



SOME RECOMMENDATIONS.

At the fifth annual meeting of the Fruit Growers' Society of Eastern Pennsylvania, held on the 29th and 30th September, there were various recommendations of choice fruit, which may possibly be of service here.

At the convention, a large and handsome display of fruits was exhibited, about one hundred and forty different varieties of pears, one hundred and fifty varieties of apples, and ninety-six varieties of grapes. Of grapes, native varieties, the Concord, Creveling and Clinton were shown in great perfection; also Dianas, Delawares and Rebeccas. all of particularly fine quality. The Clinton, which it is thought will become a great wine grape, was shown by the bushel, it being very extensively cultivated in the neighborhood of Bethlehem, where the society met, and is fast superseding the old-fashioned varieties of Isabella and Catawba, being less subject to disease, and giving the vineyardist a certain crop. The wine of this variety, made into a claret, was thought by the judges to be quite equal to the imported article.

The question being called for as to the three best summer, seven autumn and two winter pears, the following received the highest number of votes:

Summer.—Manning Elizabeth, Doyenne d'Ete, Tyson

Winter.—Lawrence, Vicar of Wakefield.

Autumn.—Burtlett, Seckel, Belle Lucrative, Buerre Diel, Buerre d'Anjou, Sheldon, Louise, Bonne de Jersey. (on quince.)

For the best strawberries, Wilson's Albany, Triomphe de Grand, Fillmore, Jenny Lind, and Lady Finger, received the endorsement of the Society.

Of blackberries, Dorchester was considered preferable to the No. 7 Rochelle, ripening earlier, sweeter, and hanging better on the bush.

Of raspberries, Purple Cane as a standard early variety, Brinckle's Orange, Hornet and Franconia, neither of the three last named being hardy, and all must be slightly protected in winter

Of grapes, Creveling recommended as early, then closely following the valuable Concord, Delaware, Clinton, Esinburg, &c., Mildew and rot appear to be the enemies with which the grape grower has to contend, but this is much diminished by planting the improved varieties; one vineyardist at Reading lost 30,000 pounds Isabellas and Catawbas from the rot; the President of the Society lost over four acres from the same cause. While young, they seem to do well, but cannot be certain of more than one crop in four years.

HOUSEKEEPING.—We will give to intellect, to religion and to all virtues, the honor that belongs to them. And still it may be boldly affirmed that economy, taste, skill and neatness in the kitchen have a great deal to do in making life happy and prosperous.

Nor is it indispensably necessary that a house should be filled with luxuries. The qualifications for all good housekeeping can be displayed as well on a small scale as on a large one.

A small house can be more easily kept than a palace. Economy is most needed in the absence of abundance.

Taste is as well displayed in placing the dishes on a pine table, as well as in arranging the folds of a damask curtain.

Skillful cooking is as readily discovered in a nicely baked potatoe, or a respectable johnny-cake, as in a nut brown sirlion or a brace of canvass-backs.

The charm of good housekeeping is in the order, economy and taste displayed in attention to little things, and these little things have a wonderful influence.

A dirty kitchen and bad cooking have driven many a one from home to seek for comfort and happiness somewhere else.

Domestic economy is a science—a theory of life which all sensible women ought to study and practice. None of our excellent girls are fit to be married until they are thoroughly educated in the deep and profound mysteries of the kitchen.

See to it, all ye who are mothers, that your daughters are all accomplished by an experimental knowledge of good housekeeping.

TOO MUCH LAND.

The great error with our American agriculturists is a morbid desire to own and occupy more land than they can cultivate. Farming is a scientific business, and is capable of being reduced to rules as precise, and accurate, and we may add, as successful as those which regulate the manipulatory processes of the practical chemist. Washington, whose discriminating powers were certainly of the highest order, in one of his valuable epistles to the celebrated Arthur Young, says:

"The agriculture of this country is indeed low, and the primary cause of its being so is, that instead of improving a little ground well, we attempt too much, and do it ill. A half, a third, or even a fourth of what we mangle, well wrought and properly dressed, would produce more than the whole under our system of management."

Few apothegms uttered by the sage of

Mount Vernon are possessed of greater force than this, even at this day, and it would be well for our agriculturists who are so anxious to extend the limits of their farms, without manifesting any farther desire to augment their productiveness and profit, if they would ponder it more carefully, and act more in accordance with the system which it suggests. The most successful farmer with whom I have ever met, in any country, was a man whose entire homestead consisted of but fourteen acres—Like the Roman, Cressian, he managed to admirable advantage everything within the amplitude of his profession, and derived, from this limited scene of operation a living far superior in point of comfort and respectability to that obtained by his more laborious neighbors from farms or freeholds, rather, of quadruple the extent. We may form something like a correct conception of the actual capabilities of the soil, under proper management, by witnessing the operations of our gardeners. What is done or accomplished on a small scale, may certainly, with due care and effort, be accomplished on a large one for gardening, which is so profitable, is nothing but farming in miniature.—[Farmer and Gardener.

LAMBS DYING FROM WOOL IN THE STOMACH.—The Farmer's Gazette says:

Lambs very frequently swallow particles of wool, which in playfulness they bite from their dams to prevent which the dams when this occurs should be smeared with a mixture of aloes and water, or asafetida and water. When they swallow the wool it gets mixed with the cud in the stomach, it forms hard balls that are indigestible; but the administration of a teaspoonful of soda mixed in water twice or thrice a day dissolves and digests the cud, if not gone too far. Calves frequently die of the same disease, and the only remedy yet found is soda.

A DOWN EAST JURYMAN.—"Ethan Spike" contributes to the Portland Transcript a sketch of his experience as a juryman. The first cases he was called to try were capital ones, the criminals being a German and a "nigger" respectively.

"Hev you formed any opinion for or agin the prisoners?" said the judge.

"Not particular against the Jarmin," says I, "but I hate niggers as a general principle, and shall go for hanging this here old white-wooled cuss, whether he killed Mr. Cooper or not," say I.

"Do you know the nature of an oath?" the clerk axed me.

"I orter," says I. "I've used enough of 'em; I begun to swear when I was only about —"

"That'll do," says the clerk. "You can go hum," says he; "you won't be wanted in this ere case," says the clerk, says he.

"What!" says I. "Ain't I to try this nigger at all?"

"No," says the clerk.

"But I'm a jewryman," says I, "and you can't hang the nigger unless I've set on him," says I.

"Pass on," says the clerk, speaking rather cross.

"But," says I, "you mister, you don't hear what I say. I'm a jewryman, you know; drawn to the box by the seelick men," says I. "I've olers had a hankering to hang a nigger, and now when a merciful dispensatory seems to have provided one for me, you say I shan't sit on him? Ar this your free institutions? Is this the nineteenth century? And is this your boasted—" Here somebody called "Silence in Court!"

"The court be—" I didn't finish the remark fore a couple of constable had hold of me, and in the twinkling of a bedpost I was hustled down stairs into the street.

Naow, Mr. Editor, let me ask, what are we comin' to when jewrymen—legal, lawful jewrymen—kin be tossed about in this way? Talk about cancers, Mormons, spiritualism, free-love and panics—what are they in comparison? Here's the principle upshot. As an individual, perhaps I'm of no great account; 'tan't for me to say; but when as an enlightened jewryman, I was tuck and carried down stairs by profain hands, just for asserting my right to sit on a nigger—wy it seems to me the pillows of society were shook; that in my sacred person the whole State itself was, figuratively speakin', kicked down stairs! If that's law in the land, I'll have his case brought up under a writ of habeas corpus or icksey dicksit.

HOW A MAN FEELS AND ACTS DURING AN EARTHQUAKE.—The Boston Traveller publishes the following extract of a private letter from Manila, giving the writer's personal experience and sensations during the late terrific earthquake which visited that city:

It would be impossible to give you an idea of the late earthquake, for though I have read the accounts of many severe ones I never could realize the position until I had felt one, and I never knew what dreadful destruction they could make until now. I have heard nothing talked about but earthquakes for the past ten days, everybody telling their own experience and giving their idea of the causes and effects of earthquakes in general. My experience was that I had finished my soup, and was helping myself to fish, when there or four tremendous up and down bumps came. I ran for the Azotea, (plaza covered with iron roofing.) Then came the fearful swinging motion from north to south. I clung to the

post, (wooden, which supports the iron roof,) to keep myself from falling, expecting every moment that the stone walls which support the Azotea would give way, and that I would be thrown into the river with the house on top of me. The whole shock did not last over half a minute, but it was an eternity to me. The falling of stone houses and tile roofs was terrific; part of our roof (weighing 70 tons) fell in. About 300 feet from where I was Biondi church tower fell through the roof of the church; this tower was 150 to 200 feet high—built of solid stone, from four to six feet thick. Yet the din from falling churches and houses was so great that I did not distinguish when it fell. When the shock was over the air was so filled with dust of lime that I could scarcely breathe, and there was not a breath of air. When the moon rose later, Manila was a frightful and drary sight to see. Everybody was in the streets, praying or fleeing with what they had saved into the country. For days after, the people walked the streets, without speaking. And there was no noise of carriages, and no bells, in a city where there were thousands moving before at all hours.

ABSTRACT

Of Meteorological observations for the month of Oct., 1863, at G. S. L. City, Utah, by W. W. Phelps.

MONTHLY MEAN.

Barometer.

7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
26.600	26.780	26.700

Monthly Mean. Thermometer attached.

7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
56	62	56

Monthly Mean. Therm. meter. Open Air.

7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
46	63	50

Monthly Mean. Thermometer. Dry Bulb.

7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
52	64	54

Monthly Mean. Thermometer. Wet Bulb.

7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
48	52	50

Highest and lowest range of the Barometer during the month was

Max. 26.800. Min. 26.560.

Highest and lowest range of the Thermometer in the open air during the month was

Max. 76°. Min. 28°.

There was no rain or snow water to measure, though it snowed upon the mountains several times, and sprinkled a few times lightly; month warm and cool alternately.

MONTHLY JOURNAL.

1. Clear.
2. do
3. do
4. do
5. do
6. do
7. do
8. do
9. Clear and hazy.
10. do do
11. do warm.
12. do do
13. do do
14. A.m. clear; p.m. hazy and windy.
15. Variable; hazy and windy.
16. Cloudy and windy.
17. Clear and cool.
18. Cloudy and cool.
19. do do
20. Clear and cold.
21. do do
22. do do
23. do do
24. do do
25. do do
26. do do
27. Clear and hazy.
28. do do
29. Cold and cloudy, mostly.
30. Cloudy and wintry.
31. Snowy and cold.

HAY LAND FOR SALE.

NORTH of the "English Settlement," West Jordan. Produces 40 tons hay annually, can be made to produce 80 tons. 17-11 DAVID O. CALDER.

GOOD NEWS!

TIME IS MONEY.



O. URSENBACH,

17 1/2 MAIN STREET.

WOOLLEN FACTORY.

WE have started our CARDING and SPINNING MACHINERY, in the building formerly Young & Little's mill on Big Canyon Creek, three-fourths of a mile east of the Penitentiary.

If those who wish wool carded and spun on shares will bring it well washed, picked and greased, we will return two parts and keep one of the yarn it makes.

B. YOUNG & Co.

COTTON FACTORY.

WE will CARD and SPIN, in the above named building, good, clean cotton for one-half the yarn it makes; or we will pay in merchandise forty cents a pound for merchantable cotton delivered at our factory. 9-11 B. YOUNG & H. S. ELDREDGE.

WANTED

FIFTY TENOR & FIFTY BASS SINGERS.

THE undersigned would be pleased to receive the services of Fifty Tenor and Fifty Bass Singers, to assist at a Juvenile Concert, in connection with the Deseret Musical Association, shortly to be given at the Theatre, in this city.

Singers by the old notation, as well as by the Tonic Sol-Fa method invited. Practice on Tuesday and Friday evenings, in President Young's School Room, at 1-2 past 6 o'clock. 16-11 D. O. CALDER.

FARM FOR SALE.

I HAVE a FARM, containing 40 acres, well fenced, with a Log HOUSE on it, situated two miles above Jordan Mills, on the west side of the river, which I will sell for Stock or wagons. The land is of first-rate quality, one-half of it in cultivation, the other excellent meadow land. 8-3m E. W. VAN ETTAN.

CHISLETT & CLARK,

Have just received an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

Which they now offer at REDUCED PRICES. Our Stock embraces

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

A splendid lot of

LADIES' AND MISSES' SHAKERS AND FASHIONABLE HATS.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS

Of all kinds and sizes. A full Stock of

GROCERIES AND DYE STUFFS.

We would call particular attention to our unrivalled Stock of

PORCELAIN, GLASSWARE AND QUEENSWARE,

Which, for quality, style, variety and elegance exceeds anything in Utah.

All who wish to purchase GOOD ARTICLES at MODERATE PRICES, will do well to call on

CHISLETT & CLARK.

10-11

NEEDLES AND BUTTONS.

WE have FOR SALE on commission

300,000 Jos. Hill & Son's Celebrated

NEEDLES.

1200 Gross China Pearl

BUTTONS,

Of English Manufacture, the best ever offered in this market, which will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

A liberal discount to the trade.

HOOPEE & ELDREDGE.

G.S.L. CITY, Sep. 30, 1863.

12-11

W. H. HOOPER. H. S. ELDREDGE.

HOOPEE & ELDREDGE

Main Street, Salt Lake City.

HAVE JUST OPENED AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

OF

STAPLE GOODS,

Consisting in part of—

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| DOMESTIC, | TEA, |
| PRINTS, | COFFEE, |
| DENIMS, | SUGAR, |
| HICKORY, | HARDWARE, |
| CASSIMERES, | CUTLERY, |
| MELTON CLOTHS, | GLASS, |
| PILOT CLOTHS, | QUEENSWARE, |
| HATS, | TOBACCO, |
| BOOTS and SHOES, | SOAP, |
| CLOTHING, | CANDLES. |

Which we are selling CHEAP FOR CASH.

GOLD DUST OUGHT.

HOOPEE & ELDREDGE.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 30, 1863.

12-11