

## NEWS FROM EUROPE.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons a spirited debate came off on the Budget and the French treaty, Earl Derby, Messrs. Disraeli, Baring and Walpole, leaders of the Tory faction, taking the opposition. John Bright made an eloquent speech in favor of the treaty, arguing that it would produce a relationship between England and France equal to that existing between England and America, rendering war all but impossible. On a division the government received 116 majority.

Sir C. Wood stated that the total force to be sent from India to China would be 5,500 Europeans and 4,600 natives.

Lord Elgin has again been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to China, and was expected to leave England about the end of March.

A London correspondent writing on Chinese affairs says:

Naval officers seem to have made up their mind for more fierce fighting at the Taku forts. But this time, I hear, we are likely to make the attack by land. I am informed that not fewer than 100,000 Tartar soldiers are already garrisoning the forts, and that a land attack will involve the storming of nearly a mile of fortifications. What would one not give for a dozen batteries of Whitworth's three-pounders, wherewith to dispose of the Tartars at five miles' range."

The London Morning Chronicle asserts on authority that Russia and Austria have renewed their alliance, and says:

"This new alliance corroborates the statement we have for some time past reiterated, that there existed a dark and wide-spread conspiracy against the cause of freedom and progress, and immediately menacing the peace of Europe."

London, March 1st.—The Morning Chronicle announces in the most positive way the conclusion of the Austro-Russian treaty, which it states on authority was on the eve of being signed. The treaty has undergone some modifications. Russia will not aid Austria in Italy. Russia makes this change in the stipulations because she will not interfere, but will act with Austria in any complications that may arise with regard to the countries of the Danube or affairs in Hungary.

England possesses a naval reserve of 12,000 men, which will never be used only in case of emergency.

The directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company propose to raise twenty thousand pounds with a view of attempting to take up and restore to working order the injured portion of the cable off the Irish and Newfoundland coast.

The telegraph from Alexandria to India is completed, and news from India will now reach England in six days.

Italy and the Pope remain in statu quo.

## AUSTRIA.

The circular of the Governor of Venetia states that all persons who from their previous conduct and known opinions might seem capable of entertaining projects hostile to Austria, are to be compelled to enter the military service, and be incorporated in companies of discipline. The military authorities are to be the sole judges of the propriety of enrolling any persons denounced. The local authorities are ordered to send in a list of suspected persons by the 5th of March.

The Austrian government has positively refused to accede to the propositions of England for the settlement of the Italian question, on the ground that they are in violation of the treaties of 1815, and in open opposition to the fundamental principles upon which the legitimacy of governments in general, and especially the Austrian monarchy, is founded.

## SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The Moorish loss in the battle of the 4th of February was estimated at one thousand. Upon their defeat the Arabs committed great excesses and could not be restrained, although sixteen were put to death on the spot.

Mully Abbas, with his defeated force was half-way between Tetuan and Tangiers.

A later dispatch says the Spanish squadron had bombarded Larache and Arcilla, causing great destruction. Some of the Spanish vessels were slightly damaged, and one man killed. It was said that Rabalt had also been bombarded.

The Correspondencia Autographa mentions that Marshal O'Donnell had remitted to the Moors the following basis for the conclusion of peace:—Possession of all the territory conquered, including Tetuan; and indemnity of 200,000,000 reals, an engagement to respect the Catholic religion, and commercial stipulations favorable to Spain. A delay, terminating on the 23d, was granted for a reply. It was doubtful if the Moors would accept the terms.

A majority of the Madrid journals were opposed to the conclusion of peace and demanded the occupation of Tangiers.

CUT THIS OUT.—A correspondent of the London Literary Gazette, alluding to the numerous cases of death from accidental poisoning, adds:

"I venture to affirm that there is scarce a cottage in this country that does not contain an invaluable, certain, immediate remedy for such events; nothing more than a dessert spoonful of made mustard, mixed in a tumbler of warm water, and drank immediately. It acts as an emetic, is always ready, and may be used in any case where one is required. Learn this simple antidote, and you may be the means of saving many a fellow creature from an untimely end."

## A YANKEE STORY.

The following story is founded upon an occurrence which actually took place in Vermont some forty years ago. The facts are almost literally related as follows:

My brother Heman liked the business of carrying the mail better than I did, and so I went to work in a new clearing I had commenced, about a mile and a half from home, and not quite so far from the house of a brother-in-law. I used to stay as often at one place as the other. It was a bad arrangement, as, in case of accident, neither family would be alarmed or go to look for me if I should not come home. I felt the force of this in the course of the winter, as you will see directly.

There had fallen one of our old-fashioned, Northern New York snows, crusted over hard enough to bear a man. I was getting on famously with my clearing, getting ready to build a house in the spring. I was ambitious and worked early and late, going without my dinner some days, when the piece of bread and meat I had brought in my pocket was frozen so hard that I could not masticate it without taking up too much of my time. One day it was intensely cold, with the prospect of a storm, that might hinder my work the next day, and so I worked on as long as I could see, and after twilight I felled a tree, which in its descent lodged against another. I could not bear the idea of leaving the job half finished, and mounted the almost prostrate body to cut away a limb to let it down.

The bole of the tree forked, about forty feet up, into two equal parts, with large projecting limbs from both. It was one of these I had to cut away to bring it to the ground. In my haste, perhaps, I was not so careful as I should have been; at any rate, the blows eased the lodgment so that the tree began to settle, and I was just going to jump off, when the fork split, and as it did so, one foot dropped into the space, so that I could not extricate it for a moment; but I felt no alarm, for I knew that I could cut away the tree in a minute, or perhaps draw my foot out of the boot, as the pressure was not severe. At the first blow of the ax, the tree took another start, rolled over and the split closed with all the force of its giant strength, crushing my foot till the very bones were flattened, and there I hung suspended, just able to touch the tips of my fingers in the snow, with nothing to rest upon for a moment—the air at zero and growing colder—no prospect of any one coming that way that night—the nearest house a mile away—no friends to feel alarmed at my absence, for one would suppose me safe with the other.

My ax in its fall rested upon the snow crust, about ten feet off. If I could only get that, I might yet save myself. I did not think how I was to cut myself loose from the body of that great tree, suspended as I was, head down, and suffering with the rushing current of disordered blood, but I thought in that keen blade my only hope of life was fixed. Just forward of me grew a slim bush which I thought, if I could obtain, I could form into a hook by twisting the limbs together, and draw the ax within my reach.

Although the bush was out of my reach, I at last succeeded in getting hold of it by means of a loop made by tying my suspenders together. I drew it towards me and cut it off with my pocket-knife—one of that sort so long known as "Barlow knives," having a single blade about two and a half inches long and three-eighths of an inch wide, with equal width all its length, set in a handle of peculiar form, half its length iron, and half horn or bone. I succeeded admirably in fashioning my hook, and almost felt the handle of the ax within my grasp, so certain was I of success. From the tree that imprisoned me the ground descended rapidly for a dozen rods or more to a small creek. My ax lay upon the brow of the hill. The first movement I made towards twisting the loop of my stick around the handle, so as to draw it within my reach, loosened it from its icy rest, and away it went down the hill, crushing through the little frost brittle bushes, down upon the ice of the creek, down to a little fall a few rods below, and over that into the unfrozen pool, with a surging sound, as it fell into the water, that seemed to send its icy chill through every vein and artery in my whole body.

I still had my knife. True, it was a rough surgical instrument, but hope and the love of life gave me strength to climb up by my fastened leg, and cut away the boot and stocking, and then with that knife I unjointed my ankle and fell to the ground—my left leg a footless, bleeding stump! The intensity of the cold saved me from bleeding to death. I tore off a part of my coat, and with my handkerchief and suspenders managed to bind up my leg with a handful of snow, and started to crawl for home. I succeeded in reaching within sight of the house, and then strength utterly failed me.

I tried my voice in vain; I could make no one hear. I exerted myself once more, and crawled towards the road that I knew Heman must come. It was a painful task; besides my exhaustion, I was perishing with cold.—Just then I heard the sound of my brother's stage-horn, and the jingle of the bells coming down the hill. I strained my voice to the utmost pitch, but he did not—could not hear; but there was another friend—man's faithful friend—who did hear. Old Hunter, the noble dog, had insisted on accompanying him this trip, and brother said—"Let him go; who knows what good may come of it?" Good did come of it, for his ear was quicker than Heman's, and he roused up at the first cry, and as the second cry reached his ear, he leaped

out, and in a minute was at the spot where I lay upon the snow. He smelt all around, and I held up my footless leg. Just then the sleigh had got up the hill; Hunter sprang back into the path, barked loudly, and, as the horses came up, he jumped up, seized the reins, and would not let go till Heman called a halt.

Hunter let go his hold on the horses, jumped back to the sleigh, caught hold of Heman's hand, pulling off the mitten, and away he ran back where I was, and commenced barking furiously; but I heard nothing. The effect upon me when I knew that I was discovered by that faithful old dog, and that he never would desert me, nor cease his efforts until he had obtained help, had caused me to faint. My brother knew that Hunter was not at play—that something curious was the matter—and he jumped out of the sleigh and ran after him.

In a little while I was safe at home; the doctor was sent for, and my wound properly dressed. I eventually recovered, but was, however, a cripple for life.

WHY CHILDREN DIE.—The reason why children die is because they are not taken care of. From the day of birth they are stuffed with food, choked with phlegm, sloshed with water, suffocated in hot rooms, steamed in bed-clothes. So much for indoor. When permitted to breathe a breath of pure air once or twice during the colder months, only the nose is permitted to peer into daylight. A little later they are sent out with no clothing at all on the part of the body which most need protection. Bare legs, bare necks, girted middles, with an inverted umbrella to collect the air, and chill the other parts of the body. A stout, strong man goes out into a cold day with gloves and overcoat, woollen stockings, and thick double-soled boots, with cork between and rubbers over. The same day a child of three years old, and infant flesh and blood, and bone and constitution, goes out with shoes as thin as paper, cotton socks, legs uncovered to the knees, neck bare; an exposure which would disable the nurse, kill the mother outright, and make the father an invalid for weeks.—And why? To harden them to a mode of dress which they never expected to practice. To accustom them to exposure which a dozen years later would be considered downright foolery. To rear children thus for the slaughter pen, and then lay it to the Lord, is too bad. We don't think the Almighty had any hand in it. And to draw comfort from the presumption that He has an agency in the death of the child, is a presumption and profanation.—[Hall's Journal of Health.

PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald says—the medical faculty of Paris are now earnestly engaged in experimenting upon a new method of anesthesia, which promises, to a certain extent, to do away with the use of chloroform in surgical operations; and, as the system has been introduced, and the experiments are now being made by regular physicians and surgeons in high standing, the statements of the results are not only of interest, but entitled to great respect. The new mode of producing sleep and insensibility consists in placing a small brilliant object before the eyes of the person upon whom the experiment is to be made, a few inches before the root of the nose so that the patient cannot regard it without squinting. The eyes being fixed upon this object, the pupils immediately commence contracting, but soon afterward dilate, and in from one to five minutes a state of a catalepsy is produced, so that the limbs of the patient, being raised or bent in any position, remain fixed as they are placed. This, however, is only the most unimportant portion of the phenomena produced. Insensibility to pain ensues during which surgical operations may be performed without the knowledge of the patient and without the exhibition of as much sign of sensation as is usually exhibited under the influence of chloroform. Several experiments have been made and operations performed with great success.

ARABIAN HORSES.—Layard, the explorer of Nineveh, who is as familiar with Arabs as he is with antiquities, gives, in his late work on Assyria, some curious details respecting the true horse of the desert. Contrary to the popular notion, the real Arabian is celebrated less for unrivalled swiftness than for extraordinary powers of endurance, its usual paces are but two—a quick walk, often averaging four or five miles an hour, and a half running canter, for only when pursued, does a Bedouin put his mare to full speed. It is the distance they will travel in emergency, the weight they will carry, and the comparative trifle of food they require, which render the Arabian horses so valuable.

Layard says he knew of a celebrated mare which had carried two men in chain armor beyond the reach of some Aneyza pursuers.—This mare had hardly more than two handfuls of barley in twenty-four hours, except in the spring, when the pastures were green; and it is only the mares of the wealthy Bedouins who get even this allowance. The consequence is, that, except in the spring, the Arab horse is lean and unsightly. They are never placed under cover in summer, nor protected from the biting winds of the desert in winter. The saddle is rarely taken from their backs.—[N. E. Cultivator.

DERANGED.—"Well, you've been out to look at Texas; did you see anything of our old friend — there?" "Yes—gone deranged." "Gone deranged! Really crazy—what does he do?" "Yes, indeed, he don't know his neighbor's hogs from his own."

[For the Deseret News.]

## The Deseret Alphabet.

The most striking advantages obtained by the adoption of the Deseret Alphabet is seen in the introduction of a set of characters expressing certain sounds, which, when properly combined, form the words we wish to express, and in many instances fewer characters are required than are used by the old established system. Many instances might be adduced, but a few selections will serve to show, as

BO bough; DO dough; OWF cough;

OH enough; LOPLA laughter, &c.

In the old system the characters used do not really express the words intended, but our schools have taught us to accept a combination of certain characters as the correct spelling of a word, and in many instances we might with equal propriety use hieroglyphics to represent our ideas as to use many words spelt as they are at present. The eye has been employed and not the ear, but in the Deseret Alphabet the ear is the organ that is particularly exercised in the combination of the sounds that form our words.

It takes a good share of a life time to become well acquainted with the present system of spelling. If a system can be established that all the necessary orthography can be learned in a third of the time, the saved time can be employed in obtaining a knowledge of other languages or of storing the mind with a greater variety of useful information. The merits of this system are silently removing the prejudices hitherto existing against it. The formation of the characters which have appeared less preferable than the old Roman to many, are now becoming familiar to the eye; and there are many intelligent persons among us who can rapidly read in this new alphabet. The cobwebs of tradition are being removed from those who have fairly investigated it, and its reception clearly argues that in a few years its adoption will be general; and as it rises in the just estimation of the enlightened mind the inconsistencies of the present system will be seen in a corresponding ratio. A. B.

## DESERET ALPHABET.

Long	Short	Y	h	L	eth
o	e	t	p	x	the
3	a	u	b	8	s
o	ah	u	t	6	z
o	au	u	d	o	esh
o	o	c	che	s	zhe
o	oo	g	g	4	ur
u	i	o	k	l	l
o	ow	g	ga	7	m
u	woo	f	f	4	n
y	ye	e	v	u	eng

•• In the following example when the name of a letter occurs, as for instance T in TEARS, instead of 7046 it is 746.

8000 u6 8u0744 u6 0764498  
4L u7047704 u6074, 739 269.

704. 6. u6 u04, u0 80 x  
7048744u u64u6, u6 8Y0u6  
u6 u0, 806 04 83 Y0 04 u6 x  
7048744u, Y06 0u04t 8t46  
f4w7 8u7 u6 x 8t4c u6 x f487  
8044, Y0 Y06 408068 x f4u8  
u6 x f084, 064 8u7 u6 x 704  
8t46 f4w7 x 8u4 t4 x f47u47.  
8Y0u6, 806 04 83 Y0 8u8 u6x-  
07 u0, u6 0u80 83 Y0 04 x  
87t4498 u6 24 0u77 t4 74t64,  
Y07 x 8u4 8t67u6, u6 740c7 x  
0u87u6 u670 87, 8u7 837u7 8  
8Y06 u0048u7 70 24 t4 x f4u6,  
Y0 408068 u67 x 7u87u74t u6  
90678 t4 x f4u6, 8u7 u64u0486  
408068 t4. 806 04 83 Y0 04  
u644u6 24 u6 x f4L, Y0 u64  
8u8u68 8u x 040f748 u6 24.  
806 04 83 Y0 408068 u6 Yt6  
0u04t, 8u7 u67 u6 Yt6 f4u8.  
806 04 83 Y0 408068 u6 x 74u-  
678 u6 x 8u4, 8u7 u67 u6 x  
f4u8 u6 x f084, Y0u6f04 83  
04 8u8t6 7048744u, u6 u67  
8u8t6 8068744u, u6 8t4 t4  
0u04t u6 x 704 8t46 f4w7 x  
874.