

FOR THE RIGHT.

BY FRANCES BROWNE.

By the field or by the hearth,
City street or mountain sod,
Rise among the tribes of earth
Fearful witnesses for God;
Poor man, let not life's oppressions
Bend thy soul to craft or clay—
Rich man, let not great possessions
Send the sorrowful away
From the covenant of thy youth,
Made with liberty and truth.
True, man whoso'er thou art,
In the senate, in the throng;
Up and do thy dauntless part
Now against the nearest throng;
For the days of generations
That must heir what we have done;
For the heritage of nations,
Promised long, but still unwon;
For that kingdom all victorious
On whose coming faith depen is;
For the rest that shall be glorious
In its shadow—forward, friends!

We present to the people the Deseret Alphabet, but have not adopted any rules to bind the taste, judgment or preference of any. Such as it is you have it, and we are sanguine that the more it is practised and the more intimately the people become acquainted with it, the more useful and beneficial it will appear.

The characters are designed to represent the sounds for which they stand, and are so used. Where one stands alone, the name of the character or letter is the word, it being the only sound heard. We make no classification into vowels, consonants, &c., considering that to be of little or no consequence; the student is therefore at liberty to deem all the characters vowels, or consonants, or starters, or stoppers, or whatever else he pleases.

In the orthography of the published examples, Webster's pronunciation will be generally followed, though it will be varied from when general usage demands. All words having the same pronunciation will be spelled alike, and the reader will have to depend upon the context for the meaning of such words.

Since the arrival of the matrices, &c., for casting the Deseret Alphabet, it has been determined to adopt another character to represent the sound of *ew*, but until we are prepared to cast that character, the characters *u* and *v* will be used to represent the sound of *ew* in NEW. The characters *u* and *v* are sounded as *ai* in HAIR, for which one character will also be used, so soon as it can be procured.

DESERET ALPHABET.

Long	Short	u	h	l	eth
ə	e	7	p	8	the
3	a	2	b	8	s
ə	ah	7	t	6	z
ə	au	w	d	0	esh
0	o	7	c	che	s zhe
0	oo	9	g	4	ur
h	i	0	k	l	l
ə	ow	0	ga	2	m
u	w	oo	f	4	n
u	ye	6	v	u	eng

890 w6 7047w4, 820w4d
v4407w4h 4d407h, 739 44.

44d 71 037 70 708 871 8
Lw4d 07N4d4d 70, 7U34f04 d
44d 730 7L378 w6 04, 871 d
717 740436 77w4 871 8 420w4d
w6 71 707u. 44d 77w4 8 7L378
7U7c d 73d: d 44d 7404364 8
420w4d w6 71 70824, 44d 0L80
04 974444N6 4 8 7U7L44448, 44d
8 74w4f4846 w6 71 70824: 7U34-
f04, 8 420w4d w6 71 70824,
44d 8 94444444 w6 71 708246,
44d 8 7087 7047 w6 0L 04 740-
80d4N6 4 8 7U7L44448, 04 44-
04364 77w4 806 7L378 w6 7U7c
d 71 870w4: 7U34f04, 8 L4N6
7U7c 744487144d 80f04 d 73d
806 7L378, 04 w6 3 740L, 704
744740744444 73d 74444 77-
w4 8 74487 7L378.

The following notes are said to have passed between Gov. Giles and Patrick Henry of Virginia:

"Sir: I understand that you have called me a 'hobtail' politician. I wish to know if it be true, and if true, your meaning.

Very respectfully, "WM. R. GILES."
"Sir: I do not recollect having called you a hobtailed politician at any time, but think it probable I have. Not recollecting the time or the occasion, I can't say what I did mean; but if you will tell me what you think I mean, I will say whether you are correct or not.

Very respectfully, "PATRICK HENRY."

Convention at Provo.

At a Convention held at Provo, on Monday the 18th instant, for the purpose of nominating candidates for members of the Council and House of Representatives from Utah and Cedar counties, to be voted for at the approaching August Election.

At 11 a.m., the convention was called to order and on motion, Hon. Z. Snow of Cedar was called to the chair, and L. N. Scovill of Utah appointed secretary.

The following delegates were in attendance.

Utah County.

From Provo, Isaac Bullock, Edson Whipple and L. N. Scovill.
" Pleasant Grove, Elijah Maylew.
" Lake City, John McNeil.
" Lehi, David Evans & John Brown.
" Alpine, John W. Vance.
" Springville, W. E. Horner & J. Whitbeck.
" Spanish Fork, A. K. Thurber.
" Payson, W. G. McMullen & J. T. Hardy.
" Santaquin, David H. Halliday.
" Heber City, W. M. Wall.
" Piontown, David P. Raney

Cedar County.

From Fairfield, Z. Snow, and H. F. Cook.
" Goshen, P. W. Cook.

It was moved, seconded and carried unanimously; that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to present the names of suitable persons to be nominated for Councillors and Representatives by the convention; whereupon the chair appointed A. K. Thurber, John Brown, W. E. Horner, H. F. Cook, and E. Whipple said committee.

The Convention then adjourned till 2 p.m.

2 p.m.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The committee appointed to present the names of candidates for the consideration of the convention reported the following:

For Councillors for Utah and Cedar County, Leonard E. Harrington, John T. Hardy.

For Representatives, Isaac Bullock, John Brown and Albert K. Thurber.

On motion, the report was unanimously accepted.

John H. Carter was nominated for the office of Selectman, and William M. Wall for Sheriff of Utah County.

Moved, seconded and carried, that the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Deseret News.

On motion adjourned sine die.

Z. SNOW, Chairman.

L. N. SCOVILL, Secretary.

A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN.—A young medical student from Michigan, who had been attending lectures in New York for some time, and considered himself exceedingly good looking and fascinating, made a determined onset on the heart and fortune of a blooming young lady who was boarding at the same house with him. After a prolonged siege the lady surrendered. They were married on Wednesday morning. The same afternoon the "young wife" sent for and exhibited to the astonished student a "beautiful little daughter," three and a half years of age.

"Good Heavens! then you were a widow?" exclaimed the astonished student.

"Yes, my dear, and this is Amelia, my youngest. To-morrow, Augustus James and Reuben will arrive from the country, and then I shall have all my children together once more."

The unhappy student replied not a word; his feelings were too deep for utterance. The next day the "other darlings" arrived. Reuben was six years old, James nine and Augustus, a saucy boy of twelve. They were delighted to hear they had a "new papa," because they could now live at home and have all the playthings they wanted. The "new papa," as soon as he could speak, remarked that Augustus and James did not much resemble Reuben and Amelia.

"Well, no," said the happy mother, "my first husband was quite a different style of man from my second—complexion, temperament, color of hair and eyes—all different."

This was too much. He had not only married a widow, but was her third husband, and the astonished step-father of four children.

"But her fortune," thought he, "that will make some amends." He spoke of her fortune.

"These are my treasures," said she, in the Roman matron style, pointing to her children.

The conceit was now quite taken out of the Michiganander, who, finding that he had made a complete goose of himself, at once retired to a farm in his native State, where he could have a chance to render "his boys" useful, and make them sweat for the deceit practiced upon him by their mother.

The Yankees on the other side of the Pacific.

The Providence Journal has a letter from the interesting Amoor country in northeastern Russia. It is dated at Nicolaetsky on the Amoor river, and mentions facts of interest to Americans:

"This is the principal Russian military station on the Pacific, and having been chosen as a port of refuge during the last war, it has since become the seat of Government for eastern Siberia—also the naval station.

It is pleasantly situated on the Amoor, twenty miles from its mouth, inclosed by dense forests which extend as far as the eye can reach. It contains some two thousand inhabitants—mostly soldiers and sailors.

The government have a large machine shop to repair and build engines in, and it is gratifying that it is all of American manufacture, and under the superintendence of American mechanics. We have now in port several fine specimens of naval architecture, built in the United States, for this government. There are quite a number of foreign merchants doing a very profitable busi-

ness. Among the number are three American houses, one of which has recently built a steamer for river navigation, and soon will be heard, far in the interior of Siberia and along the northern boundaries of China and Tartary, the whistle of an American steamer. The principal trade at present is in furs, in exchange for American provisions and manufactures.

This is not destined to become the great commercial mart of the Amoor, as the river's mouth is very shallow and intricate. A town is already projected some three hundred miles above this, and but a few miles from the Gulf of Tartary, and will be connected by railroad, which is already surveyed, with a good harbor, open nine months in the year. Without doubt, this will be the center of all trade. As the Amoor extends far into the interior of Siberia, it passes many large cities, and the trade must increase rapidly, and eventually become immense; for goods can be purchased and sent to the interior of Siberia from San Francisco, and at a less cost than they can from Moscow or St. Petersburg by land.

The Russian government has taken possession of vast extent of territory to the south of the Amoor, and have discovered on the Gulf of Tartary a fine, spacious harbor, far enough south to be free from ice the entire year. This is the desideratum for which they have long sought. I understand this will be the great naval depot of the Pacific.

ERRATA.

As no book has been oftener reprinted than the Bible, none has been so liable to error. Modern editions are comparatively immaculate; but many of the earlier copies swarm with 'egregious, blasphemous and damnable errata,' according to a good bishop of the seventeenth century.

A German printer's wife, some two hundred years ago, made an alteration in a form of the Bible, then being printed in her husband's office. Wishing to annul the sentence of subjection passed upon Eve, she took out the first two letters of the word *herr*, and substituted *na* in place—thus altering the sentence from 'and he shall be thy lord' (*herr*) to 'and he shall be thy fool' (*narr*). It is said she paid for this intentional blunder with her life.

In 1632, Barker & Lucas, King's printers, issued an edition of the Bible, in which the negative particle of the seventh commandment was omitted, so that it read: 'Thou shalt commit adultery.' For this offence the Star-Chamber inflicted a fine of three thousand pounds.

In the sixteenth century was printed a thin octavo of 172 pages, 'The Anatomy of The Mass,' accompanied by an errata of 17 pages. The author, a pious monk, informs the reader that the devil (the identical Beelzebub, and not his humble typographical namesake), wishing to ruin his work, used two very malicious frauds. Imprimis: The devil drenched the manuscript in a kennel, reducing the writing to a most pitiable state, and rendering much of it illegible. Secundus: By diabolical instigation, he obliged the printers to commit blunders unequalled in numbers and importance in so small a work. To combat these infernal machinations, he was obliged to re-peruse the work, and make a list of corrections—all of which he explains in the preface of his errata.

"NO GREAT HAND FOR ANGELS."—An old lady entered a well known bookstore and inquired for a "Treatise of Angels." She made the inquiry of a boy, and was told that they "hadn't got no such book." This remark caught the ear of the principal salesman, and as he always sells something to everybody who enters the store, he stepped forward and addressed the old lady:

"We're just out of the book you're in search of, ma'am, but we've got Fox's Book of Martyrs crammed full of pictures—splendid book for a present."

"La sakes, du tell!" exclaimed the customer, examining the book; "why here's a picture of a chap drinking pizen, and here's a lot of men sawin' a poor feller's head off!"

"That gentleman there, ma'am," explained the salesman, elucidating the picture, "is taking a melted sangaree, and the other individual is about to be perforated in the intestines with a patent manure fork. I guess you'd like it better than a work of angels."

"Well, now, that ere is a better book, I guess, than any thing else. What mought the price of it be?"

"Twenty shillings, ma'am, very cheap book, that."

"Well, dew it up. My darter's just got married, and I calklate to make her a present. She wanted sunthing about angels, but I never was no great hand for angels, nohow."

The lady handed out four parcels, each containing fifty coppers, and completed the amount by adding three battered shillings, and a dubious looking sixpence, the whole savoring powerfully of maccoboy snuff. The sale completed, and the customer gone, the principal called the boy.

"Sonny," said he, "see here; when you are asked for a thing which you haven't got, always show the nearest article like it you have!"

The urchin looked reflective, and was about to ask the resemblance between "Lives of Angels," and "Fox's Book of Martyrs," but didn't.

THE PRESIDENT'S TESTIMONY TO THE VIRTUE OF SOBRIETY.—In an address to the students of Chapel Hall, President Buchanan said:

"The great curse of our country, which has involved so many in crime, is drunkenness. It is more dreadful than the pestilence, than the yellow fever, than the plague, than all the calamities that visit man. In it, we bring on ourselves a greater calamity than Heaven has brought upon us in any form or shape of misery. I wish with all my heart to ask of you all to take care of that fatal vice, which degrades man to the level of the brute, and brings him into disgrace in the eyes of the whole world."

STATISTICS.—The San Francisco Directory and Business Guide, just published by Mr. H. G. Langley, gives the following details:

Number of attorneys in San Francisco, 271; physicians, 169; commission merchants, 320; hotels, boarding and lodging houses, 286; cigar dealers, 130; carpenter shops, 75; dry goods establishments, 117; fruit dealers, 72; grocers, 328; hair-dressing saloons, 60; bakeries, 63; breweries, 18; butchers and markets, 125; furniture and bedding, 70; clothing, including tailors and drapers, 256; restaurants, 66; watch-makers and jewelers, 50; wood and coal yards, 65; upholsterers and paper-hangers, 30; bathing houses, 14; brokers, 150; cooper shops, 33; hardware dealers, 32; lumber dealers, 32; millinery stores, 43; painters, 50; dress-making establishments, 56; stoves and tinware dealers, 51; agricultural stores, 14; apothecaries and druggists, 21; assay establishments, 8; auctioneers, 20; bankers, 16; billiard table makers, 9; cabinet-makers, 21; camphene distilleries, 17; confectioners, 16; daguerrean galleries, 14; dyeing establishments, 4; gunsmiths, 14; harness and saddlery, 19; hatters, 16; printing offices, 13; produce dealers, 70.

It is estimated that there are nearly 800 establishments in San Francisco at which liquors are sold, viz: wholesale, 90; retail (saloons), 390; hotels, 25; groceries where liquors are sold, 200; billiard saloons, 14. These figures do not include commission merchants and brokers, who deal more or less in the article.

Ship-building, although in its infancy in California, is gradually assuming an important feature in the business of San Francisco. There are at present several extensive firms profitably engaged, employing a large number of persons. During the past season, several steamers and sailing ships were constructed, and at the present time there are three steamers and several sailing vessels on the stocks.

There are 36 newspaper and periodical publications issued in that city, of which 15 are daily, 16 weekly, 3 monthly, 1 quarterly and 1 annually. Of the dailies, 6 issue weeklies and 3 steamer editions, in addition to their regular issues, making an aggregate of 45 different papers. Published in foreign languages, 9, viz: French, 5; German, 2; Spanish, 1; and Italian, 1. Of the weeklies, 5 are devoted to religion and 1 to agriculture. Of the monthlies 2 are devoted to literature and 1 to agriculture.

NEWSPAPERS were not unknown to the Romans. Julius Cæsar introduced the regulation of writing and publishing all the Acts or state occurrences of both Senate and People. The Laws were engraved on brass tablets, permanently fixed in the public places.

The idea was improved by the people. Cicero, at his villa in Tusculum, published a daily newspaper (or more properly a bulletin) in which was given the news of the day—births, marriages, and deaths, fashionable arrivals, &c.—in the most approved modern style.

Petronius has given a specimen of the *Acta Diurna*, giving account of a birth, an execution and a fire—all of which are dispatched in the curtest manner. The reporters (actuaries) had no opportunity to indulge in strong adjectives and expletives.

And they had their posters, too, as the exhumed gates of Pompeii prove. Inscriptions in red chalk answered for type and paper. Thus: 'Julius Proculus will have an auction of his superfluous goods, to pay his debts.'

—A TWO-HEADED GIRL is on exhibition at Augusta, Georgia. The *Constitutional* describes her as follows:

Her color is that of a dark mulatto, and she appears to be two girls, so far as two heads, four arms, and four legs and feet, would indicate personal identities; and yet she has but one body. The spinal column branches off about the positions of the shoulder blades and connects with the necks and heads of the girl. The abdominal portion seems the naturally formed body of one person.

The child, we understand, was born in North Carolina, and is about eight years old. It has two symmetrically formed heads, very handsome faces, sparkling eyes; and very pleasing in manners, address and appearance.

The announcement bill states that, her mental facilities are of a superior order and double, thereby enabling her to converse with two persons at one time, on one or different subjects; or one head may be engaged while the other remains passive. No difference in the intellectual faculties of either head is perceptible.

LEGISLATIVE SERENADE.—The Baton Rouge (La.) *Advocate* is responsible for this anecdote: "A few nights ago, a number of the members of the legislature concluded to go out and serenade the fair and lovely ladies of Baton Rouge. One of the members from New Orleans, who regards his vocal powers as au fait was to give the first song. As the young lady whom he was serenading was a great favorite of his, he cleared his throat and with a determination to do his best singing, began,

"Oh, wake, lady, wake from thy slumbers,
And look on me."

At this period, the casement of the window was thrown open and a beautiful face peeped out and screamed, "dod drot yer buttons if you don't quit sawing my mamma's peach trees in that way, I'll set daddy's dog on yer darn you."

It is needless to say that the gentlemen took the hint and left.

A CHEMICAL VIEW OF DEATH.—M. Biot, a French author, in speaking of a school of philosophers whose views of immortality are scientific, but peculiar. "You do not die, you only change your state of aggregation. It is true your nitrogen, your hydrogen, and your carbon separate; they are distributed through the atmosphere, penetrate plants and animals, or are absorbed by the earth; but as no atom perishes, you continue to exist; the only difference is, that you find yourself reduced to a more simple expression!"