

## GLEANINGS FROM EXCHANGES.

—THE ANCIENT and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts celebrated its two hundred and twenty first anniversary in Boston, June 6. A splendid banquet was given at Faneuil Hall. At Chauncy Place church, Rev. George Hepworth delivered the anniversary discourse. Text, Exodus, xxxii, 27—Thus saith the Lord God of Israel; Put every man his sword by his side. The following hymn, by Hon. Francis Brinley, commander of the company, was sung:

As in the ancient days, oh! Lord,  
Arm'd with the Bible and the sword,  
The Pilgrims worshipped Thee;  
And in the forest's gloomy shade,  
To Thee, the solemn homage paid  
Of frail humanity.—

So we, as did our fathers, kneel,  
Clad with the Word and martial steel,  
At this Thy hallow'd shrine;  
We rally to uphold the cause  
Of Christ, the Country and the Laws,  
A cause so great, divine.

Oh! may thy blessing crown the year;  
Thy mercy break both bow and spear,  
For those who trust in Thee;  
Thy loving kindness bring the reign  
Of Universal Peace again,  
And Christian Liberty!

—THE RECENT BUTCHERIES by the church party in Mexico are not yet terminated. Among the destined victims at Tacubaya was a Col. Aroillado. The assassins, already drawn up in line, were about aiming their rifles at him, when, in a low, earnest and impressive tone, he called out, "Hold, hold there, a moment—I have a message, a revelation from the General-in-Chief" (Miramon). The execution was instantly suspended; and, no sooner were the guns lowered than the bold man, his limbs now free, leaped from the midst of the crowd, cleared a slight enclosure, knocking down two soldiers in his way, plunged into a deep ravine and, notwithstanding several hasty random shots from the party he so unceremoniously left, made good his escape with his life.

—NEGROES and other stock in Kentucky are held at high rates. At the sale of C. C. Rogers' farm of 170 acres, near Paris, Ky., three negro men sold respectively at \$1400, \$1450 and \$1500; one woman and six children \$2250. The land brought \$135 per acre. One mare and sucking colt sold at \$300.

—BETTING on the next Presidency has already commenced. The New York Sun reports the following:

\$1,000 that Senator Douglas will be the Democratic candidate; \$1,000 that Senator Seward will be the Republican candidate; \$1,000 that the Americans and Whigs will nominate a third candidate; \$1,000 that if Douglas be nominated he will be elected; and \$1,000 that if nominated he will carry the following Eastern, Northern, Middle and Western States: New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Indiana and Illinois. The same gentlemen are willing to bet \$10,000 that if Douglas be nominated at Charleston, he will carry every Southern State except Maryland.

If we were on a betting tour we would take some of those bets.

—Kossuth has delivered a great speech in Manchester, Eng., on the European war, urging the non-intervention of England. He has shown himself a master spirit. Our limited space will not at present permit us to print such extracts as would be most edifying to our readers.

—THE STEAMSHIP EDINBURG, from New York for Glasgow, struck an iceberg, June 6, when about 180 miles out, which stove in one of her forward plates, immediately filling the two foremost compartments. She was kept from sinking only by the most unremitting labor for thirty hours at the pumps, by passengers and crew. She was finally got into the port of St. Johns, Newfoundland, on the evening of the 7th, where it was thought her cargo would be discharged, to repair damages.

—CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY in the case of Amy, charged with mail robbery—has decided that negroes are equally amenable with freemen to the laws of Congress.

—AFRICAN slave-trade meetings and slaveholders' conventions are the order of the day at the South.

—RECENT developments have exposed the existence of an organized gang of daring villains, both male and female—having headquarters at Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago—engaged in robbery and murder by all sorts of devices, such as poisoning, arson, railroad obstruction, etc.

—A GENTLEMAN named Benjamin Ginning recently presented the poor of Liverpool, Eng., with one thousand dollars. The Home Journal says this was "a good B. Ginning."

In the same noted town, a fellow named Nathaniel Ding was recently hanged, for killing his grandmother; which, says the Louisville Courier, is "a bad N. Ding."

—HERR DRIESBACH, the famous lion tamer, says the N. Y. Tribune, is not dead, as reported; having called at that office, where he stated that he had purchased a fine farm in Wisconsin, in the cultivation of which he finds more happiness than in a lion's mouth.

—LATEST dates from Mexico state that Marquez's expedition against Morelia had been driven back, but not until the town had been ravaged and the women stripped naked and whipped, to make them point out the hidden treasures.

—A NEW filibustering association of a formidable character is now on foot in the eastern cities. The name assumed is "K. G. C."—which, according to the Tribune's rendering, signifies "Knights of the Golden Circle."

## Louis Napoleon to the Ashes of Napoleon I.

While the present French Emperor was incarcerated in the French prison at Ham, the remains of the great Emperor were brought from the island of St. Helena and interred in the royal cemetery of France, which occasion called forth from Louis Napoleon the following idolatrous apostrophe to his uncle's ashes:

"TO THE MANES OF THE EMPEROR:

"CITADEL OF HAM, December 15, 1840.

"SIRE—You returned to your capital, and the people in multitudes hailed your return, while I, from the depth of my dungeon, can only discern a ray of that sun which shines upon your obsequies. Do not be angry with your family that it is not there to receive you. Your exile and your fortunes have ceased with your life—ours continue always. You have expired upon a rock, far from your country and from your kindred—the hand of a son has not closed your eyes, and to-day none of your kinsmen will follow your bier. Montholon, whom you loved the most among your faithful companions, has performed the office of a son—he remained faithful to your ideas, and has fulfilled your last wishes. He has conveyed to me your last words. He is in prison with me. A French vessel, under the command of a noble youth, went to claim your ashes—in vain you would look upon the deck for any of your kin—your family were not there. When you touched the soil of France an electric shock was felt—you raised yourself in your coffin—your eyes were for a moment re-opened—the tri-color floated upon the shore, but your eagle was not there. The people, as in former times, press around your coffin and salute you with their exclamations, as if you were still a live—but the courtiers of the day, while rendering you homage, say, with suppressed breath, 'God grant he may not awake.' You have at length seen again these French whom you loved so much—you have returned again into that France which you made so great, but for ignominy have left their trace, which the pomp of your return can never efface.

See that young army, for they are the sons of your veterans—they are indebted to you, for you are their glory—but it is said to them to fold your arms, Sire, the people are the good stuff which cover our beautiful country, but these men, whom you have made so great, and who are yet so small—ah, Sire! regret them not. They have denied your name, your glory, and your blood. When I have spoken to them of your creed they have said to me: 'We do not understand you.' Let them say—let them do—what signifies to the car which rolls the grains of sand which it crushes under its wheels. They say in vain that you were a meteor, which has left no traces behind—in vain they deny your civil glory—they will not disinherit us. Sire, the 15th of December is a great day for France and for me.—From the midst of your funeral train, disdaining the homage of many around, you have for a moment cast your eyes upon my gloomy abode, and, calling to mind the caresses you lavished upon me: 'You have suffered for me, son; I am satisfied with you!'

"LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE."

## TABERNACLE.

Sunday morning, Elder Orson Pratt read a portion of the Book of Malachi, and spoke of the present generation as being high y favored by living in the dispensation of the fullness of times; alluded to the revelation of the Book of Mormon, which contains a history of the first settlements ever made on the American continent; said that the history it contains is clear, plain and easy to be understood, while the history of the eastern hemisphere is buried in obscurity, after we go back six or eight centuries before the Christian era with the exception of the Jewish record; but in regard to this continent he remarked: We have the testimony of Prophets and Apostles that wrote their revelations that all future generations might be benefited by the things which they were commanded to write, therefore we have something to be depended upon. Bro. Pratt then took up the subject of the coming forth of the stick of Ephraim, its object, design and what will ultimately be accomplished through its instrumentality; for prophetic evidence upon the question he referred the audience to the 29th chapter of Isaiah, 37th of Ezekiel, 48 and 49th chapters of Genesis and the 33rd of Deuteronomy.

Afternoon, Elder John Taylor spoke of the various systems that have been got up by philosophers and philanthropists to ameliorate

the condition of mankind; noticed Owenism, Fourierism; also of the system attempted to be established in Nauvoo, and how signally they had all failed; compared their success with that of the Latter day Saints under greater difficulties, and with less encouragement, and far less means, in proof of which he cited the attention of the congregation to the travels of the Saints from Missouri to Illinois and thence to this Territory, and notwithstanding all their difficulties, they had succeeded in carrying out their system of emigration, and in place of sending to France or some other country for aid, they sent out thousands of dollars to gather in the poor from the various nations of Europe. Bore testimony to the truth of the work of God revealed in these latter times.—[REPORTER.]

MORE SHOWERS.—Several showers passed over this valley on Tuesday afternoon, but none over the city till evening when there was a fine one though not of long duration.

[REPORTED.]

## PROBATE COURT FOR GREAT SALT LAKE COUNTY.

WEDNESDAY, July 13, 1859, 10 a.m.

Court met pursuant to adjournment. The case of Kaepal vs. Shiek, and the case of Uney vs. Shiek were called, but the writs not having been returned, court took a recess till 4 o'clock p.m.

4 O'CLOCK, P.M.

Court resumed its sitting. The cases that were called in the morning were withdrawn. The case of Elihu Allen vs. Kellogg and Noyes was called up, A. Miner, Esq., appearing for the plaintiff, who, after some preliminaries, called for a jury to try the case. The court ordered the clerk to issue a venire for a jury to be returnable to-morrow morning, at 10 a.m., to which time the court adjourned.

THURSDAY, 14, 10 a.m.

Court met pursuant to adjournment. In the case of Allen vs. Kellogg & Noyes, the venire having been returned, the following jurors were impaneled and sworn to try the issue between the parties, viz: Charles Crisman, Samuel Turnbow, Albert Merrill, John Vance, Jr., T. S. Brown, and John S. Higbee.

N. J. Crew, Charles Blair, F. S. Jones, and John Franks were duly sworn and testified on the part of the plaintiff, and Thos. R. Latimer on the part of the defense.

The Jury was addressed by Mr. Miner for the plaintiff, and by Mr. Kellogg for the defense, and were then charged by the Judge and retired, after being absent about half an hour, returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff for \$20. Court ordered that each party should pay half the costs.

The case of Silas Richards vs. Geo. Moesser was called up, and by agreement of the parties was laid over till Saturday, at 10 a.m.

The case of Ellen M. Brizzee vs. Henry W. Brizzee, brought to obtain a divorce, was next called up. Orrin Smith and S. D. Sistrine were duly sworn and testified on the part of the plaintiff, whereupon the court ordered and decreed that the bonds of matrimony heretofore existing between the said parties should be forever dissolved, the plaintiff should pay the costs of suit.

Court adjourned till Saturday, at 10 o'clock a.m.

SATURDAY, 16, 10 a.m.

Court met pursuant to adjournment. The case of Amelia A. Dunn vs. John Dunn for a divorce was called. Mrs. Margaret Peck was duly sworn and testified in the case, whereupon the court ordered and decreed that the bonds of matrimony existing between said parties should be forever dissolved.

Court adjourned till Monday, 18, 10 a.m.

MONDAY, 18th, 10 a.m.

The case of the people vs. Deloss Gibson was called. Messrs. Ferguson and Mills, counsel for defendant, filed a motion to quash the indictment, and asked till Wednesday, the 20th to prepare for the argument. The court adjourned to Wednesday 20th, 10 a.m.

CORRECT SPEAKING.—We advise all young people to acquire in early life the using of good language, both in speaking and writing, and to abandon, as early as possible, any use of slang words and phrases. The longer they live, the more difficult the acquisition of such language will be; and if the golden age of youth, the proper season for the acquisition of language, be passed in its abuse, the unfortunate victim of neglected education is very probably doomed to talk slang for life. Money is not necessary to procure this education. Every man has it in his power. He has merely to use the language which he reads, instead of the slang which he hears; to form his taste from the best speakers and poets of the country; treasure up choice phrases in his memory, and to habituate himself to their use, avoiding, at the same time, that pedantic precision and bombast which show rather weakness of vain ambition than the polish of an educated mind.

"Charley," said a father to his son, while they were working at a saw-mill, "what possesses you to associate with such girls as you do? When I was of your age, I could go with girls of the first cut." "The first cut is always a slab," said the son, as he assisted the old man in rolling over a log.

## Matters in San Pete County.

G. S. L. CITY, July 8, 1859.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS—DEAR SIR:—

Having recently made a tour through the Southern settlements as far as Manti, in company with J. D. T. McAllister, I thought perhaps a brief account of our journey would not be uninteresting to the readers of the News.

We left this city on the 17th of June ultimo, and arrived at Manti on the 24th about 12 o'clock m. We held meetings in every settlement (except Mountainville and Pondtown) between Salt Lake and San Pete counties on our outward trip. When we arrived in San Pete we proceeded direct to Manti, the most southern settlement in the county, and on our return, visited and held meetings in the several settlements in that county.

We found the Saints generally prospering and enjoying the Spirit of God, although there are some who profess to be Saints that are a disgrace to their profession and to humanity. Such, however, did not lack for spirit for they were thoroughly inspired by the spirit of alcohol.

There is in most of the settlements we visited a tolerable fair prospect for a good harvest of grain, although in some, the crickets and grasshoppers have materially injured the crop. Mountainville, Santa Quin and Nephi have suffered the most from those intruders. The wheat in San Pete county (about six thousand acres) although late looks well, and promised a good crop.

Two new settlements have been formed in San Pete county this season. One about twenty five miles east of north from Manti on Pleasant creek, called I believe Mt. Pleasant. They have about one thousand acres of wheat growing. There is in that vicinity an abundance of wood, water, stone and timber, in fact every facility for an extensive settlement. The people were living in wagons and brush shanties, but had commenced a stone wall four feet thick at the bottom, which when completed is designed to be twelve feet high and two feet thick at the top, and to enclose six acres of ground, to be finished by the 24th inst. Within that enclosure they purpose building their houses, and when that is done I think their families will be secure from Indian depredations.

The other new settlement lies about ten miles south of west from Mt. Pleasant, near the Sanpitch river, on the direct route from Salt Creek to Manti, and is called Moroni. They have sown about three hundred acres of wheat. They have also laid off a city and are building on their city lots instead of forting in. The facilities there are abundant for a large settlement.

After visiting those settlements and transacting our business with the Bishops we started for home, where we arrived on the 2d inst.

I would say in conclusion that although the prospect bids fair for a good harvest, the people have need to preserve their grain and not dispose of it for a mere nominal sum, as some have heretofore done, and those who will obey this counsel will see the day when they will thank God for having done so. Famine and the sword will desolate the earth, and that event is nearer at hand than many are aware of. Oh! that the Saints would be wise.

In haste, I am your servant and friend,

J. W. CUMMINGS.

GOING HOME WITH THE GIRLS.—The entrance of the youth into society may be said to take place immediately after boyhood has passed away, yet a multitude take the initiative before their beards are presentable. It is a great trial either at a tender or a tough age. For an overgrown boy to go to a door, knowing that there are a dozen girls inside, and to knock or ring with absolute certainty that in two minutes all their eyes will be upon him, is a severe test of courage. To go before these girls and make a satisfactory tour of the room without stepping on their toes, and sit down and dispose of one's hands without putting them in one's pockets, is an achievement which few boys can boast. If a boy can go so far as to measure off ten yards of tape with one of the girls and cut it short at each end, he may stand a chance to pass a pleasant evening, but let him not flatter himself that all the trials of the evening are over.

There comes, at last, the breaking up. The dear girls don their hoods, and put on their shawls; and look so saucy, and mischievous, and unimpressible, and independent, as if they didn't wish anybody to go home with them. Then comes the pinch, and the boy that has the most pluck makes up to the prettiest girl, his heart in his throat, and his tongue clinging to the roof of his mouth, and croaking out his elbow stammers out the words 'shall I see you home?' She touches her finger to his arm, and they walk home a foot apart, feeling as awkward as two goslings. As soon as she is safe within her own doors, he struts home, and really thinks he has been, and gone, and done it. Sleep comes to him at last, with dreams of Caroline and calico, and he wakes in the morning and finds the doors of life open to him, and the pigs squealing for breakfast.

John Lundy was an inveterate toper.—After a long spree John came to Dr. Holmes and promised him that he would not drink any liquor for one month. But John soon forgot his promise or broke it, and took his bitters privately, that the Doctor might not know it. One day John undertook to drink a gallon of beer on a wager; and, while accomplishing it, Dr. H. came in. John saw him, and said, "Well, Doctor, I suppose you think I am a poor one to keep my promise?"

"Oh no," replied Dr. H., "I do not; for I see you are fool-filling now."