

SENTIMENTS.

Benevolence.—11, V. L. An overflowing of kind, humane and tender feelings.

Veneration.—10, L. Worship of the Supreme Being; reverence.

Firmness.—10, L. Stability and decision of character and purpose.

Conscientiousness.—10, L. High regard for duty, integrity, moral principle, justice, obligation, truth, &c.

Hope.—8, F. Reasonable hopes; a fine flow of spirits; anticipation of what is to be realized.

Marvelousness.—7, F. Openness to conviction, without blind credulity; tolerably good degree of faith.

Imitation.—7, F. A disposition and respectable ability to imitate, but not to mimic, or to act out.

Prepossession.—11, V. L. Strong adherence to preconceived opinions; very strong prejudices, &c.

Ideality.—8, F. Refinement without a sickly delicacy; some love of poetry, without poetic talent.

PERCEPTIVES.

Admonition.—5, S. or V. S. Indifference about the affairs of others, and not disposed to give advice, &c.

Constructiveness.—8, F. Respectable ingenuity, without uncommon skill, tact or facility in making, &c.

Tune.—9, F. or M. Love of music, without quickness to catch or learn tunes by the ear.

Time.—8, F. or M. Indistinct notions of the lapse of time, of ages, dates of events, &c.

Locality.—11, V. L. or L. Great memory of places and positions.

Eventuality.—9, L. Retentive memory of events and particulars.

Individuality.—8, F. With very large 39 and 40, great observation, with deep thought, &c.

Form.—8, F. Cognizance and distinct recollection of shapes, countenances, &c.

Size.—11, V. L. or F. Ability to judge of proportionate size, &c.

Weight.—11, V. L. or F. Knowledge of gravitation, momentum, &c.

Color.—8, F. or M. Moderate skill in judging of colors, comparing and arranging them.

Language.—7, F. Freedom of expression, without fluency or verbosity; no great loquacity.

Order.—8, L. Love of arrangement; everything in its particular place.

Number.—8, F. Respectable aptness in arithmetical calculations, without extraordinary talent.

REFLECTIVES.

Mirthfulness.—6, F. Pleasantry and humor, without facetiousness; fair perception of the ludicrous.

Causality.—11, V. L. Great power of thought, depth and originality of reason.

Comparison.—9, L. A discrimination; power of illustration; ability to perceive and apply analogies, &c."

—31 (Sunday).—Attended council with the Prophet and others.

In the month of July I attended councils, waited upon the immigrants; and as Prest. Joseph Smith kept concealed from his enemies, I had continual calls from the brethren for council, which occupied much of my time.

THE AMERICAN DIVERS AT SEBASTOPOL.—A number of Americans are employed by the Russian government to raise the sunken ships at Sebastopol. One of the divers has been writing home that Sebastopol is inundated with police officers, (midzarnits) who make night hideous with their confounded pounding of iron canes on the pavement. The Russians are great swimmers, going into the water two or three times a day, if they can get the chance. Men, women and children swim indiscriminately together, as a matter of course and custom.

An apparently respectable Russian woman, entirely undressed, went into the bath with some of us a few days ago, and took no more notice of us than if we were so many posts. Nor we of her, for the matter of that—because we are used to it now. The Russian chivavicks (or laborers) soldiers, and sailors live chiefly on black bread, thin broth or soup, and water melons when they can procure them. Each of our laborers pays 10 kopecks a day to a government official, and receives 70 kopecks for his work. A Russian here can get reeling drunk for seven kopecks—or less than five cents—the price of a quart, full measure. The Russians are dreadfully loving, under the influence of native wine and yodki. A pint bottle of wine costs 10 kopecks. There is but little punishment here for being drunk—especially on holidays, of which they have a great many.

You may complain of my handwriting, but your own would not be better, if, like me, you had your hands bandaged with mutton-suet and rag every night. My hands are so cut up by the muscles, which cling to everything under salt water, here, in the harbor, where they are innumerable, especially about the wrecks. Woe betide the diver, how he handles anything below!

The muscles have a copperish taste, but are good eating when roasted. I have seen a few oysters when I have been below. They are small. I brought up some in the pockets of my dress. I was down to day for three hours and a half at one stretch, throwing out of a wreck stones which had been used to sink her."

FRUIT TREES FROM SHOOT.—Experiments are being made, and quite successfully too, to propagate fruit trees in Sonoma and Santa Clara counties, by inserting shoots in a potato, setting them in the ground and leaving only an inch or two above the surface. Some have grown nearly three feet during a portion of one season.—[Sac. Union.

Lizards and Mice for Presidents.

The vilest of occupations is that of pumping wind into the tubes of a party organ. One of these softs, these heel-kissing toads of party, tells us that

"In this day, modified as society has become—an age which none know how to describe with any generic name—we find ourselves providentially supplied with such men as James Buchanan, Lewis Cass, Dickinson, Douglas, and other kindred spirits—men of towering intellect and daring soul."

It was an astounding special providence that supplied us with 'Douglas and other kindred spirits.' Deity never reached so far down to set up on earth a prominent object. If Democratic journalists, in referring to the great lights of the party, would cease to mention the name of the Illinoisan, the real luminaries would shine the brighter; he is a cheap candle, melting rapidly away when held in comparison with most of his cotemporaries in public life.

He is a politician, not a statesman; a guide for and director of precinct cliques, not the originator of great measures of pacification or the promulgator of profound opinions emanating from pure principles through originality of thought. He is neither a refined, nor a graceful, nor a powerful orator—he is merely a stump chopper of loud harangue.

No public man in the Union is more overrated; it can be proved by his speeches that even superficial criticism would entangle his reputation, and in the positions assumed by him on questions requiring the attention of all the people, he has never stood in any attitude other than that of the implacable agitator and the vulgar calumniator of districts and of men.

He abuses one portion of the country and asks the other to applaud him for his unmanly interpretation of duty. He roars, and shouts, and stamps, and 'damns' when political adversaries overcome him in the struggle of debate, and all his successes at the ballot box are purchased by money and by promises.

In private life he is profane, dissipated and obscene. He will invite the lowest to drink with him, and walk the streets of cities affectionately clinging to the arms of the unprincipled and despicable. No senator can act so like a rowdy, no man in an honorable, exalted and dignified station can utter so much lewd language. And yet there are men more intelligent than their deformed 'giant,' that say he is a great man and must be President. He agrees with them, and we have heard him exclaim: 'By G—d! I was born to be President.'

What we have said of this man is true, and when we recur to our knowledge of his character and habits, and observe that men in California, belonging to a party well skilled in a process of national regeneracy, are misrepresenting and misunderstanding Stephen A. Douglas, that the people may think him worthy of the Chief Magistracy, we feel unutterable disgust at the littleness and shamelessness of party professors of patriotism and respectability.

What are the ingredients in the moral and intellectual composition of men who catch lizards, and mice, and holding them up, cry out there is a great man! here is a deity to worship! here is the next President!—[Sac. Age, Dec. 26.

THE ARTESIAN WELL IN THE DESERT.—A correspondent of the *Moniteur de l'Armes*, a military French journal, gives an interesting account of finding water in boring an Artesian well in the desert, by French engineers in Algeria. The place was the oasis of Sidi Rached, which had already become nearly burnt up from want of water, and threatened entirely to disappear; and the water was found and rose to the surface on the 13th of March, from the depth of fifty-four metres, or about one hundred and fifty-seven feet. As soon as the hard pan or bed was pierced, the water instantly rose in the pipes, pouring out a thousand gallons a minute, at a temperature of twenty four degrees of Reaumur. The engineer estimated that as soon as it had reached its level of ascension fairly, the quantity would average about twelve hundred and fifty gallons per minute. Think of a fountain springing up in a wasting desert, with a perennial flow of twenty hogsheads per minute! The fountain formed is described as truly magnificent.

At the moment of the water's bursting forth no Arab was present, but the news quickly spread, and in a few minutes the whole population of the village rushed to the spot, and threw themselves upon the works with such frenzy that force was necessary to remove them. Women and children lay down in the stream, as if they had never seen water before.

The Sheikh of Sidi Rached could not repress his emotion; he threw himself on his knees by the trough and wept for joy. The next day the inhabitants of the neighboring Arab villages came to thank the engineers and to bless the fountain, while in the evening there was a dance and a grand merry-making, and this festival was kept up for six days. In the mean time, the people went immediately to work and constructed a sluice to convey the vivifying stream to the portion of the oasis which was dead for the want of moisture.

FRENCH METHOD OF KEEPING GRAPES.—A new method of keeping grapes in winter has been adopted to some extent in France, consisting essentially in hanging up the bunches separately by the smaller end, on wire hooks. Small wires, of sufficient stiffness, and a few inches in length, are bent into hooks in the shape of the letter S; one end is passed into the smaller end of the bunch, and the other placed upon a suspended hoop. The position of the bunches causes every berry to hang away from its neighbor, and consequently they are less liable to rot by contact than by any other arrangement.

How to Grow Chinese Sugar Cane.

As many farmers in our vicinity and State are experimenting in the culture of the new sugar plant, the following directions on the subject may be useful. We find them in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, to which they were furnished by men who have had experience in the field in the sugar growing districts of this and other countries:

CHOICE OF GROUND.

Upland soil is better for sugar than low ground though the latter may be a strong deep soil. It is supposed that the saccharine matter in plants is absorbed chiefly from the atmosphere; and though a larger growth of cane can be secured on low ground than on high, there will be more water in the sap; and as the cost of pressing and boiling is considerable, it is not always desirable to produce the largest growth, but rather the richest juice.

TIME OF PLANTING.

The seed of the Chinese Sorgho, or Sorgho Sucre, should not be planted until the ground has become warm to a considerable depth. If the season is backward, like the present spring, the 1st or 10th of June will do very well. Mr. Whitney, of Washington, D. C., raised his best seed, last year, from seed planted on the 8th of June.

MANNER OF PLANTING.

All agree that one seed in a place, eight or ten inches apart, in drills four feet apart, running north and south, gives the best growth and renders its maturity more certain and uniform. It should be borne in mind that the Sorgho, or Im- phoe, stools out like wheat, i. e., one seed produces several stalks, and it is therefore not only useless but detrimental to a good growth of the best cane to plant the seed too thick. As light and air are essential to the best growth of sugar, it is better, as a general thing, to have too few than too many stalks, therefore, no harm is done if a few hills fail to come up, as they probably will when there is but one seed in a place.

CULTIVATION.

This does not differ from the cultivation of Indian Corn, except that it should be watched when near maturity. When it is intended to make Sugar or Molasses the seed head should be plucked out. This should be done after the seed has formed, and before it begins to fill, i. e., before it begins to assume a milky appearance; or, in other words, while the seeds are yet of a green color inside. The seed heads are easily plucked out by the grasping the head and jerking upward. In a short time after this is done, new panicle will shoot out from the joints below, on which new seed heads will form. As soon as the seed in these new heads have begun to form, the whole stalk should be stripped bare of all its leaves and panicle, leaving nothing but the naked trunk.

SHIPPING.

This operation is performed very quick by those accustomed to it. It is done with an instrument shaped much like a pruning hook only it is larger, and is not sharp. A stroke downward with this instrument, close to the stalk, strips off not only the panicle and blades, but also the sheaths around the stalk at the base of each blade. If the instrument is sharp it does not clean the stalk so well, and besides that it would be likely to wound the stalk and cause it to sour.

CUTTING.

This may be done as soon as the stripping is completed, but not until the mill and the kettles are all ready as the cane should be ground as soon as it is cut, and the juice boiled as soon as it is pressed. Otherwise, the quality of the syrup made from it will be inferior, and it will be nearly impossible to make Sugar from it at all.

FROZEN SUGAR CANE.—A farmer in Jackson county, Mich., left some stalks of sorghum uncut, until they were frozen hard. On boiling down the juice from these, he found the syrup to be clearer and finer than any he had previously made, the juice apparently divested of its coloring propensities, by the action of the frost.—The juice which he boiled down to syrup, had the appearance of new strained honey, and was fully as thick. He says, 'it was clear as amber and the flavor was more like honey than anything I ever tasted before.'

'GOOD BYE.'—How hard it is for some people to leave a room after their visit is over! Oliver Wendell Holmes says:

"They want to be off, and you want to have them off, but they don't know how to manage it. One would think they had been built in your parlor or study, and were waiting to be launched. I have contrived a sort of ceremonial inclined plane for such visitors, which, being lubricated with certain smooth phrases, backs them down, metaphorically speaking, stern foremost into their native element of out-doors."

ANECDOTE.—A wretch of a husband, coming home at one in the morning, found his angel wife sitting up reading an old novel. With a coarseness almost amounting to cruelty, he took the book from her hand, and placed before her a pair of her child's socks, which happened to have holes in them, disgustingly observing: 'If you will fatigue yourself, my love, with any work at such an hour, I would suggest it is never too late to mend.'—[Punch.

Statistical tables recently published in Europe show that the greatest number of suicides occur in France, and the smallest in Russia. In London there is one suicide in 8,250 people. Paris gives one in 2,221. For the whole English population the suicides reckon one in 15,900; France, one in 12,489.

One hundred Alpaca sheep, from Guayaquil, arrived at Panama a short time since, destined for the United States. It is believed they will thrive well in Vermont, and other mountainous districts of our country.

Littleness of American Diplomacy.

Diplomacy has its great littleness as well as its great aims and secrets. Diplomats are permitted the frequent use of dissimulation, and if they succeed in effecting any purpose advantageous to the governments they represent, the means to which they may have resorted are considered altogether proper. Intercourse between countries is sometimes maintained by what would be thought unmanly between individuals. This is particularly the case with the United States and England; interests which in reality impel the two nations to pursue a course in amity, are deprived of an ever present magnitude by the intermediate shadow of some diplomatic nobody who rises in the name of his own nation to pour feeble flattery on those he resides among. This is called 'friendly interchange of sentiment'; 'good natured grannysm' would be more appropriate. In these ridiculous exhibitions the American representative is absurdly prominent; he makes more shammy, undignified and disgraceful speeches than any other person, and by loose yet servile deportment, secures for his countrymen a higher place in the foreigner's suspicion than in his admiration and respect. It were better if our ministers to other countries would never appear on public occasions, they act so unlike the American freeman at home.

Mr. Dallas, now representing us at the English Court, has repeatedly placed himself in an attitude by which we would not wish to have American character judged. He deserves removal for his fine display of sycophancy on the 4th of last November. That day the Lord Mayor of London gave a complimentary dinner and Dallas was present; he made a speech, not one proper for the occasion, but a frothy harangue on the Sepoy revolt. In closing, he said:

"Although I am unable to say how far such language may be concurred in by the great body of my fellow citizens on the opposite side of the Atlantic, yet I think I know them well enough to say that no language can be too strong—no words too impressive—no force too sudden—no blows too severe, for crimes such as those which have been just enacted in India."

Americans are extremists in everything they do, but we are thankful that it is generally in a more commendable direction than the one adopted by Mr. George M. Dallas. Were all like him there would not be earth-space enough for the whole to sprawl and crawl on. It would be foolish to say that Dallas had any authority, by virtue of his position, to express it as his opinion even, that this nation rejected at the retribution which British superiority brought upon the mutineers of India. It did not come within the range of his mission to inform the dinner eaters that the Americans were either shocked at Sepoy atrocity or pleased with the barbarous retaliation of England. It was unnecessary for him to mention the subject, for it was impossible for him to understand the real feeling here, and to avoid misrepresenting his countrymen; he should have spoken for himself alone, or said not a word. We are not certain that the ex-president envoy knows as much about this people as he pretends; he is not a man of piercing perception or profound discrimination.

The revolt in India has revealed all the devilism located in man, all that is murderous, horrible and desperate; but England is not entitled to the sympathy of civilization for her part in the bloody performance. And the more enlightened of the English people must consider the approbation of the American Minister as superlative as it would be for the English Minister here to applaud us if we should unfortunately dishonor our arms and name by slaughtering the inhabitants of and burning Salt Lake City. England is too in elligent to ask our sympathy in her difficulties with people that her avails has oppressed. In history she stands convicted of grand larceny, of usurpation, of spoliation, of ingratitude in India. Her companies of money makers have dethroned and degraded the native princes and stolen their treasures. Her haughty governors have driven a proud race of strong men into a servitude baser than the basest known in ancient times. If the oppressed revolt, if the slave strike down his master, if he rise to reclaim his country and his independence, England knows that she has surveyed the routes through which must flow the streams of human blood and marked the way with drops shed by British soldiery.—[Sac. Age, Jan. 2.

PHILADELPHIA DIVORCES.—The number of divorces, for 10 years past, obtained in the courts of Philadelphia, is about 2,600. Suits of this nature are increasing in frequency. The applications for divorce from the bonds of matrimony have taken the place of divorce from bed and board, a thing now scarcely known. For the March term of 1857 there were 60 cases; for the June term there were 73; for the September term, 65; and for the December term there were 30 cases, making 229 cases. Of these, nine in every 10 are brought by the wives, and not more than half of those divorce a marry again.

Edward Highton, C. E., of England, has just obtained a patent for, firstly, sending telegraphic messages both ways through one and the same wire, at the same instant, without interfering in any way with each other; secondly, for preventing the destruction of a wire in the sea or underground; and, thirdly, for mending a decayed telegraphic wire in the ocean without raising it out of the mud.

A lady who was in the habit of visiting the poor for benevolent purposes, took her little daughter with her. The child saw, heard, and was interested. But there was something which the child could not exactly make out. So, on the road home, she said, 'Mamma, when you are out visiting the poor, you always talk about Jesus Christ to them, but you don't talk of him at home.'