

For the 24th of July.

BY ELDER WILLIAM WILLES.

TUNE.—Rouse, brother, rouse.

This is the day that is famous in story,
When the brave Pioneers set their feet on
this soil;
When they stared with amaze at the desolate
valley—
It seemed but to mock them for all their
hard toil:
Yet, there stood the Prophet, the Leader of
Israel,
Who told them that this was the place of
their rest,
Where they should be free from the world's
angry turmoil;
They could see that all things would turn
out for the best.

CHORUS.

Then shout, brethren, shout, and let your
hearts be joyful;
Here, in these peaceful valleys of the west,
Here we are free from the world's angry
turmoil—
Mobs do not drive us!—sweet is our rest:

Soon the stout hearts in meekness did gather,
Heard what the Prophet desired them to do;
Trouble to them seemed as light as a feather,
Faith and good works safely carried them
through.
Scant tho' their fare, yet their spirits were
buoyant,
Soon the bright ax thro' the lone kanyon
rang,
Streams from the mountains, obediently pliant,
Moisten'd the Earth that had thirsted so
long.

CHORUS.—Then shout, brother, shout, &c.

Crickets and grasshoppers quickly came
swarming,
Eating their crops like an army of fiends;
They pray'd, and they fought, while these
creatures were forming,
But the gulls soon arrived as a party of
friends;
They soon cleared the land of this terrible army,
And Earth gaily smiled with bright golden
grain,
And the brave Pioneers escaped this dilemma,
Which had brought to them all, so much
trouble and pain.

Time roll'd along, and this band of bright he-
roes
Were soon reinforced by the Saints from afar,
Till many a valley with gladness now echoes,
And Deseret shines as the world's guiding-
star!

The key to the blessings of earth and of Heav-
en
Is here in our midst, if we'll only do right,
And purge out the filth of Old Babylon's leav-
en—
The prospect in future will ever be bright.

May this bright band of Zion's supporters
Be ever united in word, deed and mind;
May they be preserved from trouble's deep
waters,
Nor yet from our ranks e'er be falling be-
hind,
O, may all their acts be recorded with honor,
To the latest posterity here on the earth;
And when they depart, may Heaven's high fa-
vor
Be shower'd on their heads for virtue and
worth.

ENGLAND'S ABHORRENCE OF 'ANNEXXATION,
AS SHOWN BY HER ACTS SINCE 1704.—The an-
nexed list of English acquisitions during the last
150 years, proves indisputably the abhorrence
with which the government of that amiable coun-
try holds the modern American doctrines of fili-
busterism and annexation. We have heard pi-
ous hypocrites, in their prayers, damage irrepara-
bly the characters of their neighbors—honest
men by far than they were—with a sweet-
ness of accent that would thrill the heart of a
stove, or melt a church steeple to its foundation;
but such excess of piety is not comparable with
the unctuous modesty of a people that can swal-
low an empire at a gulp, and threaten war upon
her neighbors, who, at an immeasurable distance,
humbly follow her example. But look at the
historic record of England's doings in the 'addi-
tion line,' as given in the annexed list:

In 1704, England wrested Gibraltar from Spain;
from France, in 1759; Upper and Lower Canada
she acquired during George III.'s reign, from
1760 to 1720—Tobago, Dominica, St. Vincent,
St. Lucia, Mauritius, and the Seychelles, from
France; Trinidad, Essequibo, Demerara, Berbice,
the Cape of Good Hope, and Ceylon from the
Dutch; Heligoland from the Danes; Malta, Gozo,
and the Ionian Islands, by agreement; New South
Wales, Van Dieman's Land, Norfolk Island, the
Falkland Islands, and Sierra Leone, by settle-
ment; Hong Kong, by conquest from China; La-
bean and Sarwak, from Borneo.

In addition to these, England is now master of
the whole continent of India, with the exception
of Bhootan and Nepal, containing 150,000,000
of human beings, twice the population of
the whole Russian Empire, and four times the
population of France. Her acquisitions in India
have all been made within the last century. She
obtained in 1757, 24 pargannas from the Nabob
of Bengal; 1758, Masulipatam, from the Nabob
(1761), Bardwan and Chittagong, from the Nabob
of Bengal; 1764, Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, from
the Emperor of Delhi, and Jaghire, of Madras,
from the Nabob of Arcot; 1775, Zemindary of
Benares, from the Vizier of Oude; 1766, Island
of Salsette, from the Rajah of Tanjore, and Gun-
tur Circar, from the Nabob; 1782, Pulo Penang
from the King of Quada; 1792, Malabar, from
Tippo Sultan; 1799, Canara, Coimbatour, from

Tippo Sultan, and Tanjore, from the Rajah of
Tanjore; 1800, Mysorean Provinces, from the
Nizam; 1801, the Carnatic, from the Nabob of
Carnatic, and Goruckpur, Bareilly, from the Vi-
zier of Oude; 1802, Buncelund, from the Peish-
wah; 1803, Kuttack and Ballasore, from the Ra-
jah of Berrr, and the territory of Delhi, from
Scindiah; 1805, part of Gujarat, from Guicowar;
1808, Kaneesh, from Holkar; Ajmere, from
Scindiah, Poohnah and the Mahratta country, the
Rajah of Berar; 1824, Singapore, from the Ra-
jah of Johore; 1825, Malacca, &c., from the King
of Holland; 1826, Assam, Arracan, and Tennes-
serin, from the King of Ava; 1834, Koorg, from
the Rajah of Koorg; 1841, Scinde, from the
Ameers of Scinde; 1848, Punjab, from Sikhs;
1853, Pegu, from the King of Ava; 1856, Oude.
—[N. Y. Dispatch.

MODERN AND ANCIENT ALEXANDRIA.—The
Rochester Union contains a letter from B. F. An-
gel, dated from Cairo. The following is an ex-
tract, illustrating that something is doing even in
old Egypt:

Modern Alexandria can scarcely be said to have
any distinct characteristic. It is neither wholly
European or Oriental, but an admixture of both.
Its population is made up of Turks, Albanians,
Syrians, Greeks, Jews, Copts, Armenians, French,
Germans, Italians, and English. From 6,000
people previous to the Pashalie of Mohammed
Ali, it has increased to 13,000, and is at this time
rapidly improving in wealth and importance.
The European quarter has wide streets and elegant
public and private buildings, and the trade is most-
ly controlled by Europeans—the business and
language being French.

In its palmy days, this city embraced a circuit
of fifteen miles, extending from the Sea to Lake
Mareotis, and contained a population of six hun-
dred thousand. It was founded by Alexander the
Great after his conquest of Syria, 336 years be-
fore the Christian Era, and was laid out in the
shape of a Macedonian cloak, with a bridge or
causeway connecting with the Island of Pharos.
It attained to great consequence and splendor un-
der the Ptolemies, and as late as A. D. 940, when
captured by Amer, under the Caliph Omer, was
remarkable for its wealth and magnificence. Amer,
in a letter to the Caliph, thus describes his
conquest: 'I have taken the great city of the
West. It is impossible for me to enumerate the
variety of its riches and beauty, and I shall content
myself with observing that it contains 4,000 pal-
aces, 4,000 baths, 400 theatres of amusements,
12,000 shops for the sale of vegetables, and 40,
000 tributary Jews.'

The great Alexandrian library contained 700,
000 volumes including 200,000 belonging to it by
Marc Antony.

JOHN HANCOCK AS HE APPEARED IN 1782.—
One who saw Hancock in June, 1782, relates
that he had the appearance of advanced age.
He had been repeatedly and severely afflicted
with gout, probably owing in part to the cus-
tom of drinking punch—a common practice in
high circles in those days. As recollected at
the time, Hancock was nearly six feet in height,
and of thin person, stopping a little, and ap-
parently enfeebled by disease.

His manners were very gracious, of the old
style, a dignified complaisance. His face had
been very handsome. Dress was adapted quite
as much to the ornamental as the useful. Gen-
tlemen wore wigs when abroad, and commonly
caps when at home. At this time, about noon,
Hancock was dressed in a red velvet cap, with-
in which was one of fine linen. The latter
was turned up over the lower edge of the vel-
vet one, two or three inches. He wore a blue
damask gown lined with silk, a white stock,
a white satin embroidered waistcoat, black
satin small clothes, white silk stockings, and
red morocco slippers. It was a general prac-
tice in genteel families to have a tankard of
punch made in the morning and placed on a
cooler when the season required it.

At this visit Hancock took from the cooler
standing on the hearth a full tankard, and
drank first himself, and then offered it to those
present. His equipage was splendid, and such
as is not customary at this day. His apparel
was sumptuously embroidered with gold, sil-
ver lace, and other decorations fashionable
among men of fortune of that period, and he
drove, especially upon public occasions, six
beautiful bay horses, attended by servants in
livery. He wore a scarlet coat, with ruffles on
his sleeve, which soon became the prevailing
fashion.—[Ex.

A HARD SPEECH TO ANSWER.—The Wash-
ington correspondent of the Baltimore Repub-
lican, tells the following story, only too illus-
trative of the treatment which the Red Man
has received at the hands of his white broth-
er:

'We met Col. Stambou to-day in the rotunda
of the Capitol, and while we were looking at
the carved representations over the doorways
of the rotunda, the veteran Indian Agent told
us that in 1830, with the delegation of Meno-
monee Indians, he visited the Capitol, and ex-
plained the nature and design of the stone
groups in the rotunda, when the chief 'Grizzly
Bear' turned to the Eastern doorway, over
which there is a representation of the landing
of the Pilgrims and said, 'There Ingen give
white man corn; and to the North, represent-
ing Penn's treaty, 'There Ingen give um lands;
' and to the West where Pocahontas is seen
saving the life of Capt. Smith, 'There Ingen
save um life; and lastly to the South, where
the hardy pioneer, Daniel Boone, is seen plun-
ging his knife into the breast of one red man,
while his foot rests on the body of another—
'and there white man kill Ingen.'

KIND WORDS.—They never blister the tongue or
lips. And we have never heard of one mental
trouble arising from this quarter. Though they do
not cost much, yet they accomplish much. They

help one's own good nature and good will. Soft
words soften our own soul. Angry words are
fuel to the flame of wrath, and make the blaze
more fiercely.

Kind words make other people good natured.
Cold words freeze people, and hot words scorch
them, and bitter words make them bitter, and
wrathful words make them wrathful. There is
such a rush of all other kinds of words in our
days, that it seems desirable to give kind words a
chance among them.

There are vain words, and idle words, and hasty
words, and spiteful words, and silly words, and
empty words, and profane words, and boisterous
words, and warlike words.

Kinds words also produce their own image on
men's souls. And a beautiful image it is. They
shame him out of his sour, morose, unkind feel-
ings. We have not yet begun to use kind words
in such abundance as they ought to be used.—
[Pascal.

GEORGIAN SHEPHERDS AND THEIR HELPERS.—
The differences between the European and the
Asiatic shepherd have often been remarked by
Oriental travelers, but probably in no country
are these more striking than as they presented
themselves to N. Haxthausen (whose travels
were recently published) on his road back to Ti-
flis. Not only were the shepherds of several
flocks he passed armed to the teeth and on horse-
back, but even their dogs disdained the office
which, in more peaceful countries, belongs to
them, of driving the flock. Five or six noble
hounds of a mixed breed, between the greyhound
and the wolf, accompanied each flock, but only
for the purpose of protecting them against wild
beasts. The humbler duties which fall to the lot
of our sheep dogs are performed by goats. These
attend every flock of sheep and form a ring
around it in the fields. Within this they compel
the sheep to remain, butting at them whenever
they stray, and driving them back to their proper
quarters. On their return home a stately buck
goat marches proudly at the head of the flock,
which follows him, with the other goats on either
side. If the leader is detained behind from any
cause, the next goat in age and rank instantly
takes his place and becomes the leader.—[Ex.

BRITISH NAVY.—The whole British naval
force at present consists of eight hundred and
ninety-one vessels, most of which are screw
or paddle steamers. They comprise:—

Line-of-battle ships.....	42
Heavy frigates.....	56
Corvettes.....	123
Gunboats.....	220
Mortar vessels.....	100
Troop frigates.....	10
Transports.....	340
Total.....	891

These carry respectively from two to one
hundred and thirty-one guns. The screw gun-
boats are of about sixty horse power, draw
from four to six feet of water, and average nine
knots an hour. They are armed with 68 and
32 pound pivot guns, and 24 pound brass how-
itzers. Their 68 pound shells are calculated
to tell at the distance of four thousand yards.
The mortar vessels are built of both wood and
iron, and each one is armed with a thirteen
inch mortar, weighing no less than five tons.—
[N. Y. Herald.

THE NAKED EDGE.—I am tormented with the
desire of preaching better than I can. But I have
a wish to make fine, pretty sermons;—prettiness
is well enough when prettiness is in its place.
I like to see a pretty child, pretty flower, but in
a sermon, prettiness is out of place. To my ear
it would be anything but commendation, should
it be said to me, 'You have given us a pretty ser-
mon.' If I were upon trial for my life, and my
advocate should amuse the jury with his tropes
and figures, burying his argument beneath a pro-
fusion of the flowers of rhetoric, I would say to
him, 'Tut, man, you care more for your vanity
than for my hanging. Put yourself in my place,
speak in view of the gallows, and you will tell
your story plainly and earnestly.' I have no ob-
jection to a lady's winding a sword with ribbons
and studding it with roses, when she presents it
to her hero lover; but in the day of battle he will
tear away the ornaments, and use the naked edge
to the enemy.—[Robert Hall.

LORENZO DOW.—On one occasion, he took the
liberty, while preaching, to denounce a rich man
in the community, recently deceased. The result
was an arrest, a trial for slander, and an impris-
onment in the county jail. After Lorenzo got
out of 'limbo,' he announced that, in spite of his
(in his opinion) unjust punishment, he should
preach, at a given time, a sermon about 'another
rich man.' The populace was greatly excited,
and a crowded house greeted his appearance.—
With great solemnity he opened the Bible and
read, 'And there was another rich man who died
and went to—;' then stopped short, and seemed
to be suddenly impressed; he continued, 'Breth-
ren, I shall not mention the place this rich man
went to, for fear he has some relatives in this con-
gregation, who will sue me for defamation of
character.' The effect on the assembled multi-
tude was irresistible, and he made the impression
permanent by taking another text, and never al-
luding to the subject again.—[Ex.

DIRECT TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN
LONDON AND ST. PETERSBURG.—Since the re-
establishment of commercial relations between
Great Britain and Russia, the Electric and In-
ternational Telegraph Company have received
despatches direct from St. Petersburg, within a
second of their leaving that capital; the length of
wire being about 1,700 miles. The medium by
which the messages were conveyed is the printing
telegraph, and simultaneously with the necessary
touch of the finger on the instrument at Saint
Petersburg the words indicated appear on a similar

instrument at the Lethbury or Strand stations in
London. This is the greatest tele-graph feat yet
achieved through the medium of the submarine
wires, and indicates the progressive and rapid
extension of instantaneous communication.—[N.
Y. Herald.

COMPOSITION AND FORMATION OF STEEL.—
Before a recent meeting of the Boston Natural
Historical Society, Dr. Jackson gave an account
of some researches into the composition and man-
ner of formation of different kinds of steel. As
commonly known, steel is a combination of car-
bon and iron, made by heating flat bars of pure
iron in combination with charcoal. The carbon
is first converted into oxyd of carbon, and then
unites with the iron as carburet. The result of
this process is known as blistered steel, from the
bubbles generated by gases upon its surface.
Shear steel consists of parallel plates of pure iron
and steel welded by folding, and uniting the bars
of blistered steel. Cast steel is fused in pots of
the most refractory material, and differs from cast
iron, which likewise contains carbon, in this re-
spect, that cast iron is a mixture of coarse ag-
gregated matters, graphite and iron, while cast
steel is a chemical combination of carbon and iron.

From the researches of Berthier it is known
that manganese will form an alloy with iron.
When iron is mingled with a considerable propor-
tion of manganese, a brittle compound results; but
when combined with a very small proportion of
manganese, a steel of very fine quality is obtained,
which has this advantage over carbon steel; car-
bon steel becomes coarse when tempered in thick
masses, from segregation of the particles of car-
bon; but no such trouble arises with manganesian
steel. Parties in England have lately introduced
excellent wire for pianoforte strings, made of this
kind of steel, as well as for cutting instruments
and other purposes. In the wire, Dr. Jackson has
found one and a half per cent, of manganese, and
has established the fact that it resists, to a very re-
markable degree, the action of hydrochloric acid.
Sixteen years since Frankline Iron was manu-
factured by Mr. Osborn into very hard and fine
steel. This steel required tempering at a lower
heat than carbon steel. Many of our manganesian
irons might be manufactured into steel by the sim-
ple process of fusion, and a steel of uniform char-
acter might be made without previous cementa-
tion with carbon.—[Ex.

THE WASH-HO GEYSER.—The following de-
scription of the natural phenomenon thus denomi-
nated is from the Placerville American:

To the east of the Sierra Nevada mountains,
and five miles from Carson Valley, lies Wash-ho
Valley and Lake. Near the stream that forms
the outlet of this lake, and about midway between
the lake and the 'great meadows' of the Truckee,
on the north, is one of the most remarkable Geys-
ers in this part of the world. We have the descrip-
tion from a gentleman of this city, who has vis-
ited it. He describes it as an intermittent spring
of boiling water. From a cavity nearly a foot in
diameter, in and upon an earthy formation re-
sembling rock in hardness, there issues at inter-
vals a jet of boiling water, that is often thrown to
the height of twenty feet, and at the end of five
minutes entirely subsides for the same length of
time, disappearing many feet downward from the
surface of the rock through which it is forced,
and always accompanied by an internal rumbling
noise as it recedes from view. We have often
heard of the existence of this geyser, but never
till now have been able to gather any thing like an
accurate description of it. Unlike many of the
so-called boiling springs, the water from this geys-
er instantly raises the mercury to 200 and 208
degrees, 212 being the boiling point of water.

BLACKWOOD ON BENNETT.—In the article, 'Bi-
ography Gone Mad,' the last Blackwood's Maga-
zine criticises the biographies of Horace Greely
and James Gordon Bennett. Greely is let off
comparatively easy, but Bennett catches it thus:

The best type of Scotch character is eminent-
ly distinguished by force and earnestness; but as
a Scotchman, when he is good, is intensely as-
a Scotchman, when he sells himself to Clotey, is
perhaps of all human beings the most devoted
servant of that personage. Scotland, which has
produced such eminent examples of genius and
nobleness in this country as Thomas Chalmers
and John Wilson, had the misfortune to give birth
also to James Gordon Bennett. Let her not
grieve, for the same England that gave birth to
John Milton, was the mother likewise of Titus
Oates.

ANCIENT REMAINS.—The Burlington (Iowa)
Gazette says that while some workmen were
engaged in excavating for the cellar of Gov.
Grime's new building, on the corner of Main and
Valley streets, they came upon an arched vault,
ten feet square, which, on being opened, was
found to contain eight human skeletons of gigantic
proportions. The walls of the vault were about
fourteen inches thick, well laid up with cement or
indestructible mortar. The vault is about six feet
deep from the base to the arch. The skeletons
are in a good state of preservation, and are the
largest human remains ever found, being a little
over eight feet long.

THE TEACHER'S OCCUPATION.—Have you
ever thought of what that man is who teaches
children? You go into the workshop of a
wheelwright; he is making wheels and shafts,
and you say he is a useful man; you enter the
house of a weaver who is making cloth, and
you say he is a valuable man; you visit the
blacksmith's shop, where you find him making
pickaxes, hammers and plowshares, and you
say, this man is essential; you salute these
skillful laborers. You enter the house of a
school-master, salute him more profoundly.
Do you know what he is doing?—he is manu-
facturing minds.—[Ex.

Tying a mackerel to your coat tail, and im-
agining yourself a whale is one of the first lessons
in codfish aristocracy.