

I.—THE GEORGES. I always thought the Georges were rather poor specimens of breeding: if my opponent likes the result he will advise others to follow the example: I do neither! I shall not forget that Victoria is not only a queen but a woman; and I shall say no more of her than to join in that general regard, which her subjects feel for her as a good Queen and an amiable woman! But it has never been the policy of the wise aristocracy of England to breed, or desire great sovereigns; as they prefer a puppet to a real 'King stock!' So I confidently claim English History as part of my defense; and Aztec History also, especially.

I have thus noticed at length the arguments of my opponent against my dictum of 'analogy,' all of which fall to the ground of themselves! I shall be brief in advancing my standard on this field.

G.—AUTHORITY. I have before me letters from some of the most distinguished Physicians of our day; I will insert a few extracts:

"My impressions, made by all that I have witnessed in life, are strongly against the intermarriage of blood relations. I may say that my aversion to it is hereditary. My father who was a physician, and a close observer was in the habit of mentioning so many instances of deterioration of offspring from such marriages, in mind and body, that I can not remember when I did not look upon them as improper. I have some experience of the 'in-and-in breeding' among domestic animals, and am sure that it is pernicious. * * * The puppies of a brother and sister are often idiotic."

He agrees with Mr. Duke, that the rule is less perhaps to be regarded as you descend in the animal scale of intelligence—and that in birds and fishes it needs hardly to be observed.

Again: "I look for degeneracy in the children of first cousins married: I certainly have met with examples enough to keep up the apprehension all my life."

He also, a member of the Presbyterian Church, approves of the Catholic rule against cousins marrying, as more rational than the Presbyterian one against the marrying of sisters-in-law, etc. That is to say, the physical law forbids, in the first case; and the 'sentimental' only, if at all, in the last! Another distinguished Physician after confirming my dictum, says:

"At the last session of the Association of the superintendents of the American Institutions for the Insane, this subject was elaborately discussed; and there was no difference of opinion in regard to the physical defects that resulted from the practice of breeding 'in-and-in' so far as the human family is concerned. Idiocy, diminished size, deformity, defect of the senses (ceteris paribus), are infinitely more likely to occur in the progeny of blood relations than in the issue of persons of dissimilar blood." And in this he is sustained by Chapin of the Pennsylvania Institute of the Blind. I have by me elaborate facts.

But the 'Report on Influence of marriages of consanguinity upon offspring,' by S. M. Bemiss, M.D., (extracted from the transactions of the American Medical Association) Phila., 1858, is conclusive upon this subject. Here are 833 cases of marriages of consanguinity, classified so as to show the results; and 125 cases of non-relationship also; which last, being negative and limited, is not of so much worth. The tables occupy 109 pages, and are difficult to condense, but I will state generally, that of the incestuous intercourse between brother and sister (class 2) father and child, in 55 reported cases of marriage or intercourse, there were only 31 children! and of these 29 were 'defective!' (class b.) Marriages between uncle, aunt and nephew, 78 cases show 51 children! 'Defective' 40! The tables of kindred more remote are too voluminous to condense; but there is a summary (Table 2) which shows that of 209 families there were 1,375 children; 267 'defective'; 92 'deaf and dumb'; 23 'blind'; 137 'idiotic'; 17 'insane!' This is to say, out of 1,375 children of parents of 'close' breeding there were 536 abnormal! Whilst out of 125 cases of not 'near or kin' there were 837 children, 18 'defective'; 3 'deaf and dumb'; 1 'blind'; 6 'idiotic'; 1 'insane!' That is to say 29 abnormal! out of 837 children! Thus 40.3 per cent. of the children of 'close' breeding were abnormal; and only 14.91 per cent. of the children of 'wide' breeding abnormal. The positive proof here is overwhelming; the negative proof I think is about fully up to common observation; but requires the full statistics of the nation or nations to put it beyond cavil.

I think I may safely rest my case, of 'analogy' from 'man,' with my readers.

8. EXPERIENCE.—A Cattle Breeder's comments upon 'Experience' as laid down by me, is decidedly 'Pick-wickian!' I call the attention of my readers to it as a polemical curiosity!

4. SPECIAL PROOF.—The question with regard to the 'Campbell' hogs is pertinent. They excelled in weight; of good average neatness and maturity. They could have been improved by more compactness, and facility of fattening which generally follows that form; but then the fault was not in wide selection, but in bad selection! They certainly displayed none of the effects which I attribute to close breeding.

5. FALSE PROOF.—My opponents objections are fully answered in a previous paragraph (I. a. b. c. etc.). It is true the 'stud book breeders' have not changed their practice 'yesterday, last year, nor for a long time ago!' But I overlook my opponents 'close sailing' in consequence of his compliance to 'Old Kentucky!' So much for 'A Cattle Breeder's' No. 2.

WHITE HALL P. O., Madison co., Ky., April, '59.

PULLING HORSES.—Put the curb-chain inside the mouth, from hook to hook, instead of out. How or why it so often acts with such considerable effect, I know not, but at times it utterly puts an end to over-pulling.

To stop a runaway horse, or render the most pulling brute quiet and playful with his bit, get a double plain snaffle, rather thick and heavy, the joints rather open; cut an old curb chain in half and let it hang down from the bottom snaffle joint. When the brute offers to pull or bolt, instantly merely drop your hand; of course, the curb chain will drop between his front teeth, and should the beast savage it—if any of your correspondents wish to try the effect on themselves, they have only to place a nut between their front teeth and try to crack it—they will soon understand the vast difference between pleasure and pain. So does he horse, and in a short time he will play with the very thing he before tried to savage, and in the end become, from a vicious brute, a playful and good mouthed brute.—[London Field.

[Continued from page 125.]

from Rome, April 30, that the Papal government is "laboring under very considerable alarm," and it is reported—probably without much foundation, however, that the Pope will take refuge under the American government, should the war seriously threaten his dominions.

European Turkey is also on the eve of an insurrection. The *Times* Vienna correspondent thinks that the "Russo-French plan for the dismemberment of Turkey is a good one and that, in all probability, the days of the Mussulman in Europe are numbered."

—BARON HUMBOLDT, the great traveler, died at Berlin about the middle of April, aged 90 years and 9 months.

—MR. DANIEL E. SICKLES, on Monday, May 23, for the first time since his acquittal, appeared on Broadway, N. Y., in promenade hours, taking the fashionable and crowded side of the street. The *Jour. of Com.* says, "It was a dread ordeal for a man so well known in *propria persona* and by pictures, as Mr. Sickles; but far less terrible than it would have been three weeks ago, or just after his acquittal." Since then, the great war question has come above the horizon, eclipsing the Sickles trial, and all other topics of interest."

The entire cost of the Sickles trial to the Associated Press of New York was \$3,682 29; of which sum \$3,100 was for telegraph tolls.

—A TERRIFIC TORNADO occurred at Iowa city, Iowa, May 24. Houses, barns, sheds and everything movable were torn into fragments in its course. The Iowa city *Republican Extra* of May 25 says it was "one of the most terrible and destructive whirlwinds that was ever visited upon any people." We quote further particulars:

Reaching the residence of Mr. Morgan, it shivered his house into atoms, not leaving two pieces of timber or sticks together, killing Mr. Morgan's son and a grandson. The bodies of the son and grandson were found from 200 to 500 yards from the house. This was about three miles from Iowa City. Mrs. Morgan had her thigh broken and was otherwise badly injured. A man by the name of Wolfe, residing beyond Mr. Morgan's house, is reported to be badly injured—also his wife and little child. Still further on, some six miles from Iowa City, Jesse Berry and his son aged about 16, were on their farm when the tornado swept by. Mr. Berry, an old and highly esteemed citizen of this city, was instantly killed. His body was brought to the city about 4 o'clock this morning. His son has four of his ribs broken and otherwise seriously injured, and it is thought by his attending physicians that he cannot possibly live. We also learn that a tenant of Jesse Berry had one arm broken—his wife's head severely cut—and an infant child in the arms of its mother was also bruised.

Farther on, near the seven mile house, a new brick building was totally destroyed, in the wreck; at this place, six were injured—four very badly—some, it is feared, mortally.

Other serious injuries were sustained by many persons and the damage to property was immense. The ground itself was torn up in places. It was a dreadful calamity, by which wives have been made widows and children orphans.

—ANOTHER COMET is reported as approaching the earth—the observations made at Ann Arbor, Mich., by Mr. Watson, showing that "it is moving west about two degrees and south one degree and fifty minutes, daily." Its tail is said to be about a quarter of a degree in length and the nucleus as bright as a star of the eleventh magnitude.

News from the North.

CACHE VALLEY, June 15, 1859.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS—DEAR SIR:

It may probably be interesting to some of your readers to hear from this isolated region, its extent, resources, improvements, &c.

The length of this valley from north to south is about forty miles, the breadth from east to west is about twelve miles.

There are four new settlements already located towards the south end of the valley; the farming land is extensive; the water for irrigation and all kinds of machinery is abundant; in short, it is the best watered valley I have ever seen in these mountains. The range for stock in the summer season is excellent, and there is a reasonable amount of grass land in the vicinity of each settlement already located, and plenty of good grass and farming land further north for other settlements.

There is plenty of timber, consisting chiefly of pine, maple and quakenasp. Messrs. Edwards & Co. are building a saw mill, which is expected to be completed in a short time. A flouring mill is in contemplation and will be commenced within a few days.

The crops here generally look healthy, although on account of the cold, backward spring, they are five or six weeks later than usual. There are over one hundred families engaged in agricultural pursuits in this valley at the present time.

The Shoshone Indians immediately around us continue to be friendly, although they assert that the Banackee Indians intend making

a break both upon us and our stock, but how far the report is true we cannot tell, but the citizens in the different settlements have entered into a temporary organization, so directing their labors that one half of the men will be at home every day until they get their forts completed, so as to make it safe for the families to live in them.

PETER MAUGHAN.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 2.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, }
NEW YORK, May 16, 1859. }

1. The following instructions have been received from the War Department:—

War Department, May 9, 1859.

The posts herein mentioned will be garrisoned as follows:—

FORT RIPLEY.—Two companies of the 2d Infantry.

FORT RIDGELY.—Major Sherman's battery (3d Artillery), one company of the 2d and two companies of the 3th Artillery.

FORT RANDALL.—One of the field batteries of the 2d Artillery and five companies of the 4th Artillery.

FORT KEARNY.—Three companies of the 2d Dragoons and two companies of the 1st Infantry.

FORT LARAMIE.—Two companies of the 2d Dragoons and three companies of the 2d Infantry.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.—Lieut. Col. Magruder's battery (1st Artillery), one of the field batteries of the 2d Artillery, and the three foot companies of that regiment now in Kansas.

FORT RILEY.—Four companies of the 1st Cavalry and one company of the 2d Infantry.

FORT CLARK, Texas.—Major French's battery (1st Artillery) and the three companies of the 1st Artillery, now in Texas.

The movements for these, and certain other dispositions, will be made in the following manner, without delay, under such further instructions as may be necessary from the General-in-Chief:—

1st. The two companies of the 2d Infantry at Fort Abercrombie will take post at Fort Ripley, and, on their arrival, the company of the 2d Artillery at that post will proceed by land to Fort Ridgely.

2d. Two companies of the 4th Artillery at Fort Kearny, and the two companies of the 2d Infantry at Fort Ridgely, will exchange stations—marching by the north bank of the Platte and Sioux city, and neither waiting for the other—and on the arrival of the Infantry at Fort Kearny the remaining company of the 4th Artillery at that post will march directly to Fort Randall.

3d. Five companies of the 4th Artillery, at Fort Laramie, will proceed as early as possible, by the route indicated by the reconnaissance of Lieut. Warren, in 1857, along the Niobrara river to Fort Randall; and on their arrival the four companies of the 2d Infantry at that post will proceed to Fort Laramie—two of them to remain there, and the other two to go ultimately to Fort Riley; in the meantime to occupy a camp on Prairie Dog Creek, suitable to afford protection, if necessary, to the emigration to Pike's Peak. One of the Assistant Surgeons at Fort Laramie will accompany this command. The necessary supplies for this camp, including tents, will be sent from Fort Leavenworth, under the escort of a company of cavalry from Fort Riley.

4th. On the arrival of the Infantry at Fort Laramie, the two remaining companies of the 4th Artillery at that post will join the Light Company of that regiment in Utah.

5th. Three companies of the 2d Dragoons will immediately be withdrawn from Utah—one of them to take post at Fort Laramie and the other two at Fort Kearny. These companies will be so chosen as to leave those remaining in Utah as fully and efficiently mounted as possible.

6th. On the arrival of the Dragoons at Laramie the most efficient of the companies destined for Fort Kearny, and the company now at Laramie, will join the two Infantry companies at the camp on Prairie Dog Creek. If they arrive at Laramie before the Infantry, they will proceed at once to establish the camp. Unless otherwise ordered in the meantime, it will be broken up in the fall, the Infantry going to Fort Riley, and the Dragoons to their respective posts.

7th. The two companies of the 2d Infantry, recently ordered from Fort Randall to Lake Preston, will break up their encampment by the 1st of August, one of them going by Fort Randall and the Niobrara route, to Fort Laramie, and the other to Fort Leavenworth. This last company, and one of those which will be at Fort Riley, will be held in readiness for other service in the spring.

8th. Major Reynolds's battery (3d Artillery) will proceed to Fort Vancouver, where it will be stationed with not less than three other companies of that regiment. Sixty serviceable horses, from the supply in Utah, will be sent with the company for the Dragoons in the Department of Oregon.

9th. Lieut. Col. Magruder's battery, and the battery of the 2d Artillery for Fort Randall, will march to their respective posts. The horses of Major French's battery, and as many of the men as may be required with them, will march to Wheeling, thence go by water to Helena, Arkansas, and thence by land to their post. The battery and remainder of the company will go by sea to Indianola.

10th. The four companies of the 1st Cavalry at Fort Riley will for the summer form a camp on the Arkansas river, in the vicinity of Fort Atkinson, for the protection of travel on the Santa Fe and Pike's Peak roads.

11th. One of the artillery companies at Fort Riley will remain there until the arrival of some portion of the permanent garrison in the fall; the other will proceed at once to Fort Leavenworth.

12th. The four companies of the 1st Cavalry, at Fort Smith and Fort Washita, leaving only small guards at those posts, will occupy a camp during the summer at the Antelope hills, for the protection of travel on the route from Fort Smith to New Mexico. The Assistant Surgeon at Fort Smith will accompany the command.

13th. The transportation for these several movements will be confined to that already at the posts from which they proceed.

14th. Fort Duncan will be abandoned as a military post.

15th. The separate command of the Department of the Platte is abolished, and the posts belonging to it are reunited to the Department of the West; but they will comply with any instructions from the commanding officer of the Department of Utah, which any emergency may render necessary for keeping open the communication with that department.

JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

Notice to Horticulturists.

The Fruit, Flower and Vegetable committees of the D. A. & M. Society will meet at President E. Hunter's, on every Saturday Morning, at 9 o'clock, to receive fruit, flowers and vegetables; where they will remain until 12 o'clock, to award premiums.

Those who present articles for competition will please give the name of the contributor, the mode of cultivation, &c. In order to ascertain the names of the different varieties of native flowers in the Territory, it is desirable that any pretty native flowers that can be collected should be presented.

R. SAYERS, Chairman Fruit Committee.

C. H. OLIPHANT, Chairman Vegetable Committee.

Died:

Of a disease of the liver, in South Mill Creek Ward, G. S. L. County, on the first of June, inst., Elder Daniel Russell, aged 60 years 4 months and 13 days.

New Advertisements.

REMOVAL.

LOU D. HOSMER & CO. have removed their office to the Salt Lake House. All persons indebted to them are respectfully invited to call and settle.
G. S. L. City, June 7, 1859.—[16-1]

THE OFFICE OF COUNTY RECORDER.

FOR Great Salt Lake County is removed from the Historian's office to the Deseret Store. All persons purchasing Land Claims, should have their transfers recorded, that they may have a legal claim to their improvements.—16-2

MORE JOBS TO LET.

A few jobs of road making and repairing will be let on the ground to the lowest responsible bidder, on Friday next the 24th inst., commencing at 1 p.m., near Canyon Creek bridge, on the state road, south of the City. The work to be done immediately. 16-1

REMOVED.

MARTIN, Carriage, Sign, Ornamental and House Painter, wishes to inform the public that he has removed to his new paint shop on East Temple Street, and is now ready to attend to all orders with promptness. 16-3m

WHEAT! WHEAT! WHEAT!!

I HAVE in my possession a BLACK MARE, about five years old, a few white hairs in forehead and one on the right and a spot on the left side of the neck; branded S on left shoulder; left hind foot white up to pastern joint. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away. PORTER ROCKWELL L. Lehi, Utah County. 16-3

STRAYED

FROM the range at the mouth of Red Butte Canyon, about the 10th of June, a RED OX, face slightly crooked, horns wide, branded P on the right shoulder inverted on the thigh, also branded A. SPIERS on the left horn.

Whoever will return him to Adam Spiers in the 10th Ward, G. S. L. City, or give information of his whereabouts, shall be liberally rewarded. 16-1*

LOST IN THE WAR!

STRAYED in or out of City Creek Canyon, one YOKE of smallish white OXEN, about 7 years old, both branded on left horn E EDWARDS, and a kind of a S on the right shoulder, one with red neck and head, star in his forehead, the other with red spots on his neck. Any person finding said oxen, or giving information that will lead to their recovery shall be rewarded by 16-2*

L. PARRY, 15th Ward.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from City Creek Canyon, a two year old, Red and White HEIFER; head and neck all red, underbit off right ear, bush of tail white, red and white legs, white belly; on her side, the white mingles with the red, causing a speckled appearance; branded J G C on left hip. Whoever finds her and restores her, or can give information respecting the heifer, to its owner, at the News Office, will receive the above reward. (16-1) JOHN G. CHAMBERS.

STRAYED

FROM American Fork pasture last fall, a CLAYBANK colored MARE, about 4 years old, branded C on right shoulder, a little white in forehead, and a mouse-colored mare COLT, about 12 or 14 months old, with a white star in forehead, also a red and white three year old STEER, branded D. CLIFT on right horn, and one red and white YEARLING STEER, crooked face, branded D C on left shoulder.

I will pay \$20 for the delivery of the mare and colt, and \$15 for the steers delivered at my residence in Fairfield, Cedar county. 16-2* F. D. CLIFT.

NOTICE !!!

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC MULES, WAGONS AND HARNESS.

ON THURSDAY, 14th JULY next,

Will be sold, at PUBLIC AUCTION, AT CAMP FLOYD, U. T. to the highest bidder, for Specie or Government Funds, 2000 or more excellent DRAFT AND SADDLE MULES, with several hundred ARMY WAGONS, together with HARNESS for the same complete.

The Mules are all young, sound, thoroughly broken, and in good condition; and the Wagons and Harness are in complete repair, with all equipments for immediate service.

The SALE of this valuable property will commence on the day above mentioned, at 10 o'clock of one or more, and will continue from day to day, until all are sold.

G. H. CROSSMAN,

Depy. Q. M. Genl.

CAMP FLOYD, U. T., June 22, 1854.

16 4