

**POLICE COURT.**—T. E. Corbin, who had been drunk and disorderly on Wednesday night, was brought before Alderman Clinton on Thursday morning, and fined \$10. He could not pay, and was offered an opportunity to "work it out" for public benefit.

**RECEIVING.**—Messrs. Kimball & Lawrence are receiving their present season's stock of goods and have been "marking down" for some time, so as to meet the public with low prices.

**REMOVED.**—Gurney & Co. have moved their boot and shoe store to new premises on the west side of East Temple st., which are neatly fitted up for their use. They have a large stock in their line.

**A NEW FUEL.**—C. Edwards Lester, in the N. Y. Tribune, claims the discovery of a fuel cheaper and better than coal, wood or peat, he adds:

As these discoveries and experiments are all complete, the patents at home and abroad all perfectly secure, we are prepared to furnish all the facts in the case, and do all we can to make this thing of the earliest and greatest advantage to the world.

As Mr. Lester says "the materials of which it is made are to be found almost everywhere," and that "they are cheap and inexhaustible," we hope they are to be found in Utah, and that he will hurry out his information before cold weather.

**REMOVED.**—Stringfellow Bro's. have removed from their old place on "the Street" to their new premises on 2nd South St., where they offer their stock of groceries and provisions to the public, and buy and sell produce, &c.

**A SCHOOL Teacher open to an engagement.** See notice.

[From the *Millennial Star*.]

Elder Widenborg writing from Copenhagen on the 10th of August, says:—"Our meetings in Copenhagen are well attended, and I have received good news from several parts of the Mission. Brother Wertberg is appointed to succeed brother F. C. Anderson at Gottenborg."

By letter from brother Edward Slaughter, at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, dated July 8th, we learn that the Saints are emigrating from that part to Zion as rapidly as possible. In speaking of the weather and general condition of the country, he says:—"We have had some of the most desperate weather off the coast for the last month. Our bay is full of disabled vessels, and seemingly no end to wrecks on land—involvement. Our colony is in a miserable condition. The long looked-for troublous times seem to be creeping on us fast, and I rejoice that my little family are safe in Salt Lake City. The Work of God is quite at a stand still here. Many are, however, satisfied of the truth of "Mormonism," but are unwilling to surrender the opinions and praise of men, for the favor and praise of God."

## PASSENGER LIST

### OF CAP. W. CHIPMAN'S TRAIN.

Mark, Ellen and Henry Jones; Thomas Radcliff; James, Elizabeth and Mary A. Wyatt; John, Caroline, Roland, Harriet, John, Jr., Herbert and Francis Clark; Jesse, Jesse, Jr., and Mary A. Smith; Mary, Brigham, Abram and Ellen Jones; Harriet, Herietta and Frederick Williams; Ellen Reese; John Patfield; John, Mary A. Caroline, William and Alice Gage; Martha Wiscomb; Arthur, Harriet and Mary E. Colony; Elizabeth Seora; Sarah, John and Kate Wickham; John Adams; John Ferguson; John, Margaret and Frederick Richan; C. Harper; Isahel, Elizabeth and Cordelia Parks; Sarah and W. H. Hall; Mary and Henry Roberts; John and Margery Spence; John, John, Jr., and David Evans; Sarah James; Jane Davis; John, Ann, Mary, Thomas and Elizabeth Jones; Elizabeth Evans; Joseph Ellsmore; John, Sarah, John, Jr., Margaret, Evan and Joseph Jones; Robert Burby; John Margaret, Sarah A. and Evan Griffiths; Jane, Ellen and Alvin Cherry; James Young; John, Elizabeth, Robert, William, Ann and James Baird; Jabez, Janette, Priscilla and Jabez, Jr., Lovett; Philips J. Hall; Mary Ewers; Thos. and Ann Nixon; William, Jane, Josiah, Joseph and George Draper; George, Mary C., Elizabeth, Lorenzo, Aber C. Alma, Mary A., and Amelia Comer; Charles, Rachel, Sarah A. and Gomer Brown; Mary Davis; Jacob Jones; Ellen Reese; Andrew, Eliza, John C., Eliza H., Jane F., Sarah and Andrew Harvey; William, Priscilla, Sarah A., Joseph, Martha J. and Benjamin Leek; George, Lavina, Martha and Selina Triplett; Eliza Smith; John, Anna, Elizabeth, William and Heber C. Cox; Richard, Ann and Anna Bolden; Thos., Hannah, David, Elizabeth, William, Nephi Louisa, Mary and James Douding; James and John Barnett; Charles, Eliza, Julia and George Phillips; Isaac, Leah, Sarah and Rosellen Miles; William, Mary A., Eliza, Sarah, Emily R. and Mary E. Clark; Samuel and Emma Pike; A. Christianson; Mary and Nathan Pratt; W. G. Jane, Seth, Joseph, Edgar, Cyrus and Frederick Stone; Israel and Sarah Lay; Jane and Eliza Latham; Edwin Delemere; Amelia Irons; Jonathan, Jemima, Benjamin, Nathan, Ephraim, Gwendian and Rachel Isaac; William and Charlotte Abbott; Mary A. and William George; Jabez, Sarah A. and Daniel Auger; Thos., Mary A., Mary J. and John T. Williams; Edward, Elizabeth, Jane and Margaret Roberts; Kate Vaughan; David, Elizabeth and David Griffiths; Lucy Davis; David Evans; Dorothy Williams; George Caroline, George S., Carolyn and Mary S. Bond; Edwin, Dinah A., Mary and George Showel; Ann, Elizabeth, Emma, George and Anna Cook; Robert, Allen; William, Jane and Prudence Jones; Isaac, Sophia, Mary A. and Isaac, Jr., Withers; John H., Margaret, Euphemia, Anna, Andrew and John Orr; Francis, Janett, Euphemia, James, William, Mary, Henry, Jane, John, Richard and Janett Chambers; John, Eleanor and Mary A. Bunn; Elizabeth Weaver; Naomi Orchard; Mary, George and Mary Squires; Elizabeth and Mary A. Widowson; Dennis Storo; Richard Sarah and Job Hensley; James Hager; Charles Amelia and George Miller; William Smith; Thos., Robert and John Lloyd; Eliza Jones; Harriet Austin; Elizabeth, Thomas, Emma, Elizabeth and Adolphus Blackley; Eli and Rhoda Playson; Mary J. Dickinson; Caroline, Henry and Elizabeth Hill; Kemp, Esther Winn; Rachel Seaman; Mary A. Hill; Robert and Jane Nelson; Richard, Ellen, George, Robert, John, Euphemia, Catharine, Janett and Richard Smith; Matthew, Peter, Sophia and Celena Neilson; John, Mary and John E. Cederhof; Oscar F. Lyons; Joseph, Mary, Harry, Frank, Lilly and Louisa Boughton; Nathaniel Jackson; Abraham Jenkins; David and Mena Sortenson; Jacob and Annie M. Loverson; Mosen Neilson; P. Geemerson; James

and Henry Raddon; M. A. E. Combs; John Birch; Robert Manwaring; William Garner; Frederick Bunn; A. G. C. F. P. A. and N. T. Lundholm; C. F. Helliton; E. Jensen; Benjamin Stadel; Angelina, Ida, Harriet and Ellen Burk; Sarah, Edwin and Sarah Davis; Martha Bush; Neils Blauquist; Albert Merrill; Homer Boughton; W. Cleveland.

## Correspondence.

Elder John Parry has courteously furnished us a letter from his son John Parry, Jr., written at 2, Breacon Road, Merthyr Tydfil, July 18, from which we select the following:

The predictions and promises that were sealed on my head in Pres. B. Young's school house have so far been literally fulfilled, and I am in full faith that the remainder will be. I rejoice in the work of the Lord, feeling exceedingly glad that I am counted worthy to stand in His name, to proclaim salvation to my fellow men, and God confirms His word in every deed.

This nation, even Great Britain, is mortifying within itself. No pen can portray the abomination, whoredom and all manner of wickedness that are being committed in this country.

How thankful the Saints ought to be, who are gathered to the refuge. We, who see the great contrast, can appreciate the blessing. I would rather live in a hut amid the servants of God, than dwell in a palace among the wicked.

John Reese and William Gwyn have arrived, and are laboring with us in South Wales. I have labored in South Wales since last spring. The Spirit of the Lord is conferred richly upon the Saints, and they are striving to gather out from Babylon. About 300 emigrated from Wales this season.

## PROGRESSIVE FARMING—WHAT IS IT?

It is not adopting every new idea without trial—believing every new thing you hear or read of. It is not buying every new implement that comes along. It is not expending two thousand dollars per year in the cultivation of a farm and producing but fifteen hundred. All this is "advancing backwards." Progressive farming is that system of husbandry which produces Fruit, Grain, Forage, Roots, Wool and Meat in the greatest quantity and perfection at the least cost, with the least possible deterioration of the soil. It is doing a little better this year than last. Imperfection is stamped upon every system of husbandry, as upon all sublimary things; yet it is our privilege, if not our duty, to strive for perfection. In no other way can we hope to make progress in our profession, for assuredly, if we are satisfied with knowledge already acquired, we shall go along in the same old routine. We shall make no experiments and no new discoveries, unless we are fortunate enough to stumble on them.

The thinking, progressive farmer, while using implements of various kinds, note their operation, and if defective, his mind naturally suggests improvements. If he loses a crop, he does not rest satisfied until he has learned the cause of failure, so that in future he can apply a remedy. The progressive farmer loves his business and he knows that to be successful, he must follow it with energy, patience and perseverance. He is often enthusiastic in its pursuits. And why should he not be? There is no profession more honorable, none more healthful or pleasant to those who have a taste for it, and safer as a means of subsistence. How seldom we hear of a farmer failing in business. His gains are usually slow, but if he uses care and economy, they will be sure.

The progressive farmer sells his produce for cash, preferring to deal with men of character and standing, rather than encourage reckless speculators, though they may offer large prices on credit. The progressive farmer does not hoard his money. He spends his money freely for the comfort of his family; makes everything about his house as convenient as possible; keeps his premises clean and in good order, and does not grudge a few dollars spent in ornamenting his grounds. He keeps no more stock than he can keep well, and that is generally the best of its kind. He employs sufficient help to do his work in proper season and gives his personal attention and oversight to all the operations of the farm. He is an early riser and often works late, but he finds time to read, think and investigate. He has the very best implements, and are kept in good order and housed when not in use. He keeps good teams and sees that they are well fed and groomed. He is thorough in his tillage; sows good, clean seed and takes pride in carrying a good sample of grain to market. As far as possible, he pays cash for everything, and keeps an accurate account of all receipts and disbursements. All the substantial enjoyments of life he has, with as little of its perplexities as falls to the lot of most men. He is a good citizen, cheerfully bearing his share of all the burdens of society—a full man in every place you put him. Who would not be proud to be a Progressive Farmer?—*Correspondence Rural New Yorker.*

## NEWS ITEMS.

A SOCIETY for the colonization of the Holy Land has been formed at Paris.

THE manufacture of pottery ware in England now employs 110,000 persons, the product of whose industry finds its way to all portions of the inhabitable globe.

SAWS and saw teeth are being manufactured in California, with a fair prospect of soon being made in sufficient quantities to supply the whole Pacific slope.

THE exports of petroleum from this country to Europe, up to the present date, have been four times that of the preceding year. In 1865 there were 7,816,972 gallons exported; this year 30,184,152 gallons have already been shipped.

BILLIOUS, intermittent and remittent fevers prevail more extensively this season, in Illinois, than at any time for the past twenty years. In the southern portion the courts have been obliged to adjourn—jurors, witnesses and litigants being unable to attend.

GRASHOPPERS appear to have come to the conclusion that their time is about up in Montana, and as a consequence they have been leaving in vast swarms and clouds, frequently of sufficient density to obscure the rays of the sun. Gentlemen who have watched the movements of these destroyers, say that they have deposited their eggs in the side hills surrounding the Madison valley and other localities, and have departed.

By the *Mining Press* we see that all the material and operatives necessary to the establishment of a silk factory have been imported to California by Mr. Joseph Newman and others, and that they will have at least two pieces of black silk dress goods ready for exhibition at the State Fair.

THE co-operative foundry in Troy, N. Y., is a decided success in every particular. Seventy-five stoves are made each day, and additional flasks are being made by the carpenters, so that a large number of stoves will be turned out in a few days.

THE length of the various telegraph wires centering around Paris is about 50,000 miles—enough to put a girdle twice around the earth. There are 610 offices for the working of these lines, and the number of messages sent over them last year was 1,987,738, for which the charge was \$1,224,655.

WE hear from Paris of a new musical instrument of striking power and sweetness, and at the same time extremely simple construction. It resembles a piano with upright strings, except that the latter are replaced by tuning-forks, which to strengthen the sound are arranged between two tubes, one above and the other below them. The tuning-forks are sounded by hammers, and are brought to silence at the proper time by means of dampers. The sounds thus produced, which somewhat resembles those of the harmonium, are extremely pure and penetrating. They are very persistent, yet instantly arrested by the use of the dampers. The invention has elicited great admiration.

PETROLEUM has been discovered to exist in large quantities in Poverty Bay district, New Zealand, and samples of the oil have been sent to the superintendent of Hawke's Bay. The locality would seem to be a valley adjoining the Waipoa stream, a few miles above its junction with the Mangatu, and about thirty-five miles from Turanganui. Within a small area not less than seven or eight petroleum springs are visible, from each of which are constantly exuding gas, oil and water. The whole valley, indeed, is saturated with oil. Similar springs are to be found spotted over the adjacent rises to some distance on either side of the valley.

ON Thursday afternoon, says the *London News*, August 18th, a fully rigged vessel, of two tons burden, name the Red, White and Blue, (master and commandant J. M. Hudson, of New York,) entered Margate Harbor, having completed a most daring and extraordinary voyage from America in 38 days. Her crew consisted of two men who were accompanied by a dog. She is built on the lifeboat principle (of metal), has air-tight compartments, and is only 26 feet long—about the length of a small sailing boat. She experienced a rough voyage, and the crew have determined, on their return journey, not to risk their lives by again attempting so daring and extraordinary an adventure. They had several narrow escapes from being washed overboard.

## STAGE THUNDER.

When de Lutherbourg, who was for a time scene-painter at Drury Lane, under Mr. Garrick's management, opened his dioramic exhibition, which he called the "Eidophusicon," we learn that the imitation of thunder with which he accompanied some of his pictures, was very natural and grand. A large sheet of thin copper was suspended by a chain, and being shaken by one of the lower corners, produced the sound as of a distant rumbling, seemingly below the horizon; and, as the clouds rolled over the scene, approaching nearer and nearer, the thunder increased, peel by peel, "until," says an enthusiastic eye-witness, "following rapidly the lightning's zig-zag flash, which was admirably vivid and sudden, it burst in a tremendous crash immediately over head." Tubes, charged with peas, and gradually turned and returned on end, represented the fall and patter of rain; and two hoops, covered with silk tightly strained, tamborine fashion, and pressed against each other with a quick motion, emitted hollow, whistling sounds in imitation of gusts of wind.

Appliances something similar to these are still in use at the modern theatres, when a storm has to be represented. The noise of storm has been simulated, however, by other methods; notably by rolling to and fro a large empty cask on the floor of the room above the ceiling of the theatre; a plan rather calculated to excite the anxiety of the spectators, lest the thunder should come down bodily, crashing through the roof into the pit. Another ingenious device once adopted at the Edinburgh Theatre, brought with it rather ludicrous results. The manager bent on improving the tone and volume of his storms, procured a parcel of nine-pound cannon balls; these were placed in a strong wheelbarrow, and ledges being placed here and there along the back of the stage, a carpenter was instructed to wheel the loaded barrow to and fro over the ledges.

The play was "Lear," and the rumbling upon the hollow stage, as the heavy barrow jolted along its uneven path, did duty efficiently as the storm in the third act. Unfortunately, however, while the King was braving, in front of the scene, the pelting of the pitiless storm at the back, the carpenter-thunderer's foot slipped and down he fell, wheelbarrow, cannon balls and all. Straight way the nine-pounders came rolling quickly and noiselessly down the slope of the stage, gathering force as they rolled, struck down the scene, laying it flat, and made their way towards the foot-lights and the orchestra, amid the amusement and surprise of the audience, and the amazement and alarm of the "Lear" of the night. He had been prepared for thunder, but not for the thunder-bolts which rolled towards him from all directions, compelling him to skip about to avoid them, with activity singularly inappropriate to his years, until he was said to resemble a dancer accomplishing the feat known as the egg-hornpipe. Presently, too, the musicians had to scale with their instruments the spired partition dividing them from the pit; the cannon balls were upon them dropping heavily into the orchestra. There was real reason for their consternation. Meanwhile, at the back of the stage, lay prostrate beside his barrow, the innocent invoker of the tempest he could not allay, not at all hurt, but very much frightened and bewildered.

**GENERALS OF THE REGULAR ARMY.**—The generals of the regular army now rank in the order of their names in the following list: General, Ulysses S. Grant; Lieut. General, Wm. T. Sherman; Major Generals, Henry W. Halleck, Geo. G. Meade, Phillip H. Sheridan, Geo. H. Thomas, Winfield S. Hancock; Brigadier Generals, Irwin McDowell, Wm. S. Rosecrans, Phillip St. George Cooke, John Pope, Joseph Hooker, John S. Schofield, Oliver O. Howard, Alfred H. Terry, E. O. C. Ord. Of all these, General Terry, the brilliant captor of Fort Fisher, and faithful commander in Virginia, is the only officer drawn from civil life. all the others were educated at West Point; but Grant, Sherman, Hooker, Howard and Halleck were in civil life when the war broke out, having resigned from the army after the Mexican war.

**DROUTH IN MISSOURI.**—The papers of western Missouri complain of a serious droth at present prevailing there. The St. Joseph *Union* says that the farmers are seriously troubled at the prospect; the corn that bid fair to be much more than an average crop will be cut extremely short, not making over half a crop, while the late potatoes will be a failure.—[*Rocky Mountain News.*]