

member of Congress chosen from a single district or State. The President is chosen by the people of all the States. Eleven States are not at this time represented in either branch of Congress. It would seem to be his duty, on all proper occasions, to present their claims to Congress. There always will be differences of opinion in the community, and individuals may be guilty of transgressions of the law, but these do not constitute valid objections to the right of a State to representation. I would in nowise interfere with the discretion of Congress in regard to the qualifications of members, but I hold it my duty to recommend to you, in the interests of peace and in the interests of the Union, the admission of every State to its share of public legislation, when, however insubordinate, insurgent or rebellious its people may have been, it presents itself not only in an attitude of loyalty and harmony, but in the persons of representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any existing constitutional or legal test. It is plain that an indefinite or permanent exclusion of any part of the country from representation must be attended by a spirit of disquiet and complaint. It is unwise and dangerous to pursue a course of measures which will unite any large section of the country against another section, no matter which may predominate.

The course of immigration, the development of industry and business, and natural causes, will raise up at the South men as devoted to the Union as those of any other part of the land; but if they are all excluded from Congress; if, in a permanent statute, they are declared not to be in full constitutional relations to the country, they may think they may have cause to become a unit against the Government. Under the political education of the American people the idea is inherent and ineradicable that the consent of the majority of the whole people is necessary to secure a willing acquiescence in legislation. The bill under consideration refers to certain of the States as though they had not been fully restored to the United States. If they have not, let us at once act together to secure that desirable end at the earliest possible moment.

It is hardly necessary for me to inform Congress that, in my own judgment, most of these States, so far, at least, as depends upon their own action, have already been fully restored, and are to be deemed entitled to enjoy their constitutional rights as members of the Union. Reasoning from the Constitution itself, and from the actual situation of the country, I feel not only entitled, but bound, to assume that, with the Federal Courts restored in the several States, and in the full exercise of their functions, the rights and interests of all classes of the people will, with the aid of the military, in cases of resistance to the law, be essentially protected against unconstitutional infringement and violation. Should this expectation unhappily fail, which I do not anticipate, then the Executive is already armed with the power conferred by the act of March, 1865, establishing the Freedmen's Bureau; and hereafter, as heretofore, he can employ the land and naval forces of the country to suppress insurrection and overcome obstructions to the execution of the laws.

I return the bill to the Senate in the earnest hope that a measure involving questions and interests so important to the country will not become a law unless, upon deliberate consideration by the people, it shall receive the sanction of an enlightened public judgment.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 18th, 1866.

BEECHER ON LABOR.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered a lecture in Boston, Feb. 14, on the subject of labor. We subjoin the following interesting passages:

In view of the dignity of work, I say that all men in this country ought to be taught to work with their hands. That they should be taught to think; that their brain should be educated, it is to be inferred. But I hold, since work is dignified and noble, creative and beneficent in its uses, that American education should always include in it a sufficient training to make every man a hand-worker as well as a brain-worker. The Jews have a proverb that he who brings up his children without a trade brings them up to steal. I am half a Jew on that point. It is certain a boy is neglected of his parents who does not know how to work and feels above work. Whenever you see a man whose duty it is to work, who feels above his work, you may be sure that man is not fit to go any higher; for no man is ashamed to

do that which God puts him to do, if he be a fit instrument to do the Divine work in this world. There is no feeling so peculiarly un-American as shame of work. It is a foreign advice; it is vulgar; it has no business here. The man who does not know how to work is the man who ought to be ashamed—the man who does know ought to be proud of it. It is noble for a man to carry himself up. Any man who inherits wealth is like a man who preaches his father's sermons, while a man who makes his wealth is like the man who makes his own sermons. If one inherits wealth, he may excuse himself for being ashamed of work. I have noticed that men who are born wealthy are seldom troubled with that shame. They are usually men who have good sense in the matter of work, and are quite willing themselves to toil where it is proper. Every American child should know how to use his hands ingeniously. No American boy is educated, nobody deserves the honorable appellation of "Yankee," who cannot use the axe, the spade, the plough—who cannot yoke and unyoke oxen, harness and drive a team, who has not sufficient knowledge of tools to perform any common act of necessity. A true Yankee never sees anything done that he does not steal the trade with his eyes, and imagine how he would do it himself at a pinch and improve upon it. He will do anything—sew on buttons, shave a sick man, cook a beef-steak, write a sermon, listen to one, or any other drudgery that society may impose upon him.

This fertility and facility in work dignifies the American, and universal thrift follow universal industry and ingenuity. This necessity and propriety of work has peculiar relations to us in the growing exigencies of our civilization, for we stand at a time when the household is displaced from one tendency and state in society, and has not fairly settled upon another. When service was a class necessity, then the household was blessed in faithful servants; and when all from the bottom to the top of society shall be thoroughly intelligent, then subordination of work will give to us again useful and trustworthy assistants. But we are living at a period when work aspires, but has not attained; and the result is that in every household complaints are uttered of the difficulty of procuring help. The best remedy that I can propound is to go back to the doctrine and practice of our mothers and sisters.

I remember the time when the morning woke with the mother's voice—the sweetest bell that ever rang at the stairs to call the children up; when the table was spread by her hands or her daughter's, and when sometimes the boys themselves were put to the same task; and all through the morning still she toiled and sang and conversed upon themes worthy of womanhood, of Christian womanhood; and when the noon meal was cleared away and the light afternoon sun poured its full light upon the door-yard and the kitchen, mother and sisters sat reading or sewing; and after the transient evening meal, the lamp sitting on the table, the hearth stone glowing (if it was winter), again she gathered around her the circle. Those were the days when there was health among women, and a virtue and womanhood of which we have no occasion to be ashamed even in these days, among our mothers and sisters; and if there was more work in the household to-day, I think there would be fewer complaints against foreign servants and fewer complaints for home doctors.—[N. Y. Sun.]

A LARGE FARM.—Michael L. Sullivan, Champaign county, Illinois, has the largest farm in the world. It consists of 70,000 acres, 23,000 acres of which are under fence and in active cultivation. Much of the work is done by machinery. He drives his posts by horse power, and cultivates his corn by machinery; ditches, sows and plants by machinery, so that all his laborers can ride and perform their duties. Mr. S. gives employment to 200 farm hands, 200 horses, and a large number of oxen.

CALIFORNIA OIL.—The *Commercial Gazette* says the receipts of earth oil from the interior are beginning to be of considerable moment. About 16,000 gallons arrived at San Francisco, last week, from the vicinity of San Buenaventura, gathered at the Stanford Oil Works, and is now in process of refining by Stanford & Brothers. The same house are also in receipt of a further invoice of 1,000 gallons, from the Union Mattole Company, Humboldt, which was purchased by them, to arrive, at fifty cents per gallon in its crude state.

THE AGASSIZ EXPEDITION.—AMAZONIAN FISH.—The *Boston Journal* says: "The last steamer brought the intelligence that Professor Agassiz's explorations on the main stream of the Amazon alone had resulted in the discovery of no less than eleven hundred and sixty-three species of fish, which is a greater number than exist in the Mediterranean. In the great branches of the Amazon—the Madeira (2200 miles long), the Purus (1400 miles long), the Rio Negro, Tapajos, Tocantius, Ica and Japura (each more than a thousand miles long) it is estimated that there are several hundred more species differing from those of the main stream. Alfred R. Wallace (author of the 'Amazon and the Rio Negro') and Henry Bates ('naturalist on the Amazon'), who explored the Amazon and branches for several years, estimated that the number of species of fish in the great river and tributaries was almost fabulous. Mr. Wallace's fine collection was burned at sea, and thus England was deprived of the result of long and patient labors. In Great Britain, France and Germany a great interest is manifested in these discoveries of Professor Agassiz. Hitherto only seventy species of Amazonian fish were sent to the Zoological Museum at Cambridge, and those were forwarded by Rev. J. C. Fletcher in 1862."

STRANGE PHENOMENON.—We learn from Bob Whittle that one of the strangest freaks of nature occurred last Saturday in the Klamath river, about two miles above Killebue's ranch, or fifteen miles above the Jacksonville road. He, with others, tied their canoe at the bank of the river, and very soon after was much astonished and awestricken to observe the bed of the river rise up, and the hill a short distance from him, back of the bank, sink down, so as to make level ground, without disturbing the large trees or river bank where he stood. The ground presented a gradual rise from the river, and was thirty feet high where it sunk and broke off, leaving an abrupt bluff some fifty feet back of the old bank. The bed of the river, rising on the river side of the trees, formed a large bar, and turned the water into a new channel about fifty feet on this side of the canoe, leaving it high and dry. The earth raised up in the river comprised a mass of chalk formation, with large boulders of rock, making an immense bar above the level of the river. Those who witnessed the unprecedented convulsion secured a large quantity of fish, suddenly elevated from their element by the occurrence.—[Yreka Journal, Feb. 24.]

NATIVITIES OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—In the list of 232 members of the present congress, 69 were born in New England and 47 in the single State of New York, while the remaining places of nativity are equally divided among the western States of the Union, except one born in Canada, one in Bavaria, one in Scotland and two in Ireland. On the score of professions, the law claim a large majority, while printers and newspaper men number less than 15.

REMARKABLE FECUNDITY.—A remarkable instance of fecundity, which deserves to be recorded elsewhere than in the official journal of St. Petersburg, has been published within the last few months. Twenty-two years ago a woman was married to a man named Moltehanow, and from this marriage there sprang six infants one after the other; six times twins, once there were three, and on the last occasion four, which entered the world in the following order: On the 8th of April, a boy (living,) at midnight of the 9th, and sometime after a boy (since dead) and a girl (living,) and on the night of the 14th, a girl, also living. The strength of the poor woman was, however exhausted, and she died at the somewhat early age of 40. It will be seen, therefore, that she had bestowed on her husband in all 25 children, 15 boys and 10 girls. Of this number 19 have died. The place where this remarkable event, or rather series of events occurred, was at a village named Tzvetow, in the government of Koursk.

[For the DESERT NEWS.
HORTICULTURAL.

ASPARAGUS is a perennial plant, and a native of the shores of Britain and of the Steppes in the east of Europe. It grows naturally on loose sand, and loves a light, deep soil. To obtain large, tender, esculent shoots, the soil should be worked two feet and a half deep. In countries where artificial irrigation is unnecessary, it is generally planted in beds five feet wide with alley ways between for convenience of gathering; but in this country, where we have to depend upon artificial irrigation, I would suggest, as the best way to produce an abundant supply of this nutritious vegetable, to dig trenches two and a half or three feet deep, and three feet wide, in a warm, light soil; and

place in each trench fourteen inches, or so, of well rotted manure, leaf manure from the kannons is the best, and let the soil which you return to the trenches be well mixed with the same kind of manure. To each trench plant two rows of plants, six inches apart in the row, and allow an alley way of three feet between each row, for convenience of watering and gathering. If you cannot get plants, procure seed and sow it, and when the plants are up thin out to six inches apart.

Rows of asparagus thus planted will make a good growth the first year; the second year the plants will gain great strength and vigor; the third year you may begin to cut for the table; but it should be done sparingly and with care; the fourth year the plants have obtained strength sufficient to yield an abundance, if the beds have been properly cultivated.

After you have made your trenches, and planted as above directed, water the plants regularly and often, and their long roots will penetrate deeply into the soil.

The Fall is the proper time to cultivate for another year. The green tops should be cut off close to the ground when the seed is ripe, then sow a little salt, and top-dress with strong, rotten manure (you cannot manure too much); this should be forked in carefully, covering the crowns of the roots an inch or two; draw out your water courses, and the beds are ready for another year.

Lettuce, radishes, dwarf peas, etc., may be planted on the edges of the trenches, until the asparagus plants are large enough to occupy all the space.

Asparagus is an excellent article of nutriment, though somewhat flatulent and diuretic in its effects. It is in season from early Spring until green peas may be gathered. After peas become abundant, asparagus should not be cut, but should be suffered to make top and gather vigor and strength of root for another year.

Have you planted an asparagus bed? If you have not, do so immediately, and let your families have the benefit of this wholesome, nutritious and early vegetable.

Sow lettuce, cabbage and cauliflower seeds this month, for transplanting. W.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT
Concerning Notaries Public.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That there shall be elected, by the joint vote of the Legislative Assembly, one or more Notaries Public for each organized county, whose term of office shall be one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 2. Each Notary Public shall, before entering upon his official duties, take the oath of office and give a bond, with sufficient sureties, to the Territory of Utah, in the penal sum of five hundred dollars, conditioned that he will faithfully perform the duties of his office; said bond to be approved by the Probate Judge of the County in which the Notary public resides.

SEC. 3. The commission and oath shall be recorded in the office of the Probate Judge of the County in which the Notary Public resides, and such bond shall be filed in said office and may be sued on by any person injured through the unfaithful performance of said Notaries' duties: Provided, that no suit shall be so instituted after three years from the time the cause of such action occurred.

SEC. 4. Notaries Public are hereby authorized to administer all oaths provided for by law, to acknowledge powers of Attorney and all instruments of writing conveying or effecting property in any part of this Territory, and elsewhere so far as may be lawful, to take affidavits and depositions, to make declarations and protests, and to do all other acts usually done by Notaries Public in other States and Territories.

SEC. 5. It is hereby made the duty of a Notary Public, whenever any instruments in writing is by him protested for non-payment or non-acceptance, to give written notice thereof, as soon as practicable, to the maker and each endorser or security of said instrument, and to personally serve such notice when the person protested against resides in the same town or city with the Notary, otherwise he may forward said notice by mail or other safe conveyance.

SEC. 6. Each Notary Public shall keep a fair record of his official acts, including such notices, the time and manner in which they have been served and the names of all the parties to whom they were directed, and the description and amount of the instrument protested, which record shall be competent evidence to legally prove such notices; and when required and the fees are paid, he shall give a certified copy of any official record or paper in his office.

SEC. 7. When the office of a Notary Public becomes vacant, the records of said Notary and all the papers relating to his office shall be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Probate Court, in the County in which the said Notary Public resided; and if said records and papers are not so delivered within thirty days after said vacancy occurs, said Clerk of the Probate Court is hereby authorized and required to take and deposit them as aforesaid; and in either case said clerk shall safely keep the said records and papers, and, when requested and the fees are paid, shall give a certified copy of any portion thereof, which copy is hereby made as valid as if it had been given by the aforesaid Notary Public.

SEC. 8. In case a Notary Public uses an official seal it shall contain the name of the County in which he resides, and he shall therewith attest all his official acts.

SEC. 9. This act shall be in force from the date of its approval, and all laws, and parts of laws conflicting therewith are hereby repealed.

Approved January 17, 1866.

HURRAH! HURRAH!
THE PEOPLE'S STORE
IN OGDEN CITY,

HAS just got off a snag, and is sailing again with a good assortment of Medicines, Drugs, Dry Goods and Groceries, Dye Stuffs, and a Variety of Notions, suitable to the wants of the people, which are offered at Low Prices.

Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Eggs and Butter taken in payment. Cash not refused.

P.S.—I will give 6 cents per lb. for clean Cotton Rags.

N. B. All persons knowing themselves indebted will confer a great favor by coming and settling immediately.

WILLIAM PIDCOCK.

How-Twice