

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

Correspondents writing for publication are requested to write on one side of the paper only. No names or initials are taken of anonymous communications. Correspondents' names must in every instance accompany their communications, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of reliability.

THEATRICAL.—This evening will be witnessed the last presentation of "Under the Gaslight," which after to-night will be withdrawn. It is as well known now, with its sensations and many attractions, that there is no need for saying a word to encourage the public to fill the house this evening. The mere announcement of its withdrawal ought to be sufficient.

We understand other attractive novelties are in preparation.

PROGRAMME FOR THE 4th JULY, 1858.

The celebration of the 4th Anniversary of our National Independence, will commence at sunrise with a salute of one gun for each Territory, by a detachment of Major General's Guards, from the State House, followed by a gun which will be the signal to raising national flags throughout the city.

At 9 o'clock a.m. Capt. Croxall's and Capt. Beebe's bands will parade the principal streets, performing national and other airs.

At 10 o'clock a.m., a salute of thirteen guns will be the signal for the bands to assemble at their respective halls; from whence, when organized under their presidents and teachers, they will march with appropriate banners and bands to the New Tabernacle, where they will be seated under the direction of J. T. D. McAllister, Esq., Marshal of the day, assisted by his aids.

Officers, civil and military—Federal, Territorial, County and City—are invited to be present at 10 a.m. to witness the exercises in commemoration of our national birthday.

The assembly being called to order, the exercises will be as per programme.

1. Hall Columbia, Capt. Croxall's Band.

2. Prayer by the Chaplain, Hon. John Taylor.

3. Singing Chorus, by the Choir, R. S. Sander, leader.

4. Reading "Declaration of Independence," David McKenzie.

5. Address Governor Charles Durfee.

6. Speech by Capt. W. T. McAllister, Esq., and Capt. Croxall's Band in Chorus.

7. Oration, Col. F. H. Head.

8. "Yankee Doodle," Martin Band.

9. "Hail Columbia," Gen. A. Smith.

10. Music, Capt. Parkman's Band.

Speech, Gen. A. L. Chatlain.

Patiotic Song, James M. Hardie, Esq.

Speech, Hon. George Q. Cannon.

12. "America," Mr. Williams, Esq.

13. Benediction, President Brigham Young.

National Salute, Noon.

Salute, Sunset.

R. T. BURTON,
J. L. GAGE,
W. W. RICHARDSON,
WARREN HUSSEY, Committee.

A. L. CHESTNUT,
R. S. BRADLEY,
H. W. NASHBETT.

SERENADE.—Last night Captain Croxall's brass band serenaded General Angur and staff, at the residence of Warren Hussey, Esq. General Chatlain responded in a few appropriate remarks. General Angur "Granting" by his bashfulness that he is not so ready to speak as he is a fighter. We understand he expressed himself very eloquently with regard to the performance of the band.

TELEGRAPHIC.—Through the kindness of Chas. E. Pomeroy, Esq., we learn that the telegraph has been completed to the Sweetwater country, and that an office was opened in South Pass city yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Superintendent A. J. Bennett is there and will return to this city in a few days.

COMMENDABLE.—H. W. Nasibett and Thomas Taylor, Esq., have given practical form to the feelings entertained with regard to rendering assistance to Messrs. Latimer & Taylor, so that they may be able to replace the machinery destroyed by the late fire. The gentlemen named have started out to obtain donations, and thus far have received tangible evidence that the feeling is wide-spread. We trust sufficient will be secured to enable the crippled firm to obtain machinery from the east at an early day to recommence their business. If Messrs. Nasibett and Taylor do not call upon every person who may feel disposed to render aid in the matter, they should be called upon, for it is much more easy for the many to think of and call upon one or two, than it is for one or two to remember and call upon the many. Nobody who is able should wait to be visited for this purpose, but all should step forward promptly to render their assistance. We may say that the donations will necessarily have to be in cash.

STORE AND WHARF ON THE LAKE.—By correspondence from a gentleman accompanying Mr. Hodges' surveying party, we are informed that they had pretty severe weather for a spell which resulted in the wreck of the "Star of the West." Mr. Meredith's little vessel, Mr. Meredith had been freighted with the provisions, etc., of the party, and the vessel had made Storm Bay, where she was brought to anchor on Saturday evening, 19th Inst., the party being on shore, having traveled around Promontory Point and reached before the vessel did. Next day, the wind which had been blowing off shore, veered around and blew a gale from the west-south-west. All hands were on shore, and the waves were so high that there was no chance of boarding the little craft. Attempts were made by R. Camp to swim out to her but without success. Mr. Hodges offered several sums of money to any one who would go out and try and save her from coming ashore; but no one could stand in the surf, it was so heavy. Mr. Meredith said it was a heavy storm as he had ever seen on the Lake. After riding the gale for five hours, she lost her anchor stock, and immediately drove ashore. Her cargo was taken out, and every effort made to get her off, but unsuccessfully until the next day. It was then found that her bottom was stove in, and all attempts to keep her afloat were useless. She sank, and remains at anchor and waterlogged in Storm Bay. Mr. Meredith started for Kayville, to procure assistance, to gather home and haulled up for repair; and he feels confident of soon having her again "plowing" the Lake.

The surveying party proceeded on Wednesday, the 17th, to Muscatine Springs, over an almost impassable road, the most of the day being spent in making the distance—two miles. Next day they reached Railroad Springs, six miles further, over a similar road; and they were at Salvadora Springs, all well, on the 1st, when our correspondent wrote.

FROM MENDON.—Br. Alfred Gardner, writing from Mendon, Cache county, informs us that there the grain looks exceedingly well, and the people have good hopes of an abundant harvest.

A Female Relief Society has been organized,

and the sisters are energetically attending to the duties connected with it. The Sunday School is doing well; and all things are progressing in that settlement.

LOGAN.—Bro. George L. Parrish, writing from Logan, says: "Our emigration teams—21 miles and 36 oxen—have all left the valley in good order. It was by far the best outfit we have ever sent from this valley for the gathering of the poor. Our crops look excellent. Fall wheat is heading out and some is in the blossoms. Fall rye, also, looks splendid. Corn and vegetables look very well. In fact, the people expect the crop abundant here never gathered in that valley. Our bunches and bottoms are one varietate of grain, which will be a welcome sight for the great numbers of Saints that will gather up the present season. Some three or four companies have left here to go to work on the railroad; and others are talking of leaving now, and I hope all will leave."

SANTAQUIN.—From Santaquin Bro. D. H. Holliday writes that the wheat in that settlement has suffered severely from the灾害 of the grasshoppers. There are not more than ten acres of wheat left standing. The brethren planted corn, but that has been eaten down also; and many of them have gone to work on the railroad. The prospects are not very flattering for harvest, though Bro. Holliday expects that good corn crop can yet be raised. The losses have been great, and we are millions, a circumstance which the people were not regarding much.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—We have occasionally to record curious freaks of the electric force. The following from the "Herald Gazette" is another instance of the wonderful manner in which, at times, it produces its serious effects:

"Mr. Milroy, who comes from Blackfoot yesterday, relates that Jas. Reynolds, manager of the Green Horse Station, which stands on the road from Cottonwood, about a mile and a half this side of the toll gate, had three of his horses struck dead by lightning. He escaped unharmed, and the wagons were not damaged. In fact, after death bore no discernible marks, and the only peculiarity observed was that they all fell with their feet one way. The driver returned to the toll gate with the remaining team, looking comical, frightened, and bewitched, evidently thankful for his wonderful escape; for both his wheels and one of the lead horses were killed while he held the lines in his hand. The wagon was loaded with dry goods, returning from Fort Dodge, whether he had taken a load of pilgrims."

Died:

In St. George, June 19th, 1858, Warren, only 1 year, 2 months and 22 days.

WHY MEN LIKE TO DRINK.

The following article, from the pen of Horace Greeley, we copy from the New York Herald of Health:

The Greek root of the word intoxicate means poison. Whoever says a man is intoxicated, says he is poisoned. Give a part of a glass of ordinary spirits to a child three or four years old, and the child is in twenty minutes long congestion fit, and probably dies. It operates precisely like strychnine, arsenic, or any other deadly drug. Commence by giving a child a thimble full at a time, and gradually increase the amount, and you induce him so he will swallow as much at a time as would kill him at first. You may begin with any other poison and do the same thing. Our physical framework is constructed with reference to this, to enable it to stand a large amount of any deadly substance. There is nothing peculiar in this action of alcohol. There is nothing in this but the universal law that all poisons destroy the susceptibility of the human frame.

Why does a man like to drink liquor. Not because it has a good taste, but because it exhilarates his nervous system? The man takes his first glass of liquor. It goes to his stomach. Now there is not a single human stomach, nor that of any animal ever created on this earth, that ever did or can digest a drop of alcohol. The very moment it falls into the stomach every vital organ recognizes the presence of a deadly enemy. It is precisely as if a lion was thrown into a cage of tigers, and every tiger was to recognize the lion as his deadly enemy. The stomach cannot digest it, and it cannot remain. All the organs assist in throwing it off, and that great struggle of every vital organ to rid the stomach of this poison is the very thing which the perverted senses recognize as exhilaration.

If a man standing on the moon could have a telescope of sufficient power to enable him to view objects on the earth, and could have looked upon us during the late civil war, and have seen, dimly through the glass, the movements of immense bodies of men, he would have said, "This nation has an immense outpouring of the people; this nation is in a state of extraordinary prosperity." Precisely so the man's censorial, the point where the nerves of sense concentrate, recognizes in this desperate effort of the vital organs to get rid of an enemy, a sense of strength and exhilaration in place of the languor and feebleness he felt just before. But in a little while, when nature has by all her efforts disposed of this poison, the man sinks down to his former condition and a great deal below it.

Nature has made her superior struggle; she has got rid of her poison, but she has tired herself in the effort. The next time nature makes the same struggle, but she has not the same strength. The second glass does not make the man feel so good. The more a man drinks, the more he has to drink to attain a certain condition. He has to take more and more. Nature tries constantly to rid herself of it, but by-and-by becomes tired out and gives it up. There are men who are not very perceptibly affected by liquor. It does not make them drink they say. But it does hurt them. I never knew a man who drank a good deal without becoming intoxicated, whom liquor did not kill fast. And for physiological reasons. If a man will take poison, it is better to get rid of it than to keep it in the system. Drunkenness is one of God's infinite mercies, sent to help poor mistaken human beings to get rid of the consequences of their iniquity.

REMEDY FOR RUST IN WHEAT.—The following, from a distinguished German agriculturist, is taken from a Bremen paper:

"For thirty years I have found this method successful in preventing rust in wheat: some hours, at the longest six or eight, before sowing, prepare a steep of three measures of powdered quick lime, and ten measures of cattle urine. Pour two quarts of this upon a peck of wheat, and stir with a spade till every kernel is covered white with it. By using wheat so prepared, rust of every kind will be avoided, and I have often noticed that while, in the neighboring fields, a great part of the crop is affected by rust, in mine, lying close by, not a single ear so affected could be found."

The same writer says he takes the sheaves and beats off the ripest kernels with a stick, and uses the grain thus obtained for seed.

SIBLEY & ENDICOTT,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

4 & 5, SOUTH WATER-STREET.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Montgomery Ward & Co. have established a branch office in Chicago.

F. AUERBACH & BRO'S.,

Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank and Express Office, 100 South Main Street, Salt Lake City.

F. AUERBACH & BRO'S.,

Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank and Express Office, 100 South Main Street, Salt Lake City.

F. AUERBACH & BRO'S.,

Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank and Express Office, 100 South Main Street, Salt Lake City.

F. AUERBACH & BRO'S.,

Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank and Express Office, 100 South Main Street, Salt Lake City.

F. AUERBACH & BRO'S.,

Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank and Express Office, 100 South Main Street, Salt Lake City.

F. AUERBACH & BRO'S.,

Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank and Express Office, 100 South Main Street, Salt Lake City.

F. AUERBACH & BRO'S.,

Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank and Express Office, 100 South Main Street, Salt Lake City.

F. AUERBACH & BRO'S.,

Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank and Express Office, 100 South Main Street, Salt Lake City.

F. AUERBACH & BRO'S.,

Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank and Express Office, 100 South Main Street, Salt Lake City.

F. AUERBACH & BRO'S.,

Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank and Express Office, 100 South Main Street, Salt Lake City.

F. AUERBACH & BRO'S.,

Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank and Express Office, 100 South Main Street, Salt Lake City.

F. AUERBACH & BRO'S.,

Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank and Express Office, 100 South Main Street, Salt Lake City.

F. AUERBACH & BRO'S.,

Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank and Express Office, 100 South Main Street, Salt Lake City.

F. AUERBACH & BRO'S.,

Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank and Express Office, 100 South Main Street, Salt Lake City.

F. AUERBACH & BRO'S.,

Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank and Express Office, 100 South Main Street, Salt Lake City.

F. AUERBACH & BRO'S.,

Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank and Express Office, 100 South Main Street, Salt Lake City.

F. AUERBACH & BRO'S.,

Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank and Express Office, 100 South Main Street, Salt Lake City.

F. AUERBACH & BRO'S.,

Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank and Express Office, 100 South Main Street, Salt Lake City.

F. AUERBACH & BRO'S.,

Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank and Express Office, 100 South Main Street, Salt Lake City.

F. AUERBACH & BRO'S.,

Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank and Express Office, 100 South Main Street, Salt Lake City.

F. AUERBACH & BRO'S.,

Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank and Express Office, 100 South Main Street, Salt Lake City.

F. AUERBACH & BRO'S.,

Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank and Express Office, 100 South Main Street, Salt Lake City.

F. AUERBACH & BRO'S.,

Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank and Express Office, 100 South Main Street, Salt Lake City.

F. AUERBACH & BRO'S.,

Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank and Express Office, 100 South Main Street, Salt Lake City.

F. AUERBACH & BRO'S.,

Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank and Express Office, 100 South Main Street, Salt Lake City.

F. AUERBACH & BRO'S.,

Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank and Express Office,