

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM MILLARD COUNTY.

FILLMORE CITY, Jan. 16, 1860.

The winter here holds a steady sway. The nights are very cold; the middle of the day somewhat milder. A few light snows have made the sleighing very good of late.

Mr. David Savage left here on the 13th with a small company, which he expected would be increased from the southern settlements, to explore the country in and about the Colorado, to look out a wagon route, and to ascertain the resources of the country, &c.

A small company of men went from this place to the Sevier river last week to find the best place for taking out the water for irrigation. Another company will leave this week to build a dam, which, when done, will open a large tract of land for farming purposes.

Yesterday morning about half-past five, there was an earthquake which lasted some little time and shook things very perceptibly. The shock was felt at Meadow creek about the same time. The vibration was from the south west towards the north east. In the course of two hours it was followed by two lighter shocks. The night previous was very clear and extremely cold and the day following mild and pleasant.

FROM SAN PETE COUNTY.

MANTI, Jan. 16, 1860.

Since my last communication several events have taken place in San Pete that may be of interest to your readers.

The emigration to this county still continues, and three new settlements have been made. There are now nine flourishing towns and cities in this valley and there is room for more.

As this is a frontier county, surrounded by savages of a hostile character, which past history abundantly proves, and being desirous to maintain the first law of nature—self-preservation—a military organization has just been completed, consisting of seven battalions (700 men), and Warren S. Snow has been unanimously elected colonel.

The winter set in with extreme cold weather, which still continues. The stock on the range have done extremely well without much attention, while those that have kept their stock up have been unfortunate, and a great many cattle about Manti have died of a disease for which there seems to be no cure, some persons having lost about all they had.

The people throughout this county are in the enjoyment of good health as a general thing and are in good spirits. They have enjoyed the holidays in various ways; such as singing, praying, dancing, dramatic performances, &c.; not forgetting an equal portion of sleigh-riding.

A few feats of modern Christianity have been performed, but I hope that in all their recreations after this the Saints will conform to the scriptural rule and keep themselves unspotted from the world.

I have visited the different settlements of late, and the spirit of improvement with the people, to build, fence, farm, educate their children, &c., was never more apparent. I must say that the spirit of education is on the increase. I know of several good, comfortable school houses that have been built of late by the united efforts of the people, and, in the course of a very few days, after their completion, schools were in progress. In some of the places I have visited I find as many as four well attended schools, and I do not know of a single man in the county who is not able to school his children without any tax being assessed for that purpose.

The new settlements seem to take the lead in relation to school houses and education. In one of the oldest settlements in the county there are five schools, all kept in private dwellings, there being no public school houses. The only cause that I can assign is a stereotyped set of civil officers.

Elders O. Hyde and E. T. Benson came into our county on the 7th inst., and held a two days conference at Manti, and then visited the other settlements. Their teachings and instructions made a good impression upon the people, and they feel encouraged to press forward in doing good.

Arapipe has returned from his visit to the Navajoes and is depending on the people here for his support. He says government does nothing for him.

FROM WEBER COUNTY.

OGDEN CITY, Jan. 19, 1860.

After enjoying the festivities of the holidays the people have settled down. "Sober second thought" has resumed its dominion, and the more important matters are now receiving some attention. Meetings are well attended, and the Saints seem to enjoy a good degree of the Spirit of the Lord and manifest a desire to prepare themselves for the events that may transpire sooner or later.

We have recently had a visit from Elder Wood. On Sunday last he spoke to a large audience; the Spirit of the Lord rested upon him and upon the people; his counsel seemed to wake up the Saints to renew their diligence. Elder Heywood is still with us in this city, and has attended meetings each night this week, either here or in the settlements adjacent. The spirit of his mission rests upon him, and the Saints are edified by his instructions.

The presidents are trimming up their various quorums and disencumbering them of dead members or branches, that the trees may live and "bring forth fruit meet for the master's table."

The road up Ogden river canyon has been opened a considerable distance and a large

amount of wood has been got out this winter; it will be completed the coming season.

The Ogden city tannery continues to flourish and has furnished a great number with boots and shoes; but as there "must needs be opposition in all things," this establishment meets with some from the uneasy and disaffected spirits of which we have our share, and who are always ready to crush in its infancy any institution that is established for the public good. We sincerely hope that, while such spirits diminish, those who labor to promote the best interests of community will increase and meet with encouragement commensurate with their efforts to build up this place and to permanently establish home manufactures.

We have little or no litigation here. All is peace and the people seem inclined to mind their own business. Snow is still plentiful, frost severe at night and the sleighing good.

DELTA.

FROM TOOELE COUNTY.

TOOELE CITY, Jan. 20, 1860.

Things in general seem to move on in this place about in the same usual way. There is very little change, either religiously, socially or politically. No new thing seems to have presented itself for consideration. Some are minding their own business and some not unfrequently are minding that of others.

The most shocking affair that has happened of late took place on the 15th inst., at about 6 o'clock a. m., viz., a shock of an earthquake, which seemed to come from the east and past westward. It caused a slight upheaving of the earth, producing a little rocking of buildings and some rattling among earthen ware and window glass. However, no particular damage was done.

I am a constant reader of the News, and not unfrequently I have observed in its columns the subject of education referred to; which, aside from the oft repeated counsels of our leading men and the responsibilities that all parents and guardians must feel in this respect ought to be an incentive to action. I fear that the education of our children, in many places, is too much neglected. At all events, it is so in this place. The only thing we have in the shape of a school is taught only an hour or two on each Sabbath morning.

Through the week, almost countless numbers of children are spending their time in the streets at play, passing their time, in my opinion, very unprofitably.

The reason of this negligence I can hardly divine; for most certainly we have good and wise men in our midst—religious and civil officers, from bishop to deacon and from mayor to school trustees, and if there is one single thing lacking in the arrangement of the above named departments, I am informed of the fact. We have also a commodious school house, and the past year has been a fruitful one, which placed ample means in the hands of all; so I must think there has been no lack on that score, considering the large amount of grain disposed of in this place this season.

There are only eighteen persons in this place who subscribe for the News, out of a population of about one thousand, and still we most certainly have a reading community. No doubt many believe in getting along upon an economical principle, and therefore suppose that the cost of borrowing a paper from a neighbor for one year is much less than the price of subscription.

We have thus far had a very cold winter; much snow in the mountains, tho' but little in the valley. The range is, and has been mostly bare, and stock has done well; but taking everything into consideration, it has been the foggiest winter that I recollect of having seen in this country. The fog has been so dense for two or three weeks at a time, that we have scarcely had a glimpse of the sun. It is, however, said by some that a foggy winter is indicative of a fruitful season. Be that as it may, for a few days past it has been more pleasant, but still very cold.

AIM-WELL.

FROM CACHE COUNTY.

WELLSVILLE, Jan. 25, 1860.

The winter is passing away finely. In some parts of this valley the stock is doing well without feeding. The Indians are very peaceable.

The great mass of the people here feel well, and I suppose that most of the good folks down your way intend coming here as soon as the snow passes off, if I should judge by the number of visitors there are here looking out locations.

PETER MAUGHN.

The Fuse Factory of Joseph T. Simbury, Hartford, Conn., took fire at about half-past seven o'clock, December 20, and was entirely destroyed. The fire broke out in the lower part of the building, while the employees were at work in the upper story and the flames spread with so much rapidity as to cut off all chances of escape, consequently, seven females were burnt to death, and two others together with a boy, the son of the owner, were badly injured, so that it is believed they cannot survive. The names of the dead as far as ascertained, are Catharine Bresse, of N. Y. State, Mary Jane Breon, of Simbury, Hannah and Harriet Head, sisters, two others, names not yet ascertained, and a married woman, named Simpson.

One county of Virginia, in sixty days, has armed, drilled and equipped seven hundred and twenty men, out of a population of fifteen hundred voters.

MAKE HOME BRIGHT AND PLEASANT.

More than building showy mansion— More than dress and fine array; More than domes or lofty steeples— More than station, power and sway; Make your homes both neat and tasteful, Bright and pleasant, always fair, Where each heart shall rest contented, Grateful for each beauty there.

More than lofty, swelling titles— More than Fashion's flaring glare; More than Mammon's gilded honors— More than thought can well compare; She that home to make attractive By surroundings pure and bright, Trees arranged with taste and order, Flowers with all their sweet delight.

Seek to make your home most lovely, Let it be a smiling spot, Where, in sweet contentment, resting, Care and sorrow are forgot, Where the flowers and trees are waving, Birds will sing their sweetest song, Where the purest thoughts will linger, Confidence and love belong.

Make your home a little Eden, Imitate her smiling bowers; Let a neat and simple cottage Stand among bright trees and flowers. There, what fragrance and what brightness Will each blooming rose display! Here, a simple vine-clad arbor, Brightens through each summer day.

There each heart will rest contented, Seldom wishing e'er to roam, Or if roaming, still will cherish Memories of that pleasant home; Such a home makes man the better, Sweet and lasting its control— Home with pure and bright surroundings, Leaves its impress on the soul.

Rand's Patent Flour and Corn Mill.

This is a radical change in the old mill-stone. It was recently invented in Europe, and is now being introduced into this country, one having been put in operation at Peoria, Ill., expressly for the purpose of exhibiting its superiority over other mills.

Though this mill has an improved feed mode of hanging the stones, &c., the principal features constituting its alleged superiority consist in forming the entire grinding surfaces near the peripheries, giving them a width of only nine inches and, instead of depending on centrifugal force to discharge the flour or meal, it is forced out by means of an air blast from a blower suitably attached to the mill.—The proprietor says:

"The stones consist of rims or peripheries; by these means the entire grinding surface is brought to an approximate speed; the whole of the inner, slow-speed surface being removed, a more uniform action is produced, the flour has less distance to travel, and the delivery is more rapid, without its liability to heat.

"Within the interior of the stones is placed a fan ventilator, with radial arms; the fan revolving at a rapid velocity, supplies a current of cool air, and this air, passing along with the grain directly between the grinding surfaces, drives the flour out immediately after it is sufficiently reduced. By this means the grinding is accomplished with great facility and perfection, and the meal is kept cool and in good condition, giving a liveliness and higher value to the flour.

"Double the quantity may be ground by the same power. "A greater yield produced, as from the peculiar construction and mode of hanging the stones, less middings are made, and the offal much cleaner.

"The meal is delivered cool, so that the gluten is uninjured, and the flour is both lively and strong. "Again, you may grind closer, giving a better color to the flour.

"Wherever Mr. Rand's improvements have been introduced, their simplicity, and the extraordinary results effected, have created astonishment. In England, one of four run of burrs was taken up and replaced by a pair of burrs of Mr. Rand's construction, on the same spindle, and driven by the same gear—at Sir Felix Booth's extensive distillery, at Brentford, near London. Thoroughly to test them, they were allowed to run from Monday morning to Saturday night, when the results showed that the one had done as much work as the other three pairs, notwithstanding the three were dressed on the third day, while the patent burrs were not, nor did they require it."

AN EVIL OMEN.—A correspondent of the New York Express says that, on Friday, while discord and confusion prevailed upon the floor of the House, and threats of disunion were freely uttered and the seeds of disunion unsparingly sown, he stepped out and, as his eye turned upward to look upon the stars and stripes that are always floating over both the Senate and the House when in session, he discovered that the House flag was rent from end to end, and that the two parts into which it was severed, were flying on the breeze, altogether independent and irrespective of each other.

Recently Mr. Treshaw, late Rabbi of the Jewish Synagogue in Quebec, was, with his whole family, consisting of his wife and seven children, baptized in the Methodist Church in that city. Quite a number of Protestant clergymen, without distinction of sect, united in the administration of the sacrament.

History of Siberia.

The government of Western Siberia has just published an official document giving an account of that country as a penal colony, with a brief sketch of its previous history. From this it appears that in the sixteenth century Siberia was inhabited by hordes of Tartar origin, and that in 1580 the celebrated Jermak, hetman of the Cossacks of the Don, invaded it at the head of 6,000 men, and succeeded, after several bloody battles, in taking Sibir, the chief city of the country. The hetman, finding that his resources were too limited to hold so extensive a country, ceded his conquest to Ivan IV and Siberia has ever since formed part of the Russian empire.

The first strangers who settled there were Cossacks, Strelitzes and a few gold-diggers; but after a time it was selected as a place of exile for Russia state criminals. Peter the Great sent his Swedish prisoners there, and the Czarina Anne had the inhabitants of whole villages transported there for refusing to work for their lords. On the abolition of the punishment of death by Elizabeth in 1743, Siberia was regularly organized as a penal colony, and transportation thither was the punishment for all sorts of crime. The exiled nobles were generally sent to Berzove, to work in the crown gold mines there, and the names of the first families in the empire may be seen on tombs in the cemetery of that place.

In 1832, an office was established at Tobolsk, where the name of every exile and his residence were registered.

In 1842, more perfect rules were laid down, according to which every tribunal in the empire regularly forwards to Tobolsk the names and offences of all persons condemned to exile, and each on his arrival was sent to the residence appointed for him. The Governor of Western Siberia sends a yearly list to St. Petersburg of all the convicts that have arrived. The last published return comes down to January 1, 1855; according to which the persons who reached Siberia in 1854 were 7,530, of whom 5,649 were men, 1,134 women, and 747 children.

The condition of exiles in Siberia has much improved within the last few years.

Character.

To rapidly improve our character should be the aim of all. We should cultivate every good attribute, and subdue every tendency to evil. Good or evil principles increase in proportion as we exercise them. Small acts of benevolence lead us on to greater ones; acts of kindness strengthen our affection. Commence labor, and we continue it. Pay one debt, and we feel ready to pay another. Exercise a little hospitality, and we feel capable of doing more.

Vices take root, and grow in our hearts in proportion as we exercise them also. If intemperance is given way to, our restraining powers gradually weaken. Revenge insults, and the power of forbearance diminishes. Dwell on fancied wrongs, and they multiply before you. Justify your hatred, and love will lose its intensity.

In short, we reap exactly what we sow. Resist hard feeling, intense jealousies, and unjust annoyances, and the spirit of love will nestle in your bosom, as a place prepared for it. "Like cleaveth to like." We have the power to choose the good or the evil; to qualify ourselves for the society of the righteous or the wicked.—[Com.]

UGHT TO KNOW.—"Wife," said a man, looking for a bootjack, "I have places where I keep my things, and you ought to know it." "Yes," said she, "I ought to know where you keep your late hours, but I don't."

—Washington Irving, the celebrated poet and historian, died at his residence at Irvington, at 12 o'clock, on the night of the 28th Nov.

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