

Anecdote of Revolutionary Times.

Three British lieutenants, in frolic and glee,
Were roaming a planter's broad acres;
And they sneered at the noons who dared to be
free,
And they laughed at the quiet old Quakers.

My grandfather met them—a patriarch, dressed
As simply as any old Roman—
And they whispered in triumph, 'Here is food
for our jest,
Let us puzzle this ignorant yeoman!'

'O, Abraham!' 'Isaac?' and 'Jacob!' cried they,
In Latin, in French and in German,
'Whence cometh my lord? for his hair is all
gray,
And moist with the dews of Mount Hermon.'

'From the hills of Judea,' he answered in Greek,
'But surely thy servant is Saul;
My father is Kish, and he sent me to seek
For his asses; lo! here are they all!'

THE FLOWERS OF EARTH.—Eve, the mother
of mortals, walked one day, alone and sorrowful,
on the desecrated soil of this sinful earth. Sudden-
ly she espied a rose tree laden with expanded
blossoms, which, like the blush of dawn, shed a
rosy light upon the green leaves around them.—
'Ah!' cried she with rapture, 'is it a deception, or
do I indeed behold even here the lovely roses of
Eden? Already do I breathe from afar their Par-
adisiacal sweetness! Hail! gentle type of inno-
cence and joy! Art thou not a silent pledge that,
even among the thorns of earth, Eden's happiness
may bloom? Surely it is bliss even to inhale the
sweet fragrance of thy flowers!'

Even while she was speaking, with her joyous
gaze bent upon the profusion of roses, there sprang
up a light breeze which stirred the boughs of the
tree; and, lo! the petals of the full grown flowers
silently detached themselves and sank upon the
ground.

Eve exclaimed, with a sigh, 'Alas! ye are also
the children of death! I read your meaning, type
of earthly joys.' And in mournful silence she
looks upon the fallen leaves. Soon, however, did
a gleam of joy lighten up her countenance while
she spoke, saying:

'Still shall your blossoms, so long as they are
unfolded in the bud, be unto me the types of
holiness.' So saying, she stooped down to
gaze upon the half closed buds, when she suddenly
became aware of the thorns which grew beneath
them, and her soul was sore troubled. 'Oh,' cried
she, 'do ye also need some defense? Do ye indeed
bear within you the consciousness of sin, and are
these thorns the symptoms of your shame? Never-
theless, I bid you welcome, beauteous children
of the spring, as an image of Heaven's bright and
rosy dawn upon this thorny earth!'

MOST EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—A WOMAN LIV-
ING OVER EIGHTEEN MONTHS WITHOUT EATING
OR DRINKING.—Relative to the case of the woman
Mrs. Hayes, of the town of Day, Saratoga co.,
of whom it is said she has lived now nineteen
months without eating a morsel of food, and
whose death was recently announced in one of
the papers of Albany, The Sandy Hill Herald has
the following:

'Mrs. Hayes is not dead, but remains in the
condition in which she has been for many months
past. Incredible as it may seem, there is little, if
any doubt, but that this woman has lived for
more than eighteen months without eating or
drinking. We have not alluded to the case be-
fore for the reason of its apparent incredibility;
but scientific gentlemen, together with hundreds
of others, after the closest scrutiny, have become
convinced that there is no deception practiced,
and that the woman actually subsists without
food or water. In order to test the matter, a
gentleman took the woman to his residence, and
parties watched her day and night for one month,
who say that she neither ate nor drank during
that time, and that on food being introduced into
the room, concealed in the pockets of disinterested
persons, the woman would immediately go into
horrible convulsions. The same effect was pro-
duced by persons taking tobacco, or any kind of
ardent spirits, where she was. The woman is
reduced to a perfect skeleton, so much so that by
placing the hand upon the abdomen the back-
bone can be distinctly felt. We are aware that
there are instances on record somewhat akin to
this, which turned out to be frauds; but if this is
a deception, it has been so adroitly practiced that
every one who has examined it has been duped.
Besides, there is no motive for the deception; and
it is quite incredible that any person would suffer
to the extent that this woman has for the sole
purpose of playing upon the credulity of the pub-
lic. Viewed in any light, the subject is worthy
of the attention of the scientific and curious.'

THE HORSE NOT ORIGINALLY IMPORTED INTO
AMERICA FROM THE EAST.—It is well known to
our readers that Professor Holmes, of the College
of Charleston, has been for many years engaged
in exploring the fossil beds of Ashley river. A
large number of interesting relics have been col-
lected, and the savans of Europe and America
have expressed their great satisfaction at the re-
sults of these explorations.

Professor Agassiz, in a lecture some time since,
just after a visit to the Ashley with Professor
H., said, 'it was the greatest depository of fossil
remains he had ever seen.' Professor Tuomey
called it 'the great shark sepulchre of America';
and now Professor Leidy, the distinguished Amer-
ican anatomist, has prepared a valuable paper on
the remains of the horse and other animals, found
fossil on the Ashley, which had been placed in
his hands for examination by Professor Holmes;
and it will appear from the short extract we make,
that the investigations now being made in this de-
partment of natural science, are developing some
curious things. Professor Leidy writes:

'In regard to the remains of the horse, from the

facts stated in the accounts given in them in the
succeeding pages, I think it will be conceded
that this animal inhabited the United States dur-
ing the post-pleistocene period, contemporarily with
the mastodon, megalonyx, and the great, broad-
fronted bison.'—[Char. Mercury, Jan. 14.]

THE GREAT MORTAR.—The great 36-inch mor-
tar, in the invention of which some say the
Premier had a hand, was tested at Woolwich on
Friday for the second time. This huge gun is
made of separate pieces of iron hooped together.
It throws a shell one yard in diameter, and weigh-
ing twenty-four hundred weight. Some idea of
its size may be obtained from the fact that, to
load it, men mount to the mouth by a ladder and
enter the chamber to place the charges. The
shells fired yesterday were not filled, but the
mere weight of the huge ball produced tremen-
dous effects. At the moment of impact there is a
report more seemingly powerful than the report
of discharge. Nor is it quite like the noise of
gunpowder discharge either. Fancy a hundred
thousand drummers to give one stroke at one and
the same time, and the notion would be more fit-
ting. Within a radius of two hundred yards the
air is filled with fragments, stones, clay, turf,
water; roots of trees go whirling aloft, as though
a volcanic crater had suddenly belched forth. The
result of the trial is called "successful," although
at the fifth round the middle ring partially gave
way. But it was clear that 36-inch shells could
be projected nearly a mile.

HOW RAILROADS ARE BUILT IN EGYPT.—A
correspondent of the New York Journal of Com-
merce, writing from Cairo, describes the railroads
from Alexandria to the Red Sea:

A peculiarity is seen in the construction of
this railroad. I observed no sleepers except near
the depot, instead of which, as the country could
not furnish the timber, a strong, hollow iron ap-
paratus is cast, much resembling the common
culinary iron pot, which is firmly fastened in the
earth by sinking the open end, while the rails
rest upon notches cast in the exterior of the other
end. These, with small iron bars crossing
the track, keep the rails fast. The railroad is
130 miles long, and is being extended to Suez,
and will be opened the whole distance before the
close of the year. The whole was built by an
English company, and then sold to the Viceroy,
who receives an income from it exceeding the
most sanguine expectations of the projectors to
The electric telegraph is already extended.—
Suez, from whence it is proposed to convey it to
India.

CAN'T SPARE THE DEVIL.—A shoemaker at
Prague lately got the idea into his head that he had
power to exorcise the devil from those possessed
by him, and finding a crowd of infatuated follow-
ers, the police were obliged to notice his proceed-
ings.

A medical commission was appointed to examine
him, who decided that he was insane, particularly
as his belief in the personal existence of the devil
was proof positive of a disordered intellect, and
he was accordingly sent to an asylum. Immedi-
ately a ministerial edict was issued, forbidding all
Austrian journals, under pain of severe punish-
ment, to publish the medical decision and the
sentence based upon it, since a disbelief in the
personal existence of the devil endangered one of
the most important principles of Christian faith,
and was highly prejudicial to morals as well as to
public law and order.

The devil can not be spared yet in Austria, it
seems.

A VEGETABLE SERPENT.—A new organization
of nature, being pronounced by naturalists the
connecting link between animal and vegetable
life, has been found in the interior of Africa, in
the form of a serpent, with a flower on its
head. This singular freak of nature is spotted in
the body, drags itself along and the flower form-
ing its head is bell shaped, and contains a viscid
fluid. Flies, and other insects, attracted by the
smell of the juice, enter the flower where they
are caught by the adhesive matter. The flower
then closes, and remains shut until the prisoners
are transformed into chyle. The indigestible
portions, such as the head and wings, are thrown
out by spiral openings. The vegetable serpent has
a skin resembling leaves, a white and soft flesh,
and instead of a bony skeleton and cartilaginous
frame, is filled with a yellow marrow. The na-
tives consider it a delicious food.

SADDEST SIGHTS.—The Springfield Republican
wails in this way:

'There are some sad sights in this world; a city
sacked and burnt, a battle-field after a great
slaughter, a London in the midst of a plague, a
ship burned at sea, a family pining in starvation,
a jug of molasses wrecked upon the pavement, a
pair of irrevocably damaged pantaloons; but the
saddest sight to us, of all is an old bachelor, stolid-
ly walking toward his end, his great duties un-
done, his shirt buttons off, his stockings out at
the toes, and nobody to leave his money to.
Were we such a man, the mild reproving eye of
a widow or maiden lady would drive us mad.
But there is still hope. Uglier and older men
than any of our friends have married beautiful
wives, who trained them admirably and spent
their money elegantly.'

ENORMOUS MASS OF NATIVE COPPER.—Accord-
ing to the Lake Superior Miner, of March 7th,
there is now in the Minnesota mine a single de-
tached mass of apparently pure metallic copper,
which is some forty-five feet in length and as
much as nine feet thick, where thickest. If pure,
as it appears, it contains about five hundred tons
of metal, and is worth as it lies more than one
hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

It is no doubt a true observation, says Bis-
hop Patrick, that the ready way to make the
minds of youth grow awry is to lace them too
hard, by denying them their just freedom.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, Jan. 14.]

Supreme Court.

While the nomination of Mr. Clifford for a seat
on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United
States was pending we made some objections to it.
Now that the appointment has been approved by
the Senate, justice requires us to admit that there
is a certain degree of propriety and fitness in it.
In this sort of cases we must consider not so
much what would have been suitable in the past,
as what is suitable for the present. We must
learn to get rid of our 'prejudices' touching
the object and proper constitution of the Supreme
Court of the United States, and this appointment
of Judge Clifford, properly improved, will be a
great help to us in doing so.

It used to be thought, in the days of Marshall
and Story, that the great object of that tribunal
was the adjudication of suits at law, in conformity
to established legal principles and to the actual
facts and justice of the case. Of course, with
this idea of the object of that tribunal, it used to
be supposed that knowledge of the law and
powers of reasoning were necessary qualifications
for a seat on the bench. But with the new pur-
pose to which the Court has of late devoted itself
—that of leading off in politics—these qualifica-
tions have ceased to be essential. In fact, it has
been abundantly established by the case of Judge
Curtis, that, at least in a Northern member of the
Court, they are decided disqualifications, since
they tend sadly to disturb the harmony of the
Court, and almost to neutralize the intended effect
of its decisions. It is a very awkward thing,
after the majority of the Judges have been at
great pains to weave an ingenious web of false-
hood and sophistry, to have it all relentlessly
swept away by one of their own colleagues on
the bench.

On the principle which seems to have governed
the selection of Mr. Clifford, that the proper
business of the Northern minority on the bench
is merely to fall in with and say yes to any extra-
vagances which the Southern majority may
choose to promulgate, Mr. Clifford is admirably
qualified for the place in which he has been put.
We may be quite sure that he will never be driven
by his knowledge of law and history, or his logi-
cal perception of things, into playing the marplot,
as Judge Curtis did in the Dred Scott case, tum-
bling down the decision of the Court about its
ears, and exposing that grave tribunal to popular
decision and even contempt. Mr. Clifford, we
may be quite sure, will never do anything of the
sort. Should he ever undertake to give a dissent-
ing opinion—which we hardly anticipate—its
want of force, pith and point will make it serve
as a sort of foil to the decision of the majority, to
which, by the weakness of its opposing argu-
ments, it may seem to add a certain apparent
strength.

Mr. Buchanan, in the appointment of Mr. Clif-
ford, has evidently gone upon the principle that
the numerical preponderance of the slaveholders
on the bench needs to be backed up by a pre-
ponderance of brains. It would be flying in the
face of the policy which originally dictated and
still sustains the present appointment of the
Judges, if superior talent and learning on the
part of the minority should make them more than a
match for the majority. The Southern members of
the Court being, as a general thing, men of rather
small caliber, justice to the South would seem to
demand that a similar rule should be applied to
the selection of their Northern associates. Upon
the principle of adaptation to the company into
which he is put, the selection of Mr. Clifford is a
judicious one. All that is now needed to reestablish
the perfect harmony and homogeneity of the
Court is to get rid of Judge McLean.

THE LEVIATHAN'S LAUNCH.—The successful
operations of Monday in the progression of the
launching of the Leviathan—she having gone up-
ward of twenty feet—were renewed yesterday
morning soon after seven o'clock, and on the first
application of the hydraulic pressure at half past
seven the monster moved three inches. The
weather being most favorable, she continued gra-
dually to progress, making no sudden jumps, but
answering to every application. At high water
she had 7½ feet water under her out of the
fifteen required when fully launched. At twelve
o'clock, the time of the men leaving off, the ship
had moved twelve feet two inches aft, and eleven
feet eight inches forward. The difference of posi-
tion between the forepart and aft is about eighteen
inches, whereas ten inches only is required to
make her square. On the return of the men, at
half past twelve, some delay took place in the
necessary operation of floating or packing the
rams, as they had had so much way, and at one
o'clock portions of the hydraulic presses were put
in operation, when the vessel moved two inches
forward. The entire progress yesterday was six-
teen feet aft, and fifteen feet one inch forward.

A despatch from London, dated on morning
of Jan. 13th, says:—Yesterday nearly twenty
feet was accomplished in an almost continuous
movement of short slips of one and two inches at
a time. After dinner further progress was ad-
vanced till high water to-day, when the remain-
ing feet to the bottom of the launching ways is
expected to be accomplished. It is expected that
she will be moved down the rest of the ways to-
day in about an hour, and, finally, she will be
hailed off into the river by Trotman's anchors.

CUNNING BIRDS.—The day was very hot, and,
seeking a shady tree, whose branches overhung
the stream, I sought shelter from the sun's rays
and rest for my legs. I was soon interested in
watching a colony of the pretty little yellow ori-
oles, which were building their nests in the trees
near the river. They had selected those branches
that were pliant and overhung the stream, a little
additional weight on which would have lowered
them into the water; they were thus secure from
the depredations of birdsnesting monkeys, whose
egg-hunting attempts might have resulted in a
ducking. These birds seemed to be excellent

weavers, and knit the grass in the most ingenious
way. Their nests were made in the shape of a
glass retort, the necks pointing downwards.—
[Sporting Scenes amongst the Kafirs of South Af-
rica. By Captain A. W. Drayson, R. A.]

THE HUMAN VOICE.—Experience shows that
the human voice, on favorable circumstances, is
capable of filling a larger space than was ever
probably enclosed within the wall of a single
room. Lieut. Foster, on Parry's third Arctic ex-
pedition, found that he could converse with a man
across the harbor of Port Bowen, a distance of 6-
696 feet, or about one and a quarter miles. Dr.
Young records that at Gibraltar, the human voice
has been heard at a distance of ten miles. If
sound be prevented from spreading and losing
itself in the air, either by a pipe or an extensive
flat surface, as a wall or still water, it may be
conveyed to a great distance. Blot heard a flute
clearly through a tube of cast iron—the water
pipes of Paris—3,120 feet long. The lowest whis-
per was distinctly heard.

THE QUEENS OF FRANCE.—The Dublin Univer-
sity Magazine, commenting upon the lives of the
royal and imperial wives of France, states that
there are but 13 out of 67, on whose memory
there is no dark stain of sorrow and sin. A ce-
mentary, in summing up the statement, says:

Of the others, eleven were divorced; two died
by the executioner; nine died very young; seven
were soon widowed; three were cruelly traduced;
three were exiled; three were bad in different de-
grees of evil; the prisoners and the broken hearted
made up the remainder. Twenty who were
buried at St. Dennis, since the time of Charle-
magne, were denied the rest of the grave. Their
remains were dragged from the tomb, exposed to
the insult of the revolutionary populace, and then
flung into a trench and covered with quicklime.

A CURIOUS WAY TO GET TESTED.—It is a cus-
tom in Berwickshire, Scotland, among women-
workers in the field, when their backs become
much tired by bowing low down while singling
turnips with short-shanked hoes, to lie down upon
their faces to the ground, allowing others to
step across the lower part of their backs, on the
lumbar region, with one foot several times, until
all pain of fatigue is removed. Burton, in his
'First Footsteps in East Africa,' narrates a very
similar custom in females who lead the camels,
on feeling fatigued, and who lie at full length,
prone, stand upon each other's backs, trampling
and kneading with their toes, and rise like giants
refreshed. This custom is called 'jogging' in Africa;
in our country it is 'straightening the back.'

HOW TO BE HAPPY.—We are in a very beauti-
ful world; there is beauty everywhere, and we
can find much happiness on this earth, when we
grow wise enough to know in what true happiness
consists. Even small boys and girls can make
themselves very happy, by endeavoring to render
others comfortable and happy.

Are any of your acquaintances sick, or lame,
or unhappy, take a book, a bouquet of flowers, a
basket of fruit, or whatever may come to hand,
go to them, speak kindly, read them a pleasant
story, cause them to forget their discomfort, and
you will, in so doing, without being aware of it,
very much augment your own enjoyment, while
you at least cause them to forget their unhappi-
ness.

EFFECTS OF A BIG DIAMOND.—The Bombay
Courier, alluding to the superstitions of the na-
tives of India, says, 'that is the belief of millions
that to possess the Koh-i-noor is to be doomed to
ruin.' The natives say that from the time it
was discovered in the mines of Golconda until it
came into the possession of Bunjeet Sing, misfor-
tune and misery have dogged the footsteps of its
possessors.

The superstition of the Parisians is curiously
illustrated by an item of statistics in the French
papers. It is observed that on Fridays the omni-
bus travel of Paris diminishes in the proportion
of twenty-five per cent. It is also further re-
marked that when Friday happens to fall on the
13th of the month, which has occurred twice this
year, the omnibus receipts decrease at the rate of
fifty per cent.

Married:

On Sunday 14th March 1858, at Beaver City, by Bishop
P. T. Farnsworth, Mr. WILLIAM SHEPHERD BAXTER
and Miss HARRIET ELIZA MERCHANT, all of this city.

Died:

In this city, Sunday, April 18, 1858, SAMUEL, son of
Hon. John M. and Elizabeth Bernhisel, aged two years
and one month.

CAME INTO MY PASTURE,
SOMETIME in the middle of past winter, a black horse
COLT—no brand.
The owner would do well to call and see.
FRANCIS BIRCH,
S. Mill Creek Ward.
7-24

CAME TO MY ENCLOSURE,
ABOUT seven months ago a five year old red COW,
branded Y. L. on the right horn, and some white on
her belly. The owner is requested to call, pay expenses
and take her away.
WM. LANG,
Mill Creek Bridge.
7-24

STRAYS.
ONE three year old red HEIFER, small notch in right
ear, star in forehead, branded H on left hip.
One three year old brown HEIFER, star in forehead,
some white on flanks and belly, branded C N on left hip.
One black yearling BULL, no brands; also one red year-
ling HEIFER, line back, white on belly, no brands.
The above named strays are in my possession. The
owner or owners are requested to prove property, pay
charges and take away.
L. GEE,
Tooele City, March 21, 1858.
7-24

NOTICE: THREE HORSES LOST.
BAY MARE, branded with a fish hook on the left
shoulder, eight years old. A BAY COLT, three years
old, same brand. A roan Indian PONY eight or ten years
old, ears split, branded on the hip.
A liberal reward will be given by John Spruace, 6th
Ward, for the above animals, or information of their
whereabouts.
6-24