

Connecticut Forever!

A few days ago a Connecticut broom-maker—a shrewd chap from over amongst the steady habits, and wooden clocks and schoolmasters, and other fixings, drove through the streets heavily laden with brooms. He had called at several stores and offered his load, or ever so small a portion of it; but he was told, then he would cash, and nothing else, in payment, they had uniformly given him to understand that they had not brooms enough, and that he might go farther. At length he drove up to a large wholesale establishment on the west side, and not far from the bridge, and once more offered his wares.

"Well," said the merchant, I want brooms badly enough; but what will you take in pay? This was a poser.

The pedlar was asking to get rid of his brooms; he despised the very sight of his brooms; but he would sooner sell a single broom for cash, than the whole lot for any other article—especially any article which he would not as readily dispose of as he could brooms. After a moment's hesitation, he showed his courage to the sticking point—(it required some courage after having lost his chance of selling his load after a dozen times by a similar answer)—and frankly told the merchant that he must have cash.

Of course the merchant protested that cash was scarce, and that he must purchase, if he purchased at all, with what he had in his store to pay with. He really wanted the brooms, and he did not hesitate to say so; but the times were hard—he had goods that must be disposed of.

Finally, he would put his goods at the cost price, for the sake of trading, and would take the load of brooms which the pedlar had labored so unsuccessfully at other stores to dispose of.

"So," said he to the man from Connecticut, "unload your brooms, and then select any articles from my store, and you shall have them at cost." The pedlar scratched his head. There was an idea there, as the sequel shows plainly enough.

"I'll tell you what it is," he answered at last, "just say them terms for half the load, and cash for the other half, and I'm your man. Blowed if I don't sell out of Connecticut sinks with all her broom stuff, the next minute!"

The merchant hesitated a moment, but finally concluded the chance a good one. He should be getting half the brooms for something that would not sell as readily; and as for the cost price, it was an easy matter to play gammon in regard to it.

The bargain was struck; the brooms were brought in; the cash for half of them was paid over. "Now, what will you have for the remainder of your bill?" asked the merchant.

The pedlar scratched his head again, and this time most vigorously. He walked the floor—whistled—drummed with his fingers on the head of a barrel—

and at last he replied, came slowly—deliberately—"You Providence folks, you sell at cost, and I don't care much of it, and I make money! I don't care what you say. It must be that somebody gets the worst of it. Now I don't know what your goods cost, but I'll make you a deal, and I'll take anything else, I may get cheated. So, seein' as it won't make any odds with you, I guess I'll take brooms! I know them like a book, and can swear to what you paid for 'em."

And so saying, the pedlar commenced re-loading his brooms; and having snugly deposited half of his former load, jumped on his cart, with a regular Connecticut grin, and while the merchant was cursing his impudence, and his own stupidity, drove in search of another customer.—Prov. Post.

The Dog Dandle.

Mr. McIntire, patent mangle manufacturer, Regent Bridge, Edinburgh, has a dog of the Newfoundland breed, crossed with some other, named Dandle, whose sagacious qualifications are truly astonishing and almost incredible.

When Mr. M. is in company, how numerous soever they may be, if the dog Dandle, being meekly and immediately picks out the hat from all the others, and puts it in his master's hands. A pack of cards being scattered in the room, if his master has previously selected one of them, the dog will find it out and bring it to him.

One evening, some gentlemen being in company, one of them accidentally dropped a shilling on the floor, which, after the most careful search, could not be found. Mr. M. seeing his dog sitting in the corner, and looking as if quite unconscious of what was passing, said to him "Dandle, find us the shilling, and you shall have a shilling." The dog immediately jumped on a table, and laid down the shilling, which had been previously picked up without having been perceived.

One time having been left in a room in the house of Mrs. Thomas, high street, he remained quiet for a considerable time; but as no one opened the door, he became impatient and rang the bell; and when the servant opened the door, she was surprised to find the dog pulling the bell-rope. Since that period, which was the first time he was observed to do it, he pulls the bell whenever he is desired; and what appears still more remarkable, if there is no bell-rope in the room, he will examine the table, and if he finds a hand bell, he will sit on it, and ring it.

Mr. M. having one evening stepped with a friend, on his return home, as it was rather late, he found all the family in bed. He could not find his boot-jack in the place where it usually lay, nor could he find it anywhere in the room after the strictest search. He then said to his dog "Dandle, I cannot find my boot-jack—search for it." The faithful animal, quite sensible of what had been said to him, scratched at the door, which his master opened. Dandle proceeded to a very distant part of the house, and soon returned, carrying in his mouth the boot-jack, which Mr. M. now recollected to have left that morning under a sofa.

A number of gentlemen, well acquainted with Dandle, are daily in the habit of giving him a penny, which he takes to a baker's shop, and purchases bread for himself. One of these gentlemen, who lives in James' Square, when passing some time ago, was accosted by Dandle, in the expectation of his usual present. Mr. T. then said to him—"I have not a penny with me to-day, but I have one at home." Having returned to his house some time after, he heard a noise at the door, which was opened by the servant, when in spring Dandle to receive his penny.

In a frolic Mr. T. gave him a bad one, when he, as usual, carried it to the baker's shop, and refused to take bread, as the money was bad. He immediately returned to Mr. T.'s, knocked at the door, and when the servant opened it, laid the penny down at his feet, and walked off, seemingly in the greatest contempt.

Although Dandle, in general, makes an immediate purchase of bread with the money he receives, yet the following circumstances clearly demonstrate that he possesses more prudent foresight than many who are reckoned rational beings.

One Sunday, when it was very unlikely that he could have received a present of money, Dandle was observed bringing home a loaf. Mr. M. being somewhat surprised at this, desired the servant to search the room and see if any money could be found. While she was engaged in this task, the dog seemed quite unconcerned till she approached the bed, when he ran to her, and gently drew her from it. Mr. M. then secured the dog, which kept struggling and growling, while the servant went under the bed, where she found seven pence half-penny under a bit of cloth; but from that time he could never endure the girl, and was frequently observed to hide the money in a corner of a saw-pit, under the dust.

When Mr. M. has company, if he desired the dog to see any one of the gentlemen home, he will walk with him till he reaches his home, and then return to his master's, how great soever the distance may be.—[Scotch paper.]

A Good Story.

The following excellent story is told of Mr. Sheaf, a grocer, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

It appears that a man had purchased some wool of him, which had been weighed and paid for. Mr. Sheaf had gone to the bank to get change for a note, and when he returned, he saw in a glass, which swung so as to reflect the shop, a stout arm reach up and take from the shelf a heavy white oak cheese. Instead of appearing suddenly and rebuking the man for his theft, as another would, he, by losing his custom forever, the crafty old gentleman gave the thief his change as if nothing had happened, and then, under pretence of lifting the bag to lay it on his horse for him, took hold of it and exclaimed—

"Why, bless me I must have reckoned the weight wrong."

"Oh, no," said the other, "you may be sure you have for I counted with you."

"Well, well, we won't dispute the matter, it is easily tried," said Mr. S., putting the bag into the scales again. "There," said he, "I told you so—knew I was right—made a mistake of nearly twenty pounds; however, if you don't want the whole, you needn't have it—I'll take part of it out."

"No, no," said the other, staying the hands of Mr.

S. on their way to the strings of the bag, "I guess I will take the whole."

And this he did, paying for his dishonesty by receiving the skim-milk cheese at the price of wool.

No Need of Tea or Coffee.

Mr. Junius Smith has commenced the cultivation of the tea plant in South Carolina, with the expectation of making it a staple production of the South; but, at a meeting recently held, it was stated by Judge Meigs that from recent discovery, the leaves of the coffee tree were found to produce tea equal, if not superior, to any of the tea grown in China.

If what Judge Meigs states, be true, it is quite useless to cultivate the tea-plant, for the leaves of the coffee plant will answer every purpose. But, on another member of the Institute made a statement that rather went above of the Judge's, he said that the mangrove wattle, when properly cured, produced a beverage superior to that of the finest coffee; and the shrubbery of the beet could be used for tea.

So that there can be no necessity for raising coffee, either for the sake of the berries it produces or the leaves which are better than tea.

An Intelligent Monkey.

The cook of a French nobleman, whose chateau is in the south of France, had a monkey, which was allowed the free range of the kitchen, and was so intelligent, that by pretty severe training, its natural propensity to mischief had been subdued, and it was even taught to perform certain useful services, such as plucking fowls, for instance, at which it was uncommonly expert. One fine morning a pair of partridges was given him to pluck. The monkey took them to an open window of the kitchen, which looked directly upon the park, and went to work with great diligence. He soon finished one, which he laid on the outer edge of the window, and then went quietly on with the other. A hawk which had been watching his proceedings from a neighboring tree, darted down upon the plucked partridge, and in a minute was up in the tree again, greedily devouring his prey.

The consternation of the monkey at this untoward adventure, may be easily imagined. He knew he should be called to account for the partridge, and he severely whipped for losing it. He hoped, about in great distress for some minutes, when suddenly a French nobleman entered the kitchen, and, seeing the monkey, he went to work with the greatest energy and stripped off the feathers. He then laid the bird on the edge, just where he had placed the other, and closing one of the shutters, concealed himself behind it. The hawk, which by this time had finished his meal, very soon swooped down upon the partridge, but hardly had his claws touched the bird, when the monkey sprang upon him from behind the shutter. The hawk's head was instantly torn off, and the monkey, with a triumphant chuckle, proceeded to strip off its feathers. This done, he carried the two plucked fowls to his master, who, in a self-satisfied air, which seemed to say, "Here are two birds, sir, just what you gave me." What the cook said on finding one of his partridges converted into a hawk, is more than we are able to tell.

London Newspaper Press.

By the returns of the stamp office, it appears that the circulation of that great journal, the Times, exceeds by four and a half millions of copies, the aggregate circulation of all the other London newspapers put together, both morning and evening, including the Morning Advertiser, Daily News, Morning Herald, Morning Chronicle, Morning Post, Sun, Globe, Standard, and Express. The circulation of the whole of these papers in 1850 (tested by the number of stamps issued at the stamp office) was not quite seven and a half millions; while the number of stamps paid for by the Times, was precisely 11,000,000, thus exhibiting the fact of the Times possessing a positive average circulation of over 38,000 copies per diem.

As the Times has no free list, and sells only for cash, this result is the more surprising. It is understood the circulation in 1852 is over 40,000 copies a day. By the returns alluded to, it appears that while the Times has been gaining ground for the past seven years, all other newspapers, both morning and evening, have been rapidly sinking. It is reported that Mr. Rothschild is the principal proprietor of the London Times.

A Short Story, with a Moral.

A young Yankee had formed an attachment for a daughter of a rich old farmer, and after agreeing with his "bosom friend" to go to the old farmer, and to be his son-in-law, the ceremony—which was an awkward one for Jonathan—he whistled away at his stick. The old man watched the movement of the knife, at the same time continuing to talk on the prospects of his future son-in-law, as he supposed, until the stick was divided down to nothing. He then spoke as follows:—

"You have fine property; you have steady habits; are good enough looking; but you can't have my daughter. Had you made something, no matter what, of the stick you have whittled away, you could have had her as if you can't. The property will go as the stick did, little by little, until it is gone, and your family reduced to want. I have read your character; you have my answer."

A Word about Butter.

Mr. Chalmers has laid before the Academie at Paris a "Note on a Modification to be introduced in the preparation of Butter, which improves its quality and prolongs its preparation."

"If butter," he observes, "contained only the fat parts of milk, it would undergo only very slow alterations, and would retain its quality for a long time. It retains a certain quality of caseum, found in the cream, which, as it ferments, produces butyric acid, and to which is owing the disagreeable flavor of rancid butter. The usual washing of butter rid it but very imperfectly of this cause of alteration, for the water does not wet the butter, and cannot dissolve the caseum, which has become insoluble under the influence of the acids that develop themselves in the cream. A more complete separation would be obtained if these acids were saturated; the caseum would again be soluble, and consequently the quantity retained in the butter, would be almost entirely carried away by the washing water."

The remedy proposed is: "When the cream is in the churn, pour in a little at a time, and keep stirring—enough of lime-water to destroy the acidity entirely. The cream is then to be churned until the butter separates; but before it forms into lumps, the buttermilk is to be poured off, and replaced by cold water, in which the churning is to be continued until the butter is complete, when it is to be taken from the churn and treated as usual. I have," says Mr. Chalmers, "following this method, obtained butter always better, and which kept longer, than when made in the ordinary way. The buttermilk, deprived of its acid taste, was drunk with pleasure by men and animals, and had lost its laxative properties."

By means of lime-water, or lime-water, he has restored butter so far gone that it could only have been recovered by melting; but any alkaline lye would answer the same purpose.

Fire without Coals.

Some very curious experiments have been made at the London Polytechnic Institute, to test the result of a recent invention of Dr. Bachoffner and Mr. Defries, which was recently patented. The process consists in substituting for coals in the ordinary grate, thin laminae of indurated, become red hot, and exposes a large amount of radiating surface, securing a cheerful bright open fire. It is proposed to employ a non-carbonized gas, obtained from the decomposition of water, which has no unpleasant smell or injurious effect incident to the use of any other gas. There is a complete absence of smoke, dust, ashes, soot and any other annoyances which attend upon the present system of coal fires. It can be lighted at a moment's notice, and material being indestructible the only expense is that of the gas, which can be supplied at the cost of 35 cents per 1,000 feet. The gas is not open to the objection of being entangled against its adoption in private dwellings. It is perfectly clean, gives a great heat capable of being regulated to the greatest nicety, and consequently well adapted for culinary purposes. For this reason it will prove a great boon to invalids. From experiments which have been made, the saving is about 30 per cent, over that of a coal fire, the cost for a single one in a large sized room being about 6 cents per day. In a sanitary point, the benefit conferred will be immense; for, as it is well known, the heat produced from the combustion of gas far exceeds that of any other material. We shall at once be relieved from the injurious effects of smoke, either from dwelling houses, factories, or factories. There is no reason why a room of densely crowded cities may not be rendered as clear and uncontaminated as that of the purest country districts.

The total number of Light Houses in the United States is two hundred and sixty six.

A Feat in Chemistry.

During a recent lecture delivered by Prof. B. Silliman, Jr., in New York, he solidified carbonic gas. This was effected by bringing sulphuric acid in contact with carbonate of soda, in a strong iron vessel, capable of resisting an expansive pressure of 34 atmospheres, or 510 pounds to the square inch. Prof. S. stated that this experiment had been given up entirely in France, in consequence of the bursting of several iron vessels, by which a number of persons had been killed. But he stated that the iron vessels used on this occasion, had never been known to burst, and the experiment was considered not at all dangerous. As the liquid (it being in a liquid state) was drawn off, a large portion instantly evaporated, and by the evaporation reduced the remainder to the freezing-point. In this way, several lbs. of carbonic acid was obtained. It had the appearance of the whitest snow, and was so cold that by holding it only three seconds the hand would be frozen. He placed a portion of it around a large vessel containing mercury, and froze the mercury solid! The mercury was then taken out and hammered like lead.

A Discovery.

A mine of Spanish whiting has recently been discovered on the farm of Mr. Williams, in the south western part of Alfo, Fond du Lac Co., Wisconsin, which is said to embrace an area of near 20 acres.

The whiting is found within eighteen inches of the surface, and is comprised in a layer of from 18 inches to 21-2 feet in thickness. It has been found to be a very fine quality of putty. It has been used by carpenters to chalk their lines, and found to answer this purpose much better than chalk, as it is entirely free from the flinty lumps so common in chalk, which soon destroy a line by cutting it in pieces. The situation of the land where the mine was first discovered is low and flat.

A physician of Prague has just died a real "martyr of science." He had been in the habit of taking strong doses of poison, after swallowing an antidote, in order to test the effects. On the 23d ult., he took so large a quantity of morphine, that all the efforts of some medical friends present at the exhibition, could not save him.

A good example—worthy of imitation by all morphine doctors. Do it, and your names will be canonized as the benefactors of your race.

The General Assembly of the Island of Barbadoes.

The General Assembly of the Island of Barbadoes have elected a committee for the establishment of an island post office. The newspapers published on the island are permitted to pass free; other newspapers are sent at a uniform rate of one half penny. Pamphlets and periodicals published in the island pass free through the post office. Books, magazines, and periodicals, published abroad, are sent at the rate of one penny for each half-pound in weight of printed matter. The government of Barbadoes have taken a step in the right direction.

An Austrian Paper.

An Austrian paper states that a merchant of Vienna has lately presented to the Industrial Union of that capital, the detail of a series of experiments made by him to manufacture spider's thread into woven tissues. The thread is wound off on a reel, and two dozen spiders produce in six minutes a beautiful and delicate thread, two thousand feet in length. The stuffs manufactured from it are spoken of as being far superior in beauty and delicacy of fabric to those of silk.

It may not be amiss to tell our friends, just at this time, that they should boil three or four ounces with a pint of water. Then with a gilding brush go over your glasses and frames, and rest assured that the flies will not alight on the article washed. This may be used without apprehensions, as it will not do the least injury to the frames.

On Friday, the 7th inst., says the Utica Observer, a post mortem examination was held by Dr. Pakhurst, on the body of the widow of Amos Edry, in the town of Frankfort, Herkimer county, aged 77 years; and to the utter astonishment of all present, a full-grown child was found, which she carried for a term of forty six years. It was cased in a sort of bony or cartilaginous structure, except one leg and foot, and one elbow, which were almost entirely ossified.

Kaplan Punishments.

Death is frequently inflicted among this nation, and in various ways, most of them diabolically cruel. I will merely mention one as a specimen of the most ingenious and refined cruelty, and as it appears to be one of the most frightful tortures that can be inflicted. The culprit is rubbed all over with grease; he is then taken to an ant-hill, against which he is placed and secured to the ground. The ant-hill is then broken, and the ants left to crawl over him and eat his flesh from his bones—which they do in time most effectually. I doubt whether the Inquisition ever invented a torture so horrible and lingering as this must be. Let me remind the reader that ants are three times the size of those he is accustomed to see in England, and their bite most irritating and painful.

Good Report.

At a dancing party, one of the beaux got a little corned. He of course felt himself as good as any body. Asking a young lady who lives in the vicinity of a grist-mill to dance, she declined; whereupon he instituted a parody, remarking that if he was not good enough to dance with her, he would come down to the mill and be ground over. "Come down," said the lady, "but you will recollect that the first process in grinding will be to run you through the snuff machine!"

Prof. J. Milton Sanders, of Cincinnati.

Writes to the editor of the Evansville Journal, dated Baldwin, of New York, who is at present in that city, has quite perfected a telegraph which he says will revolutionize the system entirely. By it news can be transmitted on one wire opposite ways at the same time, and as rapid as a person can talk.

The following cure for the gout, is worth trying.

First—The person must pick a handkerchief from the pocket of a maid of fifty years, who has never had a wish to change her condition.

Second—He must wash it in an honest miller's pond.

Third—He must dry it on a person's hedge who never canted, and was never covetous.

Fourth—He must send it to a doctor's shop who never killed a patient.

Fifth—He must mark it with a lawyer's ink who never sued a client.

Sixth—Apply it to the part affected, and a cure will speedily follow.

The money they use in the back part of Oregon.

Consists of a life size log lying on a dollar, a ten cent piece for fifty cents, a silver piece for five cents, and young dogs one shilling each. If a Smith owns Jones \$112 1-2, he sends him five hogs, and receives for change one sheep, one turkey, and one pup.

Lock Jaw.

We have noticed in the papers lately, many accounts of persons who have died in this neighborhood. We have published several times a certain preventative and remedy, in the application of Be's gall to the wound. Will not our editorial brethren circulate the information, and thereby save many valuable lives? Besides its anti-spasmodic properties, the gall draws from the wound any article of wood, glass, iron or other substances that may cause irritation, when other applications have failed to do so.—[An. Gaz.]

An Attempt to take a swarm of bees to the Sandwich Islands.

around the Horn, from Boston, in the ship R. A. Forbes, has failed. The bees did very well until entering the tropics, on the Atlantic side, when the wax melted and they were destroyed. Their introduction is considered very desirable, and besides the satisfaction of succeeding, the Honolulu Agricultural Society has offered a premium to the person who shall first introduce the honey-bee into the Islands.

Erroneous State Line between Arkansas and the Cherokee Nation.

It is stated in an Arkansas journal, that Ross the chief of the Cherokees, has ascertained that the survey of Arkansas was either fraudulently or erroneously surveyed, which deprives the Cherokees of a large amount of land, comprising a population of 9,000 persons, is worth a million dollars, and runs along the whole breadth of the State from the Missouri line to the river, varying from nine to nineteen miles in width, cutting off portions of Benton, Washington, Crawford, Sebastian, Scott, Polk, and Sevier counties. Fort Smith will fall into the Choctaw nation; Van Buren, Evansville, Boone, and Sylva; will fall into the Cherokee nation.

The Steam Fire Engine.

On Tuesday afternoon another trial of Messrs. LATTY, SHAW & Co's steam fire engine was made in Cincinnati, and the result was most satisfactory. The Gazette says that "in exactly 4 minutes and 16 seconds after fire had been applied, steam was raised and engine set in motion, and in 40 seconds more water was forced through 250 feet of hose, and thrown a distance of 140 feet from a 3-4 inch nozzle. A stream was thrown from 120 to 130 feet steadily for fifteen minutes. A large number of spectators, including several members of the Council and many of our most eminent mechanics, were present, and appeared highly gratified."

The inventors and proprietors will make a fortune from their new machine, and the public will be greatly benefited by its invention and use.

Salomon's New Motor.

The Washington Telegraph, of February 24th, says that Professor Salomon the inventor of the "Carbonic Acid Gas Engine," (so long in course of construction and finally perfected in Cincinnati) is now constructing an engine for propelling a boat 200 tons burthen, to run between Washington, Baltimore, and the Eastern cities. The engine will only occupy 45 square feet of the vessel, or a space 15 feet long and 3 feet wide. The success of this practical application of the new motor will be hailed with enthusiasm by all friends of progress in the mechanic arts.

The Philadelphia North American mentions

an important invention of determining the tension of a rod, rope, or chain, and thereby ascertaining the pressure and weight upon it. The apparatus is described as constructed of two iron levers about ten feet long, with a spring balance connected at the lower end. These levers are attached above to the tie-rod, and affected by the weight or pressure upon them respectively, being arranged with a lever of 1 lb. to 80 lbs. relatively to the two extremes of the lever, the weight or pressure is indicated upon a scale of measurement on the outside of the spring balance, to a mathematical certainty. It will determine a pressure up to 40,000 lbs.

A remarkable Cave.

has recently discovered in Berkshire County, Mass., has been explored. It is situated about one mile south of the village of North Adams. A narrow and difficult passage, about ten feet in length, leads to a room large enough to contain six or eight persons. Northward, a small horizontal avenue, ten or twelve feet long, leads to another room, considerably larger than the first. From this, by descending twenty perpendicular feet, another room is entered, thirty feet long by an average breadth of about twenty feet and twenty feet high. Beyond this, and lower down, are smaller apartments, answering to hotel-rooms. Farther on no one has explored. The walls of the cavern are composed of limestone belonging to the vast ledge of which Saddle Mountain is composed.

The pride and glory of the Senate has nearly

departed, and pistol fights, blackguardism, country Court House arguments, humbug speeches, and "stump orations" are now the "order of the day."

There are several hundred marriageable girls

in the city of Lowell, Massachusetts. Six hundred were married there last year.

The Hedgehog.

It is a well ascertained fact, that the fercest poisons have no effect on this wonderful little animal.

A letter from an Austrian officer, who has

recently entered the Persian service, states that the present Shah, who is only 22 years of age, is one of the finest men in the empire. His great grandfather had three hundred wives and an immense number of children, who in their turn, have had so many descendants that it is calculated that the imperial family now reckons at least 10,000 individuals.

A letter from a gentleman states that for the last

two years, an epidemic disease has decimated the horned cattle, and brought ruin to the breeders; that the veterinary art was powerless to arrest the malady; but a Dr. Gollweisse, a native of Galicia, has recently claimed two premiums of 75,000 francs, each, for having, it is said, discovered an invaluable remedy in the application of vapor baths.

To prevent Chimneys from Smoking.

Eliphaz Nye, of Nashua, N. H., has taken measures to secure a patent for an improvement in chimneys to prevent them from smoking. The nature of the invention consists in applying a portion of a syphon to the upper part of a chimney, being the long leg, and the portion which is attached, the short leg. By this arrangement, a current of air is produced in the upper part of the chimney, and the smoke, as a natural consequence, is always carried out of the chimney.

New Kind of Tobacco.

A new kind of tobacco is cultivated in some places in Maryland. It is named Persian tobacco, is of a beautiful color, and commands a high price.

To preserve Teeth from Bleeding.

Disolve alum in alcohol, saturate cotton or lint, which has been extracted, and bleeding will cease instantly. The packing may be retained for a day or two without becoming offensive, which is not the case when the alum is dissolved in water. During a practice of eight years, it has never failed. In one case many years were expressed before trial, on account of former failures of many styptic.

The Turkish Navy.

Turkey is adding constantly to late to her steam navy, and possesses at present a state navy of eighteen vessels, of 3700 horse-power in all. In addition to these vessels there are eight others belonging to the Commercial company of 1450 horse-power, in all making a total of 5,150 horse-power. Besides this force, there are eight steamers for the Bosphorus, two of which are used as tug boats.

The Spiritual Rappers have begun their knock-

ings in Mount Holly, N. J. The mirror says a person of that neighborhood, who is a firm believer, gives out that he will soon convince the people of the truth of this new discovery. He intends to call upon the spirit of Sampson to move a two-story house for him, which he wishes placed about fifty yards from where it now stands.

New Light.

A new light was introduced to the public at Washington, on the 9th inst., by E. W. Hall, the patentee, supplanting camphine for its unpolluted character, and cheaper than gas by one-half. It was tested in the presence of a number of scientific gentlemen, who were unanimous in their expressions of its superior merits.

Severe Weather.

A letter from St. Johnsbury, Vermont, dated April 1st, says: "It commenced snowing last night, and this morning there was some eight to ten inches of damp snow—making, on the old bottom, fine sleighing. This is the thirty-third snow storm we have had this winter; and to-day is the one hundred and forty-first day of good sleighing in St. Johnsbury and vicinity, this season. The thermometer have all "goin' out," and are laid up for repairs."

Wool Carding.

And Cloth Dressing.—The subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of this Territory, that his double wool carding machine is now ready for business, and that he has secured the services of Mr. Alanson Norton, who has had 20 years experience in the business. Customers may rely on having their work well done, with promptness and dispatch. Persons living at a distance, may depend on having their rolls to take home with them. All damages done to rolls will be paid for, if the wool is in good order. One pound of clean grease to 8 lbs of wool, which is expected to be furnished by the owner of the wool. Terms, 10 cents per lb for common, and 15 cents for mixed. Wool received, and rolls delivered at the Post Office, G. S. L. City.

SHADERICK HOLDAWAY.

Provo city, my 15-14th

P. S.—Our Filling Mill will be ready on the 1st of September.

Taken Up.

BY the subscriber, on Big Cottonwood, state road, a Cow and calf, about six years old, brindled, with white belly, white spot on her face, some white spots on her sides; no brand visible. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

my 12-16th DAVID PARK.

Wanted.

SIX good Boot and Shoe makers; also a good, steady man to drive team. Apply immediately to MULLINER & ALLEN, Deseret Tannery.

my 12-16th

NOTICE.

STRAYED.—From this place in October last, a large Grey California Horse, the property of Heber C. Kimball. The same may be known by the following brand marks on his right hip, and high shoulder; stands about fifteen hands high; very full below the eye; marked on his back by hurt from saddle. Any one finding the above named Horse and giving information to the owner shall be amply rewarded.

my 12-16th

THE COTTONWOOD CANAL.

IS SURVEYED and ready for the laborer; and unless completed soon, much land must go without irrigation this season. Those owning land in the vicinity, and wanting water, have the chance of making the whole, if they choose. I am ready to pay liberal wages for the completion of the whole or any part thereof, in the use of the water, or orders on the Treasury, which will be some of the best property in the Territory. Now is the time; come on; first come, first served