

## CRICKET MATCH.

On Thursday last, Oct. 9th, a match was played between the Deseret Union and Springville Union Cricket Clubs, on the Square in the 16th Ward.

The game commenced at 11 o'clock a.m., and finished at 5 p.m. The playing was very spirited and interesting throughout, and elicited much applause from the spectators present. The Springville Union won by two runs.

The following table exhibits the number of runs made by both clubs:—

## SPRINGVILLE UNION.

## 1st Innings.

Richard Low, c. H. Luff,	5
George Harrison, c. G. Luff,	6
J. W. Cook, run out,	3
A. Harrison, run out,	9
James Stevenson, c. Bowring,	2
H. Barlow, b. McEwan,	0
Hugh M. Dougall, b. P. Margetts,	0
Thomas Dallin, b. P. Margetts,	4
Thomas Roylance, b. McEwan,	3
J. Holley, not out,	10
A. Warren, b. P. Margetts,	3
	45

## 2d Innings.

Richard Low, c. H. Luff,	0
George Harrison, c. H. Luff,	9
J. W. Cook, c. G. Luff,	6
A. Harrison, c. G. Luff,	0
James Stevenson, b. McEwan,	14
H. Barlow, k. d. w.	2
Hugh M. Dougall, b. McEwan,	3
Thomas Dallin, f. b.	0
Thomas Roylance, b. McEwan,	0
J. Holley, b. P. Margetts,	8
A. Warren, not out,	1
Bye,	3
	46

## DESERET UNION.

## 1st Innings.

Thomas Jessop, c. Cook,	14
Henry Luff, b. Cook,	0
William Cooper, b. Cook,	23
George Luff, b. Cook,	7
Henry McEwan, not out,	1
Phillip Margetts, b. Cook,	5
Henry Bowring, c. Roylance,	0
George Knowlden, b. A. Harrison,	5
Richard Tresceder, b. Co k,	0
Samuel Cooper, b. Cook,	2
Charles Kidgell, b. Cook,	6
Wides,	4
	67

## 2d Innings.

Thomas Jessop, run out,	0
Henry Luff, run out,	0
William Cooper, b. Cook,	5
George Luff, b. Co k,	9
Henry McEwan, l. b. w.	5
Phillip Margetts, b. Cook,	0
Henry Bowring, b. Cook,	1
George Knowlden, not out,	0
Richard Tresceder, b. Cook,	0
Samuel Cooper, c. Roylance,	2
Charles Kidgell, b. A. Harrison,	0
	22

Umpires.—Mr. Jas. Hedger and Mr. Henry Hedger.

Scorers.—Mr. Jas. A. Thompson and Mr. Charles Stevenson.

After the match the Deseret Union entertained the players of the Springville club at supper in the Valley Home, which reflected great credit on "mine host" Hitesman as a caterer for the inner man. The evening was spent very agreeably.

## LACUSTRINE HABITATIONS.

A work has been recently published in France by Mr. Troyon, entitled the "Lacustrine Abodes of Man," or the relics of primeval antiquity discovered in the lakes of Switzerland. It appears that the boatman on these lakes have, from time immemorial, observed in various places near the shore, under the calm transparent water, the heads of numberless wooden stakes protruding through the deposit which is generally found at the bottom. Along with these large blocks of wood have been and there been visible, stag's horns of great size, bones, and fragments of pottery.

There was a lurking traditional belief that these were the remains of dwellings, occupied by the people of ancient times, who built on the lakes in order to shelter themselves from wild beasts. For centuries, however, no one had been tempted to look closer into these scattered fragments of a forgotten world. It was not until the year 1851 that the attention of scientific men was called to the discovery, and the result of the earliest investigations on the subject was to establish the existence of a submerged "lake village" in a certain part of Lake Zurich. This discovery was rapidly followed by others. Similar sites have been traced in Lakes Constance, Geneva, Neuchâtel, Burine, Morat, Sempach, and in several smaller ones. Indeed they now seem to multiply in the note books of archaeologists with almost inconvenient rapidity. Two years ago twenty-six such villages had been described in the Lake of Neuchâtel alone; twenty-four in that of Geneva; sixteen in that of Constance;

and the amount of ancient objects recovered from their debris has reached a truly formidable magnitude. Twenty-four thousand of these have been raised from a single locality in the Lake of Neuchâtel.

"We are still very far," says M. Troyon, "from having recovered all the relics imbedded in the silt of the lakes and peat of the valleys. Nevertheless we are by this time acquainted with a sufficient number of points of remarkable richness to enable us to give by their description an idea of that ancient population which had the habit of living on these waters. These people were of smaller stature than the present inhabitants of Europe, as is shown by the diminutive size of their ornaments, and in particular by the grasp of the handles of their implements. They were a race of hunters; arrow heads and lance heads, and the bones of wild animals are heaped around their dwellings. They were also pastoral, for the bones of sheep and oxen, and in some instances of a small species of horse, are found in close juxtaposition with those of the deer, the wild boar, and other beasts of the forest.

They were to some extent, agricultural, for grains of wheat and barley, kernels of cultivated fruit, nuts and cakes of unleavened meal, and even slices of small apples and pears, as if cut for preserving, are found among the relics. There are less certain traces of mats, or cordage, or hemp or flax. The pre-historic men had their domestic animals, and fed their dogs with the relics of their dinner; for almost all the bones containing marrow are broken, while many of them are marked by the teeth of dogs.

## THE HERMIT OF MEREDITH.

On the return from the New-Hampshire Yearly Meeting, five brethren of us made a short call on Mr. Plummer, who has long borne the title of the *Hermit of Meredith*. Found him quietly seated in his little hut, which is central in a small field enclosure, and near to which is another little outbuilding and barn, this little homestead and field being environed on all sides by a pretty dense growth of forest, and situated from the road we were traveling some eighty or a hundred rods. Mr. Plummer received us without any special show of cordiality, but invited us to walk in and see him; and he then took hands with us all. We put several questions to him, which, usually, he answered very readily. To the inquiry if he would tell us his age, he answered: "I was born the 9th hour of the 13th day of October, in 1774;" which, if correct, will make him now 87 years, 9 months. To the question how long he had lived here alone, he answered, "I have been in this place between thirty-two and thirty-three years; and our impression is that he had previously possessed another hermitage for several years. Reports says that Mr. P. was led to the hermit life on account of disappointed love. Only just think of it! for a third of a century had this octogenarian lived on here, solitary and alone, while slowly the e multitudes of days and nights, with all the raches and sadness, have passed over his head; still as these moons of thirty-three years have waxed and waned; these summers and winters, with their thunder showers and their shrieking snow storms, have rolled on their constant succession by day and night—all this time the outside world has bustled and mingled, laughed together and mourned in company, but our hermit friend has sat his solitary hours alone, and alone met the changes of his singular earthly sojourn.

The hermit told us that for much of the last five years his health had been poor—that sometimes he thought he wished his course was ended. He reads familiar chapters in the Bible without much difficulty; had read two or three that day; never uses glasses; and says he cannot read the fine print of the newspapers—*Students from New-Hampton* occasionally take a pedestrian trip to see and converse with the old man, and the traveler often turns aside to see this freak of humanity; but we think that the neighbors are probably not very neighborly; as, indeed, he does not care to have them.

Mr. Plummer, we are told, owns much of the immediate woods that surround his hut, and is probably worth a thousand dollars, but refuses to make any will. We judge he lives poor and very hermit like; and the conclusion of our party, as we left the premises, was—that we could not covet an eternity of such existence as the hermit of Meredith was enduring. With all its faults and injustice, man with man, we infinitely prefer to live in the world than outside it in this way.

Man is made for society. Any man, or any association of men, who adopts the hermit but or cloister, misapprehends his own constitution and God's will. We are sent into the world as into a vineyard, to work for the weal of each other; to bless our fellow men, enjoy society, and thus glorify our Maker.

P. S. B.

LINT A HUMBUG.—A writer in the Boston Post says of lint:

"Every ounce of lint sent to the army does mischief. It is only used to cover up the blunders of bad surgery. It is seldom used by the best of surgeons here. In the army it is crowded into wounds by men who know no other way to stop hemorrhage, and there it remains till it becomes filled with filth and maggots. It retains the discharges till they putrefy, and produces intolerable stench. The termination of its work is the death of the patient."

## ABSTRACT

Of Meteorological observations for the month of Sept., 1862, at G. S. L. City, Utah, by W. W. Phelps.

## MONTHLY MEAN.

Barometer, (out of repair.)

Thermometer attached.

9 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
67	77	68

Thermometer in open air.

9 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
57	76	64

## Dry Bulb.

9 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
66	72	66

## Wet Bulb.

9 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
58	70	60

Highest and lowest range of Thermometer in the open air during the month:

Max. 90°. Min. 47°

The amount of rain water that fell during the month, was .755, which is three-fourths of an inch and 5 over.

The weather was steady, and fair for the farmer; the crops good, and the general indication is—"peace and plenty."

## MONTHLY JOURNAL.

1. Clear and hot.
2. Clear, and very hot till 4, then cloudy and windy.
3. Cloudy; shower, and gale at 6 p.m.
4. Mostly cloudy; shower at night.
5. Clear and cool.
6. Clear.
7. do.
8. do.
9. Partially clear; rained at 10 p.m.
10. Mostly clear and cool.
11. Clear till 5 p.m.
12. Thunder clouds; sprinkled; evening clear.
13. Clear.
14. A.m. clear; gale at 11; evening clear.
15. Cloudy; rained at noon; p.m. clear.
16. Partially clear.
17. Clear.
18. do.
19. do.
20. do.
21. do.
22. A.m. cloudy; p.m. clear.
23. Clear and cool.
24. Clear.
25. do.
26. A.m. clear; p.m. cloudy and windy.
27. A.m. cloudy; p.m. clear and cool.
28. Cloudy.
29. A.m. cloudy; p.m. clear.
30. Clear.

The weather, like true Mormonism, improves with the Saints, and we are ready to say—God bless the earth and all the industrious, virtuous inhabitants!

## AN EGYPTIAN DINNER IN PARIS.

The dinner given to their majesties by Said Pasha was served with truly Oriental magnificence. The Emperor, the Viceroy, and his nephew Mustapha Pasha, took their seats round a table, or rather a large silver salver, richly chased and enamelled, on which covers of massive gold were placed for four persons.

At some metres distant a table of twenty-five covers was laid out for the ladies and officers of the household. The latter table was served in the French style, but the dishes were prepared in the Egyptian mode, and among them were two lambs roasted whole. The animals were purchased alive by the Viceroy's servants, and killed and cooked by them a *Pégyptienne*. The two tables were placed in the room which contains the rich and curious collection of historical armor, purchased some time since by the Emperor, and intended by him to ornament the armory in the ancient Chateau of Pierrefonds. At the moment when the emperor and the Empress entered the room, they were presented with rich basins, and, in conformity with Egyptian custom, their Majesties allowed perfumed water to be poured on their hands. When the guests took their seats at table, the Viceroy's servants placed on the lap of each a napkin of extraordinary richness, the corners of them being embroidered with diamonds and fine pearls, to the extent of about six inches. Only one dish was served at a time, each person helping himself, and then at a given signal, the dish disappeared, and was replaced by another, and this continued in succession until the time for the dessert.

The servants then removed the silver salver from before the Viceroy and their Majesties, and replaced it by one of gold, on which were arranged four dessert covers, the plates, knives and forks being of gold enriched with diamonds, as were also the dishes, filled with the most magnificent fruit. After dinner the whole party retired to another room, where coffee was served in the Oriental style, in very small porcelain cups standing on a foot, and having much the form of an egg cup, the whole of them enriched with diamonds. Long chibouks, ornamented with precious stones, were afterwards offered to the guests. The Prince Imperial, who had been present at the dinner but

without partaking of it, gravely accepted one of them, and putting the end of the tube to his mouth, assumed the position of the other smokers, and sitting like them, cross-legged. The band of the Viceroy, which had come from Toulon for the purpose, played a number of their national airs during the dinner, and it was remarked that many of them were grounded on the old marches of the French regiments who entered Egypt under the First Napoleon. The water placed on the table during the dinner had been brought from the Nile. Their Majesties several times expressed the satisfaction they felt at the entertainment, and when they retired at ten o'clock, thanked the Viceroy most warmly.

## THE TOOLS GREAT MEN WORK WITH.

It is not tools that make the workman, but the trained skill and perseverance of the man himself. Indeed it is proverbial that the bad workman never yet had a good tool. Some one asked Opie by what wonderful process he mixed his colors. "I mix them with my brains, sir," was his reply. It is the same with every workman who would excel. Ferguson made marvellous things—such as his wooden clock, that accurately measured the hours—by means of a common penknife, a tool in everybody's hand, but then everybody is not a Ferguson. A pan of water and two thermometers were the tools by which Dr. Black discovered latent heat; and a prism, a lens, and sheet of pasteboard, enabled Newton to unfold the composition of light and the origin of color.

An eminent foreign savant once called upon Dr. Wollaston, and requested to be shown over his laboratories, in which science has been enriched by so many important discoveries, when the Doctor took him into a study, and, pointing to an old tea tray, containing a few watch-glasses, test-papers, a small balance, and a blow-pipe, said, "There is all the laboratory I have."

Stothard learnt the art of combining colors by closely studying butterflies' wings; he would often say that no one knew what he owed to these tiny insects. A burnt stick and a barn door served Wilkie in lieu of pencil and canvas. Bewick first practiced drawing on the cottage-walls of his native village; which he covered with his sketches in chalk; and Benjamin West made his first brushes out of the cat's tail.

Ferguson laid himself down in the field's at night in a blanket, and made a map of the heavenly bodies, by means of a thread with small beads on it, stretched between his eye and the stars. Franklin first robbed the thunder-cloud of its lightning by means of a kite made with two cross-sticks and a silk handkerchief.

Watt made his first model of the condensing steam-engine out of an old anatomist's syringe, used to inject the arteries previous to dissection. Gifford worked his first problem in mathematics, when a cobbler's apprentice, upon small scraps of leather, which he beat smooth for the purpose, while Rittenhouse, the astronomer, first calculated eclipses on his plow handle.—[Smiles' Self Help.

## THE FLORIDA REEFS.

Prof. Agassiz delivered a lecture in New York upon the age of the present physical world as derived from ancient coins and animal remains of species still extant especially from coral reefs. The lecture was devoted mainly to coral reefs and the conclusion drawn from them as to the time taken for their formation. He said that the popular notion that the coral was the work of an insect was entirely erroneous. The reefs consist of organized remains of a class of radiates, which become rigid by the continual deposits of limy particles. The corals begin their work at the depth of twelve fathoms and work upwards. The Florida reefs are the best in the world for scientific observations. From observations made upon them by Prof. Agassiz he has found that in fourteen years the growth of the coral about the coast forts was almost an inch, which would make about seven inches in a century. To be safe, however, he allows one foot a century. With this as a basis, the youngest reef on the coast—the Florida Keys—was found to be at least 6,000 years old. But the Keys are founded upon a similar reef which was founded before the outer one. This adds 6,000 years more to the age of the banks. Then landing upon the main land, a third reef is found precisely similar, adding another 6,000 to the chronology. But back of this is a fourth and still older coral reef, which adds 6,000 years more. Here positive investigations cease, and Prof. Agassiz claims to establish the fact indisputably that this portion of the world is at least 24,000 years old, an age far beyond any record of the race now inhabiting it.

PROOF OF IDIOCY.—The Ohio State Journal tells the following story in relation to a Buckeye who recently made application for an exemption from the draft:

"Doctor, if the foot won't answer, I have another all-sufficient reason—one that you cannot refuse me exemption for."

"What is it?" asked the doctor.

"Why, the fact is, doctor, I have not good sense—I am an idiot, soberly replied the applicant."

"Ah!" said the doctor, "what proof have you of that? What evidence can you bring?"

"Proof conclusive," said the applicant.

"Why, sir, I voted for Jim Buchanan! and if that isn't proof of a man's being a d—d idiot, I don't know how idiocy could be proven."