

CLIPPINGS.

—It was estimated that there were probably between two and three million bushels of grain, besides other property, locked up in the ice on the Erie canal. Most of which would have to be re-hauled and transhipped on the railroad at a large expense.

—Gen. Lamoriciere required fifteen columns of a French newspaper to describe how he was vanquished in Italy.

—The Methodist Conference of South Carolina, at a late meeting, passed secession resolutions.

—A waggish sort of a man was listening recently to a conversation relating to Iverson's speech in Congress, when he declared that the Southern Confederacy would have thirty millions of slaves in a given number of years. "Thirty millions of slaves!" exclaimed the wag. "It would be so dark they couldn't see the sun rise!"

—It is said, that the press is as free in Brazil as in New York; and the law requires the printer to be paid both for paper and advertisements in advance. That is certainly a good arrangement.

—Ferdinand, King of Spain—the man whose wife befriended Columbus—once tried to do a good thing. Shortly after the discovery of America, he enacted a decree that no lawyers should embark thither, fearing that they would corrupt the morals of the natives, and kick up rows, just for the costs ye know. But lawyers are more potent than kings, and soon were lords of the new land, which they rule to this day.

—The Washington Monument Fund Committee report, that California contributed at the late election \$10,962 to this Fund, and that Colusa county contributed the most in proportion to her vote—wherefore she has been awarded the prize statute.

—A preacher whose text led him to speak of the prophet Jonah, remarked incidentally: "I am of opinion Jonah was an old man, neither smoking nor chewing, from the fact that the fish retained him so long in his stomach. If the fish had swallowed the house we are worshipping in, he would, no doubt, have puked himself to death."

—The farmers of Mexico having been driven from their land during the civil wars, the people are now beginning to experience the hardships of famine.

—It is said that the American Bible society has eleven colporters, native Italians, engaged in this work, and is said to be doing more in that interesting field at the present time than any other Bible Society in the world.

—A case in Chancery, begun in England in 1791, was decided in London last October.

—The leading synagogues in San Francisco have voted to appropriate from their respective treasuries the sum of \$250, to enable Mr. I. J. Benjamin to prosecute his search for the lost tribes of Israel, who, according to his belief, may be living in some of the unexplored provinces of Africa.

—Major Jack Downing remarked to General Jackson, during the troubles of South Carolina thirty years ago, that he had always observed that persons who had a great deal to say about shedding the last drop of their blood, were amazingly particular about the first.

—An English engineer has adapted the screw and lever to the production of a railway brake which is said to be immense in power, that a child, by turning the brake handle, can at once stop a train of cars.

—Mrs. Munroe, aged 44 years, is the mother of 24 children, at Konckbain, Scotland.

—A little boy returning from Sunday school, said to his mother, "Ma, ain't there a kitten-chism for little boys? This cat-chism is too hard."

—Gen. Harney, by the decease of his wife recently in Paris, has come in possession, as the property of himself and children, of \$5,000,000. He is a little rising fifty years old, and by much service and much exposure, is somewhat broken in health. He is the fourth in the list of our army officers—Scott, Wool and Twiggs coming before him.

—A witness in a certain court not a thousand miles from Rappahannock, on being interrogated as to whether the defendant in a certain case was drunk, replied: "Well, I can't say that I have seen him drunk exactly; but I once saw him sitting in the middle of the floor, making grabs in the air, saying that he'd be hanged if he didn't catch the bed the next time it ran past him."

—Mrs. Calhoun, relict of the distinguished Senator, has been complimented by the South Carolina State Fair, with the a pair of silver pitchers as a premium for beautiful window curtains wrought with her own hands, during a recent visit to her daughter, in Prince George county.

—About eighteen young ladies, just seceded from the seminaries in Pennsylvania and New York, passed through Washington recently, on their return to the South.

—Two citizens of La Grange, Stanislaus county, California, having some difficulty, resolved to fight. Accompanied by some twenty friends, they prospected the whole country from La Grange to Dickinson's Ferry, on both sides of the Tuolumne, to find a place for a duel, but have not yet succeeded.

—The *Monde*, a Roman Catholic journal, of Paris, thinks that a Dictator is needed to set the United States right, and recommends Captain Bonaparte, formerly of Baltimore, for the office.

—The troubles of the country were alluded to in a sermon at Philadelphia, recently, and the preacher, alluding to a report that Buchanan was about to resign, exclaimed: "God grant that it may be so!" to which the whole congregation responded, "Amen, Amen!"

—A Tract distributor in Belfast has been sent to gaol by the magistrates for one month, for annoying the public.

—Captain Nathan Jaquith, of Winchester, Mass., a man in his 80th year, walked to Lowell, 18 miles, to spend Thanksgiving with Mrs. L. Eames, his daughter. He accomplished the journey in 5 1-2 hours, without fatigue.

—James Knaggs, Sr., died in Monroe, Michigan, recently. He was eighty years of age, and served under General Hull.

—The Albany Penitentiary has realized a clear profit of \$4,071 19 over and above its expenses for the year ending Oct. 31, 1860. The number of prisoners confined during the year was 1,726, of whom two-thirds were of foreign birth. Of these 1,402 acknowledged themselves of intemperate habits, and only 82 laid claim to a character for sobriety.

—The ladies of South Carolina have abjured crinoline manufactured at the North. Petticoats are consequently high, with an upward tendency.

—A man was arrested in Stockholm, Sweden, in October, for murdering seven infants, which he justified by an unique philosophy.

—A man now living in Vienna, Austria, is 135 years old, though he has been helpless for a quarter of a century.

—The six degrees of crime are thus defined: "He who steals a million is only a financier. Who steals a half a million is only a defaulter. Who steals a hundred thousand is a rogue. Who steals fifty thousand is a knave. But he who steals a pair of boots or a loaf of bread is a scoundrel of the deepest dye, and deserves to be lynched."

—An Irish clergyman once broke off the thread of his discourse, and thus addressed the congregation: "My dear brethren, let me tell you that I am now just half through my sermon, but as I perceive your impatience, I will say that the remaining half is not more than a quarter as long as that you have heard."

—The industrial statistics of Boston, as recently published, show the number of industrial establishments to be 937; the capital employed \$12,845,000; value of raw material employed, \$19,852,600; value of products, \$38,947,000; the number of men employed is 13,410, and their monthly pay is \$471,700; the number of women employed is 4,409, and the monthly amount of their pay is \$60,403; the aggregate yearly amount therefore, is \$6,401,206; but very many producers in Boston are omitted from this account. The aggregate of products, therefore, should be near forty millions.

—Upwards of \$20,000 will be realized in Keokuk county, Iowa, from the quail trade alone. They cost sixty-five cents per dozen.

—Eight murders were committed in Concord, Texas, in one week, recently, the people hanged four of the murderers.

—Madame Patterson Bonaparte, first wife of the late Prince Jerome, is at present in Paris. Notwithstanding her advanced age, she retains her vivacity. She has a number of letters of her husband's, which she proposes to publish, with a memoir. In yielding to the desire of her grandson, to follow a military career in the French army, she wished he should preserve an independence worthy of his name, and has allowed him an annual pension of 26,000 francs. The fortune of Mrs. Patterson she accrued by her economy and judicious use of the pension accorded to her by Napoleon I. This pension was suppressed by the Bourbons; but it is rumored that Napoleon III, thinks of restoring it.

—The election of a member of parliament for Southwark, resulted after an arduous contest in the success of Mr. Layard, the eastern traveler.

—Seven out of the cotton mills in Fall River, have reduced their operations to three-quarters; and the print works in the same city have done the same.

—Agassiz estimates that there are now living at least 250,000 different species of animals.

—A novel application of the electric light was recently made at Schaffhausen, on the Rhine. The celebrated waterfall or cataract at that place, 108 feet in height, was illuminated by five electric lamps. The effect was magical; the water of the Rhine appeared like a sea of fire.

—A *Heraldic Review* gives the following as the arms of the principal cities of Italy: Naples has a siren; Rome, a she-wolf; Florence, lilies; Medena and Piacenza, a cross; Venice, a lion; and Turin, a bull. The arms of Sicily are a head with three legs.

—There are, according to the Blue-Book, 761 South Carolinians on Uncle Sam's pay roll. Of this number, nine have recently resigned.

—England and Wales have over 3,000 factories; and they pay their operatives \$11,000,000 per annum; their entire trade in the various fabrics amounts to \$525,600,000 annually—giving employment to 1,000,000 operatives. They have \$259,000,000 of coin in the kingdom, exclusive of that held by the banks; their cotton fabrics alone, exceed the entire exports of the United States, exclusive of specie.

—It has been calculated that the great artesian bore at Columbus, Ohio, would, if passing through to the other side of the globe, strike exactly fifteen miles from the great Chinese wall, about 150 miles from Pekin.

—Should New York secede, (the Albany *Standard* says,) the Croton and the Erie Canal will be stopped, and it asserts that the canal tonnage of the great West exceeds all the foreign tonnage which enters New York; and that, close the canal against the city, Broadway lots would fall 75 per cent in value.

—The French Government is about to bring into France, for interment, the remains of the Empress Maria Louisa. The remains of the Duke of Reichstadt will then be the only one of the Imperial family out of France, and will, no doubt, be transported in their turn, to the Imperial vaults in Paris.

—A writer in the London *Shipping Gazette* styles the iron screw steamships, now extensively employed in navigating the waters of Northern Europe, as "sea-going coffins." No less than six or seven of them were lost (five foundered) during a gale in October, the loss of life amounting to about two hundred persons.

—A clerk in a store in Providence, R. I., has managed, by abstracting small amounts from the till every day, for several years, to purchase a house and lot, and live in luxurious style. Being detected, he was obliged to enter into an agreement to refund to his employer the total amount stolen with interest.

AN INGENIOUS PIECE OF WORK.—Mr. Nicholson, a journeyman carpenter of Philadelphia, has just completed a fac-simile, in miniature, of the national Washington monument. The miniature contains 6,480 pieces of wood of American trees. It is built on a scale of one-eighth of an inch to a foot, and, completed, it stands five feet eight and three quarter inches high. The base is composed of 3,681 pieces arranged as a tessellated pavement. The wood in this portion of the structure includes white oak, walnut, oak from the frigate Alliance, red cedar and ash. The pantheon is composed of 308 pieces, consisting of live oak, walnut, cherry, red cedar, boxwood (from the Paterson farm of New Jersey), maple, mulberry, buttonwood, elm (treaty elm), gum, walnut, hackinack, locust, spruce, plain maple, bird-eye maple, paper mulberry, red cedar, poplar, white pine, yellow pine, white oak, live oak, mulberry, and wood from the charter oak, the treaty elm, wood from the frigate Alliance, the ship Constitution, wood from fort Du Quesne. The star at the top of the obelisk is made of a piece of the old Independence bell. The whole is most neatly joined, over three years having been occupied in the work. As the model now stands, it carries out the same design in wood as is proposed to be carried out in marble by the erection of the national Washington monument. If the *Scientific American's* definition of ingenuity is right, viz: that it is a "very complicated combination of devices to produce a result that is not very useful," Mr. Nicholson's piece of work is very ingenious. —[*Philadelphia Ledger*]

THE CHINESE IN AUSTALIA.—It is to the Chinese that the greatest of all the recent gold discoveries is due. The immigration-tax drove them to a surreptitious mode of entering the colony; and landing in Gurchen Bay, in South Australia, and taking a course thence over the frontier across the Grampian ranges, they came upon a deposit of marvellous richness in the neighborhood of Mount Ararat. In one of their first encampments, while picking up the roots of grass and prying for gold, they found the celebrated "Chinaman's hole," which yielded 3,000 ounces in a few hours. This led to the greatest "rush" which had ever been known at the gold-fields, for 60,000 people congregated there in a few weeks, and before a month had elapsed an immense town was systematically laid out, and shops, hotels, and restaurants arose, like the mystic trees of Indian jugglers; these were quickly followed by theatres, billiard and bagatelle rooms, a daily mail, and a daily newspaper. Thus, within the space of two months, a wild mountain gorge was converted into a teeming city, where frontages were nearly as valuable as in the heart of London. It is believed that the golden "lead" is traceable all the way from Ararat to Avoca, a distance of sixty miles, through a country flanked by auriferous ranges. —[*The Australian Colonies*], in the Quarterly Review.

THE MINISTER AND THE BLUE COCKADE.—A very conservative and genial minister of this city, meeting one of his young friends on the street, looked with some curiosity upon what struck him as a blue rose on the hat of his young friend, and inquired what it meant. "Sir!" said the young blood, "that is a blue cockade." "Cockade!" echoed the minister, "cockade!" "Yes sir; blue cockade. That's all right, ain't it, sir?" "Yes," said the minister, "all right all right on the goose." The young man has not been seen since. —[*Louisville Democrat*].

Ancient Relics.

At the village of Zugra, not many miles from Corinth, a bronze vase has just been found containing no less than 9,170 Greek coins of great antiquity, the most modern being of the time of the Achaean League. At York, in England, famous for its yield of Roman relics, a sepulchral stone has recently been discovered in the cellar of an old convent, with a Latin inscription signifying that it was erected to the memory of Decimina, daughter of Decimus. An Anglo-Saxon grave has been opened at Sarr Mill, in the Island of Thanet; its contents were a large bronze bowl full of bones, a beautiful fibula of gold, a bulla, four gold medals, beads of amber and amethystine quartz, and a number of iron weapons. In Northampton, during some recent excavations, the workmen came upon a mass of weapons and other implements of the ante-Roman period. Beyond the Mediterranean, Mr. Davis has been employed by the British Government for four years in exploring the site of old Carthage.

STEAMER FOR THE GANGES.—The first of the steam vessels designed by the Oriental Inland Steam Company for the Navigation of the Ganges has just been tried on the Mersey. This vessel, which draws two feet of water, is 250 feet long and 30 feet beam and is propelled by two high pressure engine of 200 horse power nominal, but working up to about 800 actual horses' power. The speed attained on the trial trip was about 14 miles an hour, with 31 to 32 revolutions of the wheels per minute, but as many as 36 revolutions per minute were obtained for part of the time. The engines are formed with inclined cylinders of 26 inches diameter and 6 feet stroke; and the pressure of the steam is 100 lbs. per square inch. The steam is supplied by four boilers, on the locomotive principle, of great strength. The vessel is trussed, both longitudinally and transversely, with wrought-iron pipes which are effective in withstanding both extension and compression. As this vessel has more power and a lighter draught of water than any now upon the Ganges, and also a higher rate of speed, her establishment upon that river is looked forward to with great interest. The Jumna, a sister vessel, is also nearly ready, and these vessels, it is expected, will inaugurate a new era in the navigation of the Ganges, as combining great power and speed, and a lighter draught of water, than any heretofore introduced upon any of the Indian rivers.

BOUND OVER TO PLAY WHIST.—A certain judge, in Ohio, is celebrated for his love of a joke and fondness for a game of whist, as well as for his legal acumen. A short time since, two witnesses were summoned in a case of some importance to be tried before him. They expected to testify and return home the same night, but the judge who had heard of their proficiency in his favorite game, before the calling of the cause, rose and said:

"The case on trial will not be heard this afternoon. The witnesses are bound over until to-morrow, and are this afternoon requested to meet at my house to play whist and tell stories. Mr. sheriff adjourn court until to-morrow." —[*Ex.*]

AN ACT

Further defining the duties of the officers of the Penitentiary and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That the Warden of the Penitentiary is hereby authorized and required to advertise in the consecutive numbers of some newspaper published in Great Salt Lake county for sealed proposals for leasing the Penitentiary for not less than one nor more than three years.

The said advertisement shall set forth the place, day and hour that the proposals shall be opened and that the Penitentiary Warden house and other buildings connect therewith, or belonging to the Penitentiary, will be let in consideration of which the lessor will, for a certain sum, take the care and custody of all convicts that are now or may be committed to said Penitentiary during the term of contract, and that the lessee may appoint the guards, overseers and other officers that may be necessary to keep safely and securely, and to carry out the sentence of the convicts, pay the guards, overseers and other officers and assistants by him employed. He shall direct and control the labor of the convicts, and have the avails thereof in addition to the sum set forth in the proposition or article of agreement.

All proposals shall be made under seal; and endorsed proposals for leasing the Penitentiary addressed to the Warden on or before the day set forth in the advertisement, on which day and not before, they shall be opened by the Warden in the presence of the Directors. All the bidders who may choose to be present, and the Warden after reading all the proposals in the presence of the Directors and the bidders, shall submit the several bids to the directors; the said directors may thereupon determine which is the best responsible bidder, provided the bidder is a resident citizen of the Territory, and of a reputed good, moral character and will file sufficient bonds with them for the faithful performance of the conditions of the contract, then they shall direct the Warden to accept such bid and file papers accordingly, provided it may be at the discretion of the Directors to accept or decline any or all the bids, if in their judgment the bids are for a greater amount than is reasonable to give, in which case they may proceed as though the first section of this act had not been passed or they may at any other time thereafter let the Penitentiary as provided in this act.

Sec. 2. The person whose bid may be accepted, and file bonds, and take possession of the premises and tenements, as contemplated in this act, is hereby constituted an assistant Warden, and as such shall file sufficient bonds with security, with directors, payable to the people of the Territory of Utah, for the faithful performance of his duties as assistant Warden, provided he shall not have any claims for services as such assistant Warden.

In the event that the Penitentiary and convicts are not rented as contemplated in this act, the Warden may hire out any or all the convicts under such regulations as may be prescribed by the directors, provided such regulations do not conflict with the laws of this Territory.

All convicts hereafter sentenced, excepting such as may be sentenced to solitary confinement, may be put to hard labor, not exceeding ten hours each day, Sundays excepted, under the regulations that are or may hereafter be prescribed by the directors.

Approved January 13, 1861.