

One Hundred Years Ago.

The National Intelligencer recently had a very excellent article on the progress of human improvement during the past century, and in estimating the changes made the past hundred years, thus sketched the state of Europe a single century from the present date.

In the year 1756, Washington, then in his twenty-fifth year, had been busily engaged in planting forts along the frontiers of Virginia, then the haunt of prowling savages. Field Marshal the Marquis of Montcalm was reducing Fort Oswego, ascending the St. Lawrence as far as Ontario, and strengthening Crown Point and Ticonderoga. Generals Loudoun and Abercrombie, of the British army, were dallying in Albany or elsewhere, debating when they should have been fighting; for, in 1756, England and France, instead of being allies, as at present, were engaged in hostilities of which the theater embraced both the Old World and the New. George the Second sat on the British throne, and Louis the Fifteenth had been long enough King of France to forfeit the title of 'well beloved,' with which he had been greeted by his loyal subjects soon after his ascension to Louis the Magnificent. England was cursed by the spirit of party in her civil affairs. France by that incipient dissolution of morals which reached its acme in the Parc aux cerfs and the Court. In England, Charles James Fox, afterwards Lord Holland, was the premier of the Cabinet, though closely pressed by his powerful rival, William Pitt, afterward Earl of Chatham, who before the close of the year succeeded in displacing the former.

British pamphleteers without number were discussing the expediency of defending the British possessions in America 'so far back in the interior parts of North America as the river Ohio, the Great Lake and the Falls of Niagara,' and many were found to maintain that territories so remote might better be abandoned to the French as the worthless domain. Politicians were debating the ways and means of prosecuting the war with France, whether by enrolling the national militia or by paying subsidies for foreign troops. In the interior of England men's hearts were failing them for fear of a French invasion the probabilities and result of which were duly rehearsed in bad prose and worse verse.

In the Mediterranean the Island of Minorca was seized by the French, and Admiral Byng, for his imputed errors in that quarter, was destined to atone with his life for the errors of an unpopular Ministry, who, without deserving success, or doing ought to command it, had led the country to expect most confidently that victory would everywhere follow the British flag.

In literature, the Connoisseur, by 'Mr. Town,' continued to delight the Londoners, though its perusal was not unattended with disparaging comments on the part of those who had breakfasted on hot rolls and the Spectator. Instead of the Edinburgh and the London Quarterlies, the 'Monthly Review, or Literary Journal,' by several literati, and assumed to be the critical Rhadamanthus who heard the pleas and appointed the facts of England authors. Hume was publishing his history and Hutcheson was expounding his moral philosophy, while the fame of Bishop Warburton was to some an object of perpetual assault, and to others of perpetual adulation. In France Voltaire was writing pamphlets and books at the rate of a pamphlet a day and a book per month, while his associates, the Encyclopedists, were slowly mustering their forces in the cause of Illuminism. In Sweden, Linnæus was analysing flowers from China and Palestine, the collections of his friend Hesselquist.

In many of the villages and market towns of England the clergy complained that the people by retaining the old style of chronology, could not be brought to observe the church fasts and feasts; the highways were still beset by foot-pads, multitudes were looking for 'the great comet,' whose coming Sir Isaac Newton had assigned to the opening of the year 1757, and tracts were circulated to show from Scripture prophecy the connection between that event and the second coming of Christ, which latter, by the 'Millerites' of a century ago, was deemed close at hand. The experiments in electricity 'of the ingenious Mr. Franklin,' were about this time first published in England, and 'pointed rods' began to be erected by a few in defence against that medium which to-day we have harnessed and made to carry our thoughts from one end of the land to the other.

Cromwell, William III, and Washington.

Gnizot, the well known French statesman and historian, has published a work, which has recently been published in England, 'On the Causes of the Success of the English and American Revolution.' In one of the recent London papers we find the following extract, giving portraits of the leading men of three Revolutions:

Three great men—Cromwell, William III, and Washington—remain in history as the leaders and representatives of those critical occurrences which decided the fate of the two great nations, for extent and energy of natural talents, Cromwell is perhaps the most remarkable of the three. His mind was remarkably prompt, firm, supple, inventive, and perspicacious. He possessed a vigor of character which no obstacle could discourage and no conflict could tire. He pursued his plans with an ardor as inexhaustible as his patience, traveling sometimes by the longest and most circuitous roads, sometimes by the shortest and most precipitous path. He excelled equally in gaining and ruling men in personal and familiar intercourse; and he was equally skilled in organizing and conducting an army or a party.

He had the instinct of popularity and the gift of authority, and he was able with the same boldness, to let loose or quell factions. But, born in the midst of a revolution, and carried by successive convulsions on to supreme power, his genius was by nature and always remained essentially revolutionary. He had learned to understand the necessity of order and government, but he was unable either to respect or practice moral and permanent laws. In consequence of the defectiveness of his nature, or the viciousness of his situation, wanted regularity and serenity in the exercise of power; had immediate recourse to extreme measures, like a man continually assailed by mortal dangers, had perpetrated or aggravated, the violence of his remedies, the violent evils that he wished to cure. The formation of a Government in a task that requires proceedings of a more regular character, and more in conformity with the eternal laws of moral order. Cromwell was able to subdue the revolution that he had made, but he could not succeed in establishing it.

Less powerful, perhaps, than Cromwell by natural gifts, William III and Washington succeeded in the enterprise in which he failed—they fixed the destiny and established the government of their country. This may be accounted for by the fact that, even in the midst of a revolution, they never accepted nor practised a revolutionary policy; they never were placed in the fatal situation of having at first anarchical violence as a stepping, and then despotic violence as a necessity of their power. They found themselves at the very outset in the regular way, and under permanent conditions of government.

William was an ambitious Prince. It is puerile to believe that, until the appeal was made to him in 1688, he had remained free from all desire of ascending the throne of England, and ignorant of the schemes which had long been on foot for raising him to it. William followed step by step the progress of the scene without taking any part in it, but without discountenancing it; giving its author no encouragement, but affording them all the protection in his power. His ambition had also the characteristic of being associated with the triumph of a great and just cause—the cause of religious liberty and the European balance of power. No man ever made a great political design more thoroughly the idea and exclusive object of his life than William did. He was ardently devoted to the work which he was accomplishing, and he considered his own aggrandizement as merely a means of that end. In his designs upon the Crown of England he did not attempt to succeed by violence or disorder; his mind was too lofty and too well regulated to be ignorant of the incurable viciousness of such success, and to submit to its yoke. But when the career was opened to him by England herself, he gave no more heed to the scruples of the private individual; he was anxious that his cause should triumph, and that he should receive the honor of the triumph. A glorious mixture of ability and faith, of ambition and devotedness.

Washington had no ambition. His country had need for him; he became great to serve her, from duty rather than from choice, and sometimes even with a painful effort. His experiences of public life were bitter, and he preferred the independence of private life and the repose of the mind to the exercise of power. But he unhesitatingly accepted the task imposed upon him by his country, and, in performing it, he allowed no concessions to be made, either toward his country or himself, for the purpose of lightening its burden. Born to govern, though he took no pleasure in it, he told the American people what he thought was the truth, and maintained, in governing them, what he thought was wise, with a simple but immovable firmness, and a sacrifice of popularity, which was all the more meritorious because it was not compensated by the joys of dominion. The servant of a nascent republic, in which the democratic spirit prevailed, he obtained its confidence and secured its triumph by practicing that modest and severe, reserved and independent policy which seems only to belong to the leader of an aristocratic Senate placed at the head of an ancient State. His success was remarkable, and does equal honor to Washington and to his country.

QUAKER PREACHING.—The perfect naivete of the Quakers as preachers has certainly no parallel in the eloquence of other sects. For example, Joseph John Gurney, when here, was to hold forth one Sunday. It was oven-wise hot. All the saintly and sweating world was assembled to hear him. For two mortal hours the congregation sat mute. Breathing there was, but the loveliest eyes flashed out. The utmost seething repose marked the assembly. They waited, calm as a frozen lake, though the atmosphere simmered with heat, the moment the spirit should move Joseph. They waited, and waited, and waited. Joseph sat mild as a Sphinx—that grand eternity loafer of the Nile. Joseph sat over again, and did not move. Could that be the Joseph? the eloquent—the famed—the brother of that lovely turnkey, Mrs. Fry? Couldn't Joseph pump up an idea, with all the saintly antecedents of the place? Wouldn't the spirit of Penn move him? Couldn't he derive from the large-hearted man (who will live longer than Macaulay yet) some souvenir of apostolic vitality, titillating the roots of the tongue, and making it work in oracular beauty with the brain? No, Joseph could not. He sat, and he sat, and he sat.—To the assembly it was all as natural as blood-drops to the heart. At last—Joseph arose.—He arose, and the characteristic eloquence of his soul and speech, they came? No. He arose, and, passing a pocket handkerchief over his streaming brow, he said: 'Since I have been sitting here, I have experienced a great poverty of ideas.' Whether it was the weather or no, those words of the heated term were all that came from the renowned orator of the Quaker persuasion. The elders gave the sign of the friendly grasp, and all the you gers fol-

lowed; and then the meeting broke up, just as if the most natural thing in the world had happened. And it was the most natural thing.—Therein lay its beauty.—[Exchange.]

WASHINGTON LOVED HIS MOTHER.—Immediately after the organization of the present government, Washington repaired to Fredericksburg, to pay his humble duty to his mother, preparatory to his departure to New York. An affecting scene ensued. The son feelingly remarked the ravages tottering disease had made upon the aged frame of his mother, and thus addressed her:—

'The people, madam, have been pleased, with the most flattering unanimity, to elect me to the chief magistracy of the United States, but before I can assume the functions of that office, I have come to bid you an affectionate farewell. So soon as the public business, which must necessarily be encountered in arranging a new government, can be disposed of, I shall hasten to Virginia and—here the mother interrupted him. 'You will see me no more. My great age, and the disease that is fast approaching my vitals, warn me that I shall not be long in the world. I trust in God, I am somewhat prepared for a better. But go, George, fulfill the high destinies which heaven appears to assign you; go, my son, and may that heaven's and your mother's blessing be with you always.'

The President was deeply affected. His head rested upon the shoulder of his parent whose aged arm feebly, yet fondly encircled his neck. The brow, on which fame had wreathed the purest laurel virtue ever gave to created man, relaxed from its lofty bearing. That look, which could have awed a Roman Senator in his Patrician day, was bent in filial tenderness upon the time worn features of this venerable matron.

The great man wept. A thousand recollections crowded upon his mind, as memory, tracing scenes long past, carried him back to his paternal mansion, and the days of youth; and there the center of attraction was his mother, whose care, instruction and discipline had prepared him to reach the topmost of laudable ambition; yet how were his glories forgotten while he gazed upon her from whom, wasted by time and malady, he must soon part to meet no more.

The matron's predictions were true. The disease which had so long preyed upon her frame, completed its triumph, and she expired at the age of eighty-five, confiding in the promise of immortality to the humble believer.

Remember this story, little children. Washington, you know, was a great man. We shall never expect to see any little boy become a great man who does not love his mother.

THE GYPSIES OF THE PRESENT DAY AND THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS.—The Gypsy question has long been a puzzle to Europeans, and volumes without number have been written upon it. The controversy, however, has been a very profitless one, for no jury competent to decide has been appealed to. It does seem strange that the Gypsies themselves, who surely must know better than any other people who they are and whence they have come, should not have been asked to give their opinion. Had this been done the Egyptian origin of the race would hardly have been debated, for that to which the Gypsies cling more than all things else, that which they assert most earnestly of all, is the fact that they are, in very truth, the sons of Egypt. This is the great secret which they speak of in their own foreign tongue, so that the gentiles of the nations may not hear it. This, too, is what they teach their children. And it would be a marvelous thing if a nation so widely scattered as theirs should be wholly mistaken. They have had no motive for saying they are Egyptians—no motive whatever—unless it were true. If it be false, it is a falsehood the telling of which has profited them nothing. But more than this, it may be asserted that if it had not been for the pride they take in keeping the blood and race of Egypt pure they would long ago have amalgamated with the rest of the human family and have ceased to appear as a distinct people on the face of the earth. Make of it what one will, there they are, at this hour, scattered everywhere, from here to Hindostan, from sunny Spain to frozen Siberia, nursing the pride of race, and training their offspring to do the same.—[Jewish Chronicle.]

Young America has generally been supposed, heretofore to be about the fastest specimen of a young gentleman of ten years of age, yet invented. But if a correspondent writing from Jerusalem, is to be believed, he will have to succumb to the Jews.

On making a call the other day, at the house of an American missionary in Jerusalem, I saw a little boy in the Turkish costume, sitting on a sofa. My first thought was, 'What an enormous turban the boy has on,' and my second, 'How very small he is!' Judge of my surprise when I found he was a husband, being little more than ten years old, and his wife not nine! Truly this is beginning life young. And this reminds me that a friend of ours saw an Armenian lady in Alexandria, who, although but twenty-six years of age, was a grandmother! This goes quite beyond the early marriages in the United States.

RESOLUTION

Concerning Services ordered by Courts. Resolved, by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That no person shall be compelled to render service by order of any court, unless full payment is previously tendered at a reasonable rate of compensation, for the service ordered or required. Approved January 21, 1858.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in my office.

W. H. HOOPER, Sec. pro tem., U. T.

AN ACT

To amend an Ordinance regulating the Manufacturing and Vending Ardent Spirits.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That, 'An Ordinance regulating the manufacturing and vending ardent spirits,' ap-

proved Feb. 12, 1851, is hereby amended by inserting the words 'Trustee in Trust of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints' in place of the word 'Governor,' in the second line of the second section of said ordinance.

Approved January 21, 1858.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in my office.

W. H. HOOPER, Sec. pro tem., U. T.

AN ACT

Authorizing Notaries Public to administer Oaths in certain cases.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That notaries public are hereby authorized to administer oaths or affirmations in cases of affidavits, certificates, depositions and all common business transactions; and the attestations of any notary public, authenticated under his hand and official seal, shall be proper evidence according to law.

Approved Jan. 21, 1858.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in my office.

W. H. HOOPER, Sec. pro tem., U. T.

AN ACT

Concerning Appointees to Office.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:—That, in accordance with section eleven of 'An Act to establish a Territorial Government for Utah,' all civil officers appointed for Utah Territory by the President and Senate of the United States shall, before they act as such, respectively, and within this Territory, take an oath or affirmation, before some judge of probate of this Territory, who may at the time be duly commissioned or qualified, to support the Constitution of the United States and the laws of this Territory, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices; which oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted, by the person taking the same, to the then acting Secretary of this Territory, to be by him recorded and filed among the executive proceedings.

Approved Jan. 21, 1858.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in my office.

W. H. HOOPER, Sec. pro tem., U. T.

AN ACT

Repealing the Territorial Tax.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That so much of 'An Act prescribing the manner of assessing and collecting Territorial and County taxes,' approved Jan. 7, 1854, as relates to Territorial taxes, is hereby repealed: Provided, that this repealing act does not affect the Territorial taxes now due, and that the present assessors and collectors shall proceed in the collection thereof in the manner prescribed in the above quoted act; and that the revenue thus arising shall be applied to liquidating auditors warrants and paying Territorial appropriations already made; and that the residue is hereby appropriated to the Nauvoo Legion, to be drawn from the Territorial treasury and disbursed by the Quartermaster General of said Legion. And further provided, that the officers at present entrusted with the collection and disbursement of Territorial taxes, shall be allowed their present rates of salary for the period requisite to enable them to diligently fulfill the duties herein required.

Approved Jan. 21, 1858.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in my office.

W. H. HOOPER, Sec. pro tem., U. T.

AN ACT

Granting unto Lorenzo Snow, Jon. C. Wright and Samuel Smith, Box Elder Valley, in Box Elder county, for a herd ground and other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:—That all that portion of Box Elder county known as Box Elder valley, bounded as follows: commencing at the head of Box Elder canyon, running south about four miles to the summit of the three mile creek mountain; thence east about four miles, to a line in range with the head of the canyon, known as Devil's Gate canyon; thence north on the summit of the first mountain, east of the head of Box Elder canyon, to the dividing ridge between Cache and Box Elder valleys; thence west to the summit of the mountain, dividing Box Elder valley from the settlements in Box Elder county; thence southerly to the place of beginning, is hereby granted unto Lorenzo Snow, Jonathan C. Wright and Samuel Smith, to control the same, for the benefit of the citizens of Box Elder county, during the pleasure of the Legislative Assembly, for herding and other purposes, provided the citizens shall not be deprived from getting timber, wood and poles, or from grazing their teams while so engaged.

Approved Jan. 18, 1858.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in my office.

W. H. HOOPER, Sec. pro tem., U. T.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILLER WANTED

A T Jordan Grist Mill. One that can come well recommended can find steady employment by calling on the Subscriber at the Mill.

51-2 D. R. ALLEN, Jordan Mills.

LOST,

OFF a Wagon, between the city and North Mill creek, near three weeks since, one large Bear Skin and a Quilted Bed Spread. Whoever has found the same, and will deposit with Kiebler Worley, 7th Ward, or his Bishop, will be liberally rewarded.

51-2

LOOK HERE.

MEAT may be had in exchange for wheat, oats and corn at Miner's Provision Store, G. S. L. City. On hand and for sale cheap—Wheat, Flour, Oats, Corn, Meal, Bran, Shorts, Butter, Eggs, Soap, Candles, &c. Cash paid for wheat.

51-3m A. MINER.

LUGGAGE, LUGGAGE!

I HAVE a few Packages of Luggage (names rubbed off) not yet called for; the owners can describe their goods and take them. I wish those who have received their goods to come forward and settle for the same; and if the Bishops will please notify those for whom they are responsible, I will be very much obliged.

(51-1) WILLIAM WALKER.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

A BLACK OX, strayed last September, with star on his forehead, also a white spot on the left shoulder about as large as a man's hand, and branded on both horns W. W. Any person that will deliver said ox, or give information that will lead to his recovery, will receive the above reward.

51-2 WILLIAM WALKER, 16th Ward.

STRAYED,

FROM the Subscriber one year ago, one red brindle STEER, four years old; last seen over Jordan. Also one red STEER four years old, one red COW, four years old, white back, belly and face, and a red three years old HEIFER with white face; last seen in the north part of Utah county. The said cattle are marked with a crop and slit in left ear.

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right, and all but the heifer branded on left thigh, and the red steer has both ears cropped. Whoever will give information that will lead to their recovery shall be rewarded.

JOSEPH HAMMOND, South Cottonwood.