

to be made for the accommodation of the Judiciary, more than have been, or it will be a hard matter to get a full bench of the Supreme Court to reside here any considerable length of time, unless the Executive should be more fortunate in making appointments than heretofore. Provision will have to be made for the establishment of some of the popular institutions of the day, and for the importation of stimulants, or ten to one if they do not leave and raise the hue and cry, that the laws can not be executed.

So far as the people of Utah are concerned, it matters not to them, whether the proposed law for the regulation of their social relations is made or not; being decidedly more in favor of 'popular sovereignty' than of 'popular institutions,' they will pursue the even tenor of their ways as heretofore, let what will come, and practice what they preach without fear of molestation. But should there be any infringement ever attempted to be made on their constitutional rights, they know what those rights are, and dare maintain them.

NO EASTERN MAIL.—Our calculations concerning the arrival of the Eastern mail, have failed, after all the care that was taken to arrive at correct conclusions, but we cannot think that the failure is any fault of ours. There is some mystery connected with the matter that we have not been able thus far to solve. It is now exactly six months since Mr. Gerrish left Independence, in company with the November mail, which arrived here on the 24th of March; and since that time five mails have been dispatched eastward from Salt Lake city Post Office, and nothing has been heard from either of the companies, excepting one, after they passed Green river.

In our youthful days, we remember hearing men talk about a 'bourne from which no traveller returned,' but did not know where it was nor what it meant. In studying into the cause of nothing having been heard from the mail or anything else from the east, for a full half year, the idea occurred to our mind, that that bourne must lie between this and the Missouri river.

Carson Valley.

This remote and almost uninhabited part of Utah Territory, has acquired some notoriety by the presentment to Congress during the last session, of a petition purporting to be from that portion of the inhabitants, 'not Mormons' praying for the annexation of that valley to the State of California, for the reason that they are oppressed by 'the powers that be,' in the administration of the laws, and that the leading Elders bear heavily upon the 'gentle minority.'

How many there are of the suffering minority in that part of the Territory does not appear, but their numbers must certainly be few from the statements of all parties, as the Mormon population, last Fall could not exceed three dozen families and has been much reduced since.

The Chicago Journal asserts that the 'ladies' of that valley are exceedingly indignant and exhibit a degree of feminine wrath quite creditable under the circumstances, and have sent on a petition in which they represent that while there are but three or four Mormon families in Carson Valley, that Elder Orson Hyde has been made the Probate Judge of the county, and has taken one of his wives there expecting them to associate with her, to which they are quite averse. If that statement in relation to the number of Mormons be correct, they are not so numerous as we had supposed.

The idea of the 'ladies' of that Valley, of the class represented, petitioning Congress and exhibiting their wrath and indignation, is quite amusing, and would be ridiculous if that term had not been expunged from the language long ago by political demagogues. A gentleman of veracity who spent the winter of 1855-6 in that country, asserted in our hearing not long since, that at a party got up during the winter, an unusual effort was made to secure the attendance of as many females as possible, to give interest to the occasion; and that in searching the valley from the Humboldt to the Sierra Nevada only three were found and one of those was a 'lady of color,' a fact that a certain class of politicians have not been informed of, or ere this, they would have heralded it to the world, as proof of the existence of slavery in Utah; and it is hoped, if it be a fact that Judge Hyde, did take a wife there, and that her presence is so discomforting to those few ladies that he will take measures immediately to have her brought away, which will preclude the necessity of

annexation to California, to which the committee on Territories in the House of Representatives reported unfavorably; and so far as the 'decent people,' of that portion of Utah are concerned, of the passage of the bill for 'the prevention and punishment of Polygamy' so earnestly recommended 'to extirpate the evil complained of' and to prevent them from becoming morally contaminated. At the last session of the Legislature, Carson county which includes all that part of the Territory, was attached to Great Salt Lake county for election, revenue and judicial purposes, what for we do not know unless it was believed that there was not inhabitants enough there to keep up a county organization.

Departing Missionaries.

Yesterday afternoon two of the hands that have been employed in this office, Elders Henry McEwan and Wm. M. Cowley, left for California to take the places of Elders Joseph Bull and Matthew Wilkie in the 'Standard' Office in San Francisco.

On Saturday evening, after the labors of the week had been promptly performed, those of the craft that remain in the office gave them a splendid entertainment at the Saloon of Messrs. Staines & Candland, in which, by invitation, we participated. The evening was spent very pleasantly in taking care of the good things provided and in the interchange of those friendly feelings that emanated from the heart and we trust will ever continue to pervade the bosoms of those that go and those that stay.

These brethren are going out in company with twelve or fifteen others going to California and the Sandwich Islands on missions, and will assist in driving a drove of some six or seven hundred head of cattle and several wagons loaded with flour belonging to Captain Hooper, as far as Carson valley, where the cattle will be left for a while to recruit, and the brethren will proceed to their places of destination, and may peace and the blessings of the Lord attend them continually until their return.

RAIN AT LAST.—After the lapse of two months of continued dry weather, with scarcely one drop of rain to moisten the earth, there were several light showers during the afternoon of Monday the 11th, and after night set in it rained copiously for several hours, mixed at times with snow which covered the sides of the mountains very low down this (Tuesday) morning, and it has been snowing higher up all day to this time 2 p. m., and from appearances more rain may be expected here in the valley which we hope will be the case. What has already fallen has done much good but the ground has been so thoroughly dried since the snow thawed off early this spring, that it will take much water to wet it down to any considerable depth.

We do not suppose that the introduction of a little borrowed Latin into the Weather Office has had any agency in producing rain, but it has been suggested that the experiment had better be repeated, that if so, the fact may be fully established. Our opinion is however that it would have rained just as soon even if the office itself had not been in existence.

HIGH WINDS.—The wind which has blown almost incessantly for the last two or three months, kicked up a tremendous dust on Thursday last, making out-door life quite uncomfortable and disagreeable, as in addition to the dust that at times filled the air almost to suffocation, sand and gravel was put in motion most profusely. The ground being exceedingly dry, growing crops both in fields and gardens suffered severely. During the fore part of the day the wind blew from the South, towards evening it veered round to the North West and soon after snow clouds were seen resting on the mountains and before dark a white mantle again covered that portion of their sides from which the snow had disappeared, nearly to their base, and the air was unusually cold.

FROST.—On the morning of the 9th there was a severe frost which killed every thing that was not hardy enough to resist its withering propensity. How much damage was done to fruit trees we do not know, but they must have been more or less injured, as it was so cold that water standing in pools was covered with ice in some places nearly half an inch thick.

MAMMOTH PIE PLANT.—A few days since Mr. James Starley the excellent gardener in the employ of Mr. Staines, proprietor of the City Gardens, presented us with a fine specimen of Rhubarb, or Pie Plant, as it is usually

called, the largest we have seen in this or any other country. Of the name of the kind we are ignorant and do not know from whence it was imported, but is of 'Mammoth' size and unquestionably has been improved by the scientific skill of the cultivator since its introduction into the valley.

Mr. Staines has been untiring in his efforts from the commencement of the first settlement here, to introduce into this isolated and naturally barren and unfruitful country, the best and choicest varieties of fruits and vegetables of all kinds, and if you wish to know how far his labors have been crowned with success, with his leave or the permission of the Gardener, take a look at the City Gardens and you will learn a lesson that you may profit by, if you will follow his example. In the selection of things to cheer and gladden the heart, and to beautify and adorn the abode of man, he has not been unmindful in the selection of a suitable person to superintend their growth and culture, as upon examination of the premises will fully appear.

EARLY PEAS.—Br. J. R. Winder has just shown us some full grown peas, "Sayers June," planted in the open garden the second day of March, and grown without any artificial aid. Who can beat that this cold dry season?

INFORMATION WANTED.—Broth. Alexander Dow, of the 9th Ward, G. S. L. City, wishes to know the whereabouts of Br. Newman, who came in with him last fall.

THE WATCH.—"I have now in my hand," said Edward Everett, "a gold watch which combines embellishment and utility in happy proportions, and is often considered a very valuable appendage to the person of a gentleman. Its hands, face, chain and case are of chased and burnished gold. Its gold seals sparkle with the ruby, topaz, sapphire, emerald. I open it, and find that the works, without which this elegantly furnished case would be a mere shell; those motionless hands, and those figures without meaning, are made of brass."

Investigate further, and ask what is the spring by which all these are put in motion, made of? I am told it is made of steel. I ask, what is steel? The reply is that it is iron, which has undergone a certain process. So then I find the mainspring without which the watch always would be motionless, and its hands, figures, and embellishments but toys, is not of gold—that is not sufficiently good; nor of brass—that would not do—but of iron. Iron is therefore the only precious metal; and this watch an emblem of society. Its hands and figures which tell the hour, resemble the master spirits of the age, to whose movement every eye is directed. Its useless but sparkling seals, sapphires, rubies, topaz and embellishments, are the aristocracy. Its works of brass are the middle class, by the increasing intelligence and power of which the master spirits of the age are moved; and its iron mainspring, shut up in a box always at work, but never thought of, except when it is disorderly, broke, or wants winding up, symbolically, the laboring class, which, like the mainspring, we wind up by the payment of wages, and which classes are shut up in obscurity, and though constantly at work and absolutely necessary to the movement of society as the iron mainspring is to the gold watch, are never thought of, except when they require their wages, or are in some want or disorder of some kind or other.

OLD GORDON AND HIS LADIES.—John Gordon, who died near Turritt, Banffshire, some time ago, attained the age of one hundred and thirty-two. All the travelers who chanced to call at the neighboring inn of Turritt were uniformly directed by the landlady, Mrs. Wallace, to the cottage of the patriarch, "where they was see," she used to say, "the aulddest man i' Banffshire—ay, in a' the world." Among the visitors, one day, about the close of harvest, was a young Englishman, who, coming up to the door of the cottage, accosted a venerable looking man, employed in knitting hose, with, "So my old friend, can you see to knit at your advanced period of life? one hundred and thirty-two is truly a rare age."

"Deil's in the man! it'll be my grandfather ye're seeking—I'm only seventy-three; ye'd find him round the corner o' the house." On turning round the corner the stranger encountered a debilitated old man, whose whitened locks bore testimony to his having long passed the meridian of life, and whom the stranger at once concluded to be Gordon himself. "You seem wonderfully fresh, my good sir, for so old a man. I doubt not you have experienced many vicissitudes in the course of your very long life." "What's your will, sir?" inquired the person addressed, whose sense of hearing was somewhat impaired. The observation was repeated. "O, ye'll be wanting my father, I reckon; he's i' the yard there." The stranger now entered the garden, where he at last found the venerable old man busily employed in digging potatoes, and humming the "Battle of Harlaw." "I have had some difficulty in finding you, friend, as I successively encountered your grandson and son, both of whom I mistook for you; indeed, they seem as old as yourself. Your labor is rather hard for one of your advanced age." "It is," replied John, "but I am thankful that I am able for't, as the laddies, pour thanks, are no very stout now."—[Glasgow Railway Journal.]

PHOTOGRAPHY IN THE EYE.—Dr. Sanford, who examined the eye of Beardsley, murdered at Auburn, to test the truth of the statement that the

last scene viewed by a dying man remains fixed on the retina of the eye, publishes this interesting statement:—

At first we suggested the saturation of the eye in a weak solution of atropine, which evidently produced an enlarged state of the pupil. On observing this, we touched the end of the optic nerve with the extract, when the eye instantly became protuberant. We now applied a powerful lens, and discovered in the pupil the rude, worn-away figure of a man, with a light coat, beside whom was a round stone, standing or suspended in the air, with a small handle stuck as it were in the earth.

The remainder was debris, evidently lost from the destruction of the optic and its separation from the mother brain. Had we had the operation when the eye was entire in its socket, with all its powerful connection with the brain, there is not the least doubt but that we should have detected the last idea and impression made on the mind and eye of the unfortunate man. The thing would evidently be entire; and perhaps we should have had the contour, or better still, the exact figure of the murderer.

The last impression before death is always more terrible on the brain from fear than any other cause; and figures impressed on the pupil more distinct, which we attribute to the largeness of the optic nerve and its free communication with the brain.—[Atlas.]

SPINNING ON PLANTATIONS.—The New York Journal of Commerce remarks upon Mr. George G. Henry's new invention, by which cotton yarns can be manufactured upon plantations, as follows:—

The only practicable mode of transporting cotton from the plantations to the manufacturers is to press it into bales; and this involves the necessity of opening and disentangling it, breaking up the fibre, and causing much of the substance to fly off in waste, as well as to weaken the yarn into which it is made. Mr. Henry's arrangement is not difficult to adopt, as the cost of the machinery for the whole process is not equal to the enhanced value of the first crop spun, and it obviates the necessity of these destructive operations. The cotton is taken immediately from the gin, when it passes through machinery which throws out such foreign substances as the gin has not removed, and the cotton is spun into yarns.

As the cotton is quite open and fleecy, when passing from the gin, the leaf and trash can be blown out with much less difficulty than it can be after the cotton has been matted by handling and packing into bales. It is spun, too, when the material is oily, and in the fall and winter months, when it manufactures more freely than it does in the heat of summer.

It can be spun by the ordinary unemployed labor of the plantation, and a better yarn is produced with much saving of waste.

AN ACT

Creating the office of Sealer of Weights and Measures for the Territory of Utah.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That there shall be elected annually by the joint vote of the Legislative Assembly, a Sealer of weights and measures, who shall, immediately after receiving official notice of his election, give bond, to be approved by, and filed with the Territorial treasurer, and be commissioned by the Governor, as other Territorial officers.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the person so elected, to procure, so soon as practicable after his election, a full set of weights and measures, which shall be according to the seal and standard of the United States; who shall appoint a deputy in each organized county, on application of the county court, except the county in which he resides, and shall furnish said deputy with a set of weights and measures, at the expense of the county making application.

Sec. 3. All weights and measures used by millers, merchants, or any other dealers in dry or wine measures, or other merchandise, shall be gauged and sealed according to said standard by the Territorial sealer of weights and measures, or his deputy, who is hereby authorized to demand and collect from any person obtaining from him his official seal, to any weight or measure, a reasonable compensation for the same.

Sec. 4. Any person dealing in any article of produce, or merchandise, who shall use weights or measures, other than the standard herein specified, shall be liable to pay a fine of not less than one, nor more than five hundred dollars for each offence, and all damages accruing therefrom to the party injured, by an action before any court having jurisdiction thereof.

Approved January 14, 1857.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the original on file in my office.

W. H. HOOPER,
Secretary pro tem. appointed by the Governor.

AN ACT

Granting a herd ground, and making an appropriation for military purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That all that portion of country lying between the Jordan river on the east, and Great Salt Lake and Lorenzo D. Young's herd ground on the west, and north of the road leading from Great Salt Lake City across the Jordan bridge to Black Rock, except such enclosures now already made as may not hereafter be added by arrangement with the present proprietors, is hereby granted unto the Lieutenant General commanding the Navajo Legion, and such others as may be associated with him, for the purposes of a herd ground, wherein to keep horses for military use and other purposes, who shall have the entire use and control of the same, with authority to enclose it or any portion thereof.

Sec. 2. That to further promote the public defenses of the Territory, the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars is appropriated, to be drawn and paid out of any moneys in the treasury upon the order of the Lieutenant General, who is hereby authorized to expend the same in the establishment of a military school, purchase of supplies for the Quartermaster and Commissary department, and for such other purposes as he may deem proper for the benefit of the public interests.

Approved Jan. 14, 1857.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the original on file in my office.

W. H. HOOPER,
Secretary pro tem. appointed by the Governor.

AN ACT

To repeal "An act concerning Fortifications."

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That an act entitled "An act concerning Fortifications," approved January 10, 1856, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved January 14, 1857.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the original on file in my office.

W. H. HOOPER,
Secretary pro tem. appointed by the Governor.