'Mr. Snooks, you horrid wretch—how can you strike a child of mine in that way—come here, Thomas, poor fellow—did he get hurt—never mind—here's a lump of sugar—there, that's a good boy.'

'Mrs Snooks, let me tell you, you will spoil the children; you know I never interfere when you see it to punish a child—it's strange that a woman can never do anything right.'

'Never do anything right? Faith, Mr. Snooks, if nobody did anything right in this house but yourself, I wonder what would become of us'

'Let me tell you, madam, this is improper language for you, ma'am, and I'll bear it no longer. You are as snappish and surly as—a—she dog; and if there is a divorce to be had in the land, I'll have it. You would wear out the patience of a Job.'

'O dear, how mad the poor man is; well, good night, my dear—pleasant dreams.'

'There, she's gone. Thank heaven, I'm alone once more. Oh! unhappy man that I am, to be chained down to such a creature—she is the very essence of all ugliness, cross, and peevish. O, that I could once more be a bachelor! Curse the day and hour that I ever saw the likeness of her. Yes, I will get a divorce; I can't live with her any longer—it is utterly impossible.'

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH, LIBERTY.

ALBERT CARRINGTON::::::::::::::::::EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:

Thursday------November 23, 1854.

TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS.

Trained in the schools of New England, although with all the imperfections incident to them in the days of our boyhood, we have in various ways of profit, usefulness, and enjoyment, experienced the advantages of proper education, even should it be only rudimentary. All know that as a people we came into the mountains to keep the commandments of the Lord our God. It is understood that the commandments unto us are all deemed essential, or important in their time and season. In them we are commanded to seek wisdom, and among other modes, 'out of the best books,' plainly indicating that in the publications of the world more or less truth is floating in that great whirlpool of vague theories, foolish speculations, ridiculous dogmas, and nonsensical civil and religious partyism, priestcraft, and confusion. This is more particularly apparent in the departments of mathematics, mechanics, and the practical applications of science in the arts, a good instance of which is making electricity a quick and accurate errand boy.

Is knowledge which is already revealed to be obtained by faith alone, independent of mental exertion? Not unless the peculiar circumstances of a given case exclude it from the force of the commandment. If this is true of what is already revealed, it is true by analogy of what is to be revealed; at least, so far as applying our hearts to wisdom is concerned.

Another commandment requires us to preach the gospel in all the world, to the high and low, rich and poor, bond and free, learned and unlearned. Now the Lord has placed us here, and is blessing us with abundant prosperity, and peace in our midst and with the natives, and aloof from the molestation and abominations of the wicked, to enable us, amid the accomplishment of other great purposes, to fulfill the first commandment alluded to, and to thoroughly prepare ourselves for carrying out the proclamation of the gospel in faith, and with great wisdom, accompanied by the power of the Holy Ghost. Are we all improving the blessings we enjoy, fully realizing the great object of our probation, with an eye single to the recompense of reward? If not, when will we have a better time? It is true that in first making our settlements, plowing, fencing, and building were in a manner primary duties, but that period has passed even in our newest locations. It follows, then, that now is the time, amid walking in obedience to all the commandment, to store our minds, and the minds of our children, with every description of useful knowledge, that we may easily cope with the world on their own boasted ground, and circumscribe them not only in their vain philosophy and foolish creeds, but far outstrip them in every channel of true intelligence.

How is this to be done? First, by one and all taking real interest in the matter, and carrying that interest as earnestly into practise, as we are ready to do in improving farms, multiplying stock, buying, selling, and getting gain. This course will insure good teachers, and a fair compensation for their services, and their proper influence and standing in the community, and we know no other course that will to so full an extent. By the term 'good teacher,' we do not necessarily mean that person who has the largest fund of worldly learning, but one who has a sufficient amount of information, coupled with a happy aptness of imparting it, and an untiring zeal for its increase and diffusion. Have we such teachers? If not, they can be made when the demand is sufficiently urgent, for they, like other beings and things, are influenced by the law governing 'demand and supply,' and we are striving to create the demand, knowing full well that the supply will follow.

When you have got as good a teacher as you can find, made the school room comfortable, and procured as suitable books as the market will afford, impress upon your children the idea that they are sent to school to learn, and that too not only from books, but from the conduct and conversation of their teacher, and of each other, and to shun everything that is degrading. To accomplish this effectually, many of you will have to arouse yourselves, and take a real interest in the improvement of your children, or they will doubt your counsels, and become negligent, or worse, for with them, more than with adults, example has far greater weight than precept.

In case of a scarcity of books, furnish your children with the current numbers of the 'Deseret News,' at least one copy of which should be taken in every house in this Territory, as all the *profits* arising from it belong to the Church, and there first appear in print the History of Joseph Smith, and the teachings and counsels of the First Presidency, of the Quorum of the Twelve, and others here at head quarters. In addition to that most necessary information, you will find correspondence of our elders at home and abroad, the condition of our foreign missions, the progress of truth among the nations, that portion of the current news of the whole earth furnished by a large number of our exchanges which do not lodge by the way side, all carefully selected, compared, and picked from the chaff for your special benefit and gratification. And *all* this is not *all*: there are choice and well written selections on every conceivable topic of interest, use, instruction, amusement, &c., as handled by the gentiles, together with advertisements of property, lost and found, articles wanted, and for sale, &c. &c. &c.

Now the parent, or child, at home, or at school, who cannot derive real, lasting spiritual and temporal benefit from carefully reading the 'News,' and practising upon what he learns thereby, is differently constituted from any person we have ever met with. As scarcity of books need no longer be an excuse we hope teachers, parents, and scholars will so improve the coming winter that they can look back upon it as a well spent portion of their probation.

Intoxicating Drinks.

For a few weeks past, through the folly of a few whisky and beer sellers, and the ridiculous conduct of a small sprinkling of drunkards and rowdies, we have felt strongly in favor of the Maine Liquor Law, and if that would not stop it, we would prefer having every distilling and brewing apparatus entirely destroyed, and importation of strong drinks prohibited, to having drunkenness, rowdying in our streets, in any habitation, or anywhere within our borders

Still we are no advocates for curtailing any person's reasonable agency, and on the contrary we do not wish another's freedom of speech and action to be allowed to interfere with our rights. Hence it is not strong drink, but the misuse of it which we deprecate, and inasmuch as some will misuse it, whenever they use it at all, and then abuse good order, decency, and the other rights of society, we rejoice that our Mayor and City Council are going to take away all licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks to be used as a *beverage*.

We trust that in future every good citizen will keep his name off from petitions for such licenses, and keep aloof from all who habitually get drunk, and that the various quorums will carry out the counsel of the First Presidency by lopping off such dead branches as are all members who are thieves, liars, and profane swearers and drunkards.

Sure Cure for Diarrhœa.

Kill a dunghill fowl, cut its head off, and put it forthwith to boil without taking a particle from the fowl and as soon as the water begins to taste of the broth, then let the patient begin to drink it, and continue to do so until the fowl is boiled to peices, and the broth used up, unless the disease is previously checked.

An Editor.

An exchange paper descants on the qualifications of an editor as follows:

"He must have the constitution of a horse, the obstinacy of a mule, the independence of a wood sawyer, the pertinacity of a dun, the endurance of a starving anaconda, the impudence of a beggar, and must be a target for every thing, assist busy-bodies to pry into the business of their neighbors," and, we will add, print every thing that is written, or thought off, in every conceivable variety of style, that peradventure he may please such professed saints as say "The New York Herald and Tribune are the only papers good for anything, but the "News" is as dry as a contribution box." Unless such individual watch the spirit they are of with more care, and get the light of the Spirit of the Lord, they will drink down error for truth, and embrace the spirit of Babylon, until they weep and howl in misery, without the ability to discern how they came there, or faith to extricate themselves.

ROUTE FROM LIVERPOOL TO GREAT SALT LAKE VALLEY. ILLUSTRATED.—We have seen the specimen number of this work in possession of Elder S. W. Richards, and from the correct, and beautifully executed engravings in that number, and the large number of equally well executed engravings of interesting localities, and likenesses of all our most prominent men, with quite a list of beautiful wood cuts, we at once concluded that the illustrations alone are worth far more than the subscription price. But aside from this fact, the mechanical execution of the work is very tasteful, and the reading matter within its proposed range will embody, in an interesting style, a large amount of reliable, and useful information not to be found in any other publication.

Those wishing a copy of this work by next season will do well to make arrangements therefor with Elder Richards, previous to the departure of the next eastern mail.

THE CROPS throughout the territory, notwithstanding some loss from hail and grasshoppers, have been amply abundant, and so far as we can learn are mostly, if not entirely, stored in a safe and proper manner, much of the wheat being thrashed. Nov. 23, wheat is rating from $1,30 to 1,50 a bushel, potatoes at 75 cents, oats, 1,75, and other produce in proportion.

THE WEATHER for the past two weeks has continued its previous character of remarkable mildness, the days being uniformly clear, and pleasant, nights cool, air bracing, and no frost in the ground to Nov. 22d, though soil and water have several times been frozen slightly. 22d, cloudy, with indications of a storm.

SWITZERLAND.—Elders Daniel Tyler and John Chislett were to leave England for their new field of labor in Switzerland on the 18th August. By communications from them, dated at Brighton the day previous, we learn they were in good health and excellent spirits, and were sanguine in the assurance that they were about to engage in a very interesting and important field of labor with great success. The liberty that is enjoyed in the Cantons of Switzerland has allowed the servants of God, hitherto, to prosecute the preaching of the gospel and building up of churches with but little interruption, and the Spirit manifests that a great and powerful work is to be performed in that region May the blessing and favor of God rest upon all the labors of elders and saints in that mission, unto the salvation of many souls.—[Millennial Star.

☞ According to the census report of 1850, there were, at that time in the United States:

Daily publications, 138; weekly, 1,141; Semi and tri-weekly, 125; Periodicals, 226. Total 1,631.

In 1850, according to the census, of that year, there were:

Daily publications, 254; weekly, 1,922; Semi and tri-weekly, 146; Periodicals, 214. Total, 2,516.

This shows an addition in ten years of 885 publications, which is an increase of over 50 per cent.

ENOUGH IN ALL CONSCIENCE.—The political parties of Maine consist of Fusion Whigs, Anti-Fusion Whigs, Fusion Democrats, Morrill Temperance Democrats, Nebraska Wild Cat Democrats, Anti-Nebraska Old Line Democrats, Anti-Nebraska Anti-Morrill Democrats, Free Soilers, Fusion Free Soilers, Hook and Ladder Democrats and many others.

AMERICANIZING PARIS.—A great American hotel is in progress of construction in Paris. The site is nearly in front of the Palace Royal, and facing the new Louvre—an admirable locality. M Loubta of New York, is the principal manager of the scheme wich is to cost 12,000,000 francs, or $2,400,000.

Summary.

Anson P. Merrill is elected Governor of Maine. He is said to be an Anti-Nebraska Maine Liquor Law Democrat. What do you think of that for a name to one of the thousand and one now used to define the almost numberless cliques of party? Verily, if the perpetuity of the Union depends upon party organization, as the majority are foolish enough to imagine, it ought now to stand forever, if there is really any efficacy in a countless number of discordant legs to one body. The Maine Legislature is also Anti-Nebraska. As some of our readers may not know what Anti-Nebraska signifies when applied to party, we take occasion to state that it means a party who are opposed to allowing Nebraska, and Kansas, or any territory yet to be organized, the right to handle the subject of slavery within their borders to suit themselves.

Near Kansas, Wisconsin, a branch of an apple tree had 22 good sized, healty apples on a length of 12 inches.

Corn in the rich Wabash Valley will be only half a crop.

The business portion of New Brunswick has been destroyed by fire.

September 20, cars run from Chicago to within ten miles of Galena.

September 6, the water was so low at St. Louis that steamboats had much trouble in unloading,

Fruit is becoming much cultivated in Wisconsin, and the apples are remarkably good.

The steamer Queen of the West lately made the run from Buffalo to Chicago at the average speed of over 21 miles an hour, occasionly running 25 miles an hour.

The Weekly Wisconsin of September 20, has the following:

PROFANITY.—We are pained to see such open and undisguised contempt to sacred names and things as appear in some of the papers of this state. The Madison Argus has been rather too profuse in such allusions, and we noticed in the Grant County Herald a short time since trifling with the name of the Redeemer alike profane and discreditable. The morals of the community must be in a sad state when editors, either from habit, or from a vile pandering to depraved tastes, fill their editorials with expletives, whose only meaning to them is drawn from its offensive aggression upon the feelings of religious people.

"Waxing worse and worse," in fulfillment of prophecy.—Ed.

Females are the principle operators in the electric telegraph offices in England, and they do the work well.

The crop of Iowa has been as productive as usual.

Sept. 20, potatoes were selling in Millwaukee, Wis., at 68 cents a bushel.

Aug. 29, Daniel Ames died at Mottville, Conn., aged 100 years, 1 month, and 10 days. He was wounded at Bunker hill, and was in several other battles during the revolution.

The property of Christina, Ex-Queen of Spain, has been confiscated, and she has been banished from the country.

Columbia, Pa., has been nearly destroyed by deaths and fright from the Cholera, which was still raging at our latest dates.

The wealth of Sebastopol is valued at $100,000,000, and the fortifications are said to have cost $35,000,000.

A small slave riot at Chicago, Sep. 12, not extensive.

A large fire broke out in Hart's building on Fourth, between Main and Sycamore streets, Cincinnati, Sep. 5. Loss, $65,000.

The steamer *Timour* exploded her boilers near Jefferson city, on the Missouri, Sep. 1, tearing the boat literally to fragments, killing seventeen of the firemen deck-hands, and passengers. There were only six or eight passengers on board, but all were killed instantly.—Names of passengers unknown, as books, papers, &c., of the boat were destroyed. Some thirteen persons were badly scalded, a part of them it is supposed fatally.—[Cleveland Herald.

The Great Battle in Asia.

(Letter to the London Morning Herald.)

ERZERROUM, August 8.

Zariff Mustapha Pacha was anxious for an opportunity to draw down vengeance upon the Russians for the last surprise which they gave to the Turkish encampment on the Turko Persian frontiers, and to efface by a bloody battle the shame with which his colleague, Selim Pacha, was then covered by his flight, which left the Russians masters of Bayazid and its environs.

The Turks quitted Kars on the 4th of August, leaving in all five battalions and 21 pieces of cannon as a reserve, and followed by all the rest of their forces, passed through Vely Kuey, and did not stop till they came up with the advanced posts of the Russians, encamped at Kurukdere They divided their army, amounting to about 26,000 infantry, 4,500 irregular cavalry, and 1000 artillery, with 52 field pieces, into two bodies. The first was commanded by Vely Pacha, the second in command being General Guyon, chief of the staff; and the other by Zariff Mustapha Pacha, commander in-chief and generalismo, and Kerim Pacha.

Hassan Pacha, at the head of the regular troops of Arbistan, had his corps in reserve in the rear of the enemy, ready to support those battalions whose losses might occasion them to fall back. Ismail Pacha commanded the advanced guard.

During the night of the 4th, the Russians, on the first movement of the Turks, came out of their entrenchments, and took a position on the plain about a league distant from the Turks, in the same place where their advanced posts had been the previous night. General Prince Beboutoff, seconded by General Prince Dolgerouki Bariatinski, was at their head. Next morning, toward five o'clock, the two armies were in presence of each other; the first signal was made by the Turks, and the action began. The battle soon became general, and it was dreadful to behold, and terrible to hear, more than 180 field pieces thundering forth, scattering showers of balls, and carrying death into the ranks upon both sides. The discharge of the battalions continued without interruption; and the Turks, commanded by Hassan Pacha, attacked with impetuosity the left wing of the enemy, which evinced symptoms of disorder, and if it had not been for succor rendered to it by a reinforcement, its defeat would have been complete.

Toward eleven o'clock the artillery suddenly ceased, the greater number of pieces having been dismounted. The Turkish soldiers paid no attention to the commands of their officers, but fixing their bayonets they threw themselves into the thickest ranks of the enemy. A frightful carnage followed, for both sides fought with an obstinacy and courage of the most desperate nature. A barrier of dead bodies soon separated them, and weakened and terrified on both sides by their losses, and the cries of the wounded, the two armies began to slacken in their efforts, and soon after retreated from each other. The battle had lasted for six hours.

The retreat of the Turks followed that of the Russians—one battalion after another, in great order, and ready and able, if it were required, to recommence the combat—leaving 3,000 dead on the field of battle. In the afternoon, all the Turkish troops, preceded by ambulances conveying the wounded, went to Kars, and the wounded were sent on afterward to Erzeroum.

The Russians, in spite of their superior numbers, composed of 24 battalions of infantry, 6 regiments of regular and 2 of irregular cavalry, 60 pieces of cannon, with 2000 artillery, suffered heavier loss than the Turks, their killed amounting to between 3000 and 4000, beside having 2500 wounded. Among the killed was a general whose name has not transpired, and some superior officers.

The Turks had to regret the loss of the brave Hassan Pacha, who commanded the reserve, and of Vely Pacha, who commanded the first division. Mustapha Pacha received a mortal wound, as did Cuchiminsky, who was shot through the neck.

The Russians in the evening sent a detachment of cavalry to bring away six pieces of cannon, which for want of horses they had left on field, and profiting by the solitude around them they carried off nine pieces left by the negligence of the Turks, which had been dismounted in the action. The Turks had not had time to prevent them, and the Cossacks dragged them off to Kurukdere, leaving a part of their forces in the position of which two regiments of cavalry and some companies of infantry had taken possession in the morning, under the orders of Ismail Pacha.

In this engagement the Bashi-Bazouks acted with great bravery, and of their whole number only 500 or 600 took to flight. On both sides there were some deserters.

It is impossible to say on which side the victory was declared. The two armies fought bravely; that of the Russians, however, was superior in numbers, and the Turkish cavalry could render no aid to the rest of the army. While we must attribute a great port of the loss of the Turkish soldiery to the Cossacks, Circassians and Dragoons, who went up to the very ranks of their infantry to attack them, though defending themselves with the bayonet, we must admit that the Turkish soldiers fought the best, and that they make up for any deficiency in their numbers by the greater quickness and exactitude of their manœuvers.

The two parties agreed to an armistice of two days, in order to give time to bury their dead. Thus, although the Turks and Cossacks again met on the field, it was with a very different mission, and they regarded each other very tranquilly and like old friends.

The presence of mind and the valor of Zariff Mustapha Pasha, who was always present with the troops in the heat of battle, contributed much to rally the soldiers, whom the carnage had intimidated; and many who had taken to flight, animated by his voice, returned to die gloriously, with their arms in their hands, on the bloody field.

An extraordinary courier, who arrived to day, announces that several Russian generals had fallen in the battle, and among the troops the number of dead is much more considerable than was reported.

A Russian general deserted and passed over to the Turks during the retreat.

The above account is evidently as favorable as possible to the Turks, but it is substantially corroborated even by the official bulletin of Prince Beboutoff, published in the Journal de St. Petersbourg He says:

'The Turks retired precipitately, and returned to their intrenched camp, which was still at a distance of 10 versts from our line. The extreme fatigue of the troops, who had been on watch all night, and had gained a victory over a numerous enemy, and the indispensable necessity of giving succor to the wounded, of collecting the dead, and of taking care of the cannon captured from the enemy, did not allow the pursuit to be continued, particularly as the battle, which had commenced at five o'clock in the morning upon a locality destitute of water, and during the [illegible] heat, had lasted till one o'clock in the afternoon. Beside, the enemy, beaten in the open field, might yet make strong resistance behind the natural and artificial defences of his intrenched camp; consequently, after having allowed the detachment half an hour's repose, I ordered it to resume its former encampment near the village of Kurouk-Dar.

'The trophies of this brilliant victory consist of 15 pieces of cannon, with six wagons of munitions, 2 flags, 4 standards, 20 small standards, a considerable quantity of arms, drums and musical instruments, and 2018 prisoners, among whom are 2 superior officers, 84 subaltern officers, and 1932 men, all of the regular infantry.

'The loss of the enemy is not yet correctly ascertained, but he left more than 2000 dead upon the field. Such a sanguinary battle, in which nearly 140 pieces of cannon were fired on both sides during four hours, could not fail to occasion us serious losses, particularly as the Turks displayed a resistance such as the oldest of our soldiers had never witnessed from them before.

We had four superior officers, 17 subaltern officers, and 568 men killed; 1 general, 9 superior officers, 70 subaltern officers, and 1831 men wounded. One general, 9 superior officers, 29 subaltern officers, and 444 men received contusions. The militia had ten killed, and 61 men were wounded or received contusions.'

The Journal says that 'after having received this report, his majesty the Emperor, in testimony of his great satisfaction at such a brilliant and useful victory, deigned to confer the order of St. Andrew upon General Prince Beboutoff.'

USEFUL HINTS FOR LADIES.—Let the ladies observe the following rules:—In the morning use pure water as a preparatory ablution; after which they must abstain from all sudden gusts of passion, particularly envy, as that gives the skin a sallow paleness. It may seem trifling to speak of temperance; yet this must be attended to, both in eating and drinking, if they would avoid pimples. Instead of rouge, let them use moderate exercise, which will raise a natural bloom in their cheek, inimitable by art. Ingenuous candor and unaffected good humor will give an openness to their countenance that will make them universally agreeable. A desire of pleasing will add fire to their eyes, and breathing the air of sunrise will give their lips a vermillion hue. That amiable vivacity which they now possess may be highly heightened and preserved if they would avoid late hours and card-playing, as well as novel reading by candle light, but not otherwise, for the first gives the features a drowsy, disagreeable aspect, the second is the mother of wrinkles, and the third is a fruitful source of weak eyes and a sallow complexion. A white hand is a very desirable ornament, and a hand can never be white unless it be kept clean; nor is this all, for if a young lady excels her companions in this respect she must keep her hands in constant motion, which will occasion the blood to circulate freely, and have a wonderful effect. The motion recommended is working at her needle, brushing up the house, and making herself as useful as possible in the performance of all domestic duties. —[Mrs Jameson.

A PERSIAN MERCHANT complaining heavily of some unjust sentence, was told by the judge to go to the cadi.

'But the cadi is your uncle!' urged the plaintiff.

'Then you can go to the grand vizier.'

'But his secretary is your cousin!'

'Then you go to the sultan!'

'But his favorite sultana is your niece!'

'Well then go to the devil!'

'Ah, that is still closer family connection!' said the merchant, as he left the court in despair.

☞ Among the curiosities to be transmitted from India to the Great Exhibition in Paris, next year, is a carpet of ivory. It is 20 feet long by 6 feet broad, and made of long stripes of ivory, plaited like matting. The price fixed upon it is $1,500.

RULES FOR BUTTER MAKING.—The Massachusetts committee on dairies says: 'Your committee, having had much experience in butter making, offer the following rules as the result of their experience. The newer and sweeter the cream, the sweeter and higher flavored will be the butter. The air must be fresh and pure in the room or cellar where the milk is set. The cream should not remain on the milk over thirty-six hours. Keep the cream in tin pails, or in stone pots, into which put a spoonful of salt at the beginning, then stir the cream lightly each morning and evening; this will prevent it from moulding or souring. Churn as often as once a week, and as much oftener as circumstances will permit. Upon churning add the cream upon all the milk in the dairy. Use nearly an ounce of salt to a pound of butter. Work the butter over twice to free it from the buttermilk and brine, before lumping and packing. Be sure that it is entirely free from every particle of buttermilk, or coagulated milk, and it will keep sweet as long as desired. In Scotland a syphon is sometimes used to separate the milk from the cream, instead of skimming the pans.'

ONIONS FOR FOWLS.—Scarcely too much can be said in praise of onions for fowls. They seem to be a preventive and remedy for various diseases to which domestic poultry is liable Having freqently tested their excellencies, we can speak understandingly. For gapes and inflammation of the throat, eyes and head, onions are almost a specific We would recommend feeding fowls, and especially the young chicks, as many as they will eat, as often as twice or three times a week. A small addition of corn meal is an improvement.—[Farming Mirror.

MARRIED:

In Ogden city on the 17th inst., by Ezra T. Benson, ISAAC VANWAGONER CARLING, of Fillmore city, and ASENATH ELIZABETH BROWNING, of Ogden city.

DIED:

In this city, Oct. 29, WILLARD H., son of Israel and Elizabeth H. Barlow, aged 8 months and 26 days.

Strayed or Stolen:

A White, poodle dog; the finder will please leave it at JOHN NEEDHAM'S. 8 ward and be rewarded. 37-1t*

PORK, PORK:

WANTED 4,000 pounds of good, fat pork in hog, for which the highest price will be paid by J. M. HORNER, & Co.
37-3ts

OATS AND CORN:

WANTED 1,000 Bushels of Oats and Corn, to be delivered within thirty days—liberal prices given, and we will pay part cash.
37-3ts J. M. HORNER, & Co.

DANCING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to say that he is fitting the large room over his store for Schools and Balls. Those concerned can have it on application to WM. HOWARD,
37-2ts 13 ward.

TEACHER'S CERTIFICATES.

APPLICANTS to teach common schools in G. S. L. City, having vouches for character, can apply to either of the undersigned, for examination as to competency and receive certificates, &c.

O. HYDE, W. W. PHELPS. A. CARRINGTON, } Board of Examination.
37-1t

THE 37th QUORUM.

NOTICE is hereby given that the meeetings of the 37th quorum are still held on Saturday evening in the 14th ward school room, and all the members are hereby notified to attend, or give a reason why they do not, otherwise they will be considered delinquent and dealt with according to the laws of the Church—by order of the Council,
37-3ts JOHN G. CHAMBERS, clerk.

TO EPICURES---DELICIOUS BEEF.—The subscribers have obtained a large Supply of Superior fat cattle which they will slaughter and sell to their customers at the well known Meat Market, South East corner of the Union Hotel.

They have reduced their prices, and will now sell from seven to ten cents per pound. Quick sales and small profits is our motto.

Our large increase of trade will enable us to sell lower than any other house in the City. We sell for cash, and will pay cash for any number of choice fat cattle and sheep. None others purchased. J. GEO. ZIEGLE & CO.
37-1t

PICKED UP.---In first ward—an ax—also, a lady's Boa. Enquire of G. B. GARDNER, 19th ward 37-1t*

TO THE BISHOPS of G.S.L.CITY.

THE Bishops are hereby notified, that they are authorized and required to call each of their respective wards together, on, or before the first Saturday in December next, for the purpose of electing three Trustees for each respective School District in said City, agreeable to an "Ordinance in relation to Common Schools in G. S. L. City." Said Trustees are required before entering on the duties of their office, to file bonds with securities in my Office.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, City Recorder.
37-2ts

NOTICE

TO the Bishops and Supervisors of G. S. L. City.—The Bishops will please take notice that they are requested to call and make returns to me at my office, by the 1st day of December next, their Report of the amount of Expenditure of Road Taxes for the Year 1854, the amount of Taxes due, and still remaining to be collected; also the Improvements and Repairs of streets, bridges, &c, in their respective Wards during the past year.

Full returns of Road Tax and Improvements; also Taxes still delinquent for the year 1853 must be made at or before the above date.

Punctuality is required to enable me to present my Report to the City Council agreeable to the Ordinances of the City.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,
37-2ts Auditor for G. S. L. City.

U. S. Mails from G. S. L. City P. O.

THE Eastern mail will be closed on the last day of each month at 4 o'clock p. m., precisely.

The California mail via Fillmore, Parowan, and Cedar city to San Diego, will close on the 19th day of each month at 4 o'clock, p m.

The Brownsville mail leaves every Monday and Thursday at 5 a. m.

The Tooele mail every Monday at 6 a. m.

The mail to San Pete will leave every Monday at 6 a. m.
au10-92tf

FOR SALE,

AT THE Salt Lake City Post Office, Stamped Envelopes at the following rates:—

Three cent letter-size, at $3,20 per 100.
Six do 6.20 do
Six cent official size, at 6,32 do

ALSO:

Three cent Letter Stamps.

Post Masters, Merchants, and others in this Territory can be furnished with any of the above by remitting the cash.
au24-21tf E. SMITH, P. M.

NOTICE.

I Will offer for Sale to the highest bidder, at the Seminary, in Provo City, on Tuesday 5th of Dec., 1854, Three Horses, taken as stray property. Sale to commence at ten o'clock a.m
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TO

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FREDERICK PIERCY,

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EDITED BY JAMES LINFORTH.

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Hyrum Smith, from an original portrait in the possession of his family;
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Ruins of the Temple at Nauvoo;
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Entrance to Kanesville;
Council Bluffs Ferry, and group of cottonwood trees;
View of the Missouri River, and Council Bluffs, from an elevation;
Elk Horn River Ferry;
Loup Fork Ferry;
Wood River;
Chimney Rock;
Scott's Bluffs;
Fort Laramie;
Independence Rock;
Devil's Gate;
Laramie Peak;
Witches' Bluffs;
Great Salt Lake;
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