

Singular Phenomena.

One of the most singular phenomena has occurred in our country—the like of which history has no parallel, unless we except the astonishing doings of an earthquake. About the middle of June last the lake in the southwest part of William's township, known as Cedar Lake, was observed to rise suddenly several feet above its banks, at a time too when there had been but little rain, and there are no important streams leading into it. Thus it occasioned considerable talk at the time, and no little inconvenience to persons who own land bordering on the lake. The rise was so sudden that sheep, hogs, and cattle were nearly overflowed by the progress of the water.

The whole altitude of the rise was about seven and a-half feet above low water mark. The water remained almost stationary until the first of August, when, or a few days after, it was observed to fall gradually; and upon the twelfth of the same month the waters had reached their original level; and the first day of September they had fallen ten feet below water mark, exposing hundreds of acres that had never been seen above the surface of the water. At that point the lake now remains, having maintained a stationary position for nearly three months.

The most singular feature of this phenomena has just developed itself, and may give to scientific men a solution to the mystery. While Mr. Charles Mathews, surveyor from Holden, was engaged in running out the farm of Mr. Enfield, on the north side of the lake, he discovered that either himself or the former surveyor had made an enormous blunder. Lines overlapped, and he could not tell who was in error. He called upon Mr. Henry Warren, our county surveyor, and related to him his difficulty, when they together repaired with their instruments, and commenced at monuments on the south side of the lake and ended at the west of Mr. Enfield's farm, finding a discrepancy similar to that discovered by Mr. Mathews. Mr. W., upon making the best calculation he could, finds that the lake, five miles from the east end, has not only lessened its volume of water, but its banks have actually been drawn together over thirty-seven rods. At the middle it is nearly four miles wide, and is a few rods over seventeen miles in length.

We are fully satisfied with Mr. Warren's skill in his profession, and are willing to rely upon his judgment; still the developments just made warrant us in desiring a more thorough investigation of the subject to unravel the foundation of the mystery.

Professor Silliman, who is now in St. Louis, has been written to on the subject, and it is thought he will make our village a call, which perhaps may result in profit to himself and to the community at large.—[Knox County Courier, Tennessee.]

Destructive fires during 1855.

The following table shows the losses by fires which have occurred in the United States during the year just closed, where the amount of property destroyed has been estimated equal to, and upwards of, \$20,000:—

1855.		1854.	
Number of Fires.	Loss.	Number of Fires.	Loss.
January 19	\$1,093,000	25	\$2,252,000
February 20	1,195,000	22	1,663,000
March 28	1,678,000	11	1,321,000
April 19	1,450,000	22	1,916,000
May 21	1,448,000	8	393,000
June 16	1,235,000	16	895,000
July 13	1,217,000	24	3,270,000
August 8	392,000	27	4,412,000
September 13	1,102,000	15	708,000
October 14	803,000	16	1,040,000
November 10	650,000	17	937,000
December 14	736,000	20	1,866,000
Total 193	\$13,049,000	223	\$20,578,000

To which must be added the amount of property destroyed by fires where the loss was less than \$20,000, which would probably increase the aggregate to at least \$25,000,000 in 1854, and to about \$18,000,000 in 1855, which shows a decrease in the amount of property destroyed by fire during the past year, compared with 1854, of \$7,000,000. The number of lives lost by fires during the year was one hundred and seventy one.

Railroad Accidents in 1855.

The following table shows the number of accidents, together with the number of killed and wounded, which have occurred on the various railroads of the United States during the past year, together with a comparative table of the number during 1854. The table contains a record of no accident which was not attended with loss of life or injury to person; neither does it embrace the great number of persons who have been killed or maimed by jumping from moving trains, attempting to get on cars while they were in motion, being run over, &c.:—

1855.		1854.	
Acc'ts. Killed.	Wounded.	Acc'ts. Killed.	Wounded.
January 10	34	20	12
February 10	2	19	11
March 12	3	13	99
April 7	2	13	5
May 7	5	9	5
June 8	4	16	13
July 13	9	11	44
August 10	23	103	28
September 15	10	67	9
October 21	13	89	16
November 13	20	81	21
December 7	4	12	11
Total 142	116	539	193

Included in the above, there have been killed during the year, of the employees on railroads:—

Engineers	2	Conductors	7
Firemen	1	Brakemen	16

Steamboat Accidents in 1855.

The following table embraces the number of steamboat accidents which have occurred on the rivers, lakes, and bays of this country, and which have been attended with loss of life and injury to persons, during the year 1855, together with the number of killed and wounded.—

1855.		1854.	
Acc'ts. Killed.	Wounded.	Acc'ts. Killed.	Wounded.
January 2	69	25	130
February 2	7	7	87
March 2	4	25	165
April 2	15	12	50
May 2	7	—	24
June 1	12	22	1
July 7	23	6	—
August 2	10	6	22
September 2	7	—	28
October 1	2	4	48
November 2	9	—	25
December 2	11	—	27
Total 27	176	107	48

THE DEVIL AND HIS USES.—"Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good," is a very common saying. Now we are all taught to consider the old original devil as a black mass of brimstone and horrid torments, and a universal enemy to all the inhabitants of the world, bringing no one good, and being good for nothing himself. But let us carefully consider his utility, and we will find that society could not get along without him. He supports all the privileged classes. Without him the king would fall from his throne, the judge from his bench, and the preacher from his pulpit. Without him the contribution box would go dry—bible societies, and tract societies, with all the printing presses, book binders, and thousands of workmen, would cease operations—missionaries would not travel to foreign lands, at the expense of poor Sunday school children—costly churches would not be built—learned divines would not preach—and our whole system of religion and theology, that has been accumulating for centuries, would be dead stock in the market, not worth ten cents on the dollar. He holds the great fabric of society together—little children are told of the "bad place," and hushed to sleep by the whisper of his name. By the fear of him girls and boys are kept from stealing lumps of sugar out of the bowl, and men and women are reasoned out of their senses.

Get along without the devil! It is impossible. If old beelzebub should come forward to the "anxious seat" to-morrow, what a stagnation would take place in the business of this city! Stores, theatres and churches would be closed, sharpers and speculators would go lean, and Wall street would be hung in the deepest mourning. No community can't spare the devil yet, any more than we can our alderman, or any person of enterprise who gives life and spirit to the trade and money.—[N. York Atlas.]

To leave your son a fortune—educate him.

AGRICULTURAL.

NUMBER 4.

CULTIVATION OF ESCULENT ROOTS.

MR. EDITOR:—

Under this head I will treat upon the general culture of roots raised in our gardens for domestic use, and which form a prominent item of food for cattle in winter. By this method I hope to give my practice in a more clear and condensed manner, and avoid much repetition.

The object in numbering these articles is for convenience of reference.

Deep, rich and mellow soil is best adapted to esculent roots; hence, the ground should always be dug or plowed deep, and well pulverized, to allow the young plants to penetrate and grow freely before the dry season, for when their roots are well established they are not so liable to be stunted as the earth becomes dry.

For all the following varieties of roots the ground should be dressed down fine and level, and put in good order before sowing the seed, which may then be sown in drills from 18 inches to 2 feet apart.

I have often tried the method of sowing on ridges but have never succeeded, for the top becomes dry and if the seed germinates the young plants do not thrive so well as when planted on the level surface, which retains moisture much better than the ridges.

CULTURE OF THE PARSNIP.—This root requires a deep, loose, rich soil for its perfection. The seed should be sown early in the spring in drills 2 inches deep and 18 inches apart, and be covered with fine earth.

Thinning, hoeing, watering and the like will be treated upon as the season advances.

There are two varieties of the parsnip generally cultivated, one is very good and the other not worth raising. The best variety has several names, viz: the cup, the hollow crown, the marrow, &c. It may be readily known by its fine, clear, spindle shaped roots, and its hollow crown forming a cavity round the centre of the top of the root. When boiled it is very sweet and tender, hence the name 'marrow parsnip.'

The other variety, which is not much better than the wild parsnip, has no hollow on the crown, is covered with small, branching roots, and when boiled is generally tough and not so palatable as the hollow crown.

THE CARROT thrives well on sandy ground, and is the best root we have for a poor, thin soil. The ground should however, be well broken that the roots may penetrate deep. The seed may be sown early in April in drills one and a half inch deep and 18 inches apart.

There are two distinct kinds of carrot, the horn or short rooted, which takes its name from having the appearance of being broken off like a cows horn. Of this kind there are several varieties, viz: the orange, the yellow, the scarlet, &c., which are all cultivated for early crops and domestic use.

The other species is generally known as the long carrot, the long orange, long scarlet, Altringham, &c. These are all excellent varieties for winter use, and are in many places extensively cultivated for feeding stock.

THE BEET has two main species, viz:—the sugar-beet, principally cultivated for sugar, table use and stock feeding, and like the carrot, has several varieties, such as the white, the yellow, the red, &c., and common red or garden beet, which is more generally used for cooking purposes, though not so nutritious as the first named, and also has several varieties, as the true blood-red turnip beet for early use, the long blood-red beet for winter, &c.

To the above may be added the mongold wurtzel, a large variety, generally cultivated for cattle, and requires precisely the same culture as the other varieties.

Preparing ground, sowing the seed and general culture of the beet are much the same as for the parsnip and carrot.

VALLEY GARDNER.

Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society.

Edward Hunter, President.
Charles H. Oliphant, William C. Staines, Seth M. Blair, Calvin C. P. Minton, and James Brown, Directors.
Jesse C. Little, Treasurer.
R. L. Campbell, Secretary.
G. D. Watt, Corresponding do. and Reporter.

BY-LAWS.

1st. The president and directors shall have the general superintendency and direction of the affairs of this society, elect its officers, regulate places and times of meeting, appoint visiting and local committees, and transact all business necessary in conformity with the act of the Legislature, establishing the society.

2nd. In case of the death, sickness, or inability of the president, his official duty shall devolve on such director as shall be chosen by the board.

3rd. Should the president or any director fail or neglect to faithfully discharge their duties, the board may remove them.

4th. The president and directors are authorized to fill all vacancies occasioned by death, removal, absence, or otherwise until the annual election.

5th. The president and directors shall be elected at an annual meeting of the members to be held in Great Salt Lake City, at such time and place as the board may direct.

6th. The treasurer shall be required to give bonds with approved security, to the amount of \$5,000 payable to said president and directors; shall receive all moneys and property belonging to the society, and disburse the same under the orders of the board, countersigned by the secretary, and shall make an annual report of his proceedings to the society.

7th. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep the records and proceedings of the society, report and prepare for publication the proceedings.

8th. The corresponding secretary shall carry on the correspondence of the society under the direction of the board.

9th. All persons admitted as members of this society shall pay the sum of \$2 00, and annually thereafter the sum of \$1 00.

10th. Honorary members may be elected by the board.

11th. There shall be an annual exhibition or fair in conformity with the act.

12th. All persons who shall enter stock or animals of any description, or any other things at the annual fair that shall be expensive to the society, shall pay an amount equivalent to the expense incurred, to the committee having charge of the same.

13th. All articles received shall be numbered and kept by the receiving committee, and the owner or manufacturer shall not be known to the awarding committee, until the award is made.

14th. A majority of the board may form a quorum to do business.

15th. Tax by-law may be altered and amended at the discretion of the board.

AN ACT incorporating the "Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society."

Sec. 1. With a view of promoting the arts and domestic industry, and to encourage the production of articles from the native elements in this Territory.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, be formed and chartered as follows:

Sec. 2. There shall be a President and six directors, who shall, in the first instance be elected by the joint vote of the Legislative Assembly, and may elect a treasurer and secretary, and such other officers as they may deem necessary.

Sec. 3. Said board of president and directors are hereby constituted a body corporate with perpetual succession, and shall be known by the name and style of "The Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society," and shall have power to sue and be sued, defend and be defended in all courts of law or equity, and may have a seal which they may use and alter at pleasure.

Sec. 4. Said society have power to make, establish and carry out all needful by-laws not conflicting with the Constitution of the United States and the laws of this Territory, and to do and perform all acts necessary for the proper exercise of the powers herein conferred, and for promoting the objects contemplated in this act.

Sec. 5. They shall hold an annual exhibition at Great Salt Lake City, or at such other places as they shall deem proper, of all agricultural products, stock, and domestic manufactures, and shall award premiums for the best specimens of all such articles and animals as they will permit to be entered on the list for competition, and shall annually publish a list of what they will consider entitled to premiums, and fix the rate, and awards of premium as they shall deem proper: Provided, that other articles than those included in the list shall be admitted and arranged for by the board, and be exhibited under their direction.

Sec. 6. A majority of said board shall form a quorum to do business, may fill vacancies in the board and fix the manner and rate of the admission of members to said society.

Sec. 7. For the purpose of starting this enterprise, and aiding the president and directors in carrying out the objects contemplated in this act, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the territorial treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be drawn by the treasurer of said society, and expended by the board in awarding premiums for the best specimens of native productions on exhibition for premiums under their direction.

Sec. 8. No person can become a member of this society, or be entitled to receive any premium, without complying with such rules and terms of admission as shall be established by said board.

OLD MONONGAHELA!

JUST RECEIVED and for Sale by
JOSEPH CAIN,
Opposite Blair & Co's.

GOING TO CARSON VALLEY.

THE Subscriber would respectfully urge those owing him to call and settle their accounts without delay, or he will be obliged to place the same in the hands of the Bishops for collection. The pay must be had.
ALBERT NINDE,
Tailor.

To Traders, Emigrants, and Freighters.

MESSRS WARD & GUERRIER,

at Sandy Point, 7 miles west of Fort Laramie, on the main emigration road, would inform travelers to and from the States, and the public generally, that they will constantly keep on hand at their station, a good supply of fresh animals, groceries, provisions, and general assorted merchandise, which they will furnish on reasonable terms. They will also trade for cattle, mules, and horses.
WARD & GUERRIER.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Lumber and Shingles
WANTED in exchange for Fur Hats,
at my manufactory, 17th ward.
JOSEPH L. HEYWOOD.

Wool wanted
IN exchange for men's women's and
youth's Fur Hats of the best quality.
JOSEPH L. HEYWOOD, 17th ward.

CHARLES SMITH,
WATCH MAKER, North Temple
street, 17th ward, G. S. L. City.
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry repaired. A good
selection of materials and crystals on hand.
34-ly

JOHN B. MAIBEN.
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, HOUSE
and Land Agent, Commission and Exchange Mer-
chant. J. B. Maiben has purchased the remaining stock
of Messrs. Blair, Groer, & Bassett, and will open north of,
and adjoining Blair's store, on Saturday next. Cattle,
Produce, &c., taken in exchange. Several farms, lots,
and other desirable property for sale low.
For particulars see advertising board. 6-4t

LAST CALL.
WILLIAM NIXON notifies all in-
debted to him by note or otherwise that being
obliged to close his business immediately, he needs funds
to discharge his liabilities and must therefore request
prompt payment.
N.B.—All persons holding my due bills will please pre-
sent them forthwith.

WANTED:
500prs. home-knit woolen socks, large size, best quality.
500 good heavy buckskins.
100 first quality hair shins.
Work cattle, cows, and young stock. 6-3t

HOOVER & WILLIAMS
ARE OPENING their spring and sum-
mer stock of goods, consisting in part of the follow-
ing:—

Prints a large assortment
Lawn a .. from 20 to 40 cents
White dress goods choice stock
Coatings, drillings, cottonades, Irish linens
Blay linens, domestic and stripe, in short as good an
assortment as at any time can be furnished

BONNETS.
Lawn, Florence, brain, pedal &c unusually low

BOOTS & SHOES.
A large and general assortment

HATS.
A large stock, and cheap

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.
Knives and forks, pocket knives, building materials and
house-furnishing articles generally

STATIONERY.
A full assortment

OILS & PAINTS.
White lead, linseed oil, varnish &c., &c.

GROCERIES.
Sugar, coffee, tea, tobacco, soap, spices &c.

INDIAN GOODS.
Everything in the line
Together with such general goods as are to be found in
a large and well selected stock of merchandise. Whole-
sale buyers will favor us with a call and examine stock
and prices. 4-2m

MANUFACTURERS.

WEAVING.

FLANNELS, Jeans, Sattinets, Linsey
Cloth, Carpeting, &c., on short notice and reason-
able terms, at the Public Machine Shop, by
47-3m NATHAN DAVIS.

WEAVING.

JEANS, Sattinett, Linsey, Flannel,
Cloth, Carpeting, &c., on short notice and reason-
able terms, 41-2 blocks south of Council House, 7th Ward.
JOHN GREER. 11t
Cloth always on hand and for sale.

HAT MANUFACTORY.
The subscriber has established the
above business on his premises in the 17th ward
one block north of Temple block, G. S. L. City, where he
is prepared to execute orders for such qualities and styles
as may be desired.
J. L. HEYWOOD.

WANTED
in exchange for HATS—Otter, Beaver, Wolf, Musket,
Fox and Mink Pelts.
ALSO—Firewood, Butter, Eggs, Pork, Lard, Wheat,
Lumber, etc. 11t
J. L. H.

LOST, STRAYED, &c.

NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION A
2 year old Heifer and Calf, crop off left ear, red color
with a few white spots, no brand visible. The owner
is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them
away.
JOHN HOOVER.
Kays Ward. 5-3t

\$10 REWARD.

I WILL PAY THE ABOVE REWARD
for the delivery to me of a yellow cream colored Flat-
head horse, flesh brand W. E., and I think, on the hoof
BLAIR, some 5 years old; strayed from me last fall or
the early part of the winter; last heard of with Weavers
herd. 5-3t
S. M. BLAIR.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to those who have lost
stock during the late Indian difficulties, that we have
in our herd, five horses that were brought into Manti by
Arapeen, who had succeeded in getting them from the
Indians that had driven them off from some of the herds
below. A light roan mare 7 years old; a dark bay mare,
white stripe in the face, 3 years old; a bay horse, blind in
right eye, 5 years old; a sorrel mare colt and a bay horse
colt one year old. The owners are requested to prove
property, pay charges and take them away.
GEO. SNOW.
JOHN CRAWFORD. 6-3t

NOTICE.

THE public, and more especially those
who have lost horses at the time of the late Indian
disturbance in this county, will please take notice,
that I have yet in my possession, TWO HORSES, which
with several others I recovered from the Indians while on
my recent trip to Manti. One is a dark roan horse brand-
ed W C on the right shoulder, star in the forehead, two
hind feet white; the other is a dark brown mare, all
blaze in the face, and white spots on each side of the jaw,
two hind feet white, Spanish brand on the left hip.
The owners are requested to prove property, pay charges
and take them away.
GEO. W. ARMSTRONG.
Utah Indian Agency, Indian Agent.
City of Provo, April 7th, 1856. 6-2t