

It is a common opinion in some districts, that by adding hot water to the churn, more butter is obtained than by using cold water. Experiments made for the express purpose did not show that the weight increased very much, and it was attended with a perceptible deterioration in quality, giving it generally the appearance of overchurning.

The results of the experiments above detailed are—

1st. That the addition of some cold water, during churning, facilitates the process, or the separation of the butter, especially when the cream is thick and the weather hot.

2nd. That cream alone is more easily churned than a mixture of cream and milk.

3rd. That butter produced from sweet cream has the finest flavor when fresh, and appears to remain the longest period without becoming rancid.

4th. That scalded cream, or the Devonshire method, yields the largest quantity of butter; but if intended to be salted, is most liable to acquire a rancid flavor by keeping.

5th. That churning the milk and cream together, after they become slightly acid, is the most economical process for districts where butter-milk cannot be sold; whilst, at the same time, it yields a large amount of excellent butter.

A little German Story.

A countryman one day returning from the city took home with him five of the finest peaches one could possibly desire to see, and as his children had never beheld the fruit before, they rejoiced over them exceedingly, calling them fine apples with rosy cheeks, and soft plum like skins. The father divided them among his four children, and retained one for their mother. In the evening, ere the children retired to their chamber, their father questioned them by asking:

"How did you like the rosy apples?"

"Very much indeed, dear father," said the eldest boy; "it is a beautiful fruit, so acid, and yet so nice and soft to the taste; I have carefully preserved the stone that I may cultivate a tree."

"Right and bravely done," said the father; "that speaks well for regarding the future with care, and is becoming in a young husbandman."

"I have eaten mine and thrown the stone away," said the youngest, "beside which, mother gave me half of hers. Oh! it tasted so sweet and melting in my mouth."

"Indeed," answered the father, "thou has not been prudent. However, it was very natural and child-like, and displays wisdom enough for your years."

"I have picked up the stone," said the second son, "which my little brother threw away, cracked it and eaten the kernel; it was sweet to the taste, but my peach I have sold for so much money, that when I go to the city I can buy twelve of them."

The parent shook his head reprovingly, saying, "Beware, my boy, of avarice. Prudence is all very well, but such conduct as yours is unchild-like and unnatural. Heaven guard thee, my child, from the fate of a miser.—And you, Edmund?" asked the father, turning to his third son, who frankly replied:

"I have given my peach to the son of our neighbor, the sick George, who had the fever. He would not take it, so I left it on his bed, and have just come away."

"Now," said the father, "who has done the best with his peach?"

"Brother Edmund!" the three exclaimed aloud; "Brother Edmund!"

Edmund was still and quiet, and the mother kissed him with tears of joy in her eyes.

What Family Government is.

It is not to watch children with a suspicious eye; to frown at their merry outbursts of innocent hilarity; to suppress their joyous laughter, and to mould them into little models of octogenarian gravity.

And when they have been in fault, it is not to punish them simply on account of the personal injury that you may have chanced to suffer in consequence of their fault; while disobedience, unattended by inconvenience to yourself, passes without rebuke.

Nor is it to overwhelm the little culprit with a flood of angry words; to stun him with a deafening noise; to call him by hard names, which do not express his misdeeds; to load him with epithets which would be extravagant if applied to a fault of ten-fold enormity; or to declare with passionate vehemence that he is the worst child in the world, and destined to the gallows.

But it is to watch anxiously for the first risings of sin, and to repress them; to counteract the earliest workings of selfishness; to suppress the first beginnings of rebellion against rightful authority; to teach an implicit and unquestioning and cheerful obedience to the will of the parent, as the best preparation for a future allegiance to the requirements of the civil magistrate, and to the laws of the great Ruler and Father in Heaven.

It is to punish a fault because it is a fault; because it is sinful and contrary to the commands of God; without reference to whether it may or may not have been productive of immediate injury to the parent or to others.

It is to reprove with calmness and composure, and not with angry irritation; in a few words, fully chosen, and not with a torrent of abuse; to punish as often as you threaten, and threaten only when you intend and can remember to perform; to say what you mean, and infallibly to do what you say.

It is to govern your family as in the sight of Him who gave you your authority; who will reward your strict fidelity with such blessings as He bestowed on Abraham, or punish your criminal neglect with such curses as he visited on Eli.—[Religious Herald.]

Religion and Business.

It has been a mighty mischief that religion has so often been divorced from the other modes and ways of men. Men have looked at it as something distinct and peculiar, having its own sphere and its own powers, and not as the fountain and father of all goodness and truth. The man of God has been separated from the man of science, the man of literature, the man of politics, the man of business. The world has helped the separation, and so has the church. An ignorant piety, a strong and shrewd impiety, have done the same work.

The general exercise of the intellect, the common charities of the heart, the familiar proceedings of the life, have been too frequently regarded as provinces into which

religion has no right to penetrate, or should only come when invited, and be thankful to be treated as a guest, and not expect to be honored as a sovereign. Hence literature, art, social life, worldly engagements, have been treated as things apart from godliness, and not as things which godliness is to possess, and through which it is to act and be seen. To borrow an expressive illustration, the partnership has been dissolved between religion and other business, and thus it has come to a disastrous bankruptcy.

That it is so, is apparent from the fact that there is a general disposition to regard immoralities connected with money matters in a different light from other immoralities. The same standard is not applied—the same measure is not meted out. There is more gentle treatment of the pecuniary sinner than any other sinner. 'It is only the way of business,' covers a multitude of sins. A man, in many circles, had better defraud his creditors than deny a single article of the popular creed, or violate a single conventionalism of respectable society.—[A. J. Morris's 'Religion and Business.'

A SCOTTISH BALLAD.

BY ROBERT BURNS.

John Anderson, my Jo, John,
When Nature first began
To try her canny hand, John,
Her master work was man:
And you among them? a' John,
So trig from top to toe,
You proved to be no journey work,
John Anderson, my Jo.

John Anderson, my Jo, John,
You were my first conceit;
I think nae shame to own, John,
I lo'd ye 'ear and late;
They say ye'er turning auld, John,
And what though it be so,
Ye'er aye the same kind man to me,
John Anderson, my Jo.

John Anderson, my Jo, John,
When first we were acquaint,
Your locks were like the raven,
Your bonny brow as bent;
But now your brow is bald, John,
Your locks are like the snow,
But blessing on your frosty brow,
John Anderson, my Jo.

John Anderson, my Jo, John,
We clamb the hill thegither,
And many a canty day, John,
We've had w'ane anither;
Now we maun totter down, John,
But hand in hand we'll go,
And sleep thegither at the foot,
John Anderson, my Jo.

The Real Source of Wealth.

A writer in the Mark Lane London Express maintains the position that commerce and manufactures must ever be secondary to the cultivation of the soil, and that the latter is the only real source of wealth. In proof of the truth of this position he compares the nature and results of other industrial pursuits with that of the cultivation of the soil.

First, as to commerce. There is nothing produced by commerce, its office being merely the barter of commodities. And whether this barter takes place between one country and another or between individuals of the same country, it is but an exchange of equivalents. Hence it is to be regarded as a mere medium for the distribution or circulation of wealth, and not as in any way contributing to its existence or production.

Then as to manufactures, there is no matter produced which did not previously exist, their office being only to convert material previously existing into forms of greater utility or convenience.

Mining, at first sight, may appear to have a greater claim to the production of wealth, but does not, in reality, produce anything which did not before exist, every pound of coal, iron, silver or gold, having previously existed in the bowels of the earth before being taken from them.

Agriculture alone affords an increase of matter; and the surplus of this over the cost of production constitutes the only increase of real wealth or capital. But however true this may be, it must be remembered that commerce, by the exchange of commodities and manufactures, by giving to the matters produced by agriculture a more useful form, are greatly conducive to the aggrandisement of nations, and to the conveniences and comfort of their population.

Whisky and Newspapers.

A glass of whisky is manufactured from perhaps a dozen grains of mashed corn, the value of which is too small to be estimated. A pint of this mixture sells at retail for one shilling, and if of a good brand it is considered by its consumers well worth the money. It is drunk off in a minute or two—it fires the brain—rouses the passions—sharpens the appetite—deranges and weakens the physical system. It is gone—and swollen eyes, parched lips, and an aching head are its followers. On the same sideboard upon which this is served, lies a newspaper, the new white paper of which cost three-fourths of a cent—the composition for the whole edition costing from ten to fifteen dollars per day. It is covered with half a million of types—it brings intelligence from the four quarters of the globe—it has in its clearly printed columns all that is strange or new at home—and yet for all this, the newspaper costs less than the glass of grog—the juice of a few grains of corn.

It is no less strange than true that there are a large portion of the community who think the corn juice cheap and the newspaper dear, and the printer has hard work to collect his dimes, when the liquor dealer is paid cheerfully.

How is this? Is the body a better paymaster than the head, and are things of the moment more prized than things of eternity? Is the transient tickling of the stomach of more consequence than the improvement of the soul, and the information that is necessary to a rational being? If this had its real value, would not the newspaper be worth many pints of whisky?—[Forest City.

"I Did as the Rest Did."

This tame, yielding spirit—this doing 'as the rest did'—has ruined thousands.

A young man is invited by vicious companions to visit the tavern, or the gambling room, or other haunts of licentiousness. He becomes dissipated, spends his time, loses his credit, squanders his property, and at last sinks into an untimely grave. What ruined him? Simply 'doing what the rest did.'

A father has a family of sons. He is wealthy. Other children in the same situation of life do so and so, are indulged in this thing and that. He indulges his own in the same way. They grow up idlers, triflers, and fops. The father wonders why his children do not succeed better. He has spent so much money on their education, has given them great advantages; but alas! they are only a source of vexation and trouble. Poor man, he is just paying the penalty of 'doing as the rest did.'

This poor mother strives hard to bring up her daughters gently. They learn what others do, to paint, to sing, to play, to dance, and several other useful matters. In time they marry; their husbands are unable to support their extravagance, and they are soon reduced to poverty and wretchedness. The good woman is astonished. 'Truly,' says she, 'I did as the rest did.'

The sinner, following the example of others, puts off repentance, and neglects to prepare for death. He passes along through life, till, unawares, death strikes the fatal blow. He has no time left now to prepare, and he goes down to destruction because he was so foolish as to 'do as the rest did.'

TRUE POLITENESS.—A great & good man, once speaking of politeness, said:—"I make it a point of morality never to find fault with another for his manners; they may be awkward or graceful, blunt or polite, polished or rustic."

I care not what they are, if the man means well and acts from honest intentions, without eccentricity or affectation. All men have not the advantage of "good society," as it is called, to school themselves in all its fantastic rules and ceremonies, and if there is any standard of manners, it is only founded in reason and good sense, and not upon the artificial regulations: Manners, like conversation, should be extempore and not studied.

I always suspect a man who meets me with the same premeditated shake of the hand. Give me the (it may be rough) grip of the hand, and the careless nod of recognition, and when occasion requires, the homely salutation, "How are you my old friend?"

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. 361f
WARD & GUERRIER.

The Pacific Express Co.

DESIGN running a regular Monthly Express between Salt Lake City, via the Southern Route to California, the Eastern States, and Europe, and shall start their next Express from this City on the 1st of September.

Letters, Packages, and Parcels will be forwarded to their destination without detention.

Special care will be taken of all Orders and Collections intrusted to their care.

LIVINGSTON, KINKADE, & CO., Agents.
Office and delivery at our store. 21-41&c

U. S. Mail to Manti.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the citizens of Utah, that the United States Mail Coach for Manti will leave Great Salt Lake City, every Thursday, at 6 a. m., and arrive at Manti every Saturday at 6 p. m.; returning, will leave Manti every Monday at 6 a. m., and arrive at G. S. L. City every Wednesday at 6 p. m.

Passengers or parcels for Union, Drapersville, Lehi, American Fork, Pleasant Grove, Provo, Springville, Palmyra, Payson, Nephi, Fort Ephraim, and Manti, will be carried on reasonable terms. JOHN DAILY.

Apply to Col. Hosea Stout, Agent.
Great Salt Lake City, July 25, 1855. 201f

Mail and Passenger Coach BETWEEN G. S. L. City

and Independence, will leave Harwkins' Hotel in G. S. L. City, and the Noland House in Independence, Mo., on the 1st day of each month at 8 a. m., stopping a short time at the following way-stations, viz: Fort Bridger, Green River, Devil's Gate, Fort Laramie, Ash Hollow, Fort Kearney and Big Blue.

Every facility and attention will be extended to passengers to render their trip speedy, and comfortable.

For further particulars apply to the following agents:

J. M. HOCKADAY,
G. S. L. City, Utah.
ISAAC HOCKADAY,
Independence, Mo.

aug 24-24-1y

UNITED STATES MAILS.

BY the present arrangements made by the Department, the Mails are to leave and arrive at Salt Lake City as follows:—

The Southern mail to Manti will leave every Thursday morning, and arrive every Wednesday evening.

The California mail, via Fillmore, Parowan, and Cedar City, U. T., and San Bernardino, Cal., to San Pedro, will leave the 1st day and arrives by the 28th of every month.

The mail to Tooele City leaves every Monday morning, and arrives every Tuesday evening.

The Ogden mail leaves every Monday and Thursday morning, and arrives every Tuesday and Friday evening.

The Eastern mail leaves the first, and should arrive by the last day of each month.

The Eastern and California mails are closed 4 p. m., the last day of each month—which correspondents will do well to remember.

411f E. SMITH, P. M.

JENNINGS & WINDER.

IN addition to the DESERET MEAT & PROVISION STORE, on East Temple St., have taken THE MEAT MARKET

corner of Union Square where a choice selection of Meat & Provisions will always be on hand. Inhabitants in that part of the City can be supplied on the most satisfactory terms.

N. B.—Our Tannery is now in full operation, and we want BARK, HIDES, AND SKINS. 111f

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, Fox, Mink and Rabbit pelts.

ALSO—Firewood, Butter, Eggs, Pork, Lamb, Wheat, Lumber, etc. 3-1f

J. L. H.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for the foundry at the Public Works, old cast iron, for which a liberal price will be paid. 19-1f D. H. WELLS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I. IVINS, County Surveyor, Residence 17th Ward, North of Temple Block. 4-6m

FOR SALE

A T Salt Lake City Post Office, a large amount of 3 and 12 cent Stamps, received by the last California Mail. 621f E. SMITH, P. M.

FOR SALE.

A Few good American Horses and Mules; also a few prime Flat Head Ponies. For particulars apply at the Deseret Store, or to E. W. Van Etten, 19th Ward. 7-1f

WOOL CARDING.

MY Carding Machine is now in successful operation at the Sugar Works, Big Canyon creek. All those who have wool to card can be accommodated. 8-1f BRIGHAM YOUNG.

WAGONS, WAGONS!

WE have for sale a number of excellent wagons suitable for general use. Also Ox yokes, chains, &c., which we offer low for flour, wheat, oats and lumber, &c. 5-1f T. S. WILLIAMS, & CO.

NOTICE.

THE Big Cottonwood Canal, to be dug for the purpose of boating granite to build the Temple, is being surveyed, and the completion of all that portion north of Little Canyon Creek, between it and its terminus in Great Salt Lake City, br. David Wilkin has been appointed to superintend, and to dispose of the lands adjoining. 7-1f BRIGHAM YOUNG.

STRAYED.

FROM the range at Lehi city, on the morning of the 20th June, a dark brown HORSE, branded B V on left shoulder, small white spot in his forehead, some saddle marks, near fore and hind feet white. Whoever will give information, or return him to me, shall be suitably rewarded. 19-4t HENRY McEWAN, Deseret News Office.

WASHINGTON L. JOLLY, LUMBER MERCHANT, is still purchasing Lumber, for which he is paying the highest market price; also keeps on hand an assortment of good seasoned Lumber, Shingles, Lath and Pickets, and is prepared to fill orders to any extent on short notice.

N. B.—W. L. J. to be found daily at G. Goddard's Auction and Commission Store. 20-4t

THE SUBSCRIBERS will practise the Daguerrean Art for a short time at the Old Stand. Our time is limited, for we shall close as soon as we use up our present stock.

A few more of those \$2 cases left. L. R. CHAFFIN, M. CANNON. 20-3t

SPINNING, WEAVING, FULLING, Dyeing &c., done at Jordan Woolen Factory. Wool taken to make into Cloth, Jeans, Flannel, Satinett or Blankets on shares or otherwise.

Wool, Grease, Wheat, Flour, Pork, &c., &c., taken in exchange for Cloth, Blankets, Linsey, &c., at the Jordan Woolen Factory. Carding done on usual terms by MATTHEW GAUNT. 6-6m

FOR SALE.

A T the Salt Lake City Post Office, Stamped Envelopes at the following rates:—Three cent Letter Size, at \$3.20 per 100. Six do 6.20 do Six cent official size, at 6.32 do Post Masters, Merchants, and others in this Territory can be furnished with any of the above by remitting the cash. 91f E. SMITH, P. M.

To Builders and Others. JOSEPH HORTON, plain and ornamental plasterer, respectfully informs those engaged in building, that he is prepared to take work in the above line, and execute the same in first-rate style, and at very moderate terms.

Orders from the country attended to. Office at G. Clements' brush manufactory, East Temple Street; open from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m.

N. B. Ceilings whitened and rooms colored. 19-131f

BATH-HOUSE TANNERY. THE Subscribers wish to say to the Public, that they design keeping constantly on hand a supply of Sole and Upper Leather of the best quality, also ready made Boots and Shoes; and are prepared to make to order Boots, Shoes, &c., at the shortest notice, from home manufactured or imported leather; and will receive in exchange most kinds of produce, bark, hides, cattle, or cash. An assortment of Clogs on hand, also a few first quality Horse Collars. The highest price paid for Hides and Bark. 4-6months GOLDING & RALEIGH.

HERDING! HERDING! THE undersigned take this method of announcing to the citizens of Great Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber Counties, that we are making extensive arrangements for herding STOCK, on the West side of BEAR RIVER, in Weber County, near the mouth of the Malad, where the range is unsurpassed by any in this Territory.

We will take Stock to herd at the rate of a cent and a half per day each head, and pay all damages accruing to owners through our negligence; and for the benefit of those residing in this County and the Settlements north, we propose to receive stock at the Stray Pound in G. S. L. City, on the first Monday of every month, commencing the 6th of August; at Sessions' Settlement on Tuesdays, at East Weber on Wednesdays, and at Ogden City on Thursdays following, without any extra charge for driving to the herd ground.

N. B. Sheep taken on shares, as may be agreed upon by the parties.

20-6m W. E. HORNER, E. K. HANKS.

NEW CLOTHING STORE. UNBOUNDED ATTRACTION.—The Subscriber has opened opposite O. Hyde's Provision Store, a Gentlemen's Clothing & Furnishing Establishment consisting of a fine lot of

Black Dress and Frock Coats, Satin and Young American Vest, Super Embroider Buff, Plush, Silk, and Valencia, Know Nothing Pants, Black and Fancy Cassimire, Business and Overcoats, Napoleon, Beaufr, and Albert, Neck Ties, Shirt, Hosiery, and a general Gentlemen's & Outfitting Store.

I will still continue to carry on the Tailoring Business and execute to order in the best style of workmanship all articles entrusted to my charge.

Trimnings for sale. I will sell low for cash, produce, and lumber. And I invite my old friends and new ones to call, see, buy, and be satisfied.

Don't forget opposite O. Hyde's Provision Store. 111f GEO. DOCKSTADER.