

## Miscellaneous.

**REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA OR CHOLERA.**—The following recipe has been administered in the prescribed doses with perfect success in the cases of 98 men employed in the Liverpool Docks: not one having terminated fatally since the prescription was obtained:—

3 Drachms Spirits of Camphor.  
3 " Laudanum.  
3 " Oil of Turpentine.  
30 Drops Oil of Peppermint.

Mix, and take a Teaspoonful in a glass of weak brandy and water for Diarrhœa; and a table-spoonful in weak brandy and water for Cholera. No time should be lost in sending for medical assistance in cases of attack; and the medical attendant informed of what had been administered.

The prescription may be of great use in localities where medical assistance is not readily obtained, and persons so situated would do well to prepare themselves with the mixture.

**PREDESTINATION.**—"Do you believe in predestination?" said the captain of a Mississippi steamer to a clergyman, who happened to be travelling with him.

"Of course, I do," was the reply.

"And you also believe what is to be will be?"

"Certainly!"

"Well, I'm glad of it," said the captain.

"Why?" demanded the clergyman.

"Because," answered the captain, "I intend to pass that boat ahead in fifteen minutes, if there be any virtue in pine knots and loaded safety-valves. So don't be alarmed, for if the bilers ain't to bust, they won't."

Here the Divine began putting on his hat, and looked very much like backing out. The captain seeing this, said:

"I thought you said you believe in predestination, and what is to be will be?"

"So I do; but I prefer being a little nearer the stern when it happens," replied the predestinarian.

**CHEMICAL CAUSE OF THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.**—Harvey's theory of the circulation of the blood, or rather the causes of the circulation, is beginning to be disputed; for blushing, sudden paleness of the face, flushing and chilliness of the body, frequently occur without any disturbance or modification of the heart's action. The steady movement of the blood in the capillaries, the circulation through the liver without the intervention of any propulsive force, the fact that after death the arteries are usually found empty, among other things, cannot be accounted for on the hypothesis that the heart is the sole mover of the blood. The new theory is that the action is a chemical one.—Scientific American.

**RELIC OF ROBINSON CRUSOE.**—The cup and chest of Alexander Selkirk, the world-famed Robinson Crusoe of Defoe, has now become the property of James Hutchinson, of the Scotch Warehouse, 48 Warwick street, Regent street, London.—These interesting relics have, up to this time, remained in the possession of Selkirk's descendants, in Largo, Fife, where he was born. The cup was put upon a stalk and mounted with silver by Sir Walter Scott. It is made out of a cocoonut, and rudely carved. The chest is very heavy, and is very curiously dovetailed.—It is Mr. Hutchinson's intention to exhibit the articles in London.

**IRON.**—Interesting experiments have been made with the process of cold rolling as applied to iron. In one case, on testing specimens of cold rolled iron, a black bar from the rails broke with 26, 173 tons per square inch, a similar turned bar with 27,119 tons, and a cold rolled bar of the same iron sustained 39,388 tons. The elongations, which may be considered as the measure of ductility, were 200 and 220 per unit of strength in the case of ordinary iron, and .079 in the case of the cold rolled iron. A plate of cold rolled iron sustained no less than 51,3 tons per square inch. Endeavors are being made to apply this invention to railway bars.

**THE FAMOUS CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE DAME, MONTREAL,** is one of the largest structures in North America. It is built of wrought limestone, in the Gothic style of architecture. It is 300 feet long by 150 wide, and has two towers on the east end, each 220 feet high; this is just the height of Bunker Hill Monument. A bell hangs in the north tower which cost \$5,000; it weighs 20,000 lbs., and is rung only once a month, and can then be heard for twenty miles around. The church will hold 20,000 people, and has already cost 5,000,000 dollars, though it is not yet finished.

**HUDSON'S BAY WHALING.**—Capt. Taber and the officers of the ship Northern Light, just in from Hudson Bay, have come to the conclusion that whaling in that locality has been overdone. The polar whales, unlike common right whales, but like sperm whales, seem to be conscious by a sort of magnetic influence of anything unusual happening within a distance of many miles, and when a whale is struck all others within a large circuit instantly disappear. Hudson's Bay being a comparatively small body of water, all the whales have become frightened, and during the present season only two or three vessels have made a respectable catch. Whalemens of the most ample experience in that region state that not more than forty whales have ever been seen there at one time.—[New Bedford Standard.]

**NEW ANTIDOTE FOR SNAKE BITES.**—A few years ago, M. Herran, French Consul-General at Salvador, discovered a sort of bean, the *inade cedron*, which is a specific against the bite of venomous reptiles. While on an important mission across the mountains, one of the Indians of his suite was stung by an *equis*, one of the most dangerous of the snake tribe. Another Indian, however, at once administered a powder which the patient swallowed, and a perfect cure ensued. M. Herran immediately purchased the secret, which was simply the above-mentioned bean reduced to powder. A quantity of this bean is now on its way to France.

**MISSOURI—PAST AND PRESENT.**—St. Louis is thronged with people, most of them refugees from the interior, some intending to return when the leaves fall, others to remain over winter, in the meanwhile gathering the remnants of their estates, with which to seek new homes for their families. Among them I meet many old acquaintances, Union men and "subjugated secessionists," and as we talk over the past and present, contrasting Missouri as she is with Missouri as she was, the tongue often falters, and the eye fills with tears. One and all describe her as the theatre of passion, strife, confusion and waste; as fast becoming, in the language of scripture "a land desolate and without an inhabitant. Murder spots are always in sight, and the traveler, wearing in reckoning the houseless chimneys which bristle in the prairie landscape, pronounces the words, "Quantrell's pickets," and hurries on to escape the pain of reflection. One friend, whose neck had felt the bushwhacker's rope, and who has gone back because he cannot bear the idea of being driven from home, exclaimed, with an energy somewhat excusable, "It is a second edition of hell!" Another, a subjugated secessionist, greeted me with, "What brought you to this God forsaken State?" and on my assuring another that civil war did not exist in California, he said, "If any Copperhead precipitates an outbreak, he should be shot or hung for his obdurate malevolence."—[Correspondence of Am. Flag.]

**SOUND AND FURY AT HOME.**—Human nature is weak and prone to error, and sometimes a little downright truth, hitting hard and unsparingly at our faults, will work any amount of good. Once in a while, as on the present occasion, we chance upon something from some straightforward pen so consonant with worldly failings, that it is bound to strike somewhere. Says our Mentor: "There are abodes made daily to resound with quarreling and scolding; there are families where mother and children all talk in loud, angry tones. Escaping from such, 'the solitary' may well bless God for his own lot, which, when viewed in the warm, loving light of a well-ordered and happy home, sometimes seem almost intolerable. Ye sad, lonely maidens, ye sour, fretful bachelors, when your desolation becomes too great a burden for you to bear, just go for a two days' visit to the family of 'the brawling woman,' and you will be, for the time, cured. Your silent, lonely room will be as a harbor of refuge for you during many subsequent days. If wives and mothers could but realize what they are doing when they begin the loud voiced scolding system, how quickly they would desist. But there must be authority and punishment in the family, and there is in many cases nothing so good as the rod. Mothers, do the little children swarm about you, and weary you by their wants and their ways? Try, for one year, the virtue of low, mild tones, decided measures, and, in case of intentional naughtiness, the rod; and if at the end of the year you are not satisfied that this is not the best course, break the rod and depend for discipline on scolding and loud threats never made

good. Children imitate as readily as do monkeys; and if the mother's voice is loud and harsh, their's will probably be the same; if her ways are rough with them, their's will be so with each other, and their homes will be a place from which we shall be only too happy to escape.

**VICE-PRESIDENT ANDY JOHNSON.**—A Nashville (Tenn.) correspondent of the New York Tribune, thus writes of Vice-President Johnson:

No one can visit Gov. Johnson at his office at the Capitol, in Nashville, without being impressed with his vast executive ability. He has a quick perception of the right; a will that is as inflexible as iron, and a heart keenly sensitive to all true nobleness; whether revealed in the sooty visage of the black man, or the more comely features of the white. He is a man of few words; decision and energy mark their utterance. He is patient to bear, and with gentle words he gives counsel to the poor, whether white or black. He can, and does administer rebuke when hypocrisy and treason lurk under the fair exterior of polished assumption. Hence, he is loved by the simple and good; and hated as a tyrant by those who misunderstand his notions, or who hate truth and righteousness. The colored race are the especial objects of his care, and to illustrate his great wisdom and tact in dealing with these child-like people, the following was told to me as being true:

When the rebel armies had driven many of the people from East Tennessee; when they had especially driven his own family from their home, and destroyed his property, a few of his own servants escaped to Nashville, and on their arriving there, they came to him as their only natural protector, to know what they should do. They were assembled in his presence, and, addressing them, he said:

Boys, you are now free, or soon will be. I have no desire to alter your condition. I hope you will appreciate the blessed privilege you enjoy, and show yourselves worthy of the priceless boon. Freedom is a great, but dangerous gift; cherished in the true sense, and lived faithfully, it will prove a blessing to you. If you abuse it, it will prove a curse. I desire to see you all do well; and, so far as I can help you, you shall have all that you may require to start you in life. You think I have been your master, and you have been my servants. I wish to say that the reverse is true. You have been my masters, and I have been your servant. With your consent I wish to change this relation. I wish now, for your good, to be your master, and you to be my servants. And the first thing I shall require is, that you now go back to the farm, and work as you have hitherto done, and I will pay you the highest wages for your labor, and care for you in other respects as though you were white, and were my children.

"This" continued my informant, "is veritable truth, and embraces the whole practical solution of the slavery problem."

**EXPLORATIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA.**—At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in London, the paper read, was on "A Newly Discovered Low Pass over the Andes, in Chili, south of Valdivia," by Don Guillermo Cox, translated and communicated by Sir Woodbine Parish.

Sir Woodbine Parish stated, that Senor Cox was the son of an English physician of Valparaiso, and had undertaken his recent remarkable journey with a view to discover an easy route between the new Chilean settlements on the Pacific coast, in the forty degrees and forty-one minutes south latitude, and the River Negro, which eighty years ago had been proved by Villafino, a Spanish explorer, to be navigable from the eastern side of the Andes to the Atlantic. He equipped an expedition at his own cost at Port Montt, a new German settlement now containing 15,000 inhabitants, near the Island of Chilae, and proceeded in December, 1862, by way of the two lakes, Llanquihue and Todos-os-Santos, towards the almost unknown inland sea of Naguelguapi. He traversed the lakes by means of gutta percha boats, three of which were carried by the party, and succeeded in discovering a pass over the cordillera at an altitude of not more than two thousand eight hundred feet. Arrived at the end of the Lake Naguelhuapi (Lake of Tiggers), which lies on the eastern side of the chain of the Andes, Senor Cox's party were rejoiced to find a broad stream issuing from it in the direction of the rivers which flow into the Atlantic. Nine of the sixteen persons who formed

the expedition here, returned to Port Montt; the rest embarked in one of the boats and descended the river, which is called the Limay, and forms one of the affluents of the Rio Negro. At length, when within five miles of the point to which Villafino had attained in ascending the Rio Negro from the Atlantic, the boat upset, and the party escaped drowning, only to fall into the hands of a savage tribe of Pampas Indians, encamped near the spot. The cacique at length promised to assist him in reaching the Rio Negro, on condition that he first went to Valdivia for presents. The recrossing of the Cordillera at a more northerly point towards Valdivia was accomplished without much difficulty, but the main object of Senor Cox's journey, namely, the opening of an easy passage across the continent, has been, up to the present time, frustrated by the hostility of the Indians.

Admiral Fitzroy, said that the region to which their attention had been called, was, with respect both to soil and climate, well suited to the constitution, habits and pursuits of Englishmen. The western side of the southern parts of South America embraced some of the finest regions in the world, in proof of which, he had only to point to the fact that the new German colony of Port Montt, in a region which, when he surveyed the coast, was peopled only by scanty hordes of savages, had in ten years become a town of fifteen thousand inhabitants. A little further to the north there was a place, where we now heard of twenty or thirty ships at a time loading coal; while at the time of his visit, nothing but a few fragments of coal were seen lying about, which no one thought worth picking up. The range of the Andes is rich in minerals, and the whole of the country to the west is well timbered. Indeed, the country is already becoming the abode of civilized men, for a number of new settlements had lately sprung into existence along the eastern coast, and in the Straits of Magellan, as well as on the western side. The forests of the Chilean side include extensive forests of apple trees of good edible varieties, and the country also possesses three different kinds of potatoes, better than any he had ever eaten at home. He was only surprised, considering the deterioration of the potato plant in England, that some adventurous Englishmen had not been out to this region to procure a stock of fresh plants.

## ABSTRACT

Of Meteorological observations for the month of Dec., 1864, at G. S. L. City, Utah, by W. W. Phelps.

## MONTHLY MEAN.

Barometer not repaired.

Monthly Mean.		Thermometer open air.	
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.	
24	33	32	
Monthly Mean.		Thermometer, dry bulb.	
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.	
40	50	42	
Monthly Mean.		Thermometer, wet bulb.	
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.	
31	40	35	

The highest and lowest range of the Thermometer during the month in open air was,

Max. 45°. Min. 14°.

The amount of rain and snow water measured 4.54, which gives four and a half inches of water over the surface, and forty over. Prospects for 1865 very good for grain.

There fell in the valley, during the month, two feet of snow; in the mountains, probably from four to five feet.

## MONTHLY JOURNAL.

1. Snowy, windy and cold.
2. Mostly clear and cold.
3. Cloudy and moderate.
4. A stormy day for 18 hours.
5. Raining till midnight.
6. A.m. cloudy; p.m. rained and snowed.
7. Clear and cloudy alternately.
8. Clear with some haze and clouds.
9. Cloudy and windy.
10. Clear and cold.
11. Cloudy.
12. do and warm.
13. do and rainy.
14. do and snowy.
15. Mostly clear.
16. Cloudy.
17. do and cold.
18. Clear.
19. do
20. do
21. do
22. do and hazy.
23. Clear mostly.
24. Cloudy and misty.
25. do
26. Snowy: 12 inches of snow fell.
27. Cloudy and rainy.
28. Clear and warm.
29. Cloudy; gale at 10 p.m.
30. Clear.
31. Cloudy and cold.