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average cost of each scholar's education is 53 cents.

—THE BLOOD of a horse is poison, says the *Medical Magazine*, in the veins of a dog; that of a sheep is poison in the veins of a cat; but that of a horse will revive the fainting ass. Transfusion may be safely practised, on human beings in extreme cases by the use of human blood.

A NEGRO in New York used camphene on his body for rheumatism and soon afterwards, while smoking a cigar, set himself on fire and was burned, perhaps mortally.

—FIRE at Memphis, Tennessee, destroyed property to the value of \$130,000. Five printing houses destroyed. The work of an incendiary.

—THE new Emperor of Japan has prohibited the introduction of opium into his dominions.

—A GERMAN was arrested, in New York, for killing a horse and making soup of the meat.

—THE MAYOR of Philadelphia recently rushed into a rowdy crowd, seized a ruffian and, after choking him severely, gave him into custody.

—MRS. MARY MORRISON, in New York, representing herself without friends or home, was taken care of and, soon after gave birth to three children—two of them boys.

—THE AGE of the great California tree is said to be, by a correspondent of the *London Times*, about 6480 years.

—WOMEN mobs for the demolishing of liquor shops and saloons are in vogue in some parts of "Down East." About a dozen went to destroy a liquor saloon in Fincastle, Virginia, but, their courage failing, they contented themselves with giving the vender a lecture. He, in return, generously invited them to take a little something and come oftener.

—SMITH O'BRIEN, the Irish Patriot, refused to drink hard cider in New York, saying that he had not for twenty-five years, drank any intoxicating liquor.

—EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE, in response to a deputation of political friends at Cincinnati, headed by Thomas Corwin, said, "I have retired from public life forever."

—THE WIFE of a Hungarian in Cincinnati, who had become enamored of a physician and, hearing her jealous husband's comments upon the profession, flew into a rage and blew her own brains out with a horse pistol.

—TOM HOOD's Song of the Shirt seems to be exceeded in wofulness by recent revelations of the superintendent of the New York House of Industry, who says that he found, in Mulberry street, an honest looking woman who had disposed of every article of furniture that she had, to keep her family from starvation, "hard at work, making boy's black cloth caps trimmed with braid, and bow, and buttons, lined with glazed muslin, and wash leather, and with patent leather front, for the making and pressing of which she received two shillings per dozen"—or, two cents apiece. She had pledged her bed from under herself and children and the frock from off her back.

How much of such destitution and distress exists unknown, in the cities of the East, among the poor but honest, who will not prostitute themselves to the debaucher! And how much more exists where prostitution and debauchery have been the last resort of the unfortunate and forsaken!

—WEARING THE BEARD is said to strengthen the eyes. Surgeons, in the French army have proved by experiment, in Africa, that soldiers wearing their beard, are least liable to diseases in the eye, and it is generally admitted that the beard is an admirable protection from diseases of the throat and lungs. It is also held that, in countries where it is customary to wear the beard, the eye longer retains its lustre and brilliancy, and that "there is just as much sense in shaving the head as the chin." What say the barbers to this?

### TABERNACLE.

Sunday, April 17, for the first time since our exodus, two meetings were held—that in the morning commencing at ten o'clock—in the afternoon at two.

Elder Amasa Lyman, late from the south, addressed the assembly in the morning. Elder Orson Pratt delivered a discourse in the afternoon.

Our reporter having been unavoidably absent, we are unable to furnish any synopsis of the remarks.

### Southern Utah.

G. S. L. CITY, April 14, 1859.

#### EDITOR DESERET NEWS:—

Believing that some of the incidents of my late visit to the Southern Settlements, might be of interest to the readers of the *News*, I improve the present opportunity to give them to you.

At Parowan, I had a severe spell of sickness which commenced on the 19th of February, and continued two weeks. When I had so far recovered as to be able to ride, I started south in company with br. Lorenzo Barton and went to Cedar City.

The following day resumed our journey, dined with br. Hambleton, and staid over night with br. E. H. Groves.

The next day, went to Toquerville. That place has much improved since my visit there last summer in company with our cousin G. A. Smith.

Their improvements consist principally in having surveyed their land and building lots, on some of which already very respectable adobe houses have been built. A new and straight water ditch has been made parallel with the lines of the survey. Along this there is a fine row of cottonwood trees. We were entertained by Elder Thomas Willis, the president of the place.

On the following morning, started for Virgin City, distant about ten miles. The road, considering the roughness of the country over which it passes, is very good, and speaks well for the industry and perseverance of the citizens of Virgin City. This settlement is under the charge of br. Nephi Johnson.

From this point we were accompanied by br. Johnson and traveled up the Rio Virgin about eight miles, in which distance we found some few hundred acres of good land, which can be cheaply watered from the river, along which there is a plentiful supply of good cottonwood, varying in size from that adapted to fencing, to that large enough for sawing. The soil is of the richest quality, found in our mountain valleys. Adjacent to the river is some good range for small stock, such as sheep and goats. Several hundred persons judiciously settled might make a good living here above the settlements.

The undisturbed appearance of the surface of the soil indicates that these small tracts of bottom land are exempt from any prevailing winds. We reposed the night on the bosom of Mother Earth with the curtains of our Father's habitation around us. On the day following, returned to Virgin City and preached to the people. In the evening, returned to Toquerville and preached at candle light.

The following day went to Washington, found the Saints there well and putting in wheat. Br. J. D. Lee is making some fine improvements there, consisting of a house and fine garden, which is enclosed with a substantial stone wall. Married with Bishop R. D. Covington. Next morning, went to Fort Clara, where we found President Jacob Hamblin and others connected with the mission all in good health and spirits. They have a grist mill in progress of erection in the place of the one carried off by the flood last season. President H. is improving his residence in the Fort. On the following morning, I preached to the people. I understood while there that br. Dodge was about establishing a fruit garden, orchard and nursery at this point. May he prosper in his undertaking. I returned that evening to Washington and preached to the people, who are sanguine of success in the production of cotton, and also sugar cane, so much needed in our country.

The following day, we returned to Harmony, and I spent the night with br. J. D. L., who returned with us. The next day, preached to the Saints there, and tarried through the day. The next day, returned to Cedar City, where I remained over the Sabbath and preached to the people. Many of the people of this city are removing to other localities, in consequence of the suspension of the Iron works and the want of water to sustain them by farming.

In the evening, returned to Parowan, where I remained a few days and then went to Beaver, with br. Wm. H. Dame, and tarried there one day, then went with Bishop Farnsworth down the Beaver twenty-five miles to where an experiment is being made by the citizens of Beaver in farming. The next day, we traveled down the river to Beaver lake, a distance of twenty-five miles; camped there by a large spring of salt water. On the day following we traveled down the valley some twelve miles to the Black Rock springs, where we encountered a severe snow squall, from there we traveled over a tract of high table land twelve miles, which brought us again to Beaver River at a point where the citizens of Fillmore get hay, distant from that city thirty-five miles; from that point we traveled to Meadow creek, and on the following day reached Fillmore. There I parted with br. Dame, who returned to Parowan, and continued my journey to this city, where I arrived on the 13th inst., happy to meet once more with my friends in the bonds of the truth, in which may we ever live.

AMASA LYMAN.

[For the Deseret News.]

### Book Keeping.

The importance of committing to paper every item of business transaction, is known to numbers. But I am persuaded that a majority of business matters are merely supposed to be retained in the memory. If this faculty were never treacherous, and integrity was as active a quality of mind as accumulation, then it would do, but is this the case? Merchants and extensive dealers have been forced to be careful recorders of every transaction. This

has arisen from the memory having been found altogether incompetent to retain numerous and important transactions. It is the smaller transactions that are omitted being booked.

To keep a debtor and creditor account to many would seem to be a burthen. Try and make the entries; habit renders book-keeping and every other branch of knowledge easy. Debit a man with what you pay him, whether with labor, merchandize or money. Credit him by what you get from him, whatever it may be. Let a date be always fixed to the payments, the kind of payment, and the amount.

Nothing tends to division and strife more than the neglect of these important rules.—This mammoth of unrighteousness, this filthy lucre is very dear to mortals in a country where it snows in April.

You may insult, an apology may cover it. You may slander, gifts and confession may straighten that out; you may strike, and make satisfaction with apologies and presents. But if you can't prove a claim to be incorrect by a written entry, dated, and prescribed, you must pay or have your creditor dun, dun, dunning till you pay what he demands.

ARMSTRONG GUN.—It seems that this gun, of which we gave a short account, some weeks since, has fully realized the expectations regarding its great force and practical utility. The *London correspondent* of the *Manchester Guardian* refers to it in this language:—

"The government, I am told, have given orders for 200 of Armstrong's guns, of the performance of which I daily hear more and more wonderful accounts. Think of a nine-inch square target being hit in the third round, at 1,000 yards; of 600 sharpnel shot put into two small targets, one about thirty yards behind the other, at a range of 600 yards; of a bolt sent through nine feet of oak planking at the same range."

Mr. Armstrong's inventions include a bolt to strike under water, in which ricochet is prevented by cutting off the hemispherical head of the bolt. I believe 68-pound bolts can be fired from an Armstrong's gun little, if at all, exceeding in weight the 12-pounder now in use.

The "leading-up" of the gun, from the leaden casing of the bolt, is avoided by deep groovings on the cast metal core of the bolt, which hold the leaden casing tight and prevent its being torn off in the passage of the bolt from the gun. This, however, can only be the case so long as the interior is kept free from rust.

I am told that Colonel Dixon, one of our most experienced artillery officers, who was specially summoned from Dublin the other day to report on the Armstrong gun, has said that with six of these guns he could have burned every ship in the harbor of Sevastopol, and made the place absolutely untenable.

At present, great secrecy is observed with regard to the trials of the Armstrong guns: no civilians allowed to be present, &c. This is a new move on the part of the authorities, for, up to a very recent date, no attempt was made to keep the thing secret. The Duc d'Aumale and his suite were admitted, not only to see the gun fired, but to fire it, and had every part of the machinery, &c., explained to them. Practical men all tell you that it is quite idle at this day to attempt to keep such inventions secret.

I have heard it suggested that the best thing the War-office could do would be to publish accurate drawings and descriptions of the gun, and to invite improvements on it. We have not yet reached the point of perfection in great guns; but it seems to be admitted that Armstrong's invention is the nearest approach to it yet made. In general principle it may be described as a gigantic breech-loading rifle."

MONSTER CANNON.—The construction of a monstrous piece of ordnance, says the *Pittsburgh Dispatch*, has been projected by the Secretary of War, which will probably be cast at the Fort Pitt Works, in this city. It combines some of the features of both the "Dahlgren" and "Columbiad" guns, and is calculated to do execution at four miles. It is to be of fifteen-inch calibre, with a diameter of twenty-eight and a half inches at the muzzle, forty-seven inches at the breech, and an extreme length of fifteen feet. The ball will weigh between four hundred and four hundred and fifty pounds, requiring an enormous charge of powder. The estimated weight of the gun is between twenty-five and thirty tons.

ENCOURAGEMENT.—The teacher of a large school had a little girl under her care, who was excessively backward in her lessons. She was at the bottom of the class, and seemed to care but little about what passed in it. During the school hours singing was sometimes employed as a relaxation, and noticing that this girl had a very clear, sweet voice, her teacher said to her:

"Jane, you have a good voice, and you may lead in the singing."

She brightened up and, from that time, her mind seemed more active. Her lessons were attended to, and she made steady progress. One day, as the teacher was going home, she overtook Jane, and one of her school-fellows.

"Well, Jane," said she, "you are getting on very well at school; how is it that you do so much better now than you did at the beginning of the half year?"

"I do not know why it is," replied Jane.

"I know what she told me the other day," said her companion, who was with her.

"And what was that?" asked the teacher.

"Why, she said she was encouraged."

Yes, there was the secret—she was encouraged. She felt she was not dull in everything; she had learned self-respect, and thus she was encouraged to self-improvement.

Take the hint, dear teacher, and try to read the intellect through the heart. Endeavor to draw out the dormant faculties of your children by discriminating culture and well timed praise.

### A Question for School Boys.

Sent a cargo of flour to Liverpool which my factor sold for £987 18s. 6d., he invested this sum in broadcloth at £1 3s. 8d. per yard, his commission for selling the flour is 2 1-4 per cent., and for purchasing the broadcloth 1 7-8 per cent., and he is to receive his commission for selling and buying out of the proceeds of the flour. Required the number of yards of broadcloth that I should receive, by the shortest, simplest, plainest, and most correct method possible.

M. S. M. M.

### Notice to Tax Payers in G. S. L. City.

THE City Council of G. S. L. City will convene at the City Hall on the 4th Saturday in April next at 10 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of hearing any complaints in relation to the assessment of City Tax and Taxes yet delinquent in G. S. L. City. All persons therefore who are not satisfied with the assessments made on their property by the Assessor and Collector will have an opportunity of making their complaints before the Council and the same amicably arranged to their satisfaction.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, City Recorder.

### Widow.

In this city, on the 17th inst., after a protracted illness, ALICE, wife of Edward Martin, daughter of Thomas and Ann Clayton, aged 43 years and 20 days.

She received the gospel upon the testimony of Elder Heber C. Kimball in Preston, England, Oct. 14, 1837—gathered to Nauvoo with the first emigration, shared in the hardships and trials of the Saints in building up that place; and participated in the sufferings consequent upon the expulsion of the Saints from Illinois and their settlement in the mountains.

She was the mother of eight children, six of whom died in their infancy.

In Payson, Utah county, 15th inst., CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA, wife of Elder John T. Hardy.

She was born March 26, 1823, at Chamber Park, Nottinghamshire, England, and was the eldest daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Burchby. She embraced the fullness of the everlasting gospel Feb. 4, 1843, for which she was banished from friends and home and deprived of her share of the property bequeathed to the three children by her father in his will. She was married Sept. 22, 1845, had 5 children. She waded through suffering and sorrow for the gospel's sake, while her husband traveled through Great Britain to preach the gospel. She immigrated to this country in 1854.

### New Advertisements.

#### FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has a SOW of an excellent breed, 13 months old, which he will sell for cash or wheat.

S. B. ROSE, 17th Ward.

#### FURNITURE.

CONSTANTLY on hand at my establishment, 13th Ward, G. S. L. City.

Common and Dining Chairs, Congress and Arm Chairs, Rocking and Children's Chairs, Lounges, Tables, Bedsteads, &c.

I have a small GRIST MILL and can grind grain for feed at short notice. Wheat and Flour taken in exchange for Furniture.

J. C. LITTLE.

### NEW GOODS!!!

### MILLER, RUSSELL & CO.

HAVE just received a well selected assortment of goods, consisting, in part of

PRINTS, GINGHAM, DOMESTICS, THREADS, COFFEE, SUGAR, DRIED APPLES, BRASS KETTLES, &c., &c.

Which will be sold at the lowest cash rates. 7-2

### TAYLOR'S DEPOT AND VARIETY STORE!!

IS OPEN for the reception of every variety of Home manufactured goods and the proprietors wish to return thanks to their patrons and friends, assuring them that everything they can do to encourage and sustain the same and to sell goods on as reasonable terms as possible, shall be done and, in order to accommodate customers, they will take every variety of produce in exchange. Our stock consists of the following:—

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Nails, Crockery and Cooper ware, Furniture, Planes, Butter bowls and spoons, Rolling-pins, Clothes-pegs, Laths and Shoe-pegs, Baskets and Brushes, Brooms, Fly-cups and Mouse traps, Stirrups and Spurs, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Children and Misses fancy Shoes, Shirts, Pants and Vests, Also a variety of useful and fancy goods, consisting of Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Broad and narrow Lace, Edgings and Braids, Mitts and Gloves, Stockings, Jewelry, Watches, Watch-guards, Combs and Hair brushes, Knitting needles and Hair pins, School books, Paper, Pens and Ink, Guns, Pistols and Swords, Music, Spy-glasses, Candy and Spices, Salt, Saleratus, Alum, Hops, Soap, Starch, Tar, Resin, Glue, Vegetables, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Garden seeds bought and sold. Agent for McMaster's Ropes, Lines and Twine, Tyler's Conklin Salve, Badley's pure Whisky.

N. B.—Parasols and Umbrellas repaired on the shortest notice. A. TAYLOR & SONS.

Under the Daguerrean room, three doors above Perry's. 7-4a