

HOME.

WRITTEN FOR, AND RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED TO, HON. J. F. KINNEY.

Home, home! the word is hallowed
By the heart's most holy ties;
By all, it's love calls beautiful,
That lives beneath the skies.
Yes, the mind hath thought's vast limits,
The foot a world to roam;
The eye hath beauty's wondrous page,
But the heart hath only—Home.
Home, home!—the stars shine only;
The sunshine rests but there;
The fragrance of its roses
Could clasp no other air.
The smiles of day lights many a shore,
Glides many an ocean's foam;
But the heart's sun-light can only stream
Thro' one low portal—Home.
Home, home!—may thine be glided
Forever by the glow
That falls from honor's diadem
On virtue's brow of snow;
May all for which ambition's foot
Thro' life's wild wastes would roam,
Kneel down beside love's altar-fire,
And wait for thee at Home.
S. E. CARMICHAEL

An Escorted Federal Official.

In speaking of the overland emigration this season, and of the protection expected to be extended to the emigrants, as well as to the Overland Mail Company by the government, a correspondent of a San Francisco paper writing from St. Louis about the 1st of May says:

"One of the most interesting caravans, however, of the season, will be that of Judge Waite (recently appointed Justice of Nevada Territory, I believe). The party numbers nearly one hundred, and will be escorted by a company of Kansas cavalry en route to Fort Crittenden (late Camp Floyd). This party will be equipped for the journey in the most complete manner. As several ladies are to go along, Concord wagons have been built expressly for their accommodation, with all the arrangements for sleeping and toilet perfect. Several snug wagons like those invented for the use of sutlers since the commencement of the war, will be taken along, provided with the most economical arrangement of drawers and shelves imaginable. Their stock has all been purchased, and will be a valuable accession to your State. It is expected the party will leave Davenport, Iowa, about the 10th of May."

Government can of course afford to furnish an escort for such a princely party as that. It requires no great powers of discernment to comprehend such movements.

THE CROPS.—The late showers have been very beneficial to the growing crops, excepting where they have tended to increase the breadth of overflowed lands, and the prospects of the husbandman have been greatly improved within the last four weeks in this and surrounding valleys.

Causes of Death in England.

To the Registrar-General's report is appended, as usual, an instructive paper by Dr. W. Farr, on the causes of death in England. The year now reported on, 1859, is the first in which diphtheria has obtained a distinct line in the tables. It had previously been confounded with croup, and when the two are put together, the rapid progress of this great epidemic becomes evident. The Deaths in 1855 were 335; in 1853, 803; in 1857, 1,582; in 1858, 6,606; in 1859, 10,185. Epidemics of diphtheria are clearly described in the seventh century, by Italian and Spanish writers, and its frequent association with scarlatina justifies the inference that the diphtherine, its materies morbi, is some modification of scarlatina. Of the whole deaths of the year, one fourth were referred to the zymotic diseases. Small-pox destroyed 3,843 persons, chiefly children, who had not been vaccinated, an instance, as Dr Farr remarks, of the rigor with which the infringement of sanitary laws is visited, for the children perish and the people lose their offspring by the neglect of a precaution of the simplest kind. A fatal outbreak of erysipelas at the Winchester Infirmary was traced to a cesspool. Of the parasitic diseases, it is remarked that the ova of worms must be derived generally from impure river waters, into which the refuse of towns is poured. We have but an imperfect conception of the number of deaths from excessive drinking; 345 were directly ascribed to intemperance, and 515 to delirium tremens, 890 in all, from the two forms of alcoholism. Passing next to constitutional diseases, another regiment of the enemies that dogs our

steps, we find gout described as nearly stationary; it is considered that, thanks to the more intelligent system of dining which the wealthier classes, wearied with this racking disease, will probably introduce, we may hope to see gout rapidly decline. The deaths from tuberculous disease have decreased since 1853; those from bronchitis have increased very greatly of late years. Amongst local diseases we find affections of the three vital organs, the brain, the heart and the lungs, causing nearly a third of all the deaths of the year. Fright was the cause of seven deaths; grief, of eight; rage, of five; anxiety, of one; mental shocks, of one; melancholy, of the deaths of 21 men and 26 women. About 25,000, chiefly infants, died of convulsions—a striking and distressing symptom, but probably only part of the disease, which is the result of organic lesions and local irritations that are never discovered; 27,104 deaths are referred to the decay of old age, without any disease; "the weary wheel of life at length stood still." 14,649 were killed—a sad confession, says Dr. Farr, for a nation humane, civilized and skilled in all the arts, to have to make. Annually 75 persons in 100,000 thus die a violent death. 13,056 of these, in 1859, are ascribed to accident or negligence; among them were 279 by poison. 1,243 deaths were declared by coronor's juries to be suicides; 338 murder or manslaughter. 18 persons were killed by lightning, nearly all persons of outdoor occupations; the house is safer than the field. It is hoped that the arrangement for paying coronors by salary will bring better information on the subject of violent and sudden deaths, and throw new light on their causes.

A Brave Woman Kills a Scoundrel.

Private letters received in this city give the particulars of an affair which recently happened at Cape Girardeau, in which a lady of this city bore an active part. Mrs. Kendrick, wife of Capt. Frank Kendrick, of the 2d Iowa cavalry had been staying at a hotel in that village for some time, when she was aroused one night by a man at her room door, who desired admittance, which was of course refused, and on his persisting, she called for help. He then fled, but came the second time, when she again raised the alarm, and he ran off. The landlord of the hotel then gave Mrs. Kendrick a pistol and advised her to use it, in case the scoundrel came again. He did so and she then threatened to shoot him if he disturbed her again, when he left. Two or three nights after she was again awakened by the rapping at her room door, and opened it and asked him what he wanted, and if he remembered what she told him. He replied that he wanted to come in and see her, and guessed she wouldn't hurt anybody with an empty pistol, and he then tried to push her back into the room, so as to enter and close the door. Raising her pistol she fired, the ball entering the neck near the jugular vein, and he fell dead on the spot. He proved to be a prominent citizen of the town a wealthy man, and a leading secessionist. When the news became known about town, a crowd of his fellow secessionists mobbed the house and threatened to hang Mrs. Kendrick, and it is not improbable they would have tried to carry out their designs if a guard had not been placed around the house by the commander of the Federal forces at the Cape.

Mrs. Kendrick promptly made known what she had done, and went before a magistrate, who after an examination gave her a certificate of an honorable discharge; it is also said that the wife of the deceased, who leaves a large family expresses her approval, under the circumstances, of what Mrs. Kendrick had done.

The citizens also presented her with a pair of elegant pistols as a mark of favor. Mrs. Kendrick shortly after joined her husband on the Upper Tennessee.

In this act melancholy as is the fact that any man should thus bring down upon himself such punishment, Mrs. Kendrick exhibited a determined heroism, combined with true womanly dignity, that does her much honor. Her act will be applauded wherever it is known; and were there a few more examples of the kind, there would be far less libertines in the world.—[Davenport Iowa Gazette.]

Ocean Telegraphs.

From Falmouth to Gibraltar the distance is less than 1,000 miles; from Gibraltar to Malta the distance is 988 miles; from Malta to Alexandria it is 812 miles; from Suez to Aden, 1,310 miles; from Aden to Bombay, 1,664 miles; from Bombay to Point de Galle, 960 miles; from Point de Galle to Madras, 540 miles; from Madras to Calcutta, 780 miles; from Calcutta to Panang to Singapore, 381 miles; from Singapore to Hongkong, 1,437 miles; from Singapore to Batavia, 520 miles; from Batavia to Swan River, 1,500 miles; from Swan River to King George's Sound, 500 miles; and from King George's sound to Adelaide, 998 miles. From Adelaide to Melbourne and Sydney there will shortly be a telegraphic communication overland. From Trinity bay, in Newfoundland, to Bermuda, the distance is 1,500 miles; from Bermuda to Inagua the distance is about 1,000 miles; from Jamaica to Antigua, 800 miles; from Antigua to Demarara via Trinidad, 800 miles; from Antigua to St. Thomas, 227 miles; from Jamaica to Greytown, via Navy Bay, 1,000 miles; and from Jamaica to Belize, 700 miles. It will thus be seen that all our settlements, dependencies and colonies in the Peninsula, Mediterranean, Arabia, India, China, Aus-

tralia, the West Indies and Central America, could be joined to England by shorter submarine cables than that which at present connect Ireland and Newfoundland, and without their touching any powerful foreign State. The aggregate length of these cables would be about 21,000 miles, and reckoning 20 per cent for slack, the whole length would not measure more than 24,000 miles. These cables would place England in almost instantaneous communication with upwards of forty colonies, settlements and dependencies, situated 20,000 miles apart, in the eastern and western hemispheres.—[English Ex.]

Railways of the World.

There are 31,800 miles of railroads in the United States, of which there are 2,068,851 in the free, and but 1,111,143 in the slave States. Total cost of the entire lines has been \$1,192,302,015. Last year there were only 631 miles built, against a previous annual average of 2,000 miles. But although the construction of roads decreased, the traffic on all the Northern roads was greater than on any previous year. The condition of our railroads is favorable at present.

The length of railways in operation in Great Britain and Ireland is 10,750 miles, 300 miles of which were built last year. Their entire cost of construction amounts to £355,000,000 (about \$1,775,000,000). There are 5,811 locomotives, 15,076 passenger carriages, and 180,574 freight cars, used on these railways. Last year they carried 163,435,678 passengers, 60,000,000 tons of minerals, and 29,500,000 of general merchandise.

France has 6,147 miles of railway, worked by 3,000 locomotives; 3,500 miles of new lines are being constructed. Total cost of completed lines, \$922,200,000.

Prussia 3,162 miles in operation; Austria 3,165 miles, the other German States have 3,300 miles. Spain has 1,450 miles; Italy, 1,350; Rome, 50; Russia, 1,283; Denmark, 262; Norway, 63; Sweden, 288; Belgium, 955; Holland, 308; Switzerland, 600; Portugal, 80; Turkey, 80; Egypt, 204.

In the British Colonies, there are 1,408 miles in the East Indies; Canada, 1,826; New Brunswick, 175; Nova Scotia, 99; Victoria, 182; New South Wales, 125; Cape of Good Hope, 28. Making a total of 14,277 miles in operation in the British Empire; the entire cost of which has been \$2,086,765,000.

In Mexico there are 20 miles of railway; Cuba, 500; New Granada, 49½ (Panama railway); Brazil, 111; Chile, 195; Peru, 50; Paraguay, 8.

The total length of railways in the world is 69,733 miles. Their estimate cost is about \$5,877,200,000. Nearly one-half the length of the lines belong to the United States; and one-fourth to Great Britain and Colonies. The cost of the latter, however, is about twice that of our railroads.

Keep Open your Peepers.

All men are by nature blind to what is in the future. Still, though you may not be able to see what is ahead, as "coming events cast their shadows before," you may be able to feel a change when the shadow is upon you, and there is no harm in keeping open your peepers.

When some pleasant fellow, whom you have hitherto considered as every degree above you, as to despair of ever being on intimate terms with him, condescends to descend to your level, flatters you, praises your wife, your babies, your dinners, and offers to allow you to embark your small fortune with him, and share in his immense business, you had better open up your peepers.

When you hear of some grand speculation, into which every body is rushing, and which they declare will make the fortune of all who engage in it within six months, hold on and keep open your peepers.

When some loud-mouthed office-holder is declaiming on the sacrifices he is making for his country's good, by enduring the martyrdom of office, make him show his hands and open his mantle, or at all events keep open your peepers.

When some Reverend Pious book asks you to buy hoop-skirts for the destitute, think of the sick and delicate of your own town, and before you tickle the fancy of a young heathen with a claw-hammer coat, for their sake and humanity's sake, open your peepers.

When the slanderer is stalking abroad, and you behold the head of a friend drooping from the wound of his venomous sting, do not desert him and join in the crowd in their pharisaical tone of pity, but before condemning call to mind his former course of virtue, and to do this, keep open your peepers.

When you go out in search of a partner for life among maidens, if the "light of your soul" talks much of dashing turnouts, raiment of silks and satins, and little of "domestic bliss," and plans for a future "little paradise home," open wide your peepers.

When, in your search for a wife, you go to a buxom young widow, and she sighs and tells you that she "feels that henceforth she must tread the path of life alone," and that her heart is "buried in the grave" of the late lamented, etc., you ought to be able to see your way with half an eye, if you have been in the habit of keeping open your peepers.

Once you have secured a good and virtuous wife, discard all cards, drink and late hours, stay at home o' nights, trot your babies on your knee, and if you ever do get the blues, kiss your wife, contrast your happy lot with the gloomy condition of your bachelor friends, and thank your stars that you always keep open your peepers.

A Good Dog Story.

A gentleman who had a splendid Newfoundland dog became the subject of conversation. After praising the qualities of his favorite very highly, the owner assured his companion that Nero would, upon receiving the order, return and fetch any article he should leave behind from any distance.

To confirm this, a marked shilling was first shown to the dog, and then put under a large square stone by the side of the road. The gentlemen then rode for three miles, when the dog received the signal from his master to return for the shilling he had seen put under the stone. The dog turned back, the men rode on and reached home; but to their surprise the hitherto faithful messenger did not return during the day.

It afterwards appeared that he had gone to the stone under which the shilling was placed, but it being too large for his strength to remove, he had stayed howling at the place till two gentlemen on horseback, hearing the noise made by the dog, stopped to look at him, when one of them alighting, removed the stone, and seeing the shilling, put it into his pocket, not at that time thinking it to be the object of the faithful dog's search.

The dog followed their horses for twenty miles, remained quietly in the room where they supped, followed the maid to the bed chamber, and hid himself under one of the beds. The possessor of the shilling hung his breeches on a nail by the bedside; but when the travelers were both asleep, the dog took the breeches in his mouth, and, leaping out of the window, which was left open on account of the heat, reached the house of his master at four o'clock in the morning with his prize, in the pocket of which was found, besides the shilling, a watch and money, which upon being advertised, were returned to the owner; when the whole mystery was explained, to the admiration of all parties.

How to Get Unmarried.

The process of divorce is expensive and often productive of vexatious delays. The process of leaving "bed and board," and the process of running away from a wife, will amount to separation, but they do not unmarry. Now, a cheap and yet a perfect mode of getting thoroughly unmarried is suggested in the following, which is taken from an English print of a far back period:

"A certain lewd fellow of the baser sort came from a long way off out of the shires, and married a woman who had been whipped around our town more than once. The parish officers were her bridesmaids, and her husband was not afraid of receiving curtain-lectures, for their sole bed was of dirty straw on the dirty ground; nevertheless he wearied soon of his life, and went to the parish clerk, seeking to be rid of his crooked rib. Solomon was sly, and replying to his inquiry if the person could unmarry them, said: "Why need ye trouble his reverence? Have not I, man and boy been his clerk forty years come all-hallow-tide? I can do it as well as e'er a parson of them all, and as sure as there is now a good tap of ale at the "Bell." Let us go there—you stand two pots, and I will do all right for you." So, after drinking out his fee, Solomon took the fellow into the church by the priest's door. "Now," said he, "ye were married here; so pull off your jacket and kneel at confession, for 'tis a solemn business." Then they went into the belfry, and, bidding him take off his shoes, and stand on a stool, he gave him the longest bell-rope.—"Tis that tightly, my lad, round your throat," said Solomon, "and as soon as I am gone, kick away the stool. I will return in about an hour, when you will be unmarried and out of all your troubles."

New Advertisements.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-RATE "THROWER" can find constant employment, with liberal wages, by applying to Messrs. Ferris & Hopkins, at their Portrait Gallery, on Main S. reel, or at the City Pottery, opposite the residence of Capt. W. H. Hooper. 52-3

NOTICE. CAME to my enclosure, on the 18th of June, two bay MULES, branded U.S. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. TITUS MOUSLEY, 52-1/2 Two miles south of Salt Lake City, State Road.

ATTENTION, EVERYBODY! WE, the undersigned, beg leave to inform the public in general, that we have purchased the MILL PROPERTY, formerly belonging to Messrs. of GRANVILLE, situated ten miles east of Salt Lake City, and now in successful operation. We have 25,000 feet of best quality of Lumber now on hand. Bills for lumber furnished on the shortest notice. We wish to have a road made thereto. All wishing to work thereon will be paid in L. Stock for their labor. JOHN ELLIS, CHARLES H. STODDARD, JUDSON TOLMAN, G. D. GRANT. 52-3

WANTED, BY MRS. E. G. READ, MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER, (Corner of Groesbeck's Building), A GOOD STRAW HAT for Cleaning, Altering, and Pressing. Also wanted, any quantity of BRAID for Straw Hats and Bonnets. Mrs. Read still continues to clean Ladies' Dresses, Shawls, Ribbons and Carpets, equal to new. 52-4