

Grammar in Rhyme.

- 1. Three little words you often see
Are Articles—A, AN and THE.
 - 2. A Noun's the name of anything,
As SCHOOL, or GARDEN, HOOF or SWING.
 - 2. Adjectives tell the kind of Noun,
As GREAT, SMALL, PRETTY, WHITE or BROWN.
 - 4. Instead of Nouns the Pronouns stand—
HER head, HIS face, YOUR arm, MY hand.
 - 5. Verbs tell of something being done—
TO READ, COUNT, SING, LAUGH, FLY or RUN.
 - 6. How things are done, the Adverbs tell—
As SLOWLY, QUICKLY, ILL or WELL.
 - 7. Conjunctions join the words together—
As man AND woman, wind OR weather.
 - 8. The Preposition stands before
A Noun, as IN or THROUGH a door.
 - 9. The Interjection shows surprise,
As OH! how pretty, ah! how wise.
- The whole are called Nine Parts of Speech,
Which Reading, Writing, Speaking teach.

[COMMUNICATED.]
Committee Soiree.

On Thursday evening, Aug. 28th, the Committee of the Literary and Musical Assembly, with their ladies and a few guests, convened at the residence of Mr. David Candland, to participate with each other in social pastime.

At 8 o'clock, p.m., the company, consisting of about thirty persons, partook of supper, prepared under the superintendence of Messrs. D. Candland and C. H. Bassett, which, without extravagant expense, and profuse delicacies, was sufficiently supplied with good things to gratify uninvited taste.

After supper, some extracts were read from the most celebrated poets, which were followed by agreeable conversation on the characteristics of celebrated authors, doctors, and others of the past whose works and memories are handed down to posterity—drawing forth many rich incidents and anecdotes of real life, at once highly amusing and instructive.

At 10, a feast of delicious watermelons, accompanied with apricots and plums were served up, the refreshing and cheering influence of which added zest to the free spirit prevailing in our midst.

What with songs, an innumerable variety of anecdotes, recitations, chit-chat, discussions of art, science and philosophy, the hours stole rapidly and almost insensibly away till after midnight, when, by the appropriate "Standing Committee," a motion for adjournment was made; previous to the final passage of which Mr. G. Clements, in behalf of the whole Committee, expressed to Mrs. Candland and Bassett his thanks and entire satisfaction with the generous manner in which everything necessary to our comfort and happiness was prepared. Adjourned sine die.

There was no music but the melody of sweet voices; no dancing but that of the throbbing, joyous heart. All was peace and happiness, inspired by the abundant influence of the Spirit of the Lord. It was, perhaps more truthfully illustrated than the author could conceive, when he penned,

"The feast of reason and the flow of soul."

The saints of the Most High, instructed by his servants, may and should excel in every good word and work.

The Inundation in France.

The inundations which have just caused such extensive calamities in the departments of the south naturally direct attention to the question connected with the hydrography of some of the great rivers of France. The Rhone, which stands in the first rank, rises in Switzerland at the foot of Mont Furca, in the canton of the Valais, the whole of which it traverses. It has its rise from three different springs, and forms itself a very irregular bed among rocks and innumerable glaciers. It afterwards falls over an immense precipice near the Chapel St. Nicholas into the small plain of Oberwald, where it receives several tributary streams. From its source as far as Martigny a town situated at the commencement of the Great St. Bernard road, and which was almost destroyed by the terrible inundation of 1818, the Rhone follows a southwestern course. At a short distance from Martigny it suddenly turns to the northwest, and after passing through a narrow gorge throws itself by two branches into the Lake of Geneva, and at about 12 miles further on enters the French territory near the Fort de l'Ecluse, and forms the frontier between France and Savoy. The river in ordinary times is not more than 12 feet wide at Oberwald. Above the Lake of Geneva it is 150 yards wide. On leaving the lake, and at its confluence with the Arve, it is 88 yards wide; and on entering France 175 yards. From its source to the Fort de l'Ecluse its fall is 1,496 yards. The Rhone after quitting Switzerland, runs toward Lyons, and on passing through the Lake of Geneva, is hemmed in on its right bank as far as below Ceyserien, by the slopes of the Jura, and on the left bank as far as its confluence with the Uches by the Montagnes aux Vaches in Savoy. Between l'Ecluse and Geniseat it runs through a narrow defile about 12 miles in length. After Geniseat, the mountains retire from the banks of the river until near Vienne, where they again approach it, and continue so until its confluence with the Ardeche on the right, and the Durance on the left. After this the banks become lower. The Rhone falls into Mediterranean after a total course of 825 kilometres (about 515 miles.) It is navigable for about 315 miles. Its principal tributaries on the right bank are the Ain, the Saone, the Ardeche, the Creze; and the Gard; and on the left the Guier, the Isere, and the Durance.

The Saone, one of the largest rivers in France, rises in the department of the Vosges, in the arrondissement of Mirecourt. It traverses the departments of the Haute-Saone, the Cote d'Or, and Saone-et-Loire, separates those of the Rhone and Ain, and falls into the Rhone at Lyons, after a course of about 280 miles. As far as its confluence with the Oignon, it runs through a narrow valley; it becomes navigable below Gray, and at about this point the situation of the country changes; the valley widens on its left bank, while on the right it is skirted by the slopes of the mountain of the Cotes-d'Or and of the Charolais. The principal affluents of the Saone are the Doubs and the Oignon on the left, and the Ouche and the Azergue on the right. The question of the overflow of the Rhone and the Saone has for a long time occupied serious attention. Without entering into the causes, which may be derived from the laws of terrestrial philosophy, it is interesting to know the opinion on this subject of Vauban, one of the most celebrated men that France ever possessed. This superior engineer, on being consulted by Louis XIV, on the question of the overflow of rivers, gave it as his opinion that the most effectual means to prevent the recurrence of inundation was to always keep in a good state the depth and width of the beds of rivers and streams. Colbert profited by this idea, and some years after issued an edict which obliged province governors to keep the beds of rivers and streams perfectly clear and in good order, and there still exists a celebrated decree issued by the Parliament of Dijon in 1698, which condemned the administration of the rivers and forests of Burgundy to a fine of 6,000 crowns for the benefit of the hospitals, for having neglected to clear out the bed of the Saone, and for having allowed it to get narrower in some places. These facts now possess great interest, and it would be curious to ascertain whether, since the end of the eighteenth century, the narrowing of the beds of rivers has not had a very powerful influence in causing the repeated inundations.—[Journal du Cher.

It is calculated that out of the eighty-four departments of France something like fifty have been more or less affected by the inundation.—[Cor. of N. Y. Herald, Paris June 12.

It is estimated that 40,000 persons were made homeless and 100,000 thrown out of employment by the inundation.

LOSS OF THE SHIP OCEAN QUEEN.—There is now no doubt but that the clipper ship Ocean Queen, Capt W. B. Smith, of the London and New York Line, has been lost, and one hundred and twenty-three persons have perished. She sailed from London on the 8th of February last, with a miscellaneous cargo, ninety passengers, and a crew of thirty-three persons. On the 15th of February she was spoken off the Isle of Wight, and since that time nothing has been heard of her.—[N. Y. Herald, July 12.

STEAMBOATS DESTROYED ON THE WESTERN RIVERS.—Upwards of thirty steamboats have been destroyed by fire; fifteen demolished by the ice, and twelve rendered useless by boiler explosions thus far during the present year on the Western rivers. Sixteen have been burned at Algiers, Louisiana and St. Louis, Missouri.—[N. Y. Herald, July 7.

Bringing up Children.

"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." Of many wise sayings of modern philosophers, we have found none wiser than this—and it would be well if some of the parents of the present day would read it again.

Compare the present generation of young wives and mothers with those who lived in the days of our grandmothers. Then, as I am told, women were rosy-checked at thirty, quite handsome at forty, endurable at fifty, even. A natural waist and good health were not considered so unfashionable as to be classed among the deformities of nature. Then, a mother of two or three children had physical health, and moral courage enough to rise at sunrise, prepare the breakfast for her family, and superintend her domestic concerns personally.

Now, things are done by proxy or steam. The mother, pale and faded as a rose leaf in September, can scarcely muster energy enough to rise from her downy couch and pull at the silken tassel. With the assistance of a servant she is, after much fatigue, encased in a morning wrapper and slippers, and comes languidly to the breakfast table to sip hot coffee and fret at Bridget because it is muddy. To wish serious blessings on the head of the baker because his rolls are not quite 'up' to what her dyspeptic idea of hot rolls ought to be. The breakfast finished, and the last new novel 'looked over,' the nurse is summoned with the youngest child, which is examined—I mean its dress—to see if it will do should 'callers' happen to wish for a peep at the little darling.

'Bub' appears with red face, feverish breath, and watery eyes, but the mother does not notice anything unusual, only that 'bab' is so cross that nurse must carry him away, which she does, and finding her own nerves tired with his peevishness, gives him a dose of 'Godfrey's Cordial,' and the child sleeps! Next day, no better! Doctor, no better; doctor again, lung fever, croup, and finally dropsey on the brain, and the little cherub dies of 'a mysterious dispensation of Providence.' Mothers, train up your daughters to take care of their own health and the health of their children. Every woman ought to know, the moment her eyes look on a baby, whether it is sick or well; 'tis part of her province to take care of, nurse, and doctor babies. But wealth, fashion, display, and a false gentility have murdered many an innocent babe, have deprived it of its natural, life-sustaining nutriment, or converted that nutriment into poison. Not till mothers cease to be ashamed to nurse and assist in the taking care of their own children can we expect a healthy people, or a gen-

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR AUGUST, 1856.

BY HENRY E. PHELPS.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Morning.			Noon.			Evening.			REMARKS.
		Thermometer, 6 a. m.	Weather, 6 a. m.	Wind, 6 a. m.	Thermometer, 12 m.	Weather, 12 m.	Wind, 12 m.	Thermometer, 6 p. m.	Weather, 6 p. m.	Wind, 6 p. m.	
Frid'y	1	77	clear	still	96	cloudy	w	85	cloudy	w	Thick clouds and sultry.
Satur'y	2	80	"	"	93	clear	"	82	"	"	Some clouds; dry.
S	3	79	cloudy	w	90	"	"	80	"	"	Fair appearance of rain.
Mon'y	4	65	"	"	90	cloudy	"	88	"	still	Light shower in p. m.
Tues'y	5	70	"	"	96	rain	n	79	"	"	Light shower, noon.
Wed'y	6	70	"	w	92	cloudy	"	90	clear	w	Clear and cloudy, strong wind.
Thur'y	7	70	clear	e	86	clear	w	80	"	still	Dry, warm and sultry.
Frid'y	8	70	"	"	88	"	"	86	"	"	Continues dry.
Satur'y	9	80	"	still	89	"	"	79	"	"	Dry but appearance of rain.
S	10	76	"	"	89	"	"	86	"	w	Some clouds.
Mon'y	11	76	"	"	83	"	"	90	"	"	Flying clouds; sultry.
Tues'y	12	70	"	"	83	"	"	84	cloudy	still	A few clouds.
Wed'y	13	72	cloudy	"	88	rain	"	84	clear	e	Light shower, m.
Thur'y	14	75	clear	"	90	clear	"	90	rain	n	Pleasant, a shower.
Frid'y	15	75	"	"	92	"	"	70	"	w	Unnatural irrigation, a shower.
Satur'y	16	68	"	"	75	"	"	74	"	n	Light showers during the day.
S	17	70	"	"	88	"	"	78	clear	w	Fine day; cool air.
Mon'y	18	61	"	"	88	"	"	85	"	"	Very pleasant.
Tues'y	19	63	"	"	90	"	"	86	"	still	To-day as yesterday.
Wed'y	20	66	"	"	80	rain	sw	85	"	"	Fine weather; light shower, m.
Thur'y	21	70	"	"	82	clear	w	79	"	"	Dry and hot.
Frid'y	22	60	"	"	85	"	"	80	"	"	Warm, appearance of rain.
Satur'y	23	56	"	"	84	"	"	83	"	w	Dry and warm.
S	24	60	cloudy	"	84	"	"	80	"	still	Good weather.
Mon'y	25	65	clear	"	85	"	"	81	"	"	South wind; dry.
Tues'y	26	66	"	still	86	"	"	85	"	n	Dry; wanted, rain.
Wed'y	27	67	"	"	85	"	"	84	"	s	Warm; sultry.
Thur'y	28	65	"	"	86	"	"	85	"	w	Weather ditto.
Frid'y	29	60	"	"	85	"	"	86	"	s	Steady; dry.
Satur'y	30	56	"	still	80	"	"	80	"	"	Dry and warm.
S	31	60	"	"	85	"	"	83	"	"	Clear, dry, warm.

eration of children trained up in the way they should go.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.—A child of three years of age, with a book in its infant hands, is a fearful sight! It is too often the death-warrant, which the condemned stupidly looks at—fatal, yet beyond his comprehension. What should a child three years old be taught? Strong meats for weak digestions make not bodily strength. Let there be nursery tales and nursery rhymes told them. I would say to every parent, especially every mother, sing to your children; tell them pleasant stories; and if in the country, be not too careful lest they get a little dirt upon their hands and clothes; earth is very much akin to us all, and in children's out-of-door play, soils them not inwardly. There is in it a kind of consanguinity between all creatures; by it we touch upon the common sympathy of our first substance and beget a kindness for our poor relations, the brutes.

Let children have a free, open-air sport, and fear not though they make acquaintance with the pigs, the donkeys, and the chickens—they may form worse friendship with wise-looking ones; encourage a familiarity with all that love to court them—dumb animals love children, and children love them. There is a language among them, which the world's language obliterates in the elders.

It is of more importance that you should make your children loving, than that you should make them wise, that is, book-wise. Above all things make them loving; then will they be gentle and obedient; and then, also, parents, if you become old and poor, these will be better than friends that will never neglect you. Children brought up loving at your knees, will never shut their doors upon you, and point where they would have you go.—[Blackwood.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.—Two preachers were recently in the same pulpit in Georgia. While one was preaching, he happened to say, 'When Abraham built the ark,'—The one behind him strove to correct his blunder by saying out loud, 'Abraham warn't thar.' But the speaker pushed on, heedless of the interruption, and only took occasion shortly to repeat, still more decidedly, 'I say when Abraham built the ark.' And I say, cried out the other, 'Abraham warn't thar!' The preacher was too hard to be beaten down in this way, and addressing the people, exclaimed with great indignation, 'I say Abraham was thar or tharabouts.'—[Ex.

EMPHASIS.—Is known to be of great consequence to a public speaker. Gesture is sometimes equally impressive. An anecdote is related of a clergyman who was tormented with a turgent wife. In the course of time she paid the 'debt of nature,' and her husband personally officiated at her funeral. His speech was devoted in part to 'the thousand ills that flesh is heir,' and was concluded by a Scripture quotation. Extending his right hand towards the grave, he said: 'There the wicked cease from troubling,' and then placing the same hand on his heart, he added, 'and the weary are at rest.'

THE RUN TRAFFIC IN NEW YORK.—The whole number of places where alcoholic liquors are sold in this city is 7,103. Unlicensed 1,222; reported disorderly 1,058; with grocery shops 3,789; lager-beer shops 1,088; exclusively wholesale 183. Of the taverns for travelers there are only 336.—Open on Sunday 5,893. Drinking places where boxing matches are allowed 11; resorts of thieves 126; resorts of prostitutes, full 500; billiards 216; dancehouses of prostitutes, &c., 162; dog fights allowed in 6; rat killing allowed in 4; cock-fighting allowed in 7.—[N. Y. Tribune.

TO PREVENT AND CURE CORNS AND BLISTERED FEET.—Wear a washleather or thin buckskin moccasin next to the foot.—[Com.

MARRIED:

In Grantsville, Aug. 17, 1856, by Bishop Thos. H. Clark, Mr. THOMAS H. CLARK, Jr., and Miss MARGARET QUIRK, both of Grantsville.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to become Members of the DESERET AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING SOCIETY are notified that the books are now opened, and certificates of membership ready for delivery at my office.

J. C. LITTLE, Treasurer. Admission Fee, \$2.00. 12-3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILLER WANTED,

ONE that has stout shoulders and is willing to work, can find employment at Jordan Grist Mill. A young man without a family preferred.—Enquire of DANIEL R. ALLEN, At the mill.

NOTICE

ALL persons owing tax on city wall in 12 ward will please to call and pay the same to Daniel Hendrix, the builder, or their lots will be sold to pay the same. LEONARD W. HARDY, Bishop.

\$20 Reward.

STRAYED on the 21st of Aug. 1856, One bull-faced red steer, and one with his left horn broken off. Also one yoke of brown steers, which, if they are brought to Mr. SPROUSE'S in this city, will be paid the above reward. 26-2

Valuable Property to Rent.

THE Tannery, Shoe Shop, Meat Market, Dwelling house, and other buildings on my corner, several other lots and dwellings in 7th and 8th wards; also meadow and pasture lots. Possession given immediately. 26-3 SAMUEL MULLINER.

QUORUM MEETING.

PUNCTUAL attendance of the 29th Quorum of Seventies is requested at the residence of Pres. Samuel B. Hardy, on SUNDAY evening next, 7th inst., at 6 o'clock. By order of the Council. A. P. HARDY, Clerk. 26-1

NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession a large black Cow, head mostly white, some black spots about the face, some white about the legs, and some white on her back, branded S A on left hip. WM. G. PAINE, Pound-keeper. Ogden City. 26-2

Strayed or Stolen,

ONE iron grey mare, blind in the right eye, branded on the left hoof P, saddle mark on the withers, about seven years old. Any person that will deliver her, I will pay them \$10. She got away from Mr. E. Hanks about 2 months ago with a blind bridle on. 26-2 JOHN SPROUSE.

LOST,

FROM South Mill creek, one light red cow, 8 or 9 years old, one horn lops down over her eye, branded on the horn J S M, has some brands on the hip. Any person leaving word at James Wells', East Temple street, or bringing the cow will be suitably rewarded by 26-1 H. SKIDMORE.

JAMES WELLS,

LATH AND SHINGLE Market, one block south of Hooper & Williams' Store, East Temple street. Orders to any amount promptly attended to. Produce &c., taken in exchange. Timber cut on reasonable terms by Osguthorp & Skidmore, at their Mills, South Mill creek. Crooked saws straightened by Skidmore. Apply to J. Wells. 26-8

NOTICE.

THE Welsh kanyon which belongs to A. Coon, is superintended by John Coon. The toll and regulation of said kanyon is 25 cents per cord; no credit. The roads will be kept in as good order as possible. There will be some new kanyons opened; there is plenty of wood, and feed for teams. 25-2 JOHN COON.

SECOND CALL.

I DESIRE those indebted to me to call and settle previous to Conference, Oct. 6. I will take wheat, flour, oats, corn or cattle, at market price. One word more—brethren, I am in debt, and without you pay me I must sacrifice my property. Again, those who will not and do not (no man excepted) give heed to this call will be complained of before the proper authorities on my return. My family will receive dues while I am absent. 26-3 S. M. BLAIR.

Home Manufactures for the Million!

NOTHING LIKE "VALLEY TANNES!"

EVERY description of useful Home Manufactured articles bought, sold and exchanged at Jarvis' General Trading Store. WANTED IMMEDIATELY—200 pairs of good woollen socks, 200 yards each of linsey, flannel, tweed, satinetts, blankets, carpeting, hats, boots and shoes, buckskin pants, brooms, soap, crockery, and 20 bushels of white lime. Come everybody—come ye that have no money, and buy with the products of your own skill and industry. The highest prices paid at the General Trading Store, for wheat, oats, shelled corn, and barley; also for old gold, silver, watches, chains, &c., &c. All kinds of scrip taken. 26-3 H. J. JARVIS.