

FEMALE OULTURE AND TRAINING.

THERE is a very wide-spread Interest fall at the present time on the ect of education. Parents are being to its importance, and it is very they are making to place within the reach of their children those facilities which they require to prepare them for lives of usefulness. "Too great care cannot be taken in educating our young ladies. Great responsibilities will devolve upon them/ . To their hands will be mainly committed the formation of the moral and intellectual character of the young. Let the women of our country be made intelligent, and their children will certainly be the same. The proper education of a man decides his welfare: but the interests of a whole family are secured by the correct education of a woman. It is a noticeable fact in the history of mankind that men who have attained to distinction among their fellow-men, have been the sons of wise, judicious mothers. Their mothers' influence has, in the most of instances, had more to do with the formation of their characters than their fathers'.

But to have a race of capable women, they must be healthy. A perfectly healthy woman, especially a perfectly healthy mother, is so unfrequent, among the wealthier classes east, that those who are so, are regarded as the exceptions, and not as the general rule. A perfectly healthy and vigorous woman can scarcely be found in the east, outside of the laboring classes. The women have fine mental trainingtheir minds are cultivated; but the physical system is almost entirely neglected. We should be very sorry to see such a system of education pursued here. If the choice must be made between the mind and the body, and only one of these can receive the proper



isco. - The bark from the Sandwich Islands, brings ac unts of terrible volcanie erupt Manua Los, the volcano, began d strations March 27. On the 20th, over 100 shocks of earthquake were felt at Nillins. [?] . During the two weeks fol-lowing, to April 18, 2000 earthquake shocks occured at Weiching, where the shocks occured at Weiching, where the carth opened in many places. A tidal wave sixty feet high rolled over the tops of cocca trees a quarter of a mile inland, sweeping away human being A terribleshock of earthdulle bet trated a church and houses, killin many. In all 100 lives were lost, be sides thousands of horses and cattle des thousands of horses and co ad a river of red hot lavs five miles long flowed to the sea at the rate of ten miles an hour, destroying everythe sea. A new crater two miles in the sea. A new crater two miles wide opened and threw rocks and streams of fire a thousand feet high. Four streams of lava rolled to the sea at one time. The illumination extended fifty miles at night. The lava has pushed out from the shore one mile at Waiohinu; three miles from the shore a conical island rose suddenly, emitting a column of steam and smoke while the Kenn packet was passing splattering

Kena packet was passing, splattering mud on the vessel. The greatest shock occurred on April 2. Prior to the eruption there was a great shower of ashes and pumice-stone. During the great shock, the swaying motion of the earth was dreadful, no person being able to stand. In the midst of this tremendous shock, an eraption of red earth poured down the mountain, rushing across the plain three miles in three minutes, and then ceased. Then came the great sidal wave, and then the streams of Lava. The villages on shore were all destroyed. The villages on shore were all destroyed by this wave. The earth opened under the sea and reddened the waters. The opening in the earth swallowed thirty persons and the sea many more. Great suffering and terror prevailed in the whole region. A sloop, the *Live Yan-kee*, had been despatched with provi-sions, etc., to reacte and relieve.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

A late number of the New York The bune contains a letter from Bayard Taylor on "Forest Culture in Middle Germany." The letter contains many points of interest and importance on vidual or general interest are settled training, we would say, much as we this subject, some of which have been among themselves. Like the Quakers, would deplore the absence of mental confirmed by the experience of the peo- one point of their creed is "Swear not cultivation, let it be the body. It would ple of our Territory; and believing the ataliat of the religion is be better for posterity and the future of subject to be one worthy of more atten- unknown to all save its votaries, tion than is generally bestowed upon it, we present the following-chiefly condensed from the letter referred to, in the hope that it may arouse enquiry and cause that amount of investigation which the importance of the subject seems to demand. Mr. Taylor begins by saying that the time is nearer at hand than most Americans suppose, when the question will be, not, "How can we most rapidly exterminate our forests?" but, "How can we preserve them?,, Hitherto in this country, says Mr. Taylor,-and it is equally true of other countries, trees have been valued simply as timber. The services assigned to them in the economy of nature, although understood by men of science, and explained to the people over and over again, have been almost ignored, for the people only hegin to believe when they begin to suffer; and unless the cause and effect of evil, no matter how general, be seen from every man's door, there is no general movement in favor of a remedy. The increase in number and destructiveness of freshets throughout the United States, and the great variation observable in the temperture of certain districts of the country, while they are looked upon by the onthinking as something natural and inevitable, are directly attributed by science to the destruction of the forests of the country. This view has been steadily gaining ground in Europe for some years, and instances have been given in the northern portion of that Continent of districts of country long noted for their sterility and barrenness, and remarkable for the absence of rain, in which the early and latter rains' with average fruitfulness and fertility have been known to follow the planting of trees, and to increase as they have increased and developed. In some portions of Germany the experience of the people, though more Sylvia P. Clark and Mrs. Susan Grant limited, has been similar in character to that of the people of this country. Mr. Taylor refers especially to Thurin. the Society. gia. He says in the Middle Ages, the southern slopes of the Hörselberg, near Eisenach, were covered with vineyards; but now grapes will not ripen there once in five years, though the country is naturally moist, and what are called "cloud-bursts" are destructive and by no means uncommon; while the Hor-II, then a navigable stream, is now a allow brook. This change is to the fact that the dense pine forests As you may be aware, the crops in her (his) hand, was to to the fact that the dense pine forests which in the Middle Ages sheltered the slopes of the Hörselberg from the north winds have been long since destroyed. For about a hundred years the forests in Germany have been under the careof the government. The laws in relation to this subject limit the amount that may be failed in any one year, and also enforce the replacing by planting of whatever is felled. Care is also taken in the re-production of izzes to select the solid most sultable for each variety, and every presention is adopted to select. in the re-production of trees, to select the soll most sujtable for each variety, and every precaution is adopted to en-sure their vigor and growth. All forats and nurseries belonging to privat individuals are subject to the law regu H.J.PAUNT. C.I.

ernment forests are subject-their owners being allowed to fell 500 antvernt te the natural decay In France also, the government has adopted inws for the preservation and

This is a subject of very great import-ance to the people of the United States, to have been written soon after. The

nate being more or less affected by the wise said he saw the vision, by Ender sword which layeth waste at hoon day; mate being more or less affected by the wise said he saw the vision, by Ender sword which layeth waste at hoon day; Harris brother of Martin Harris. The for there shall be such a destruction in

nvestigation. One thing is cortain that had in Lice that United States than overbefore, and if to our readers, as it comes to us, and shall en the planting and increase of trees will they can put their own construction divine ave a tendency to decree e such vi ions, the sooner measures, having this

end in view, are adopted the better. The experience of the people of Utah certainly seems to corresponde the truth of this notion. Upon our arrival here, and for many iyears subsequently, our Territory was noted for sterility. The products of the earth were gained only by immense labor. The irrigating season was a time of incession tell and the labor of making ditches involved great and ever recurring expense. A vast amount of our bench land, susceptible of cultivation, were also utterly worthless because it was impossible to irrigate them. Of late years, our people have been counseled almost continually to plant out trees. Hundreds and thous-ands have taken the counsel, and our city, and almost every settlement in the Territory, is beginning to assume the appearance of a nursery or garden,

lince this course has been adopted, each succeeding year there has been an increase of rain. It may be that the days of irrigation will pass away, and every feet of erable land, from the benches, to ductive by the raise of heaven.

A new sect, called the Nazarenes, making great head way among the peasantry of Hungary. Its votaries are noted for their industry and sobriety. They have no priests among [them, nor any religious rites. All matters of indi-

able phone 180 in the State a May, 1820.) make this are New Ho

The fellowing hands for publication. It purports to

attention and writer, it will be perceived, evidently by the manner in which the one speken ructive in the of is referred to We give "the Vision" upon it:

Feeling is a duty incombent upon me to communicate to my fallow men what has been so remarkably revealed to me, I will stiempt to communicate, as far as memory and illiferate abilities, will permit, a faithful narrative of a most emarkable phenomenon, of which vas an eye witness.

was an eye witness. On the third of May last, as I was on my journey from Boston to Gratton, in New Hampshire, I called for entertain-ment for the night at a public house in Plymouth. After some time spens in the evening in conversation, with some gentlemen on the late unhappy situa-tion of our country, relative to our late contest with Great Britain, and our present internal divisions, by reason of so many designing characters among us, who are actuated more from sinister views than any patriotic real for the general welfare, with a mind bardened with reflections, I retired to my lodgwith reflections. I retired to my lodgings at a late hour. Whether the con-versation of the evening had a tendency to influence the vision of the night L will not pretend to say: but as no one ever paid less attention to the rambles of Morpheus than myself, I conceive there must be something evidently

there must be something evidently supernatural in the singular phenome-non I am about to relation. A few minutes before the clock struck one, as I conceived, I awoke, and turn-ing my eyes towards the window, be-held an uncommon gleam of light, which induced me to leap from my bed. I looked out, but nothing uncommon appeared, it being no other than an agreeable twilight night. I again got into bed with a view of getting a little more refreshment by elsen, but without into bed with a view of getting a little more refreshment by sleep, but without effect. After musing some time on the conversation of the evening, and the events which caused it, I was again surprised at the appearance of an un-common bright light in the room, as though the moon in the height of its lustre had shone directly upon me. I the terror and name, and saying, "Arise and give ear to the messenger of Heaven, for you shall be a witness of the sign which shall be given of the perilons days which are coming on the earth, by reason of the innumerable sins and dissensions so prevelent among mankind, for said like the children of Israel from the hand of a powerful nation, and fain would have gathed them together as a hen gathereth her chickens under her, but they would not hearing to the voice of wisdom; they have become devour them, root and branch, without an attempt at self-defense,—the first law of nature. He attaches a horse to a pair of wheels and fastens to the axle such an amount of brush as will sweep about 12 feet of terra firma, as a besom of destruction. He tells me that in this manner he can easily render harmless father shall rise against the son, and the son against the father, and for a sign of these times shall you be a witness, of an angel descending with a long, flaming sword in his hand, which shall turn to every point to prepare the way for the ushering in of the glorious day. Then shall the sword be transformed into an olive branch, which shall arise and appear as emblematical of the harmonious day in which all nations and languages shall be gathered into one family to serve under the peaceable government of Him whose Sceptreaways all worlds." After such a discourse, which I consider more than human, my readers may well think me a stranger to sleep the remainder of the night, for neither tongue nor pen can describe the agitation of mind and the trembling situation of my frame. I can truly say, with Belshazzar, when he saw the hend writing on the wall, my inces anoth one against the other, though I found myself more composed on mature deliberation, when I cannot but consider myself as being highly favored in being the bearer of the Divine message. As the clock struck I rose from my , prepared my wagon, paid my fare, and set out on my journey without making known to the family the singuprence of the preceding night: But I had not got on my way more than one mile and a half when my team, which consisted of three horses in full speed, were instantly stopped as though by a mighty hand. I unthinkingly bid by a mighty hand. I unthinkingly bid them go on, but without effect, for at the same instant, a bright light ap-peared to overspread the horizon, and an angel or some supernatural being de-scended, and stood erect in the air, but the same instant, a bright light ap-peared to overspread the horizon, and e an angel or some supernatural being de-scended, and stood erect in the air, but a little distance before me, dressed in a long, flowing robe, with a flaming sword is her (his) hand; and I can truly say with Daniel I was alone and without strength; and she (he) said unto me, f "Give car to the wonth which I shall speak." And as I stood trembling, and recollecting the vision I had been under the influence of a few hours before. I cast up my eyes and beheld her (his) face, and beheld the sppearance of light ning. Her (his) eyes were as lamps of all very transparently brilliant; e seven of the szure fell to th

The water and a lot of a

or some time. ate and hich you we to the inhabit-inher size and in-ad number of wars and nothing but and of the land, for a minute in tracting in warrand minute in warrand minute is a shall they abound, and nothing shall they abound the whole be a vision seen in May, 1820; and seems through the lonely valley, until all the tares and brambles of the whole earth shall be plucked and demolished from

habitants of the earth, both by war, pestilence and famina; until a branc shall arise from the root of Jessie, wh shall perform such remaining God, through the power of Almighty God, through the power of Almighty God, divine suthority, and shall cause, eventually, the remnants of all nations to be of one heart and one mind, and

one religion; when there shall be no more wars among manking who shall ever after he in the atrictest bonds of mutual friendship, professing unfeigned love to God and one another; and the love to God and one another; and the Jews and Gentiles shall coincide in sentiments and become one indivisibly, declaring Jeaus Christ to be their only King, and Bovereign." And I beheld the sword which she (he) held in her (his) hand was transformed into an olive branch, which grew and over-spread the horizon, under which a re-flection of light presented to my view flection of light presented to my view a long and spatious landscape, covered with an innumerable host of beings, like unto the stars of heaven, worship-ing and praising Him who is King over all. There the lion laid down with the lamb, and the beasts of the earth and the fowle of the air were mingling together in concert, and nothing but love unutterable appeared among them. And asshe (he) ended, she (he) proclaimed glory to God in the highest, peace on earth, and good will to men, and as she (he) ascended ahe (he) said, "Father, may Thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven,-and may all the people say amen;" the echo of which I felt with amazement and horror. How long I continued so I cannot tell, but when I came to myself the mighty ap-pearance so lately before me had vanished from my sight, and I

journeyed on contemplating on the wonderful works I had seen, determining to lay them before the public, by whom I hope it will be read with cander, from their humbleservant,

THOMAS C. PRENCIS.

MAILS ERO'S.

EGYPPIAN MYSTERIES.-According Herodotus, the secret institution of Isis, with its wonderful mysteries and imposing ceremonies, made its appearance simultaneously with the organization of Egyptian society and the birth of Egyptian civilization. At first, the initiation into these mysteries was, pro-bably, simply a mystic drama, repretures his graps vides by bury senting the progress of man, from a barbarous to a civilized state, and his advancement and struggles through gloom and toil, toward the supreme perfection, whether in time or eternity. perfection, whether in time or eternity. This is seen in the hieroglyphical re-presentation of the judgment of Amen-ti. It is a picture of an ordeal or scrutiny to which the candidate was subjected preparatory to initiation. The ceremony of initiation itself was a pro-gress through gloom and terror, and all possible mortal hurrors, to scenes of in-describable, beauty and glory. At s subsequent period, the mysteries were augmented by the introduction of the tragedy of Osiris. The ceremony con-sisted of funeral rites, expressive of the wildest grief on scount of his death; a search for his body, which is at last found, the return of Osiria to life, and the destruction of Typhon, his assassthe destruction of Typhon, his assass-in. Osiris was the symbol of truth or goodness; Typhon, of error or evil; the marder of Oniris signified the temperary subjugation of virtue, and his resur-rection the ultimate triumph of the good. This was the parent of all those Grecian rites which represent a death and a resurrection, and whose principal features are perpetuated in the legend of the Sidonian bailders. These myste-ries exercised a powerful influence over ries exercised a powerful influence over the Egyptian mind. They gave unity to the Egyptian character, consistency to their religious establishments, sta-bility to their political institutions, and vigor and directness in the pursuits of philosophy, science and art. Sat. Even-ing Express.



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the world for the physical portion of woman's nature to receive the proper care, than for the mind to be developed at the expense of everything else.

The delicacy of constitution peculiar to American wamen is frequently remarked upon by medical men and intelligent, observant foreigners. Some have attributed this peculiarity to the climate; but American men are not feeble - women among the laboring classes are not affected like their sex who are wealthy, and it is a libel upon the country to charge it with consequences which are clearly traceable to bad habits. We have a very healthy climate in these mountains. Switzerland, Norway, Wales, nor any other country possesses advantages over us in this respect; but if our mothers, wives, sisters and daughters adopt the habits which prevail among their sisters elsewhere, if they become feeble and diseased, as they are, they should not blame the climate, but attribute these consequences to their cause.

Many of our females who now com plain of a want of health and vigor could bring about a wonderful change in themselves and their feelings by hanging their habits. Instead of remaining immured in their houses from one week's end to another, they should spend more time in the open air. They should exercise their bodies in out-door exercises and employments-walking, riding and gardening. The excuse now frequently made for not taking this course is the want of time. But if a certain amount of out-door employment and exercise were to be viewed as of primary importance and were to be strictly attended to, the in-door labors would suffer but little, if any, for the physical energy to perform them would be so much greater that they would be accomplished with pleasure. Regular exercise in the open air, should be required by mothers of their daughters as a part of their daily duty.

Another point of great importance in the education of young ladies in our community is to impart to them a ough, practical knowledge of all kinds of domestic employments. Mothers who have an idea that labor is degrading and unbecoming, and do not rive their daughters a thorough training in household employments, are not true friends to their children. If they could see all the anxieties, vexations and perplexities which their daughters aid have to endure, after they o come wives and mothers, in consequence of their lack of training, they would see their mistake. It may cost mothers more care to teach their daughtere to be excellent cooks and thorough cousewives; but the time and pains will be well spent, and in days to come their daughters will bless them for such training. Every woman, however wealthy, should understand everything connected with the care of a house and a family to be able to teach her help whenever necessary. By such a training poverty itself is deprived of many of its inconventences.

Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 6, '68, Editor Evening News:-Since I wrote you last I have seen an individual who has been creating havoc in the ranks of our enemies, the grasshoppers. I will give you his plan of operations for your numerous readers, in case any of them should choose to adopt it in pre-ference to allowing the "Ironclads" to devour them, root and branch, without

manner he can easily render harmless ten acres in a day. (More power to his elbow!) He says they are somewhat difficult to kill-that hall has no effect upon them, but that his besom tears off their latter ends, and somewhat inter-

feres with their digestive apparatus, Yours, truly,

VIATOR.

ST CA BOUNTIPUL May 6, 1868.7 Editor Descret News .- On Tuesday afternoon, April 28, and on yesterday afternoon, May 5, some few of the lead-ing Elders of the Ward, with the majority of the famale members thereof, met in the Tabernacle to carry out the teachings of the Presidency in organiz-ing a Female Relief Society in this place. Addresses appropriate to the oc-casion were delivered by Bishop John Stoker and his Connectors and Fider Stoker and his Counselors, and Elders A. Call, P. G. Sessions, H. Tingey and Israel Barlow. Each speaker exhibited earnestness of apirit and manifested tion of the F. R. S. that was every way worthy of the serious consideration of all. Mrs. Elizabeth Barlow was ap-pointed Presidentess of the Society, with Mrs. Lucina Sessions and Mrs. Mary Jane Crosby as her counselors. Mrs. Bhods Perkins and Mrs. Catherine Perkins' were appointed visitors in number one district; Mrs. Cordelia M. Barlow, Mrs. Samantha Willey, Mrs. Harriet Stoker and Mrs. Sarah Coltrin visitors in the second district; and Mrs. visitors in the third district. Mrs. Mary Carter was appointed Treasurer, and Mrs. Cordelia Carter, Secretary, of

It is expected that much good will follow the organization of this Society in Bountiful. All seem determined to go ahead to do their best in administering union and happiness among the Saints, and, last not least, in adorning Saints, and, last not least, if their own themselves with the work of their own hands, and thus discountenancing these lous and wholly unbecoming to Baints of God.

THE Metropolitan Underground Rail-read of London, in the first year of its existence, conveyed 10,000,000 people. Last year it conveyed 22,000,000, and in the current year, the managers estimate the number they will transport at 30,-000,000. A railroad that conveys nearly

as many passengers as the population of Great Britain amounts to, and is still extending its boundaries, is not to be slighted as an illustration even by the central Pacific. Already 750,000 trains have passed over this road—more than 250,000 a year—and an average of 345 trains each way every twenty-four hours. If the Metropolitan directors had the disposition of some of our rail-

have only been seeking what would be a triffing percentag

ECCENTRIC LIGHTNING STROKE .- A late pu ber of the Topeks Record records the eccentri-cities of a lightning stroke, that equals the one



MINERS & TRAVELING PUBLIC LOOK OUT FOR

TANEED DE DE ANT: Well, I dunno about that

Stayner & Cunnington. d142-1y

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GROWING AGAIN. -- We learn from Utah Coun-that the trops are looking very file, and that here they have been eaten off by the locuste by are growing again. We have heard similar ports from other parts.

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the top of the ies are all ALL REPORTED IN BRIVALS AND DEPARTURES and the stand

alaiti e BA YAGB & OTTINGER'S ered in the LOCOMPONDISSORY BOL HAVE in my po ton the following, which nonthe of I, for big Sale in Orden City, on to the kinter ting Poor Fund: BE 3 reer old, branded on left HORSE, Syear old, Branded on right HORSE, Symer old, branded Mon di lo ang W. N. TIFF, City Poundkeeper, in the service of the clover of the service of the servi