

state, by some of those mysterious secrets that are found in every path of science. A species, he says, corresponding to it, is unknown to live on land, and all naturalists have agreed that it requires the local action of the human stomach to produce it.

JOSH BILLINGS ON REVENUE.—Vexatious questions under the revenue law frequently transpire, what has finally been settled up by tax Commissioners Assessors.

Collectors will find their labors less heavy by the follerin explanashuns which I hav karfeullie prepared from the original ressepees in my possession:

A—"Spirits of the just men made perfect" don't cum within the whiskey bill.

B—"Spirits of the damned" ar construed the same as damnable spirits, and must pa highest whiskey rate.

C—"The tax on 'undressed poultry' is doubled—the morals of the country seem to require it.

D—"Bolona sarsage made in part of dog and part of red flannel, must pa the duty of flannel also.

E—"Awl tabaker (unless the manufacturer diskriminates what iz new and what is old chaws) is elevated fifty per cent.

F—"Ministers of the Gospel, who don't dew over a \$1000 worth of bizness a year, are exempted.

G—"Assessors are espeshily required tew see that all men owning wheelbar-rers are duly licensed.

H—"Enny man refusing to own a wheelbarrer will be fined \$25 for the first offense and \$500 for the sekund.

I—"The duty on picknics and camp meetings, and Fourth of July's, haz been postponed for the present.

FRANKLIN ON EXTRAVAGANCE.—A letter of Franklin to his daughter, written in 1781, rebuking her expressed desire for "French finery," might furnish a good text for our present importation leagues.—[American Flag.

When I began to read your account of the high prices of goods, "a pair of gloves seven dollars, and that it now required a fortune to maintain a family in a very plain way," I expected you would conclude by telling me that everybody, as well as yourself, was grown frugal and industrious; and I could scarce believe my eyes, in reading forward, that "there never was so much pleasure and dressing going on;" and that you yourself wanted black pins and feathers from France, to appear, I suppose, in the mode! This leads me to imagine that, perhaps, it is not so much that the goods are grown dear as that the money has grown cheap, as everything else will do when excessively plenty; and that people are still as easy nearly in their circumstances as when a pair of gloves might be had for half a crown. The war, indeed, may in some degree raise the prices of goods, and the high taxes which are necessary to support the war may make our frugality necessary; and, as I am always preaching that doctrine, I cannot in conscience or in decency encourage the contrary by my example, in furnishing my children with foolish modes and luxuries. I therefore send all the articles you desire that are useful and necessary and omit the rest; for, as you say you should "have great pride in wearing anything I send, and showing it as your father's taste," I must avoid giving you an opportunity of doing that with either lace or feathers. If you wear your cambric ruffles as I do, and take care not to mend the holes, they will come in time to be lace, and feathers, my dear, may be had in America from every cock's tail.

THE END OF CIRCASSIAN SLAVE TRADE.—It has already been announced that the Sultan of Turkey has prohibited the Circassian slave trade. The *Levant Herald* of Constantinople gives the following particulars:—[American Flag.

"We feel lively satisfaction in reporting that the Porte has at length put its definitive veto on the traffic in Circassian slaves. Last week firmans were dispatched to Samsoun and Trebizond, absolutely abolishing the trade, and forbidding the further purchase or sale of slaves of either sex. This excellent decree comes, it may be said, rather late; but it has been accompanied by action on the part of the Immigration Commission, which goes far to atone for the tardiness. Very many of the sales which have been hitherto enacted took place under pressure of the captains of the various transports, who, though chartered by the Porte, drove, it now appears, a regular and most profitable trade by exacting passage money from

wretched mountaineers in every case in which it could be forced out of them in either money or 'kind.'

In the latter event, the custom had been to take one slave for every thirty passengers, lots being drawn for the wretched boys and girls who were thus sacrificed for the transport redemption of their fellows. This fact having come to the knowledge of the commission, an inquiry was instituted, and a large number of free born youths and girls who had thus passed into the possession of the dealers and private purchasers have been summarily set free and restored to their parents."

FACTS ABOUT EATING.—If too much food is taken the stomach cannot convert it into a perfect blood material, hence no perfect blood is made, and that being mixed with the other blood in the body makes the whole mass of blood impure: hence, after an over-hearty meal a person "feels bad all over." If the over-eating is habitual, there is always some uncomfortable symptom complained of. Such persons are never well, and although they may eat heartily, they do not get strong nor fill up in flesh: it is because the stomach has been over-taxed, and has not the power to extract the nourishment from the food.

When persons do not get strong, although they eat a great deal, they will get stronger by eating one-half less: as a sickly servant in attempting to do a large amount of work, does none of it well, whereas, if the task were a light one, the whole of it would have been thoroughly done.

When any uncomfortable feeling is experienced after eating, it is because some article does not "agree with the stomach," that is, cannot be digested by it. This always arises from quality or quantity, generally the latter. In such cases take less and less until no discomfort is produced: if no special change is observed, it is because the quality is unsuited to the condition of the stomach, or the general system does not require it.

An article may not agree with the stomach to-day, but may agree with it very well in a few days, weeks or months afterward, because its distinctive elements may then be needed in the system. Most persons instinctively turn away from roast pork in midsummer—it would make them sick—but in winter time, when the thermometer is near zero, large quantities are eaten with a relish, and no specific discomfort follows. As a general rule, instinct is the best guide, and that which is best relished is the thing which "should be eaten; but if some discomfort invariably follows, it should be omitted at least until a change of air, season or occupation.

It is a physical and moral wrong to take a single mouthful when really it is not wanted: the motive being merely to "eat even," to eat it out of the way, or feeling that if it is not eaten it will be thrown away by the cook. If thus thrown away, some worm, or insect, or animal may get it: if eaten by yourself, it only oppresses the system that much.

The finer food is divided or cut up before swallowed, the sooner, the easier, and more perfect is it digested, for like ice, it is dissolved from without, inwards, and the smaller the pieces, the sooner they are melted.

"Bread and butter," and milk, are the only two articles of food which have all the elements of nutrition; hence from childhood to extreme old age, we are never tired of them.—[Hall's Journal of Health.

HOME LIFE.—If home is well ordered, the children having according to age, working time, play time, books, games, and household sympathies, they will love home, and find pleasure there. Give the little ones slates and pencils, and encourage their attempts to make pictures. Drawing will amuse them when noisy plays have lost their zest, or are unseasonable; and the art will be useful to them in after life. Have them to read to each other stories and paragraphs of your own selection, and save the funny things and the pleasant ones you see in the papers and books to read to them at your leisure. You cannot imagine how much it will please them, and how it will bind them to you. But choose well for them; for the impression made on their minds now will last when the hills crumble. Have them sing together, and sing with them, teaching them songs and hymns. Let them sing all day—like the birds—all at proper times. Have them mutually interested in the same things, amusements and occupations; having specified times for each, so that their habits will be orderly. Let them work together in the garden—boys and girls—both need out door work. Together let them enjoy their games,

riddles, etc., all their plays, books and work—while their parents eyes direct and sympathize, and their loud voices blend in loving accord.

THE TREATY PARTY.—Messrs. Huntington and Logan, Commissioners appointed by the Government to negotiate a treaty with the Klamath and Modoc Indians, arrived at the Dalles yesterday, and report the accomplishment of the object of their mission. The land ceded by the treaty is known to be rich in minerals, and also includes many valleys that offer great inducements to the agriculturist.—[Mountaineer, Oregon.

RAILROADS IN INDIA.—Two thousand six hundred and eighty-seven miles of railway are already completed in India, and as many more are authorized by Government. Almost all the roads now in course of construction either are, or before they are completed will be, connected with the cotton fields of that country.

SCALDS AND BURNS.—The best, most instantaneous and most accessible remedy in the world, is to thrust the injured part in cold water, cover the part an inch or so deep with common flour. The water gives instantaneous relief by excluding the oxygen of the air: the flour does the same thing, but is preferable, because it can be kept more continuously applied, with less inconvenience than by keeping the part under water. As they get well, the flour scales off or is easily moistened and removed. If the injury is at all severe, the patient should live mainly on tea and toast, or gruels, and keep the bowels acting freely every day, by eating raw apples, stewed fruits, and the like. No better and more certain cure for scalds and burns has ever been proposed.—[Dr. Hall.

Varieties.

—The original manuscript on which is written "Grey's Elegy," was lately sold at auction, in London, for one hundred pounds sterling.

—Divorces.—One hundred applications for divorce have been made to Judge Ferris of Virginia City. Of these eighty-seven were commenced by the wives.

—A very improbable story is published in some of the papers to the effect that 400 drafted men at Indianapolis, held a meeting a day or two since and resolved that the city should raise a sum of money sufficient for their emancipation. They then levied an assessment upon citizens and upon the railroad companies that center there, amounting to \$300,000, and require them to pay over the amount. This, if true, would not be tolerated in any town in this State.

—An English carrier pigeon the other day took a message from London to Exeter, 171 miles, in 5 hours and 20 minutes.

—The book of nature is always beautiful, but it gets short of leaves in Autumn.

—The rebel Gen. Hood, who commanded at Atlanta, is described by a person who has recently seen him, as a "white headed, homely, spindle-shanked fellow, about 32 years of age, and over six feet high; had been pretty well hacked to pieces; one leg gone, one arm useless, a lot of bruised ribs, and a broken collar bone.

—A Roman being about to repudiate his wife, among a variety of other questions was asked by her enraged kinsman, "Is not your wife a sensible woman? Is she not handsome?" In answer to which, slipping off his shoe, he held it up, asking them, "Is not this shoe a very handsome one? Is it not quite new? Is it not extremely well made? How, then, is it that none of you can tell me where it pinches?"

—As two lawyers were taking their gin at one of the "respectable" grogeries, a person observed that they were members of the bar. "Yes," said the landlord, "practising members."

—Early has called Sheridan's army *Harper's Weekly*, because it visited Harper's Ferry once a week. Since the recent operations in the Valley Early's army may be very appropriately called the *Richmond Dispatch*.

—The present expenses of our Government amount to \$2,700,000 a day, \$112,500 an hour, \$1,875 a minute.—[Louisville Journal.

This is equal to three niggers a minute, 180 niggers an hour, 4,320 niggers a day, or 1,567,800 a year. The Journal man may possibly be able to perceive

that the whole lot might have been bought and paid for a year and a half ago.—[Louisville Dem.

And this, too, leaves out of the account the hundreds of thousands of killed and maimed white citizens of the United States.

—The French Charivari has a cut representing two men leaning against a guide-post. One has a telescope looking toward America. The other asks—"Is the American war yet ended?" "No, I still see some inhabitants."

—Misfortune is fond of the society of the ill-natured. Treat it good-humoredly, and it won't make a second call.

SEXTON'S REPORT.

Great Salt Lake City, Sexton's Report for Oct., 1864.

Adults	-	-	-	-	13
Children over 2 years and under 12 years	-	-	-	-	3
Children over 1 year and under 2 years	-	-	-	-	10
Children under 1 year	-	-	-	-	25

Total number buried during the month - - - - - 51

DIED OF THE FOLLOWING DISEASES AS REPORTED:

Diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	13
Consumption	-	-	-	-	6
Mountain and lung fever	-	-	-	-	4
Inflammation of bowels and brain	-	-	-	-	4
Measels	-	-	-	-	3
Teething	-	-	-	-	2
Dropsy	-	-	-	-	2
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	2
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	1
Canker	-	-	-	-	1
Cancer	-	-	-	-	1
Apoplexy	-	-	-	-	1
Asthma	-	-	-	-	1
Decline	-	-	-	-	1
Old age	-	-	-	-	1
Still born	-	-	-	-	1
Not reported	-	-	-	-	7

Total - - - - - 51

Deducting 8 persons brought in from country places for interment, and 6 lately arrived emigrants, would show the sum total of deaths of resident citizens to be 37; nearly one half less than in September last.

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR, Sexton.
G. S. L. City, Oct. 31, 1864.

ABSTRACT
Of Meteorological observations for the month of Oct. 1864, at G. S. L. City, Utah, by W. W. Phelps.

MONTHLY MEAN.
Barometer not repaired.

Monthly Mean.	Thermometer open air.
7 a.m.	2 p.m.
44	61

Monthly Mean.	Thermometer.	Dry Bulb.
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
56	63	69

Monthly Mean.	Thermometer.	Wet Bulb.
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
44	52	49

The highest and lowest range of the Thermometer during the month in open air was,
Max. 70°. Min. 31°.

The fall has been pleasant, with very little rain or snow, giving the farmer ample time to secure the products of his labor.

The amount of rain water which fell during the month, measured .280, which is a little over one-fourth of an inch.

The first frost of note was on the morning of the 27th.

MONTHLY JOURNAL.

1. Cloudy and windy.
2. Clear and cold.
3. Clear.
4. do
5. do
6. do
7. do
8. do
9. do
10. do
11. do; hazy at night.
12. Cloudy and windy.
13. do do
14. Clear.
15. do
16. Mostly clear and cool.
17. Clear.
18. do
19. do
20. A.m. cloudy; p.m. clear.
21. Clear.
22. do
23. Cloudy and cold.
24. Cloudy.
25. Partially clear.
26. Clear and cold.
27. Cloudy and cold.
28. Cloudy and rainy.
29. Cloudy; thunder shower in p.m.
30. Cloudy and snowy.
31. Cloudy and cold.