

Wonders of Nature—the Resurrection Flower.

In its account of the recent Spring Exhibition of the Brooklyn Agricultural Society, the New York Tribune says:—

“We must notice one very remarkable curiosity known as the Resurrection Flower. This flower or rather plant, resembles in its nominal state a dried poppy head, with the stem attached. Upon being immersed a moment in the neck of a small vial, in a few moments the upper petals begin to burst open gradually, visibly to the eye: they continued to expand until, throwing themselves into equidistant order, there was presented a beautifully radiated starry flower somewhat resembling both the passion flower and the sun flower, and yet more splendid than either.

The unfolding still continued, and the petals bent backward over what might be termed the base of the flower, presenting in bold relief in its centre its rosette of the most exquisite form and ornamentation, and thus assuming a new charm, entirely eclipsing what a moment before seemed its absolute perfection.

After remaining open an hour or more, the moisture gradually dissipates itself, and the fibres of the flower contract as gradually as they expanded, and it reassumes its original appearance, ready to be unfolded again by the same simple process—the number of times seeming to be only limited by the will of the possessor.

“Dr. Beck, who brought this specimen from Upper Egypt, suggests that the flower is a native of the Holy Land, and is a type or variety of the long lost Rose of Jericho, called also the ‘Rose of Sharon,’ and the ‘Star of Bethlehem,’ and highly venerated for its rarity and peculiar properties by the Pilgrims and Crusaders, and eagerly sought after by them as a priceless emblem of their zeal and pilgrimage, and worn on their escutcheons in a similar manner as the scollop shell and palm branch.

This idea is strengthened by the fact that resemblances of the flower, both opened and closed, are sculptured upon tombs of two of the Crusaders buried in the Temple Church of London, and also in the Cathedrals of Bayeux and Rouen in Normandy, where some of the most illustrious Crusaders are interred. Its botanical position is difficult to assign, as it presents some peculiarities of the highest and lowest classes.

“The opinion most sanctioned is, that the flower is pericarp, or seed vessel of the plant, that it grows in desert or sandy places, and falls, in due course of existence from the parent stem. Retaining its seed in an arid soil and atmosphere, it is for months and years wafted about by the winds, but from lack of moisture keeping closed.

Eventually it falls upon some damp spot, near some wall or oasis when it opens, deposits seeds, and thus by a most exquisite adaption of means to an end, exhibited in this beautiful phenomenon of nature, the work of reproduction is commenced and concluded.”

THE FIRST TELESCOPE.—The year 1409 is forever memorable from Galileo’s discovery of the Telescope. Being at Venice, his house was thronged with visitors who came to satisfy themselves of the truth of the wonderful stories they had heard respecting the new instrument.

Now that the telescope appearance of the heavens is so familiarly known, it is hardly possible for us to conceive the intense interest with which the first glimpse of it must have been obtained. The multiplicity of the brilliant objects calling for examination, the undefined expectation of what might be revealed in them by the powers of an instrument yet untried, and the probability of numerous additions to the list of those bodies which had as yet come under the cognizance of man; these, and the host of kindred emotions which must have been excited on such an occasion, are more readily imagined than described.

The moon was the first object of Galileo’s attention; and we cannot fail to recognize the original of Milton’s picture, since we know he had the opportunity of painting from life

—the moon, whose orb
Through optic glass the Tuscan artist views
At evening, from the top of Festele,
Or in Valdarno to descry new lands,
Rivers, or mountains, in her spotted globe.

Jupiter formed the next object of examination. No sooner was the telescope pointed to that planet than the existence of the satellites was detected, and their nature soon ascertained. These and other observations were described by Galileo in a tract, which excited an extraordinary sensation the moment it appeared.

Many positively denied the possibility of such discoveries. Sizzi argued seriously with Galileo, that the appearance must be fabulous, since it would invalidate the perfection of the number 7, which applies to the planets, as well as throughout all things natural and divine.

Moreover, these satellites are invisible to the naked eye; therefore, they can exercise no influence on the earth; therefore, they are useless; therefore, they do not exist. The principal professors of philosophy at Padua pertinaciously refused to look through the telescope. Horky, a German, suggested that the telescope, though accurate for terrestrial objects, was not true for the sky! Such were a few of the sentiments which obtained, in opposition to the facts brought to light by the invention of this noble instrument.

Nevertheless, its fame was universally increased. The Grand Duke begged to have the original telescope deposited in the Museum at Florence; to which Galileo willingly consented. An old instrument was shown there not many years ago, said to be the same; but some skeptics have called in question its genuineness.

SARDINIAN RIFLE TRAINING.—An incident occurred recently which threw a strange, and to us, a pleasant light upon the manners of making war.

While the cavalry pursued the Cossacks to the river the Sardinian Rifles advanced from Kamara, and took up a position commanding the approaches from the valley of the Tchernaya. They had hardly done so when our own Huzzars and Lancers, returning from the pursuit, were descried in the distance.

The Sardinians, strangers, as yet, to the uniforms of the various nations that are united in these camps, mistook them for enemies, and prepared to receive them as such. Colonel Cadogan, who is attached to their contingent, remonstrated, and when the Sardinians still showed suspicions, offered to advance and reconnoitre the strange cavalry. He did so—and, finding that he at least had not been deceived in the uniform, he pointed out to his countrymen the exact position in which their allies were posted, and turned them aside, so as not to interfere with the arrangement of the Sardinians.

This done, he hastened back; but, to his amazement, when he reached the spot, he found that the Rifles were gone. While yet undecided what to do, or in what direction to proceed in search of the fugitives, he heard a step by his side and on looking up he found himself face to face with the commander of the missing corps.

Colonel Cadogan at once told the Sardinian officer there was nothing to fear, that the cavalry in front were English. “So much the better,” was the careless reply; “then we can make ourselves comfortable;” saying which, the Sardinian put a whistle to his mouth and produced from it a horrible squeak. Astounded at this eccentric behavior, the Colonel stared at his companion in arms; but who can describe his still further astonishment when, on a sudden, the very ground near his feet seemed alive with human beings! Up started the Rifles in all directions, and from all places, like Rhoderick Dhu’s famous gillies; up they started from briar and brake, from ditches and water holes, where the whole corps had been lying perdu, waiting for the approach of what they believed to be the enemy.

What if Russian cavalry had advanced instead of ours! Their surprise would have exceeded that of Colonel Cadogan. These Sardinian Rifles are as active as they are smart. They were hardly a couple of hours on the Kamara hills when they made themselves at home, and settled down in arbors, which, in an incredibly short space of time, they had made out of brush-wood.

They are exceedingly small, but also exceedingly active and energetic men. They march in a trot, and climb up steep places with a wonderful rapidity. [Foreign paper.]

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LABORERS.—Place the small yeoman or farm-laborer of England by the side of the same class in America, and the contrast is great. The coarse, heavy clothes, the slouching, lumbering walk, rough speech and lifeless stolidity of the one do not appear in a favorable light, by the side of the slim, active, light-clothed, intelligent, inquisitive, and somewhat restless American. I have often sighed to think that the figure before me clad in fustian shooting-coat, plush waistcoat, knee breeches, gaiters, and half-boots, with a hundred weight of iron on the soles, was a fair specimen of the English ‘raw material.’

Those who have been in America, will, I am sure, agree with me in this. Ascending a little higher in the social scale, there is less to reform, and there is less superiority. Still, the manners of the retail-dealer, easy and self-reliant, are a great improvement upon the cringing, humble servility often found in the shopkeeper at home.

Among professional men there is not much difference. Education rubs down the salient angles everywhere; but I almost incline to think that in this class the scale would turn the other way. Really good society is not easy of access to a traveler in the United States. He must not only come well recommended, but must linger long upon his road.

The hotel, the steamboat, or the rail, are not fair places to judge of national manners, particularly in a nation composed of such heterogeneous materials as this. Quiet, educated people in the Republic keep rather in the background; and such are to be found in all parts of the Union. —English Writer.

WASH YOUR OWN LACES.—The difficulty of getting laces washed right, especially out of a great city, is very great. Every lady, therefore, should know how to wash her own thread lace. If any fair lady is ignorant of this art, we can teach her in a very few words.

Let her first rip off the lace, carefully pick out the loose bits of thread, and roll the lace very smoothly and securely round a clean black bottle previously covered with old white linen, sewed tightly on. Tack each end of the lace with a needle and thread, to keep it smooth, and be careful in wrapping not to crumple or fold in any of the scollops or pearlings.

After it is on the bottle, take some of the best sweet oil, and with a clean sponge wet the lace thoroughly to the utmost folds. Have ready, in a wash kettle, a strong lather of clear water and white Castile soap. Fill the bottle with cold water to prevent its bursting; cork it well and stand it upright in the suds, with a string round the neck secured to the ears or handle of the kettle, to prevent its knocking about and breaking while over the fire. Let it boil in the suds for an hour or more, till the lace is clean and white all through. Drain off the suds, and dry it on the bottle in the sun. When dry, remove the lace from the bottle, and roll it round a wide ribbon block, or lay it in long folds, place it within a sheet of smooth, white paper, and press it in a large book for a few days.

INSTINCT OF THE SPIDER.—The sagacity of this insect has always been the admiration of entomologists, but we are not aware that any notice has been taken by them of the following remark-

| METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR NOVEMBER, 1856, AT G. S. L. CITY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|
| BY H. E. PHELPS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | Morning. | | | Noon. | | | Evening. | | | GENERAL REMARKS. | | |
| | | Thermometer. 7 a. m. | Weather. 7 a. m. | Wind. 7 a. m. | Thermometer. 12 m. | Weather. 12 m. | Wind. 12 m. | Thermometer. 6 p. m. | Weather. 6 p. m. | Wind. 6 p. m. | | | |
| Satur'y | 1 | 35 | cloudy | s | 50 | cloudy | w | 45 | cloudy | n | Dry fall weather. | | |
| S | 2 | 30 | " | " | 40 | " | n | 45 | " | " | Cold south wind. | | |
| Mon'y | 3 | 30 | hazy | " | 45 | " | w | 44 | " | w | Fair weather. Mountains dismal. | | |
| Tues'y | 4 | 30 | clear | " | 50 | " | s | 46 | " | s | Moderate indications of snow. | | |
| Wed'y | 5 | 40 | cloudy | " | 55 | " | " | 50 | " | " | High wind south. | | |
| Thur'y | 6 | 30 | " | w | 36 | sleeting | " | 28 | " | n | Cold sleeting and snowing. | | |
| Frid'y | 7 | 17 | " | s | 35 | clear | " | 26 | clear | " | Fair and cold. | | |
| Satur'y | 8 | 22 | " | " | 36 | " | " | 29 | " | s | Do., do. | | |
| S | 9 | 18 | clear | still | 40 | " | " | 35 | " | still | Clear and serene. | | |
| Mon'y | 10 | 25 | cloudy | " | 40 | cloudy | " | 40 | " | " | Fine weather. | | |
| Tues'y | 11 | 25 | clear | " | 45 | clear | " | 40 | " | " | Weather calm. | | |
| Wed'y | 12 | 27 | " | " | 47 | " | n | 44 | " | " | Pleasant, &c. | | |
| Thur'y | 13 | 26 | " | " | 44 | " | w | 45 | " | " | No variation. | | |
| Frid'y | 14 | 26 | " | " | 48 | hazy | n | 46 | " | " | Good weather. | | |
| Satur'y | 15 | 27 | " | " | 48 | clear | still | 48 | " | " | Agreeable weather. | | |
| S | 16 | 17 | " | s | 48 | " | w | 46 | " | n | Fine day. | | |
| Mon'y | 17 | 20 | " | n | 50 | " | still | 43 | " | still | Uncommon fair. | | |
| Tues'y | 18 | 20 | cloudy | still | 40 | rainy | e | 38 | rainy | n | Squally, raining and snowing. | | |
| Wed'y | 19 | 23 | " | n | 36 | cloudy | n | 38 | cloudy | n | Snow squalls; wintry. | | |
| Thur'y | 20 | 17 | " | " | 33 | clear | " | 28 | clear | " | Partially clear; storm brewing. | | |
| Frid'y | 21 | 27 | snowing | " | 35 | snowing | e | 39 | snowing | still | Snow storm; three inches snow. | | |
| Satur'y | 22 | 27 | cloudy | " | 49 | clear | still | 30 | cloudy | n | Thawing. | | |
| S | 23 | 30 | " | e | 32 | cloudy | s | 34 | " | still | Thawing and snowing half an inch. | | |
| Mon'y | 24 | 28 | " | still | 25 | clear | still | 33 | " | " | Snow three inches in a.m. | | |
| Tues'y | 25 | 25 | " | s | 37 | cloudy | w | 28 | clear | " | Moderate snow—all day. | | |
| Wed'y | 26 | 14 | clear | s | 26 | clear | " | 26 | " | n | Clear; wintry. | | |
| Thur'y | 27 | 22 | cloudy | still | 34 | cloudy | " | 27 | cloudy | still | Thick clouds. | | |
| Frid'y | 28 | 25 | " | " | 37 | " | still | 28 | clear | " | Moderate and partially clear. | | |
| Satur'y | 29 | 30 | " | nw | 40 | " | s | 35 | cloudy | s | Storming on the mountains all day. | | |
| S | 30 | 20 | hazy | " | 39 | hazy | " | 22 | hazy | " | Cool. | | |

able fact: The web of the spider, particularly of a summer morning, will be seen to glitter as if covered with dew. This glittering appearance is produced by a lime with which it is carefully spread by the insect to entrap and secure gnats and flies.

If you touch the web with your finger it adheres, and is broken when you withdraw it—Touch, however, the braces by which the web is supported, and your finger glides off as if from a thread of glass. The sagacity of the spider in leaving the braces unlimed, is astonishing. This part of his structure not being intended as a trap, would be broken if it were limed, as it would necessarily be torn asunder if it were touched by any flying object; but in the condition in which it is provided, it allows the fly to glide off and leave the web unharmed. What prompts the spider to such nice discrimination, unless it be intelligence?

TRANSPLANTING EVERGREENS.—It is understood this is not difficult. They are generally killed by deep planting and the want of mulching—the want of leaves from the woods or half decayed straw, or tan, or something of the kind to keep the ground moist. Prepare the ground deep if you have time; take the hemlock or red cedar, spread the roots nicely on the smooth surface, cover three-fourths of an inch deep, put on four inches of moist leaves, and confine with brush—few will die. Shade during the first summer. A bush full of leaves set on the south side is the best.

The nurseryman must do his duty. He must take the trees up well, and direct that the roots be kept moist and not exposed to the sun or air until planted. In the absence of moss or wet leaves, a wet sheet may be put immediately around the roots and lightly around the tops. If we go to the woods for evergreens we must act the nurseryman ourselves. —[Prairie Farmer.]

HUMAN ELEVATION.—“I know,” says Channing, “but one elevation of a human being, and that is Elevation of Soul. Without this, it matters nothing where a man stands, or what he possesses; and with it, he towers—he is one of God’s nobility, no matter what place he holds in the social scale. There are not different kinds of dignity for different orders of men, but one and the same to all.

The only elevation of a human being consists in the exercise, growth, energy of the higher principles and power of his soul. A bird may be shot upward to the skies by a foreign force, but it rises, in the true sense of the word, only when it spreads its own wings, and soars by its own living power. So a man may be thrust upward in a conspicuous place by outward accident, but he rises only so far as he exerts himself, and expands his best faculties, and ascends by a free effort, to a noble region of thought and action.”

COMMUNING WITH ONE’S SELF.—A person of a truly philosophic mind would seldom wish to forego the inestimable privilege of communing with himself. Sir Walter Scott says in his diary:—

“From the earliest time I can remember, I preferred the pleasure of being alone, to wishing for visitors, and have often taken a bannock and a bit of cheese to the wood or hill, to avoid dining in company. As I grew from boyhood to manhood, I saw this would not do, and that, to gain a place in men’s esteem, I must mix with them. Pride and exaltation of spirits often supplied the real pleasure which others seem to feel in society; yet mine, certainly, upon many occasions, was real. Still, if the question was eternal company, without the power of retiring within yourself, or solitary confinement for life, I should say, ‘Turn-key, lock the cell.’”

NEW MODE OF VACCINATION.—The Dublin Medical Press says, without punctures, three regular vaccine pustules appeared on the fourth day, and were produced by merely placing some vaccine matter on the arms of two children, and rubbing the spot with the sharp end of an ivory knife. The fact that young girls take the cow pox on their fingers when milking, suggested this method of vaccination.

☞ A really brave man is seldom or never a bully.

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Attention 28th Quorum!

The members of the 28th Quorum of Seventies living in or near the city, are requested to attend at the 14th ward school house on the 1st and 3d Saturday of each month at half past 6 o’clock p.m., commencing Saturday evening next. All the members throughout the Territory are requested to report themselves forthwith to James Standing, Clerk. By order of JOSEPH HORNE, Pres.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEEF HIDES WANTED!
LEVI JACKMAN will pay three dollars in SADDLERY for 25 or 30 good HIDES, delivered at his residence, 16th Ward, or at Ames’ Tannery. 39-3

STRAYED,
FROM Spencer’s pasture, a red COW, with white star in forehead, tips of horns sawed off and branded on both hips G. H. She was last seen near Mr. Shurtliff’s farm. Whoever will deliver her to J. B. Maiben, East Temple street, or to the subscriber in the 16th Ward, near the Union Square, shall be rewarded liberally. (39-2) E. P. THOMAS.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,
FROM the Range between the two Cottonwoods, about Oct. 25, a large red OX branded S E W on the left hip, and on the horn E WADE. Also one black COW, line back, white under the belly, 9 or 10 years old; no brands visible; ear marks not remembered. Any person giving such information as may lead to the recovery of either one or both of said animals shall be liberally rewarded by Joseph McKinley in the 3d Ward, or at the mouth of Big Cottonwood canyon, to 39-2 S J BURGESS.

STRAYED,
LAST Winter, a red three year old HEIFER, line back, white belly, tail red and white, a little white about each hind foot, white inside the thighs and extending round at the gambol joints, a white spot in forehead, mostly over the right eye, a round inch hole cut in left ear; branded E G W on left shoulder and hip, not plain. To have a calf in February or March. Any information that will lead to her recovery will be suitably rewarded by E. G. WILLIAMS, 39-2 17th Ward, G. S. L. City.

WRONG COW!
I HAVE in my possession a two year old red HEIFER, with a small white spot on top of shoulders, bush of tail some white, no visible brands. She was driven from North Canyon Ward, Davis county, to Bear River and herded there last winter, and driven back in the spring. I took her for mine on the judgment of others, but finding my mistake, I wish the owner to have her, upon his proving property and paying the expenses which have been incurred; and if not claimed she will be disposed of according to law. G. W. HANCOCK.

Payson, Nov. 28, 1856.—39-11

REMOVAL.
YOUNG & PLATT,
HAVE Removed their Business to the south room belonging to E. Reese, on the east side of East Temple street. They have just received a well selected Stock from the East, and expect to continue business on as reasonable terms as possible. All kinds of produce taken in exchange, also hay and wood, beef cattle or ponies, &c., &c.