



ELIAS SMITH....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday.....March 28, 1860.

## THE UNION ACADEMY,

ON THE EAST SIDE of Union Square, G. S. L. City, will be ready for the ADMISSION of SCHOLARS on the 9th of April next.

This Academy will be under the general supervision of Professor ORSON PRATT, and will commence with Messrs. ORSON PRATT, jun., and JAMES COBB as Teachers, to whose aid other teachers will be added whenever the number of scholars may render it requisite.

No tuition will be charged to those who study Algebra, Surveying, or other higher branches of Mathematics, Astronomy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, and Modern Languages, which, with whatever else may be taught, it is expected will be taught and learned in a thoroughly practical manner, for which instruments, chemicals, &c., will be furnished.

It is also designed, as rapidly as practicable, to provide, to some extent, tools used in the different mechanical departments, and give the students an opportunity to learn their use, and at the same time develop and preserve their physical energies.

Those who wish to attend the Union Academy will please to give notice thereof immediately, for the scholars to each teacher will be limited to the number he can properly take charge of and instruct.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, Sen.

## The Union Academy.

The large and commodious building heretofore known as Union Hotel, situated in the 17th ward, designed for the Union Academy, is being fitted up for that purpose at a heavy expense and, from present appearances, the edifice and its appurtenances will be in readiness for the opening of that Institution on the 9th of April, as announced.

Those wishing to attend the academy on the terms proposed, if the number of students is not now complete, should lose no time in making the proper application.

**EXTRAORDINARY MAIL ARRIVAL.**—The Western Mail began to arrive here on the 20th, and continued to arrive in parcels at intervals of about two days till the evening of the 24th, when it was announced authentically that the last sack expected by that trip had been received.

There was unquestionably some cause for its being brought in a little at a time, but we have not yet been informed why it did not all arrive at the same time.

**ANOTHER CONVICTION.**—On Wednesday last Truelove Manhard was on trial in the Probate court and found guilty of larceny, and sentenced to six months imprisonment in the Penitentiary. In the case of his brother Charles Manhard tried at the same time and for the same offence, the jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty."

On Thursday, Isaac Neibaur and Joseph Covey were tried on an indictment for larceny and were acquitted, the testimony not being sufficient to convict them, though the attending circumstances were not of the most favorable kind.

The trial of William W. Wheeler on an indictment for horse stealing will be heard today.

**A NEW PLOW.**—At the shop of Mr. R. Margetts, near the north east corner of Union Square, may be seen a double plow of his invention and manufacture, so constructed that it may be used as a subsoil plow, with a slight alteration.

How the plow will work we are not prepared to say; but would like to see its utility tested by some farmer who has a sufficient team to put it in motion.

**THE WEATHER.**—Although it has been quite pleasant within the last few days, it certainly has not been very warm and ice may be seen yet in places about the city, especially on the south side of South Temple street in front of our office and below.

**HIGH WIND.**—During the night of Sunday the 25th, the wind blew with great force from the east, and on Monday morning the air was exceedingly cold, and the water in many of the ditches was frozen over.

**CAPT. GIBSON** will deliver a lecture on Saturday evening, 31st inst., in the Tabernacle, at early candle light.

## Taking the Lead.

The people in the thirteenth Ward are making the necessary arrangements for building, in the course of the summer, a commodious school house on the foundation that was commenced some time since—not after the original design, but upon a plan considered more economical and convenient and better suited to the uses for which it may be required.

We are pleased with the movement, and expect to see an elegant and commodious building erected, before another winter, that will be creditable to that Ward and to its presiding officer, Bishop E. D. Woolley, under whose superintendence the work will be performed.

The means has been raised by subscription and not by taxation as is generally customary in building school houses, thereby exempting those who do not wish to aid in making improvements of the kind from taking any part in the matter; consequently when the house is completed such characters, if there are any of that kind in the Ward, cannot complain that it was built by oppression.

After the people of the thirteenth Ward shall have set the example by building a tasteful and suitable house for school and other purposes for which it may be needed, other Wards may be expected to imitate and perhaps excel them by building a better one, and we trust that the spirit of improving upon what has been done by others will continue to be manifested till a degree of perfection shall have been attained in the construction and convenience of school houses not hitherto seen or deemed necessary by a majority of the good people of this Territory.

**PREPARING FOR IRRIGATING.**—Many of those interested are preparing the water ditches that they may be in readiness when needed and, if the present dry and windy weather continues much longer, irrigating will have to be resorted to in dry localities or seed put in the ground will not germinate.

**CHEAP GOODS.**—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of George Goddard on the last page. It is good economy to sustain those who are willing to give you the most and best goods for the least money.

The Eastern mail had not arrived on Tuesday evening at the time of our going to press.

## A Large Forge Hammer.

A steam hammer intended to be employed in the forging of the Armstrong guns has lately been constructed in England, and is of immense power. The hammer bar and face weigh four tons, and the cylinder in which this bar works, with its glands, within a few cwt. of six tons. The cylinder is supported on two frames, each of nine tons, and each of these again rests on a bed-plate of the same weight. Through these bed-plates projects the anvil, which is a mass of wrought iron, faced with steel, and imbedded in an immense block of cast iron, weighing upwards of 21 tons. The casting of this block, which was, of course, one of the heaviest operations in connexion with the apparatus, was pronounced by those who were present to be the most successful ever witnessed.

The immense block thus formed measures at the base 6 feet 7 inches by 9 feet 2 inches, and is 4 feet 10 inches in height. The anvil proper is let into the top, and when placed to the base will rest on two layers of heavy logs, about 14 feet square in the management of the hammer, again, great perfection has been attained. The most remarkable thing about it is the perfect command in which it is held, so that it can be made to pound with prodigious force a mass of glowing iron, or to crack a nut in the gentlest manner. The stroke can be given with a force exactly corresponding with the weight of the hammer; while on the one hand this force can be diminished at pleasure, or, on the other, greatly increased by the application of the propelling steam above or below the piston.

In regard to speed of working, also, it possesses capabilities which seem to adapt it to almost every variety of work, for it can either be made to descend like the heavy sledge, "with measured beat and slow," or to deliver from 200 to 300 strokes a minute.

**A PRECIOUS BOY.**—In Sandusky, Ohio, lately, a little fellow two years old was missed and the whole house searched for him. The anxious mother at last opened the hall room door, and what a sight she beheld. Her little boy had got his father's shaving utensils, and having covered his face with a plentiful supply of lather, was standing "tip toed" in a chair before a glass, with an open razor, trying to shave his baby face! Hearing the door open he turned partly around, and disclosed to his petrified mother two sanguinary streams crimsoning the white lather upon his cheek, the barbarous razor having inflicted gashes there in his primary efforts at shaving. She kissed him first and then gave him another barberous lathering!

## From Carson.

The rush from California to the mines in Western Utah is said to be very great; the stages are daily filled and the road between Sacramento and the mines are thronged with adventurers. Bradey & Co. are making arrangements for a daily line of stages from Placerville to Genoa.

New and rich discoveries are constantly being reported and the excitement was said to be on the increase, and there was a great demand for lumber for the building of huts in the mining camps. McCall & Co. were surveying a route for a ditch from Clear creek along the base of the mountains to the line between Eagle and Washoe valleys, thence around the hills to Devil's Gate.

Some fine specimens of the sulphuret of copper, taken from a locality east of Genoa, had been exhibited in Placerville. The mineral resembles that of Arizona, and contains considerable silver.

The shooting season commenced about the first of February. On the 11th, there was a dispute between Warren Wassin and J. K. Trumbo about a ranch, which terminated in a shooting affray, Trumbo taking the lead. Two shots each were fired by the parties on the first round. Trumbo's first shot grazed Wassin's cheek. Both of Wassin's shots are said to have taken effect—one in the shoulder and the other in the thigh, about three inches below the hip joint, breaking the thigh bone and severing a branch of the femoral artery. Trumbo fell on the second shot, when Wassin stepped forward and walked towards him. At this stage of the affair Trumbo rose, drew a single barrel pistol loaded with duck shot, and fired at Wassin, some five or six shots striking him about the neck and face, but none of the wounds are dangerous.

The same day, at Mr. Martin's ranch there was another shooting, which resulted in the death of a man named Newberry, shot by one Beecher, and also one at Devil's Gate or Silver city, in which a man named Wood was wounded.

These affairs all grew out of difficulties about claims. The shooting season has commenced in good earnest, and as there is no lack of the necessary means to keep it up, in the absence of all law, excepting that of "force and arms," there is a fair prospect that personal rencounters will be frequent in that region during the mining season.

At Susanville, an extensive quarry of gray marble has been discovered. It can be taken out in slabs of any size, with common tools. The marble is pronounced superior for building purposes, and withstands the effects of fire.

There was some excitement about an anticipated war with the Pah-Utah Indians. Roop, the quasi-Governor of Nevada, had called on General Clarke for a company of dragoons, a field piece and for arms and ammunition. He had also issued a proclamation calling upon the people to organize military companies, take care of their stock, &c. Those not likely to be benefitted by the movement think there is nothing very alarming, and that the farce will end without bloodshed.

**A HEARTY LAUGH.**—After all, what a capital kindly, honest, jolly, glorious thing a good laugh is! What a tonic! What a digester! What a febrifuge! What an exorciser of evil spirits! Better than a walk before breakfast or a nap after dinner. How it shuts the mouth of malice and opens the brow of kindness! Whether it discovers the gums of infancy or age, the grinders of folly or the pearls of beauty; whether it racks the sides and deforms the countenance of vulgarity, or dimples the visage or moistens the eye of refinement—in all its phases, and all faces, contorting, relaxing, overwhelming, convulsing, throwing the human form into the happy shaking and quaking of idiocy, and turning the human countenance into something appropriate to Billy Button's transformation—under every circumstance, and everywhere, a laugh is a glorious thing. Like "a thing of beauty," it is a "joy for ever." There is no remorse in it. It leaves no sting—except in the sides, and that goes off. Even a single unparticipated laugh is a great affair to witness. But it is seldom single. It is more infectious than scarlet fever. You cannot gravely contemplate a laugh. If there is one laugher and one witness, there are forthwith two laughers. And so on. The convulsion is propagated like sound. What a thing it is when it becomes epidemic.—[Dublin University Magazine.]

—The first jury ever empanelled was in England, in 970.

—A party of men that ascended the Colorado river above the highest point reached by Lieutenant Ives' exploring expedition, obtained gold on the bars of the river.

## CLIPPINGS.

There were only fifteen prisoners in the county jail of Nevada, Cal., on the first of March, inst. for offences against the laws of that State.

—Prentice supposes that the editor of the New Hampshire Times, who wishes to get married, wants to exchange the low menial for the hy-menial.

—Philip F. Thomas, Ex-Governor of Maryland, has accepted the appointment of Commissioner of Patents.

—The bridge across the Mississippi river at Clinton, Iowa, is completed, and cars passed over it on the 28th of January. It is a substantial structure, costing about \$66,000.

—Judge Rowns, of Tennessee, has been appointed Treasurer of the United States. He had the indorsement of the entire Democratic delegation from that State.

—A. J. Clemson, of Maryland, has been appointed Chief of the Agricultural Bureau.

—The ordinary color for mourning in Europe and America is black; in China yellow; in Turkey violet; in Ethiopia brown; in Morocco, white; in Spain and some parts of France white was formerly the mourning color.

—The Missouri Democrat says—"Andrew Wilson, of Mayslick, Mason county, Kentucky, slaughtered a barrow during the recent cold snap, which weighed 1,340 pounds gross. His tusks measured fourteen inches."

—The Morse telegraph patent expires in 1861; it will then be free to the public and may cause considerable extension of telegraph lines.

—The new church at Tuttletown, Tuolumne county, Cal., was set fire to a few weeks since and destroyed. This is the second church that has been destroyed at Tuttletown by fire. There are many people in that State who have a decided disrelish for such edifices.

—In Hanover, N. Y., a widow woman murdered her brother by cutting his throat while he was drunk. She gave as a reason that he was dependent upon her, and she was tired of supporting him.

**A CHAPLAIN'S SPEECH.**—The Boston correspondent of the New Bedford Standard gives the following narrative of a scene which occurred in the Massachusetts Senate one morning last week. After the tribulation of five ballots the Senate had effected the choice of a chaplain in the person of the Rev. Joseph Marsh, of Sandwich:

On Friday morning the Senate met according to adjournment; the Chaplain came within the bar; the President rose and made the usual proclamation, viz.: "A prayer will now be offered by the Reverend Chaplain of the Senate;" to which the senators responded by standing in their places and assuming a devotional attitude. The Chaplain then took his position and proceeded immediately to astound everybody by saying, "I should like to make a few brief remarks before I pray—I shall be very brief."

This modest request meeting with no response, there was an awkward silence in the chamber for the space of two minutes, during which time the President maintained the most devout and reverential attitude, while the senators were variously engaged in staring, winking, ogling and holding their tongues; a few, overcome by contending emotions, dropped into their seats.

Presently the determined Chaplain broke the silence by putting the question direct, thus: "Can I go on with my remarks, Mr. President?" and the perplexed President, after looking around the chamber of the senators, at the revolutionary drum, "dim with the dust of years," at the portraits of Rantoul and the old Governors, answered, and this is what he said: "The Chair hears no motion—no objection being made, however, the Chaplain may speak."

Then out spoke that artless minister, who began by referring to certain remarks to which he had listened outside in regard to the chaplaincy; he had been pained to hear several persons refer to the office of chaplain as an empty formality, etc., and that individuals had advised him that brevity would be a desirable feature in his prayers; he desired to rebuke all such irreverence and proceeded to speak of the efficacy of the institution as a religious exercise; but the President, thinking perhaps of his own address on taking the chair two days before, when he said, "Let us remember that this chamber is sacred to the uses of legislation," and seeing that his indulgence was being abused, suddenly rose, brought down his gavel with a decided bang, and exclaimed thus: "The Chair will remind the Reverend Chaplain that it is quite unusual, if not without precedent, for any person not a member to address the Senate. If the Chaplain desires to communicate with the Senate it will be proper for him to do so in writing;" (bang No. 2.) "A prayer will now be offered by the Reverend Chaplain of the Senate;" and thus ended the solemn farce, which, it is safe to say, is without precedent in our history.—[Exchange.]