

HEALTH.—Colds are very prevalent just now, so many people complaining that it looks a little like an epidemic. Though the weather is unusually mild and pleasant, there is a great change in the temperature of the atmosphere. Keep the temperature of the body as equable as possible, by a little extra clothing mornings and evenings; and be careful in starting the use of stoves and fires in apartments where they have not been used during the summer. By these means colds may be avoided. Those who are suffering should employ simple remedies to remove them before they have time to settle down on the lungs.

GRAIN.—Who wants to give grain away? Several interesting specimens of the genus trader, who labored under a strong attack of disinclination to buy grain when it brought a high figure, have recovered, and are very anxious to relieve farmers of their surplus produce at the lowest possible price paid in store, pay, for which, as usual, they keep asking enough and to spare. Farmers don't be in a hurry to part with your grain for "a song." If you must sell at measurably low prices, give those men a call who bought from you when it was high-priced.

WEIGH-BRIDGE.—A new weigh-bridge is being built opposite the General Tithing Office, fitted with one of Fairbanks' fine scales.

THE STONEBURG apple, a name not in any fruit book we have seen, proves to be the Baldwin.

CROWDING.—Bustle, business and activity are the chief characteristics of East Temple street at present. Train after train of wagons and prairie schooners are arriving and unloading, filling the stores "full to overflowing."

CONCERT.—Mrs. E. F. Thomas gives a Benefit Concert on Friday evening, 27th inst., in the 14th Ward Assembly Rooms. From her known ability as a singer, and the amateur musical talent that will assist on the occasion, lovers of music and sweet sounds will have an opportunity of being gratified. Read the advertisement.

MILITARY ATTENTION.—We direct attention to the "General Orders" of General D. H. Wells, published in the present number.

MARKETS.—The market for wood, hay, coal and lumber is removed by city ordinance from East Temple street, to the corner of First South and First East streets, adjoining the Theatre. A market for grain, flour, vegetables and other kinds of produce is located between East Temple and First East streets, east of the Exchange Buildings. These markets will remove considerable of the crowding from the principal business street of the city.

SPANISH FORK river and a new irrigation district, it will be seen by "Notice" in our advertising columns, are to be considered by the Probate Court of Utah county, at Provo, the county seat, on the 1st Monday in December next; and all parties concerned are expected to be ready to do what is right in the premises, in regard to the best agricultural and other interests of both Utah and Great Salt Lake counties.

AT THE THEATRE, we understand, there is no performance this evening, but it will be open again on Saturday night. See advertisement.

"A GENERAL DRYE" on the Kaysville range, Nov. 1; see "Notice."

RETURN J. Ivie's Stag to Thos. Jenkins, 8th Ward.

By Telegraph.

New York, 22.

To-morrow the Republican government of Mexico opens an agency at 55 Broadway, and places in market a loan of \$30,000,000, interest payable in gold. The agents are John W. Cortez & Co. and J. N. Lift, the financial agent of the Republic. A large sum has, it is said, already been pledged; the bonds will be ready for delivery to-morrow, and are in sums of \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, payable in 20 years from October 1st, 1865, and bear 7 per cent. interest payable semi-annually; principal and interest are payable in gold; payment is secured by a pledge of the faith of the Republic, and the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi by a special pledge, having the effect of a national mortgage of five million acres of agricultural and a half a million acres of mineral lands in the States above named; the agricultural lands pledged are estimated at a value of from \$1 to \$5 per acre; the mineral lands at \$100 per acre, at Government prices.

A letter received at the Indian Bureau to-day, from Fort Sully, Oct. 6th, states that the commissioners, dispatched to treat with the Indians in that section, had arrived, but there were only a few Indians at the Fort. Eight hundred lodges had assembled 120 miles above, who were deterred from treating with the delegates at Fort Sully, from apprehensions that they were only to be brought together to be entrapped; the letter states it is evident the delegation arrived 2 weeks too late to achieve a successful conference with the tribes, as

the buffalo season had begun and the great hunts will soon be inaugurated. The commissioners intend to start for home on the 20th inst.

New York, 23.

The substance of the President's remarks on the subject of the reconstruction of the Southern States, during his late interviews with him, as given with the President's approval, by Major Gen. G. L. Stearns, of Mass., in reply to a remark that the Democrats claim that he had gone over to them, intimated that the Democrats had discovered that he was in advance of it, and were now trying to come up to his standard; he hoped they would succeed in doing so, and reiterated his doctrine that, notwithstanding the so-called secession of the Southern States, they were never out of the Union, but that, by their rebellious course, they forfeited civil government, to reconstruct the machinery of which, as soon as practicable, he considers the chief duty of the time; this he says cannot be done in a moment, but such great and happy progress is being made in it that the results sometimes appear to him like a dream; he did not expect to forever deprive them of former civil rights, not even the majority of those included in the amnesty proclamation, but intended they should ask for pardon, and thus realize the enormity of their crime; he is in favor of allowing the negroes, who served in the army and those who can read and write and those possessed of certain other qualifications, to vote, but does not think it is policy or that he has the right to force those conditions on the whites of the South, though he believes they will, before long, concede this privilege to freedmen. The President also favors basing representation in Congress on the number of qualified voters, instead of on population as at present.

The *Herald's* Raleigh correspondent says, of the North Carolina Convention, a singular announcement was made by the chairman to the effect that, after diligent search, he was unable to procure a national flag to place over the capitol; he had to send to New York for one, and nothing but its timely receipt and a telegram from Pres. Johnson, saying that N. C. should at once and forever repudiate every dollar of indebtedness contracted to assist the rebellion, prevented the staying off, by the secession members, of the vote on the ordinance completely ignoring that debt, as they had plans very adroitly laid for the purpose, but, on reading the President's dispatch, the ordinance was immediately taken up and passed amid cheering and great enthusiasm, there being but few negative votes; the proposed amendment to submit it to the people was not adopted. An ordinance passed for the organization, in some counties, of a militia force to suppress outlawry, has, it is understood, the approval of the national military forces. Resolutions were adopted, requesting the President to restore the people of N. C. to all their constitutional rights, to remove the military and transfer civilian prisoners to the civil authorities.

The *Herald's* Jackson, Miss., Correspondent presents an unpleasant picture of the political and social state of affairs in that State. The Legislature, which met on Monday, has some difficult work before it, the worst of which is probably the resuscitation of the finances, which are in a shocking condition; the debt of the State is large, but, though many people favor a second resort to the expediency of repudiation, it is thought Mississippi has had enough of this, and will not try it again, except as far as regards that portion of her debt contracted to assist the rebellion, all of which it is believed will be ignored. Another question with which members will have to deal, is that relative to admitting negro testimony in courts; the majority of them are said to be in favor of this concession, as indicated by the election of Gov. Sharkey, who insists on it, to a position in the U. S. Senate, and by choosing for State Printer a gentleman who always favors it. These are only a few of the many difficulties which the legislature have to deal with. As the industry of the State has been paralyzed by war, there is great want of native energy necessary to revive it.

Some practical but cruel jokes hoaxed the Mississippi negroes with a story that next Christmas day Government intends to give each of them a tract of land, hence many refuse to enter into contracts with planters for a period extending beyond that time.

An approaching change in our relations with China is discussed with earnestness in the English press. The Shanghai correspondent of the *London Times* states that hitherto the American national representatives have been

treated with ill-concealed dislike, and in some instances with contempt; he attributes this fact partly to the absence of the American fleet in Chinese waters, and partly to the habit of making consuls of missionaries; now that the United States fleet is on the way to China, an extraordinary change is anticipated in the mutual diplomatic relations of the two countries. He questions whether the first introduction of the American fleet will not be of a hostile character; the American citizen Burgeine, for whose restoration an imperative demand had been made by the United States Consul, is believed to have been either starved or executed.

The *Liverpool Post* believes that, in future, the English charter in China will be considerably affected by American rivalry.

The *London Herald's* Toronto correspondent says members of the provincial government and its supporters in Canada are in a state of great agitation in regard to the Fenian movement; the Fenian order has been known to exist there for years, but has occasioned little concern, until the occurrence of recent events; owing to what has transpired the Canadian government has, it is said, organized and distributed throughout the province a force of spies. Great activity is reported to prevail in military affairs; changes in the disposition of troops are being made, and garrisons strengthened in the regions where the Irish predominate. Investigations regarding the loyalty of the soldiers have been instituted, and arms distributed among the citizens known to be opposed to the Fenians. The custom authorities are nervous over the recently large importation of war munitions believed to find their way into the hands of Fenians.

It is rumored that the present movements in Ireland are merely a ruse and a feint, to cover the grand design which is, when England has thrown her troops into that country, for the armed forces of the order on this side of the Atlantic to seize Canada, declare it an independent State and place it under the protection of the United States.

NEWS ITEMS.

THE New England Agricultural Fair at Concord, N. H., was so well attended that the receipts were \$25,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, has a population of 16,000; an increase of 6,686 in five years.

THE Antietam soldiers' cemetery will consist of eleven acres. The land costs one hundred dollars an acre. The area will be twice as large as that of the Gettysburg National Cemetery, and will contain twice as many graves.

A MATCH factory at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, employs fifty girls, who earn from three to five dollars a week each.

THE Pennsylvania State Fair, which closed Sep. 30, is said to have been the most successful meeting of the kind ever held in that State. Fifty thousand people visited the grounds during its session, and it is estimated \$20,000 was taken at the Fair altogether.

76,000 Government rations were distributed among the destitute families of Richmond, last month.

THE fourth line of steamers between Baltimore and Richmond has just been established.

FIVE Catholic priests have been arrested in St. Louis, Mo., for preaching without taking the oath, and several ministers of other denominations, in various parts of the State, are now under bonds to answer for the same offence.

A TERRIBLE tornado passed over part of Minnesota on the 12th instant. It gathered in the southwestern region of Isanti county, in what is called the "Lake Typo Settlement," forty miles north of St. Paul. The direction of the whirlwind was from south-west to northeast, and at the point whence it started, through an unsettled region of timber land—the character of the country being what is known as "pine barrens." The trunks of pine trees, three feet in diameter and eighty feet high, were twisted and carried high in air. The intervening oaks were served the same way; and two or three persons were injured.

THE United States and Brazil Steamship Company now dispatch a steamer from New York regularly on the 28th day of every month for Rio de Janeiro, calling at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco and Bahia. The company is subsidized by the American and Brazilian governments, and offers inducements to persons concerned in the Brazilian trade.

In some districts in London, a new system of ventilation of sewers is now introduced. Powdered charcoal is suspended in the sewer openings, which absorbs all noxious gas. The present alarm as to a possible epidemic gives great interest to this experiment. It is said to work perfectly, the charcoal retaining its property for many months, and being easily renewed.

THE abjuration by Madame Duruy, the wife of the French Minister of Public Instruction, of the Protestant faith in favor of Romanism, has been reported. The Paris correspondent of the *Post*, alluding to the fact, observes that the Jesuits are very active just now amongst the families of high and conspicuous personages in France as well as England. Other ladies of the Protestant religion are spoken of as likely to become Papists, and it is reported that M. Guizot will ere long declare himself a Roman Catholic.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Oregonian*, writing from Fort Vancouver, says that on the morning of September 21st he saw the tops of Mount Hood enveloped in smoke and flame. Jets of flame shot upwards seemingly a distance of 15 or 20 feet above the mountain's height, accompanied by discharges of what appeared to be fragments of rock, cast up a considerable distance, which he could perceive fell immediately after with a rumbling noise not unlike distant thunder. This phenomenon was witnessed by several soldiers on guard.

AGRICULTURAL Fairs have mostly been very successful in the States this season.

ASAHEL BURGESS, of New London, Ct., aged sixty-three years, who has been a sailor nearly all his life, is now living in a small sloop built by himself, called the "Who Would Have Thought It?" He sails, fishes and anchors as he chooses, and makes a permanent and solitary home on board the craft.

WE understand that the Pacific Railroad Company have four powerful freight locomotives now on the way to California, called Utah, Nevada, Humboldt and Truckee, and have four more in process of construction at the East, in addition to the one in San Francisco, which is nearly completed. Orders have been sent East for four others. When all these come to hand the company will have twenty locomotives ready for work. They are thus preparing for the next season's business, which will undoubtedly be very large, as the road is far enough up the mountains to secure the over mountain freight, and will be still farther eastward by the commencement of travel, in the spring.—[*Sacramento Union*.]

THE New Haven Palladium is printed by water instead of steam power. For the new mortar they have a turbine wheel about the diameter of a straw hat. The stream of water which runs it is only one inch in diameter.

THE working men of Detroit, Mich., have formed an eight hour league. They are going to try to carry the coming elections on that issue.

THE cultivation of cotton in Venetia and other parts of Italy has been very successful. Large quantities of seed have been lately purchased from Louisiana, and it is expected that next year the cotton harvest will be even more abundant than this. Last month several cotton markets were held in various parts of Italy, and the cotton was eagerly purchased, the Venetian being especially admired for its whiteness, fineness and ductility.

THE question whether women shall vote is getting practically decided in Europe. The inhabitants of Ain, in France, chose the other day nine of their townswomen to be of the municipal council there; and lawyers in England are ready to contend that if the ratepayers of a parish should take it into their heads to depute half a dozen benevolent ladies of their number to the board of guardians by a clear majority of votes, no legal obstacle would prevent their admission. John Stuart Mill purposes to discard, in all future reform bills, any distinction of sex; while, says an English writer, to show how it would work, we have just been favored with a specimen election-speech by Lady Jenkinson, who, so to speak, unsuccessfully contested Dorsetshire in her husband's name.

THE steamer Yosemite, when leaving Rio Vista, Cal., burst her boiler; the killed wounded and missing are stated to be 81.

THE London Lancet says that if a meat pie is made without a hole in the crust, to let out certain emanations from the meat, colic, vomiting, and other symptoms of slight poisoning will occur to the parties eating it.