cultivate a taste for intellectual improvement.

By this neglect they lose the sincerest pleasures which would remain when almost every other forsakes them,—of which neither fortune nor age can deprive them, and which would be a comfort and resource in almost

every possible situation in life.—[Mrs. Chappone.]

Girls spend much time in beautifying their heads, which ought to be employed in adorning their hearts;—in curling, and twisting, and braiding; in lacing, and trimming with ribbons, and a thousand fashionable fooleries, which they think adds to their beauty,—not so in reality, but disgusting to men of sense and worth. What is more lovely than modesty, neatness, in dress?—and what more enticing than intelligence and virtue?

If you can find qualities more estimable, more desirable, and more attractive than these, please inform us, for we have not yet discovered them.

What does a sensible man care, for a haughty, vain, coquette—whose only pride is dress,—to frolic, and figure finely in the dance? They might be placed within glass cases and show off to much advantage;—but in the capacity of wife, mother, affairs of family, and the real duties of woman, she is wholly unprepared.

Consider for a moment, if you please, the almost invariable fate of young females of this description. Are they proud, it is sorely mortified by poverty. Are they gay, they are disappointed; and but seldom succeed in life, as those who have real worth themselves, and consequently seek it in their companions, instead of any momentary satisfaction resulting from a fair exterior.

What can the mother mean, who fails to instruct her daughters in these things?—do all the drudgery, washing and scrubbing, and let them sit in the parlor, in the rocking-chair, reading the corrupting pages of the yellow-covered fiction that floods the land!—Such an admirable wife she will make! So dignified and amiable the woman!—Such an honor and blessing to her husband!

Away with this flagrant outrage upon common sense. Let girls be taught the practical duties of their sphere;—those that will fit them for good wives, and mothers, and exemplary women in society. And if young ladies wish the companionship of fops and worthless rakes, let them be vain, empty-headed. If they desire the society of the wise, the noble, the good, let them be discreet, modest,—and endow themselves with skill in household life,—which is the true sphere and dignity of woman.—[Deseret News.]

Summer Fruits.

"I have spoken of the feast of roses; but the feast of strawberries must be remembered. How plentiful is the crop! In this happy land, the poor taste of delicacies, and the horn of plenty is literally poured out with its profusion of its fruits and flowers. Here the oaks come home at night with their hoofs actually dripping with the red blood of this berry, and the odors of it float over the snowy foam of the milk-pail.

It grows wild in all the woods and all the meadows, and many think the wilder the sweeter; for as it is smaller in size than the seedlings of the garden, it stands a better chance to become deep ripe and lose its acid. It requires no addition, and is rendered fit to eat by the sugar of its own nature.

"Doubtless," says an old writer, "God might have made a better berry, but he never did." I have however, met with some who are disposed to deny the truth of this statement, and who say that the raspberry is better.

No doubt it is to some palates, but the general voice would hardly give the palm. In flavor, the strawberry is admitted to be the acme of perfection; and it has probably not degenerated since it was originated in Eden. But it is so keen and pungent, that in a little while it destroys the tone of the tongue; whereas the raspberry has an exceedingly delicate aroma, as much so as the wild grape blossom. Its merits are more slowly perceived; but it less fatigues the taste, and is longer appreciated.

The succession of fruits as the year advances, exhibits adaptation most pleasing and wonderful. The strawberry is first with us, and its precedence in time is a fair presumption in favor of its ripe merits. They come the raspberry. These occupy a certain space mostly to themselves, but when they are gone, a rabble of fruits jostle one another in the garden, and every one may take his pick and choice.

The English oxheart cherry charms the eye and satisfies the taste, especially when you pluck it from the branch as it hides its blushing cheek beneath the leaves. The gooseberry and tart currant arrive in the very nick of time, but the berries taper off in excellence at the close of the year. The plain and healthful blackberry is succeeded by the whortleberry, the poorest of fruits.—God forgive me. But in the meantime, the larger kinds come in to adapt themselves to every variety of taste, and every necessity of constitution—peach, plum, and grape."

WINTER CLOTHING.—Winter is the time to mind the feet, for health depends on keeping them comfortably warm. The blood must circulate to the extremities and the nerves of the skin, and for this reason we recommend woollen stockings. Even silk is warmer than a cotton stocking, because silk is a non-conductor of heat. Fine, light, or lamb's wool, are much better than worsted, and the texture should be rather loose than close.

A piece of brown paper cut to the proper size and shape, and worn inside the sole, takes scarcely any room in the shoe, and adds greatly to its warmth. A sole of cork inside the shoe is comfortable and useful.

Woollen gaiters are also a great protection. Elderly people, or those liable to rheumatism, will find comfort from woollen kneecaps. Flannel next the skin is a great preservative against cold. It is not merely a non-conductor of heat, but acts as a stimulus to the skin, and assists in throwing off superfluous matters.

The celebrated John Hunter gave these three rules for the rearing of children: Give them plenty of milk, plenty of sleep, and plenty of flannel. In short, flannel is a most important article of dress for either sex, for infancy, meridian, or old age. Let all ladies at this season furnish themselves with a good supply of flannel and merino petticoats, and not sacrifice their health to the vanity of displaying slim figures.

LUNGS AND STAYS.—A work recently published, thus talks of the fatal consequences of bad air and pressure.—Women ought to measure at least from 27 to 29 inches round the waist; but most females do not permit themselves to grow beyond 24; thousands are laced down to 22, and some even less; and thus by means of wood, steel, and whalebone, the lungs are injured; a weak and miserable progeny is engendered, and an early death secured.

From the San Diego Herald Extra, Dec. 22, 1853.

Pacific Railroad—Southern Route.

From the Austin State Gazette we make the following account of the exploring expedition undertaken by Gen. Rusk. It is very interesting, and gives us a favorable report of the country traversed, as the friends of the Southern Railroad route to the Pacific could wish for.

"Gen. Rusk and party left Nacogdoches on the 29th of August, on a tour of exploration of a route for the Pacific Railroad, across the country from the Sabine and Red rivers in the direction of El Paso on the Rio Grande, as nearly as might be on the line of the 32d parallel.

"Of the country through which the company passed with the settlements, it is unnecessary to speak particularly; but that above, Gen. Rusk and Mr. Harrison described in the most glowing terms. For fertility of soil, smoothness of surface, and beauty of scenery, the country through which they traveled is not to be surpassed by any region of similar extent in Texas or elsewhere.

The spreading prairie, rolling valleys and level bottoms, on the streams, are as rich as the heart of man could desire, surrounded with forests of post oak timber, of the best quality, the whole distance such timber as will be peculiarly adapted for making superstructure and ties of a railroad.—Everywhere, water of the purest kind is abundant—and as a grazing country, it is unsurpassed by any in the world.

Notwithstanding 'Old Bullion' asserted that a wolf could not make a killing on the Southern Route, we assert with perfect confidence, from the statement of Gen. Rusk and those who accompanied him on the expedition, that a more productive section of the country can scarcely be found in the Union than the one in question.

At Oak Creek, Gen. Rusk and party met a company from El Paso, who had explored carefully the remainder of the route, and reported for the purpose of the expedition, and expedition construction of a railroad, that the portion of the route was equally as favorable as the portion explored by Gen. R.

Gen. Rusk is in the highest spirits in regard to our prospects for securing the Pacific Road over the route he has just explored. He says he has enlisted 'for the war'—that is, until the Pacific road is built through our State."

The Message of Gov. Ball of Texas takes a wholesome view of the question, and earnestly recommends to the serious consideration of the legislature, the subject of a Railroad to the Pacific.—He remarks that the matter of serious regret is that the route leading from the Mississippi river thro' Texas, should not have been selected as one of those to be surveyed, and reported on to the next Congress; and then says:

"From my own knowledge of the country, and from information derived from the most reliable sources, I am convinced that by far the best track will be found to be from Memphis, or some other point below on the Mississippi, entering our State about the 32d degree of north latitude, and pursuing that line to the El Paso, or its neighbor's ood; thence in the direction of the head waters of the Gila river and down the same by the most practical route to San Diego and the Pacific. This is the route that nature indicates by features so apparent, that neither party bias nor sectional interests can conceal them.

HEAVY BANK ROBBERY.—Yesterday between twelve and one o'clock p.m. the Bank of the State of New York, No. 30, Wall-street, was robbed of a bag containing \$7,810, in bills of that Bank. The money had just been counted out, to be sent to the Bank of Commerce and the Republic, and the bills were arranged, as usual, in parcels, and placed in this bag, which was handed to the colored porter. The man's attention was attracted in another direction, and he deposited the bag containing the money beneath the counter, in the back part of the Bank. On returning, a few moments afterward, to make it was missing, and no trace has since been found. It is impossible to say how it went, or who is the thief. The affair is very mysterious.

The officers of the Bank, not knowing in what direction to look for the bird, have placed the matter in the hands of the police. The bills were of various denominations. An advertisement in our columns to draw cautious the mercantile public against receiving large sums in bills on this Bank.—[N. Y. Times.]

WATER IN FLOUR AND WHEAT.—Prof. Book has written a report for the Patent Office, in which he shows that the presence of water in wheat and flour is the reason why these articles are unfitted for preservation; and also that the total annual loss in the United States from moisture in wheat and flour is estimated at from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 lbs. It is said that the quantity of water in wheat is greater in cold than in warm countries.—In the United States it is from 12 to 14 per cent. In Africa and Sicily, from 9 to 11 per cent.

The flour of the Southern States yields more bread than the Northern, for this reason. It is said that Alabama flour yields 20 per cent. more than Cincinnati. The warmer the country, the more is the water dried out of the grain before it ripens, and hence the more water it absorbs when made into bread.

The Hartford Excelsior, to remedy the evil arising from loss by flour turning sour and musty, says: "That the grain should be well ripened before harvesting, and well dried before being stored in a good dry granary. Kiln drying is preferable. The mode of ascertaining the amount of water is this: Take a small sample, say five ounces, and weigh it carefully. Put it in a dry vessel, which shall be heated by boiling water. After six or seven hours, weigh it carefully, until it loses no more weight. Its loss of weight shows the original amount of water."

MENDING CHINA.—The best cement for broken china or glass is made by soaking in glass in water till it is soft, and then dissolving it in proof spirit. Add to this a little gum, dissolved in as little alcohol as possible. When the cement is to be used, it must be gently liquefied by placing the phial containing it in boiling water. The phial must be well closed by a good cork, not by a glass stopper, as this may become fixed. It is applied to the broken edges with a camel's hair pencil. When the objects are not to be exposed to moisture, white or egg alone, or mixed with finely-sifted quicklime, will answer very well. Shell-lac dissolved in spirits of wine is better. A very strong cement for earthenware is made by boiling slices of skimmed milk cheese with water into a paste, and then grinding it with quicklime in a mortar, or on a slab with a muller.

WOMAN.—He who has not experienced the friendship of woman, knows not half the charms and delights of friendship. Woman possesses the art of embellishing the saddest moments of our life, by unalterable sweetness of temper, constant care, and unwearied attention; she is man's best companion in prosperity, and in adversity his truest friend. Without her society our existence were a blank, our life barren, cheerless and uncomfortable as the wilderness.

STRAW CUTTER.—Measures have been taken by David and Lyman Clinton, of North Haven, Ct., to patent a straw-cutter cylinder. The advantage is said to consist in attaching a wrought-iron shaft to the cast-iron cylinder holding the cutters; and this latter may be either cast around the former or cast separate from it, and then secured by pins. The cylinder of this invention will be more durable than those shafts cast by the ordinary method, as they often break at the points where the knives are attached to the flanges.

The Legislature of Florida has elected St. George Rogers, Solicitor of the Eastern Circuit. The "Liquor Bill," which had passed the House, was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 8 for and 22 against.

The Black vomit is still committing its ravages in St. Domingo. Many of the crews of foreign vessels had died. Among others who had died was the French Consul.

A fearful earthquake has recently devastated the province of Swosuch, China.—Twenty thousand houses were destroyed, three hundred people killed, and four hundred wounded.

The Fort of Zabijac, on the Albanian frontier, has been taken by storm, by 300 Montenegrins, and all the Turks in the garrison made prisoners.

The streets of New Albany, Ia., were lighted with gas for the first time on last Tuesday evening.

A gentleman of Cincinnati is engaged in preparing a complete descriptive catalogue of the botanical productions of Ohio.

One of the tunnels on the Pennsylvania railroad, now constructing, is to be 3,470 feet in length.

They are going to have a new jail in Cincinnati, to cost \$82,000.

The number of deaths in Philadelphia during the year 1852, was 10,245.

SIX REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, from the range at Holladay's settlement last June, a small 5 yr. old brindled steer, some white spots on him, branded O on the left hip, which can hardly be seen when the hair is long, small horns, one of them lops a little. Running west of Jordan, one year old, 7 years old, some white on her back, branded BROWER on the left horn, and horns stand straight up; also, one red ox, 7 years old, left horn broken off, and branded on the right BROWER and E. SMITH. \$10 will be paid for the brindled steer, and \$3 a piece for the rest, to be paid when delivered, on the Tithing or printing office.

fel 9-6-31 A. C. BROWER.

STRAYED.

FROM Spencer's pasture, in November last, a yoke of oxen about 6 or 7 years old, one lined back, red with white face, large horns, branded W. Kelly on the left horn; and on the left hind leg, the other not so tall, but heavier built, and spotted red & white with white face, branded the same as above.

The above oxen were formerly owned by Robt. Owens, and Mr. Cooper, American Fork. Whoever will bring the said oxen to the subscriber, will be rewarded.

fel 9-6-31 W. KELLY, 7th ward.

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP on North Cottonwood, Davis County, one white ox with black spots, black round both eyes; ears black; the points of his horns are sawed off, no brand visible; the owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away. JOHN W. HESS, pound keeper.

fel 9-6-31

STRAYED OR STOLEN, FROM Dr. Richards' pasture, about the 20th of Nov., a 3 year old heifer, light red sides, white back and tail, branded C L on the horn, one ear cropped, and has calved, or about calving. Whoever will give information of said cow, will be liberally rewarded. H. TINGEY.

fel 9-6-31

TAKEN UP, A dark brindled steer, white back and belly, crop and slit off right ear, crop and underbit off left, 6 or 7 years old, no brands discoverable; the owner will please call, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

fel 9-6-31 S. A. KNOLTON, 19th ward.

STRAYED.

FROM McIntire's herd the last month, a brown cow about 5 years old, a little white on her back and on her tail, black face, the right ear slit and the under part cut off, she has either calved or is near calving, quite a fat and handsome cow. Any one who finds or gives information of her shall be handsomely rewarded.

fel 9-6-31 JOHN PARRY.

NOTICE.

THE 36th Quorum of Seventies, will meet in the Court House, on Tuesday, Feb. 28, at 6 o'clock, p. m.

fel 9-6-31 O. B. HUNTINGTON, pres't.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, FROM the range south of Emigration Canyon, last summer, a small 4 year old bay mare, black mane & tail, 2 or 3 white feet, and a roman nose, with 2 white spots in the face, one between the eyes running down to a point. Whoever will bring said animal to Z. PULSIPHER, 16th ward G. S. L. City; or tell where she is, shall be liberally rewarded.

fel 9-6-31 JOHN ALGER.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE GODDARD has taken the store formerly occupied by Mr. Cogswell, having purchased the entire balance of his stock, he has also removed into it the contents of his own store, so that he has now on hand a very numerous assortment of useful articles.

G. G. respectfully invites the continuance of that patronage so long bestowed upon his predecessor; and from the citizens generally he solicits a share of public support.

Superior Bed Cords, Indigo, Alum, Copras, Apples, Calicoes, Jewellery, Gold & Silver Watches, Clocks, tobacco, Nails, Drilling &c. Heywood & Johnsons, Valley made Beaver Hats &c. &c.

The above are a few now on hand for sale, for either cash, wheat, flour, oats or corn &c. fel 9-6-31

STRAYED.

FROM Joseph Asile, of 10th ward, in this city, about one year since, the following: to wit:—One large light brind Ox, with small horns, white breast and hind leg, and some white on his flanks, and a little in his forehead. The end of his left horn broken off, branded with a figure 2 on his left hip (but most worn out), about six years old. Also a Red Cow, with large horns, and white face, and a little under her belly, about seven years old, branded J A on left hip, but not deep. Also a Yellow and White Calf, with line back, and some white in her forehead in the shape of a heart, cumply horn, about five years old, branded with the stray brand on the left hip, and J A on same place. Also a Black Heifer, two years old, line back, and a white spot in her forehead, branded H on her right hip, and J A on the left. All of the above have got ear marks. Also one Bay Shd Colt, about 18 months old, with a white spot in his forehead. Colt and ox seen last spring about the Welsh settlement. Any person finding said colt, ox, and cows, and will bring them to me, or give any information where they may be found, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

fel 9-6-31 JOSEPH ASILE, East part of 10th Ward.

HEARTS FOR LIFE.

HO, for Valentines, sweet girls! There's the time to please the boys; There's the time to set your curls; Spread out life and 'couple' joys. Go to Southworth's maids and gents, Buy ye all a Valentine; Show your works by your good sense, Joining hearts is sure divine; Ho, for Valentines, and look Down the street for the "Big Book."

fel 9-6-31

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons whether in town or country, owing Lots in the 11th Ward, that the said Lots will be sold at auction, to defray the expense of the City and School House Tax, unless paid, or arrangements made to pay the same, either with the Committee of said Ward or School House, or the Bishop of the Ward, by the 10th of April, 1854.

fel 9-6-31 JOHN LYTLE, Bishop 11th Ward.

Arrival and departure of the U.S. Mail from and to G. S. L. City Post Office.