

Gymnastic.—Last evening Prof. Leotard's pupils had an exhibition at the 14th Ward Assembly Rooms. The attendance was not large, but the exercises, feats on the horizontal bar, &c., were executed with astonishing dexterity. The performers were H. Mansfield, Joseph Cutler, Master Sanger, L. Hardy and J. McCurdy.

Accident.—This morning a fireman on the Wasatch and Jordan Valley Railroad, named Scott, had the middle three fingers of one of his hands crushed flat, while coupling cars. He came to town to-day, to have his injuries surgically attended to. We understand it is probable that the three fingers will have to be amputated.

Mashed His Face.—W. Walker was arrested and placed in jail last night for drunkenness and profane swearing. While there he took off his boot and made an attempt at pummeling another prisoner. The latter took the boot from him and struck him with it over the head and face. This morning he had a countenance that was shocking to look upon, being fearfully swollen and discolored, and he could scarcely see out of his eyes.

Recovering.—Messrs. Rogers and Dodge, the brakemen who were injured by accidents on the C. P., were taken to Sacramento Hospital, last week. We learn from Mr. Harry Bennett, that they are doing finely. Rogers expects to keep his arm, and Dodge's injuries are fast disappearing. They both anticipate being sound, able-bodied men again, before long. Much praise was accorded to Dr. T. E. Brown, of this city, who attended on these men, by the faculty at Sacramento, for his skill and judicious treatment.—*Ogden Junction, April 13.*

Gone.—Geo. L. Lloyd, the fellow who swindled Mr. Pomeroy out of something over \$90, by means of a forged check, a few evenings ago, has gone to parts unknown. The morning after swindling Mr. Pomeroy he went to Mr. Morrell's stables, First South Street, and hired a horse, under pretence of going to Camp Douglas with it. On this being discovered by Captain Burt, officers were dispatched in different directions, with a view to intercepting him, but the last clue to him was that the stage coach from the East passed a man answering his description near the mouth of Parley's Canyon, on the day he left here. He was known to the police here as a bad man.

Naturalization.—It does not appear to be generally understood by aliens that his honor Judge McKean has set Wednesday, of each week, apart for attending to naturalization business in his court. Parties wishing their final papers keep calling upon Mr. Nounan, the clerk, almost every day of the week, and he is frequently under the necessity of turning them away to call on a Wednesday. The Judge has frequently accommodated parties from a distance who happen to apply on the wrong day, but he is averse to this and prefers the business to be done on the days specially appointed for the purpose. Those interested should remember this and make their applications on Wednesdays.

Utah Northern Railroad.—Geo. S. Kennedy, writing from New York under date of March 20th, to Chas. G. Reynolds of this city, says: "Mr. Richardson, General Manager of the Utah Northern Railroad, and one of the directors of the Union Pacific, will be in Helena some time in June. He has all the Directors of the Union Pacific interested in the Utah Northern, and they have pledged themselves to do all in their power to see the great enterprise successfully carried out. They will build it to Carpenter's Station (in Marsh Valley) on the stage route. They have abandoned the Soda Springs route, so as to tap the Montana road as soon as possible."—*Helena Herald, April 6.*

The British Mission.—We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Elzer Chester Call to his parents at Bountiful, dated Whaddon, Cambridgeshire, March 16, from which the following is an extract—

"I am travelling alone and have been for two months. I have been around the conference, and am now going around this portion again. I shall go to the conference house in about two weeks, where I expect to meet Bro. Heybourne. We ex-

pect to move the conference from Stony Stratford in Buckinghamshire, to Wyomondham in Norfolk, as Sister Durrant is dead and Bro. Durrant intends emigrating in the fore part of the season.

"On the 8th of March we had a very nice district meeting in Wyomondham. The most of the Saints within fifteen or twenty miles of there were present, and all seemed to enjoy themselves very much.

"My health is as usual—I could not wish for any better, and I am enjoying myself in my labors, and trying to prove myself worthy."

A Little More.—Yesterday Captain Burt telegraphed to Governor Osborn, of Kansas, that a man supposed to be Bender, and who had been identified as that notorious murderer by four individuals, was in custody here, and asking the Governor to send a requisition, by mail for him. Captain Burt has also written to the Marshal at Fort Scott, Kansas, and sent him a couple of portraits of the old man, one representing him bare headed and the other with that peculiar looking old cap of his on. The picture showing him with his head covering on was taken to-day, at Savage's gallery.

The old man seems comparatively brisk and cheerful to-day, to what he did during the last day or two. His abject despondency proceeded from the fact that some one told him his son had been arrested, which caused him to weaken and become dejected, and he expressed a desire to see his son, whose name he said was Johannes, which is the German for John. He learned subsequently, however, that it was all a mistake about his son being captured, and to-day he looks more unconcerned and active.

The marshal at Fort Scott is requested to name the place where he will meet and receive Bender from the officers who will have him in charge. On receiving the necessary requisition from Governor Osborn, and an answer from the marshal, it is intended to send Bender eastward, in custody of a couple of officers from this City.

District Court To-day.—John C. Liddell vs. M. A. Fuller; demurrer withdrawn; twenty days to answer, on payment of \$5 cost and filing affidavit of merits. Officer ordered to amend return of summons.

Gordon and Murray vs. Carlyle and Nickolls; demurrer withdrawn; judgment by stipulation.

W. F. Detort vs. Moroni Brown et al; motion to quash return of summons granted.

John R. Murphy vs. S. W. Valentine; order of yesterday modified, defendants have ten days to answer, after service of notice requiring answer.

S. W. Wessels vs. Tecoma S. M. Co.; demurrer withdrawn; ten days to answer.

John C. Liddell et al vs. M. A. Fuller; motion to discharge attachment sustained.

Louis Phillips vs. Alexander Toppence et al; demurrer withdrawn; judgment for plaintiff.

Wm. J. Hoyt et al vs. Stuart & Ralph; demurrer withdrawn; judgment for plaintiff.

Lilly, Leisnring & Co. vs. Godbe & Co.; demurrer sustained; ten days to amend complaint; ten days to answer, after amended complaint is filed.

S. E. F. Suit vs. John W. Epley; motion to dismiss complaint overruled; ten days to answer.

M. B. Callahan vs. Mammoth Copperopolis, of Utah, limited; demurrer overruled; ten days to answer.

Mathew T. Gibson vs. Beatty Lyons; demurrer withdrawn; five days to answer.

John Snell vs. Frank Cesler; motion to strike answer from files withdrawn; cause referred to J. H. Beatty, to hear and determine and report the same, with his findings.

J. Landsberger vs. N. S. Ransohoff & Co.; demurrer withdrawn; ten days to answer.

Wright and Bright vs. James T. Clabby; demurrer sustained; ten days to amend.

Frederick M. Smith vs. Thomas Fitch; motion for ten days additional time to file affidavit of merits overruled.

Hendrie Bros. vs. Eureka M. Co.; demurrer overruled.

When a devoted wife holds her husband out at arm's length by his sore ear, and says she wouldn't crush a worm, he realizes, all at once, how fearfully and wonderfully women are made.

Correspondence.

Great Salt Lake.

MUSEUM, SALT LAKE CITY,
April 13th, 1874.

Editor Deseret News:

Dear Sir—With your permission I will state some facts which have come to my knowledge in consequence of the notice in your column respecting the Lake.

It appears that Mr. Wm. Clayton, of this city, directed attention to the rising of the waters, some years ago with a view to ascertain the practicability of running off the superfluous water, by means of an outlet on the western shores.

From reports by observant men it seems that the rim of the lake, on the west and north-west is gradually rising. This may account for the non-fulfillment of the assertion in Captain Stansbury's report, where he says: "These plains are but little elevated above the present (Nov. 7, 1849) level of the lake, and have beyond question at one time formed part of it. It is manifest to every observer, that an elevation of but a few feet above the present level of the lake would flood this entire flat to a great distance north and south, and wash the base of the Pilot peak range of mountains, which constitute its western boundary, &c." (Page 119, Stansbury's Expedition, 1852, Pa. edition). Much more could be quoted, showing that at that time it was supposed the lake had formerly extended over the desert, &c.

I merely draw attention to these facts without expressing an opinion, as we have practical men among us to whom we may look with confidence for reliable information.

There is, sir, no doubt whatever that we have an increased rain-fall; the area of the lake is increasing and submerging our fields and pastures; the waters of our rivers are kept back by the superior height and weight of the lake, causing the banks of our rivers to be overflowed; the evaporation of the lake is not adequate to give relief, its saltiness retarding evaporation.

It is said the rim of the lake forming the water line is much higher in consequence of the drifting of the whole army of "grass-hoppers" that were drowned in the lake, having mingled with the sands and salts, by which a hard mass of material has been formed that will not afford of an outlet for the waters without artificial help. Our chief surveyor, Mr. Jesse W. Fox, believes a survey could be made for a sum probably not exceeding five hundred dollars, by which the practicability of getting rid of the redundant waters by an outlet could be determined. Some of the owners of land on the lake side would be greatly benefitted by the recovery of their property, but they express a hope that the evil resulting from the overflow will gradually be removed by natural causes.

Messrs. Morris & Evans, of this city, have offered to donate a suitable pillar with engraved gauge and a heavy plinth for a support for the same, as a lake-meter, to be used, as suggested by Dr. Park, for ascertaining periodically the fluctuations of the water-line, etc.

Many gentlemen have indicated their opinions of the importance of some steps being taken to remove the surplus waters, so as to prevent the destruction of property and inconvenience sustained by the rising of a body of water that will continue to rise so long as we are increasingly blessed with rain. A. Carrington, Esq., has indicated a likely place for exploration, immediately west of "Strong's Knob," where the land is low, and through which two or three men could cut an outlet at little expense. To approach this point a boat would be the better mode of transit; two or three days' provisions being taken as a precaution against any sudden storms.

Any further information will be received with thanks by,

Dear Sir,
Yours most respectfully,
JOSEPH L. BARFOOT.

Extracts from the History of Towns in New England.

Editor Deseret News.

In a certain town in Hillsborough County, N. H., the first sermon preached was by Rev. Mr. Davidson, Presbyterian, in Deacon Atkins' barn, Sept., 1775. A few weeks after, in the same county, in another town, Rev. Mr. McGregor, same persuasion, preached the first

sermon delivered in that town in Deacon Hopkins' barn, to which several children from adjoining towns were taken to be baptized, that is to say, to be sprinkled. About two Sabbath preachings in a year was the average at that period.

To find the centre of town after it was incorporated in 1777, to build a meeting house, it was voted, at the first town meeting, to allow the surveyor twenty-five cents per day. A silver dollar could scarcely be found and the continental paper was scarcely an object of valuation. Boots were rare, great coats were rarer still. A pair of boots would last a man many years. In summer men or women wore no shoes about home. On the Sabbath day, after meetings were regularly established, the women often carried their shoes in their hands, to save wear, till near the meeting-house, and then put them on. Tea and coffee were almost unknown.

Broths of various kinds, beans, corn and barley were in constant use; on Sabbath days for lunch at intermission of meeting, men frequently carried baked potatoes in their pockets, and nothing more.

A party of smart young people once assembled at a neighbor's house, in early times, for a social interview. The supper—what was it? Not a modern one of roast turkey and oysters, &c., but hasty pudding and milk; there being only three spoons, one division of guests sat down to table, then another and another, till all had been served. All went off well, and it was considered a fashionable, well managed affair.

It was the age of homespun, the age of hard work and simple fare, interspersed with trainings, musters, raisings, huskings, chopping bees, piling bees, and wrestling matches, and, on the part of the female world, quiltings, apple parings, carding bees, &c., the buzzing wheel and the clattering loom. At the first school, which was kept for one month at the house of Deacon Akin, was taught reading, writing and a little arithmetic, the only reading books attainable being the Bible and Dillworth's Spelling Book. In some parts the children learned to write on birch bark for lack of paper.

Getting about in the winter, at any distance from home, could only be done on snowshoes. What was called the Great Frost, June 17th, 1794, froze water in a tub in the open air one inch thick. Fruit chiefly all perished. The winters at that period were so hard sometimes that the water did not drop from the eaves of the houses for six weeks together, and snow lay on the ground till late in April.

October 7th, 1804, snow fell to the depth of one foot, and in shady places where it drifted remained until the next Spring.

January 19, 1810, was the long referred to cold Friday, in which several persons in New Hampshire perished.

Memorable as the cold season, or poverty year, was 1816, when snow fell in June.

In 1819, violent thunderstorms occurred day after day. Many buildings were struck and many persons killed by lightning.

In 1826, was the great drouth and grasshopper year. About this period pleasure waggons, chaises, sofas, carpets, tea, coffee, &c., began to take the places of other things that were used.

In 1844, a period from its commencement of one hundred years, the people voted at town meeting on the abolition of capital punishment, yeas 27, nays 175.

OFFSHOOT.

THE ONLY MEDICAL FRIEND,

IN cases of Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus and Cholera, is **McGuire's Remedy**, a thirty years' remedy in the Mississippi Valley. The acknowledged specific in 1849 and 1850. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Read the following testimonial from the late Father DeSmet, the great Indian missionary:

S. L. LOUIS UNIVERSITY,
June 9th, 1872.

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Very truly, your friend,
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LETTERS.—The standard single rate weight is ½ oz. avoirdupois. Single rate letter throughout the United States,.....3 cents. For each additional ½ oz. or fraction,.....1 " Drop Letters, single rate,.....1 "

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REGISTRATION.—Letters may be registered on payment of a fee of eight cents, but the government takes no responsibility for safe carriage or compensation in case of loss.

MONEY ORDERS.—All principal post offices now receive small sums of money and issue drafts for the same upon other post-offices, subject to the following charges and regulations:

On orders not exceeding \$10,..... 5 cents. On orders not exceeding \$20,..... 10 " Over \$20 and not exceeding \$30, 15 " Over \$30 and not exceeding \$40, 20 " Over \$40 and not exceeding \$50, 25 "

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On orders not exceeding \$10,..... 25 cts. Over \$10 and not exceeding \$20, 50 " Over \$20 and not exceeding \$30, 75 " Over \$30 and not exceeding \$40, 1.00 " Over \$40 and not exceeding \$50, 1.25 "

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The standard single rate to Great Britain is half an ounce avoirdupois; to France and the Continent (by French mails) it is 15 grammes, or one-quarter ounce avoirdupois. The asterisk (*) indicates that prepayment is optional.

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German States and free cities, including Austria, Bavaria, Baden, Bremen, Brunswick, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Hanover, Lubeck, Luxembourg, Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, Prussia, Saxe-Altenburg, Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, Weimar, Saxony and Wurtemberg, by North German Union,.....	*6 cts.	3 cts.
By closed mail, via England,.....	*7 cts.	4 cts.
Australia, British mail, via Southampton,.....	16 cts.	4 cts.
Belgium,.....	10 cts.	4 cts.
Central America (Pacific Coast),.....	10 cts.	2 cts.
China, American Packet, via San Francisco,.....	10 cts.	2 cts.
Cuba,.....	10 cts.	2 cts.
Denmark, via North German Union,.....	*9 cts.	6 cts.
Denmark, closed mail via England,.....	*10 cts.	7 cts.
East Indies, British Mail via San Francisco,.....	10 cts.	2 cts.
France, direct packet,.....	10 cts.	2 cts.
Greece, via North German Union direct,.....	14 cts.	9 cts.
Greece, closed mail, via England,.....	15 cts.	10 cts.
Hong Kong, American packet, via San Francisco,.....	10 cts.	2 cts.
Italy, direct closed mail, via England,.....	*10 cts.	4 cts.
Italy, via North German Union direct,.....	10 cts.	6 cts.
Japan, American packet via San Francisco,.....	10 cts.	2 cts.
Mexico,.....	10 cts.	8 cts.
New Zealand, via Southampton,.....	16 cts.	4 cts.
Norway, via North German Union direct,.....	10 cts.	6 cts.
Norway, closed mail, via England,.....	11 cts.	7 cts.
Portugal, via England,.....	*28 cts.	8 cts.
Russia, via North German Union direct,.....	*10 cts.	8 cts.
Russia, closed mail via England,.....	*11 cts.	6 cts.
Sandwich Islands, by mail from San Francisco,.....	6 cts.	2 cts.
South American States, Atlantic Coast, via New York,.....	28 cts.	4 cts.
Brazil alone, from New York,.....	15 cts.	2 cts.
Argentine Republic and Uruguay, via American packet from New York,.....	18 cts.	4 cts.
Paci Coast, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia and Chile,.....	22 cts.	4 cts.
Spain, via New Orleans,.....	10 cts.	2 cts.
Spain, open mail,.....	4 cts.
Sweden, via North German Union direct,.....	*10 cts.	8 cts.
Sweden, closed mail via England,.....	*11 cts.	9 cts.
(Newspapers under 2 oz., 6 cts. each by direct mail, and 7 cts. by closed mail via England.)		
Switzerland, direct closed mail via England,.....	*10 cts.	4 cts.
Switzerland, by North German Union direct,.....	*9 cts.	3 cts.