

BY PROF. ORSON PRATT.

## LECTURE ELEVENTH.

## URANUS.

The planet Uranus revolves around the sun at the mean distance of 18,220,000 miles; the circumference of its orbit being 114,480,000 miles. A steam train, moving at the rate of 20 miles an hour without interruption, would require 65,218 years to complete the circuit. The planet moves in its orbit at the rate of about 15,000 miles every hour, accomplishing the journey in 30,687 mean solar days, or about 84 years.

The diameter of the planet is 34,500 miles; its circumference is 108,000 miles. Whether it has a rotation upon its axis, has not been ascertained by observation; but it is extremely probable from theoretical considerations, that it has a rotation from west to east, like the other planets; it is also probable that the period of its rotation is about 9 hours and 30 minutes, nearly the same as that of Jupiter and Saturn. This planet is too far from us to discover any marks upon its surface under the present power, the telescope; and therefore, observation has been able to detect a rotation.

The bulk of Uranus is over 81 times greater than the earth; but it is only about 15 2/3 times heavier than the earth. Therefore its density is about the same as that of water. Bodies will weigh a little less on the surface of Uranus than at the surface of the earth; that is, a body weighing one pound here, would, if transported to that planet, weigh only 13 1/3 pounds.

The inclination of the orbit to the plane of the ecliptic is 46.84; its deviation from the ecliptic plane, never much exceeds 3 1/4 of a degree. Uranus was discovered by Sir Wm. Herschel on the 13th of March, 1781. For more than a century previous to this period, astronomers conjectured that there must be some planetary body beyond Saturn, in consequence of the disturbances manifested in the deviations of Saturn and Jupiter in their elliptic orbits. This conjecture was accidentally confirmed by Herschel while making a minute survey of the heavens. He at first supposed it to be a comet, but astronomers soon determined that its orbit was nearly circular; and unlike a comet, no tail or nebulous appearance could be detected. Every doubt was soon removed, and this body was determined to be one of the great planets of our system.

Uranus is accompanied by six satellites. None but the most powerful telescopes are capable of perceiving these minute bodies. Two of these are more conspicuous than the others; and their periods of time and distances from the planet have been determined with considerable accuracy. The existence of the other four rested solely on the observations of Sir Wm. Herschel, until the year 1847, when Mr. Lassell and Struve, by independent observations, detected one of them. The former of these gentlemen continued his observations upon it from the 14th of September until the 9th of November, and the latter from the 8th of October until the 10th of December, 1847.

This was found to be interior to the two larger ones. Mr. Lassell also re-observed another intermediate between the larger ones. The other two, if they should ever be re-discovered, will probably be found to revolve in orbits exterior to these.

The first, or the one nearest to the planet, is supposed to have a period of about 4 days.

The second is known to have a period around the planet in 81 1/2 hours 51m 31s; its distance from the centre of the primary is 233,000 miles.

The distance of the next is supposed to be 341,500 miles; its supposed period 10d 23h.

The fourth revolves around the planet in 13d 11h 7m 12s; its distance is 393,300 miles.

The fifth is supposed to perform its revolution in 38d 2h at the distance of 784,900 miles.

The sixth is supposed to accomplish its revolution in 107d 12h at the distance of 1,670,000 miles.

One of the most remarkable and unexpected peculiarities is exhibited by the positions of the orbits of the satellites. Contrary to the whole analogy of all the other planetary bodies of the solar system, the planes of the orbits are nearly perpendicular to the ecliptic; that is, they are inclined to the ecliptic at an angle of no less than 78d 58m. And what is still more remarkable, they move in these orbits in a retrograde direction; that is, when their positions are projected upon the plane of the ecliptic, instead of advancing from west to east in the order of the signs, they move in a contrary direction, namely, from east to west, which is contrary to the direction of the motions of any other planet or satellite in the whole system. The position of these orbits and the retrograde motions of these satellites are probably the results of some interference with the original positions and movements by causes which at present are unknown.

## NEPTUNE.

The discovery of the planet Neptune may be ranked among the greatest discoveries that were ever unfolded in the history of astronomy—not so much in regard to its future bearings upon that great science, as in relation to the curious and most wonderful manner in which the discovery was made.—In exploring the heavens in search of new planets, the telescope alone seems to have been the grand instrument of research. Some faint analogies, it is true, have guided the instrumental examinations to certain regions of the heavens in preference to others; for instance, all the older planets were known to revolve in orbits not much inclined to the ecliptic—being included within a narrow zone encircling the heavens, about 1d in breadth, called the zodiac. Analogy would naturally lead astronomers to regions in or near this zone as the most likely place for discovering planetary bodies. But having arrived in the neighborhood of this zone, analogy no longer serves as a guide, and the astronomer has hitherto launched forth into the unknown abyss to be walked by the winds of fortune, perhaps to some new planet, but far more frequently he returns disappointed and grieved—his voyage having been unsuccessful.

These have been the difficulties and uncertainties which have attended the explorations of the heavens until within a very few years past. But the period has at length arrived, when the mind of man has re-joined its way through the dark clouds of uncertainty—has soared aloft among the vast oceans of telescopic stars—and has pointed out almost the exact position of an unknown world. It would seem almost impossible for the human mind, though guided by the most powerful mathematical analysis, to point out the direction, define the distance, trace out the orbit, and weigh the mass of an unknown planet, so remote as to be imperceptible to the naked eye; yet this has been attempted, and it is a triumph which has brought to light another great orb of our system, which has rolled its ample rounds for ages unknown.

It may be asked, how was this grand problem solved? We reply that it would be impossible to convey a clear idea of the profound and intricate analysis employed for its solution, to a popular assembly, unless they were prepared by a previous knowledge of the higher mathematics.

We will venture to make a few remarks upon this recent discovery. Since the days of Newton, it has been known that each planet gravitates towards every other planet in the system with a certain force depending on the distance and quantity of matter. As the planets revolve in their orbits, their distances and directions from each other, are constantly varying; consequently they must be continually acted upon by variable forces, tending to urge them from the paths which they would pursue, if only acted upon by one central force. The planetary orbits are ellipses when considered in reference to the force deflecting them towards the sun; they are constantly varying from these elliptical paths by forces urging them towards other bodies in the system. These deviations are called planetary perturbations; and can be calculated when the direction, distance, and mass of the perturbing body is known.

The perturbations of Uranus towards Saturn and Jupiter were calculated for every point throughout its entire path; so that the form of its path as depending upon its deflections towards these two bodies and the sun were known; but by carefully watching the progress of Uranus, it was soon ascertained that it deviated from its calculated orbit, both in direction and velocity. The disturbing cause was unknown. It could not be the influence of the minor planets, situated within the orbit of Jupiter;

for they were altogether too small to occasion the observed perturbations. Various causes were conjectured by the astronomical world to account for the deviations of Uranus from its orbit.

Some supposed that the law of gravitation had in some small degree changed its nature; others supposed that the planet was perhaps influenced by a comet which might be traversing those distant regions. All seemed to be uncertainty until two young geometers—Mr. Adams, of Cambridge, England, and Leverrier, of France, conceived the idea, unknown to each other, of determining by analytical investigations, the direction, distance, and amount of the perturbing body from the amount of perturbations exercised upon Uranus. This is a problem from which any but the most profound mathematicians would have shrunk, as being far beyond the pale of human intellect. But these two mathematicians beheld the light glimmering from afar; they therefore labored and toiled on with the most untiring perseverance, removing obstacle after obstacle—ascending higher and yet higher in their analytical investigations, until they gained an elevation from which by the eye of reason they could see, as yet, an unseen world, rolling in its mighty orbit nearly as far beyond Uranus as it is from the sun.

Having satisfied themselves, not only of the existence of the unknown world, but of the particular region of the heavens where it existed; they announced the results of their reasonings. Leverrier wrote to his friend Dr. Galle, of Berlin, requesting him to direct his telescope to the point in the heavens which mathematical reasoning had revealed as the one containing the unknown body. The first evening after the reception of this communication, Dr. Galle directed his telescope to the place pointed out, when he at once perceived a star of the eighth magnitude, which, by a reference to a map, he found to be a stranger in that region. The next evening, the star had actually moved from its place with a velocity according to the computations of Leverrier. The unknown world was found—the theory of the French geometer was demonstrated by actual discovery, and the whole of the learned world were astonished at the penetrating judgment and giant intellect of the men who could by analytical reasoning alone, rescue a world from the depths of space, and assign it a definite orbit among the known orbs of our system.

Independent of the applause of men, how satisfactory and pleasant must be the feelings of a great and good man when he has been made the instrument of some great and grand discovery,—when he knows that his persevering industry and labor have put him in possession of knowledge and power to open the sublime mysteries of creation, and bring to light things which have slumbered for ages unknown.

This ever memorable discovery took place, or was confirmed on the 23d of September, 1846.—The actual place of the planet was found to be only 52m of a degree from the computed place assigned by Leverrier, and only 2deg 27m from the place computed by Mr. Adams, both of whom were in entire ignorance of each other's calculations.

After the discovery of this distant planet, many astronomers bent all their efforts to ascertain its distance, period, form of its orbit, &c., all of which are called its elements. It was soon learned that the planet was seen on 10th of May, 1795, and entered in the catalogues as a fixed star. From this discovery, astronomers were enabled to calculate its elements with a very great degree of precision.

It revolves around its orbit at the vast distance of 2,850,000,000 miles in a period of no less than 60126.71 mean solar days, or a little over 164 1/2 of our years. This distance is so great, that a cannon ball, flying at the rate of 500 miles per hour, would require 648 years to accomplish the journey. A steam carriage traveling 20 miles per hour would take upwards of 100,000 years. Even light itself would require 4 hours 7 1/2 minutes to come from that body to us.

The diameter of Neptune is 41,500 miles. Its bulk, therefore, is 143 1/2 times greater than the earth; that is, 143 1/2 globes of the size of the earth, if moulded into one, would form a globe of the size of Neptune. The density of this planet is about 1.7 of that of the earth; that is, 7 globes of the size of the earth, composed of the materials of which Neptune consists, would weigh as heavy as the earth; therefore, the materials which enter into the composition of Neptune are only about 5/7 as heavy as water; and the whole of that planet, though 143 1/2 times larger than the earth, will only weigh about 2 1/2 times more.

One grand terrestrial matter, transported to the surface of Neptune, will only weigh 13 ounces and 2 drachms, or a little over 3/4 of a pound. A clock pendulum that will make 100 oscillations at the surface of the earth, if carried to the surface of Neptune, would only make 87 oscillations in the same time. Bodies will fall near the surface of that planet only 12 feet and 1 inch in a second; whereas on the earth they will fall in the same time, 16 feet and 1 inch.

This planet's orbit is inclined to the ecliptic at an angle of 1deg 46m 59s. It seems to be a characteristic of all the larger planets, to revolve in orbits but little inclined to each other, or to the ecliptic. Though Neptune is too far from us to determine by observation, whether it has a rotatory motion or not, yet from analogy and other theoretical considerations, it is quite probable that it rotates upon an axis from west to east, the same as the three large planets next interior to it, and it is presumed in about the same period.

How many satellites attend Neptune, is as yet unknown; one only has been certainly observed. It was first discovered by Mr. Lassell, on July 8th, 1847; after which time it has been observed by many other astronomers. Its orbit is inclined to the ecliptic at an angle of 35deg; but whether its motions in this orbit be direct or retrograde, is not yet fully determined. Its approximate period is 5 days 20h 50m 45s, and its distance from the centre of the planet is about 249,000 miles. It is from the period and distance of this satellite, that the comparative mass of Neptune has been computed with a tolerable degree of accuracy, though it will hereafter, probably, undergo some modification as observation shall become more perfect.

From Bode's law of planetary distances, it might have been expected that the planet Neptune should be placed at about double the distance of Uranus from the sun; but this is found not to be the case.—Bode's law, although verified in the case of all the other planets, and even among the systems of satellites,—fails by some six or seven hundred millions of miles in the distance of the new orb.

This law of planetary distances seems to be founded upon no necessity; at least, no causes or reasons can be assigned why this singular relation of distances should have existed in our system; and it is rather singular too, that after it had been verified in so many instances, a case should occur so widely deviating from it. This may have occurred by some interference with the original velocity of the planet, by which its period may have been shortened, and consequently its distance.

We have already stated in a former lecture, that the apparent magnitude of the sun as seen from this planet will be about 900 times less than he appears to us. The inhabitants of that planet, therefore, will have 900 times less light than what we have.—The light of the sun which we receive is estimated to be equal to about 300,000 full moons; therefore, the light on Neptune would be equal to 333 full moons, which would be amply sufficient for the purposes of vision.

We have now given a very brief description of the primary and secondary planets of the solar system, with one small exception, namely, our moon. We shall next say a few words in regard to the superficial contents of the system.

The number of square miles upon the surface of a globe is obtained by multiplying the diameter into its circumference; for instance, the number of square miles on the surface of the earth, including both land and water, is about 197,000,000.

The surface of the sun contains 2,433,000,000,000 of square miles.

The superficial contents of all the planets and satellites amounts to about 84,000,000,000 of square miles.

Thus it will be perceived that the surface of the sun is about 12,350 times greater than the surface of the earth; and the surface of all the planets and satellites is 425 times greater than the surface of the earth. Hence there is 12,775 times greater

surface on the worlds of our system, than on the earth.

If each of these worlds were inhabited in proportion to its surface, and in proportion to the number of inhabitants dwelling upon our globe, the aggregate number would be about 12 billions. But our earth is capable of sustaining at least ten times the amount of population which at present inhabits it; and if the population of the solar system were increased in the same proportion, the numbers would be swelled to 120 billions.

It certainly is perfectly consistent that all of these worlds should be inhabited; otherwise there would be no use in their organization; for certainly an all-wise Being would not form such stupendous globes without having some worthy end or design in view. To form them and leave them uninhabited, would exhibit no wisdom—the work would be in vain.—Can we, for one moment suppose that life and intelligence are confined within the very narrow limits of our own little globe—that all the other vast orbs of this system exhibit a scene of barrenness and desolation, where no living beings exist to enjoy and appreciate the beauties and glories of creation? Such a view of the works of the Almighty would greatly distort his perfections and attributes. The grand object of the creation of worlds is to people them with living and intelligent beings who are capable of enjoying life and happiness.

When we reflect, then, upon this system of worlds, we are not to suppose them to be dreary wastes, but consider them as the abodes of myriads of animated beings of every grade and species from the lowest to the highest order of intelligences—all living, moving, and rejoicing in their several spheres of action as in this earth.

## Extracts from J. W. Cummings' Address before the 'Council of Health' and their Friends, on Ensign Hill, June 16th.

In the absence of Pres. Geo. A. Smith, I have unexpectedly been called upon to speak to you this morning. It would have been much more gratifying to me, to have heard some one better qualified than myself. But as it has fallen to my lot to address you upon a subject that so much interests this community (that is, the subject of health) I will endeavor to do so to the best of my ability; at the same time praying that my feeble abilities may be assisted by the Spirit of God, to enable me to discharge the important duty more efficiently.

The subject of health is one of deep and thrilling interest to us as a community. It is a subject that has engaged the attention of the learned for many ages.

Many intelligent and learned men have exhausted their mental powers in attempting to invent theories by which the progress of disease might be stayed in its course; but all to little or no effect.—Man's days upon the earth have been greatly diminished in number since the priesthood was first taken from him. A large majority of the past generations for near six thousand years, have lived and died in ignorance of the real object of their creation. Therefore they have sought to gratify their lusts and appetites, at the expense of life and health. Since the restoration of the Priesthood in the last days, we have learned to some extent the object of our creation,—which has begotten in us a desire to prolong our mortal existence, that we may accomplish that desirable object.

Sound health being indispensably necessary to happiness, and a vigorous and an energetic mind—to arrest the progress of disease and chronic affections from the system, has been more or less the study of this community; and for that purpose was the Council of Health organized in this valley.

This Council was not instituted for the purpose of manufacturing learned quacks (M.D.s) after the order of the Gentile world,—to impose upon the credulity of an ignorant race of mortals who are totally unacquainted with themselves as well as their Creator,—but for a more noble purpose was it instituted, that we might meet together from time to time and learn ourselves; also become acquainted with the medicinal properties of those herbs which God designed for the benefit of man, in removing disease from his system, and to alleviate the sufferings of his saints.

All saints should study to know themselves—to become acquainted with nature's laws; and when they have learned them, to hold them inviolate.—What I mean by that is, to be temperate in all things; for rest assured, if you violate the laws of nature, you will sooner or later pay the penalty.

We at this time are suffering for the transgression of our fathers; therefore, inasmuch as God has opened our eyes, that we may see, and our hearts that we may understand—let us put our knowledge into practice, endeavoring at the same time to aid the little store we already possess, that our children may realize the good effect of such a course—on us through the ignorance of our fathers. And if we desire to enjoy life and health, avoid those infernal doctors who administer to us arsenic, calomel, sugar of lead, opium, or any other poison in the shape of medicine. If you value your own lives, and the lives of your children, shun them as you would the serpent that would impose himself in your path; for they are virtually the instruments of death in the hands of the devil to torture and destroy the tabernacles God has given man. If you would not patronize them, they will be compelled to abandon their practice, and perhaps they might turn their attention to some honest occupation.

Let us turn our attention to the truth as it has existed from all eternity, and leave the false theories of man to sink in oblivion and be forever forgotten.

Let us endeavor to ascend in the scale of intelligence, until we reach that state of perfection that God has designed for man to attain unto.

We are now upon the top of Ensign Peak; below we behold those toiling up the steep and rugged ascent which we have just passed. And if we look down upon the discharge of all of heaven's requirements, we shall ere long be exalted in glory, and below us we shall then behold those who have been negligent of their duty; in consequence of which they will have failed to gain the summit.

Our present position and that of the people below are a symbolical representation of man in his progress through this world; for when the saints have gained celestial glory, there will still be thousands who have not taken the first step towards extricating themselves from the wretchedness into which they have plunged themselves through transgression, or made one move towards gaining the top of the mountain on which are regions of celestial glory.

Matters at Manti—Fort Completed—Lord's Store House—Celebration of 4th of July.

MANTI, San Pete County, U. T., June 27, 1852.

EDITOR NEWS.—Dear Sir: I write to you to inform you, and the public through the medium of your valuable paper, that Manti is at length blessed with a strong, well built fort, built of stone, guarded from the everlasting quarry. It is two rods square, with a gate on the west side in the centre of the west wall, and with round bastions at the north west and south east corners. The wall is 8 feet high, 2 feet thick, and set upon a foundation of stone 3 feet wide. The fort appears to good advantage from all quarters, as it is situated about 25 rods north of north-east on the liberty pole. On the north side of the creek, there is to be a large gristmill erected this season about 25 rods from the fort, in a south east direction, which will be built of stone. Preparation is now making for quarrying of the stone for the same.

It is the intention at present to build the store house for the reception of Tithing, in the centre of the fort.

Bro. Sylvester Hulet has been selected as the keeper of the fort. This fort cost 610 days labor for men and boys over 16 years of age, 85 days for boys under 16, and 125 days team work; but it is now completed, and the citizens of Manti intend celebrating the anniversary of our country's independence within the walls of the same, next Saturday, July the 3d.

I am yours, AND. L. SILER.

N. B.—I send you enclosed three packages of seeds received at the same time of the others, but they have been mislaid with the names written on the papers. The ice plant is one of the most beautiful and most rare of house plants. A. L. S.

Seeds received, with thanks.

To the Editor of Deseret News.

Sir.—We the undersigned citizens of Waukegan, Lake County, State of Illinois, on our way to the gold region of California, do hereby certify that we arrived at the City of the Great Salt Lake on Saturday last July 31st at 11 o'clock at the Tabernacle the 4th, heard a good wholesome doctrine advocated by different speakers, and also witnessed the Celebration of the Declaration of Independence on the 5th, were much edified in hearing the different speeches made upon the occasion; we therefore, knowing the false reports concerning this people, do assure them that they are deserving a better name than they have heretofore received. We would recommend that all Emigrants, wishing to replenish their stock in any way to come to this City, as all things to be bought necessary for the journey can be obtained here at reasonable prices, we would subscribe ourselves the well wishers of this people.

CAPT. GEORGE BROWN, JOHN HOUSE, C. H. BODGE, S. C. WOOD, STANLEY THOMAS, ELI ROBERT.

Great Salt Lake City July 8th 1852.

Seeds received, with thanks.

To the Editor of Deseret News.

Sir.—We the undersigned citizens of Waukegan, Lake County, State of Illinois, on our way to the gold region of California, do hereby certify that we arrived at the City of the Great Salt Lake on Saturday last July 31st at 11 o'clock at the Tabernacle the 4th, heard a good wholesome doctrine advocated by different speakers, and also witnessed the Celebration of the Declaration of Independence on the 5th, were much edified in hearing the different speeches made upon the occasion; we therefore, knowing the false reports concerning this people, do assure them that they are deserving a better name than they have heretofore received. We would recommend that all Emigrants, wishing to replenish their stock in any way to come to this City, as all things to be bought necessary for the journey can be obtained here at reasonable prices, we would subscribe ourselves the well wishers of this people.

CAPT. GEORGE BROWN, JOHN HOUSE, C. H. BODGE, S. C. WOOD, STANLEY THOMAS, ELI ROBERT.

Great Salt Lake City July 8th 1852.

TELLING FAULTS.—Did anybody ever hear the story of two bachelor brothers, down in Tennessee, who had lived a cat-and-dog sort of life, to their own and neighborhood's discomfort, for a good many years, but who, having been at a camp meeting, were slightly converted, and concluded to reform.

Brother Tom, "You see, we have now arrived at our own home, and we are settling down now and I'll tell you what we'll do. You tell me all my faults, and I'll tell you of yours, and so we'll know how to go about mending 'em."

"Good," says brother Tom. "Well, you begin."

"No, you begin brother Joe."

"Well, in the first place, you know brother Tom, you will tell."

Crack goes brother Tom's "paw" between brother Joe's "blinders," and considerable of a scrimmage ensued, until, in the course of ten minutes neither are able to "come to time," and the reformation is postponed sine die.

More persons fall out concerning the right road to heaven, than ever get to the end of their journey.

A man boasted that he once had a brother who was a revolutionary hero. It came out that the person spoken of was long on the 'tread-mill.'

A man with a large family was complaining of the difficulty of supporting them all. "But," said a friend, "you have sons big enough to earn something for you now." "The difficulty is they are too big to work."

FROZEN FISH.—A gentleman in the vicinity of this city, a few weeks ago, informed us that in filling his ice-house from a pond, a number of small fish, chiefly cat and buffalo species, were discovered frozen into a block of ice. The block was about three feet square by ten inches thick, and quite transparent. Means were then taken to extricate the fish without injuring them, when they were placed in fresh spring water, and in a short time they were completely resurrected from their torpor and commenced swimming around.—[Republican.]

The Utah Appointments.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Orson Hyde, a Mormon, was nominated to the Senate by the President to-day, as associate Judge of the territory of Utah, vice Judge Brochu, resigned.

Mr. Richards, a Mormon, was also nominated as Secretary of Utah vice Harris, resigned.

Judge Brandebury, of Utah, resigned yesterday. I have not learned the name of his successor.

B. D. Harris, late of Utah, has, I learn, declined the Secretaryship of New Mexico, tendered him by the President.—[Balt. Amer.]

Chihuahua.

Our latest intelligence from Chihuahua is of a melancholy nature. We learn from some gentlemen who have lately visited that city—that while sojourning there, it fell to their lot to witness the real effect of a state of starvation among the whole population of the lower classes.

Hundreds of poor miserable creatures are to be seen daily, nearly naked, filling the principal walks and avenues, crying for bread. Great numbers of these unfortunate are seen quarrelling over the few grains of corn that may have fallen from the feeding of mules of strangers going to and from place to place. Want, in its mildest form is horrible enough for us to conceive, and while we here, are enjoying a sufficiency of God's richest blessings, let us not forget to ask in humility, that bread may be given to them.—[S. F. G. March 13.]

NAGARA FALLS CRUMBLING.—A portion of the precipice near the tower on the north side of Goat Island, about 120 feet long and 60 wide, and reaching from the top to near the bottom of the fall, recently fell. The next day another triangular piece, with a base of 40 feet, broke off just below the tower. Between these two portions, an immense mass about 30 feet long and 15 feet wide, extending from the top to the bottom of the precipice, became loosened from the main body of the rock, and settled perpendicularly about eight feet, where it stands, an enormous column about 150 feet high.

The French and English Journals are at present speculating upon the practicability of turning the electric telegraph into a medium of Conversation, via the clouds, into medium of Conversation.

The modus operandi is this: A plate of silver and one zinc is taken into the mouth, one above and the other below the tongue. They are then placed in contact with the wire, and the words issuing from the mouth so prepared, are conveyed across the channel by the wire—probably in a whisper, though the account does not say. It has been tried, it is said with successful results. Now we hope the experiments will turn out, as stated to be true. It would save an immense amount of time to the citizens of this republic. "Blessings" on Congress, instead of occupying the House or Senate, may quietly step to a telegraph office, place a plate of silver and one of zinc in their legislative lips, and breathe over the wire to their constituents, speeches to Banquette. Thousands of dollars, and great expenditure of lungs, may thus be saved. The only doubt we have in this matter, is that gas will not perhaps, travel along the wire so readily as electricity.—Univers.

CHOLERA.—We regret to learn that this dread contagion is on the trail of the emigration, and that Mr. Vanschoeck, from this county, with whole families of emigrants, on the route from St. Joseph, have been swept off. It is also said, that several deaths occur daily in St. Joseph, but that the mortality appears to be confined principally among the emigrants. No case has yet been reported in this place, but we cannot recommend too earnestly, the propriety of the utmost prudence on the part of all.—Savannah Sentinel.

FOUND.

In the Big Field, a Scythe and Snath. Apply myl-13tf WM. MANTLE, Big Field.

NOTICE.

To California Emigrants.—The subscriber wishes to inform emigrants that he has a blacksmith shop on Bear river, where they can have all kinds of Blacksmithing done on reasonable terms. my29-15tf ITHAMER SPRAGUE.

TAKEN UP.

IN OGDEN CITY, Utah Territory, one red ox about 8 years old, some white on his belly and between his fore legs a small white spot on the inside of his hock joints, a crop and split in each ear, middling size; no brands visible. The owner is requested to call and prove property, pay charges, and take him away. G. W. HILL, Pound Keeper.

TAKEN UP.

IN OGDEN CITY, one red and white speckled cow about four years old, marked with an under-slit in the right ear, branded with a brand resembling a figure 8 on the left hip, about six inches long and 2 inches wide. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. G. W. HILL, Pound Keeper.

myl-16tf

S. HOTCHKISS, M. D., DENTIST, Residence west side of 14th ward, opposite Sheriff Ferguson's. nov15-14

LOOK TO PUBLIC GOOD!

M. H. PECK, Blacksmith, 17th Ward, hereby requests all persons indebted to him for Blacksmithing, &c., to call and settle forthwith; which may be done through the Tithing Office, or orders on the Church Store, Lumber, or Country Produce.

All kinds of Blacksmithing, Horse shoeing, &c., done as usual on reasonable terms, for pay as above. Cash not refused. mar20-10tf

NOTICE.

STRAYED.—From this place in October last, a Gray California Horse, the property of Heber C. Kimball. The same may be known by the following brand marks on his high hip, and high shoulder; stands about fifteen hands high; very full below the eye; marked on his back by a hurt from saddle. Any one finding the above named Horse and giving information to the owner shall be amply rewarded. feb21-8tf

THE COTTONWOOD CANAL.

IS SURVEYED and ready for the laborer; and unless completed soon, much land must go without irrigation this season. Those owning land in the vicinity, and wanting water, can have the chance of making the whole, if they choose. I am ready to pay liberal wages for the completion of the whole or any part thereof, in the use of the water, or orders on the Treasury,—which will be some of the best property in the Territory. Now is the time; come on; first come, first served.

IRA ELDREDGE, Terr. Commissioner.

STRAYED.

FROM the west side of Jordan, a yoke of oxen, one black, with a white spot on each side of the neck; the other a pale red. Said oxen were branded with J H on each horn. Any person giving information to Andrew Henry, of the 14th Ward, where said oxen can be found, will be liberally rewarded. mar20-10tf

ESTRAY.

NOVEMBER last, from Dr. Richards' Pasture, one RED OX, six years old, horns bend in at the top, an oblong wart forward of the hip bone, high side. Whosoever will return said ox to Newell Bullen, shall be suitably rewarded. ap17-12tf