

design have been already issued. The call upon the President for information as to whether the people of Utah are in rebellion against the federal authorities has been responded to. The documents, however, contain nothing of importance on the subject that is not familiar to the public.—[N. Y. Herald, Feb. 27.]

## VARIETIES.

**THE CHICAGO LADIES.**—A correspondent of the Boston Bee thus crayonizes the Chicago ladies:—

"Owing to the peculiarity of the water, the ladies generally wear a tallow-candle complexion, which does not admit of rouge. They have their extensive dry goods and jewelry stores, and wear out costly silks and muslins by trailing them in the streets, as do the gentle creatures in New York. Crinoline is worn at all times, though difficult to manage on the heavy grades of the side-walks. Like mules, they are sure-footed, and get through the doughy mud of the streets with an agility at once surprising and amusing. They do not wear veils; the parasol-handle sucking is carried on as at other places, with the exception that they bite the ivory off in minute pieces, and chew it as if a slate pencil. The hours of recreation are twelve, viz.: three for sitting on the stoop in the morning; three for looking out of the windows after mid-day; three for promenading in the afternoon; and three for entertainments in the evening. Regular habits are conducive to health.

**RAPID PRINTING PRESSES.**—The New York Herald felicitates itself upon the completion of its two new five story mammoth ten cylinder presses. They are capable of throwing off over twenty thousand copies an hour continuously; and, compared "with the ordinary double cylinder printing press, the contrast presented is equal to that of a one story shanty alongside of a magnificent five story brown stone palace on the Fifth Avenue; while, in point of speed, it is a locomotive to a Boston truck."

**LOOK OUT FOR WOMEN.**—Young man, keep your eye peeled when you are after the women. If you bite at the naked hook you are green. Is a pretty dress or form so attractive; or a pretty face, even? A pretty face will grow old. Paint will wash off. The sweet smile of the flirt will give way to the scowl of the termagant. The neat form will be pitched into dirty calico. Another and a far different being will take the place of the lovely goddess who smiles and eats sugar-candy. The coquette will shine in the kitchen corner, and with the once sparkling eye and beaming countenance will look daggers at you. Beware! If the dear is cross, and scolds at her mother in the back room, you may be sure you will get particular fits all over the house. If you marry a girl who knows nothing but to commit woman slaughter on the piano, you have got the poorest piece of music ever got up. Find one whose mind is right, and then pitch.

**HOW TO SOAR LIKE A KITE.**—Every school-boy knows that a kite would not fly unless it had a string tying it down. It is just so in life. The man who is tied down by half-a-dozen responsibilities and their mother will make a higher and stronger flight than the bachelor who, having nothing to keep him steady, is always floundering in the mud. If you want to ascend in the world tie yourself to somebody.

**SAGE ADVICE.**—"Ven you arrive to the dignity of sawin' wood, Laffette, if you is ever elevated to that ere profession, mind and saw the biggest sticks fust. Cos vy, you'll only hev the little ones to saw ven you gets tuckered out. Ven you eats pie, as I 'opes you'll live to be a man, eat the crust fust, cos the crust aint a good thing to trust off with 'specially if it is tough and thick as a sole leather. Ven you piles up wood, always pile the big ones to the bottom—always, Laffette, cos its mighty hard exercise to lift 'em to the top of the pile. These are the results of hobservation, Laffette, and may be depended on, and its for your good that I say it."

**CARE OF FARMING TOOLS.**—I think it may be safely stated that the farmer in a course of years sustains as much loss, or is put to as much trouble in getting tools, by their decay in consequence of useless exposure, as from their actual wear on the farm. Many are the instances in which the farming implements, such as plows, harrows, roller, &c., instead of being carefully housed, when their use for the year is over, are left in the field, or perhaps drawn up in battle array in front of the house, occupying a portion of the road, and when covered with snow forming very good places for breaking horse's legs, tearing off shoes, &c.

Perhaps, in addition to these, are sundry wagons, carts, hay-racks, and other necessary things, like the former, supposed to need no shelter. But the decay that results from the exposure to rains, snows, freezings, thaws, &c., of winter, is more than their ordinary wear on the farm, with proper care and usage.

As a general rule, no implement, tool, or carriage of any kind should be exposed when not in use. Those not wanted in the winter should be secured during that time; and so with the sleighs, sleds, &c. The skillful, thrifty farmer is known by his attention to the minor points of agriculture, by his care to save as well as to get, and he who neglects the lesser things will find his drawbacks on his profits large and frequent in occurrence. More anon.

Centre county, Pa., Feb., 1867.  
—[Baltimore Weekly Sun.]

**THE CIRCULATION OF MATTER.**—The earth moves, lives, and acts; it begets and sustains life in all its varieties of organization. It breathes and its breath becomes an atmosphere as essential to the vegetable as to the animal creation. That atmosphere, modified to every genial temperature, laden with sunbeams, rain, and dew drops, resides upon the earth, and fills its veins with renovated life. The action of solar and electric heat animates the digestive process of evaporation and distillation, developing the chemical qualities of the soil, and thus generates a gastric germinating fluid, which penetrates everything susceptible of expansion. It gently opens the serrated pores of the acorn and the grain of wheat. It feeds their expanding veins with a lymphatic element, composed of all the elements of human blood, though combined in another form, which lacks but one more process to fit it for the veins of man. Like man, the sturdy oak is dust, and unto dust it returns. It is not a mere symmetrical inflation of the acorn, that vital fluid supplied it with a substance from the earth which coalesced with the properties of that acorn, and hardened it into wood instead of flesh. Every limb and leaf, every wart and wen upon that gnarled trunk, every inch of its iron vertebrae, has been developed by a process of nutrition similar to that which feeds the bones, nerves and muscles of the human body.

The forest, the field of grain, the prairie and luxuriant meadow, and all the animals they sustain, are merely a portion of the earth's surface propelled into perpetual circulation by this organic system of everlasting action. Go out into your meadow, into your garden, and striking your spade into the rich mould, compute, if you can, in how many forms of life a square foot of that soil has circulated since "the evening and the morning were the first day." Look at that gigantic oak, whose Briarean arms have defied the tempests of a hundred years. Conceive for a moment the remote and consecutive history of the elements in its sturdy trunk, its stubborn branches, and tenacious roots.

The matter that lies in dormant induration in that tree, in another form may have been propelled through a hundred human hearts and warmed into human flesh; may have done service in the strong muscles of the ox, the sinews of the bear, the talons of the vulture, the feathers of the eagle. The re-organized substance of every species of plants, and grain, and grass; elements that spread the rose-leaf, and mantled in the cheek of beauty; that bleached the snow white lily, and polished the forehead of lofty genius; that over-arched the dome of thought, and bent the rainbow;—all these may lie mingled within that rough bark. Look at that oak again; it stands immovable in the breeze; but the great system of organic action is upon it, hastening the dissolution of its constituent elements, and propelling them through other combinations.

Fifty years hence, and some of them will mingle in stalks of yellow wheat, in blades of grass, and flowers of every hue; in the veins of man, beast, and bird, and some will stretch the insect's wing, and laze the busy bee with wax and honey for its cell. And ages hence, in the ceaseless progress of its circulation, some of the substance of that oak may fall in noiseless dew drops upon the place where it now towers up towards heaven. Yet, through all the ages of its continuous circulation, not a grain of that matter will be wasted, annihilated, or lost. Had not this law of preservation remained as steadfast as any other law of God, through every process of composition and decomposition, the solid globe ere this would have been entirely exhausted.—[Elihu Burritt.]

**ICE CAVES.**—Dr. Kane, in his recent work on the Arctic Expedition, gives the following account of the ice caves, and their echoes: Some of the bergs were worn in deep, vault-like chasms, through which a way was practicable to broader caverns within. In the crystal solitudes echoes were startling. A whistle—your own whistle—you could hardly recognize for the length and clearness of the ring; the clang of a ramrod was heard running down the whole length of an army in review; and when you spoke, your words were repeated through the motionless atmosphere in syllables as long as your breath could hold out to make them. I tried a hexameter we used to quote at home, and it came back to me in slow and distinct utterance, word for word.

**RATHER "HIGH" PEOPLE.**—Byrne, a famous Irish giant, who died in London some few years since, measured eight feet two inches. Cornelius Magrath, who died in the year 1790, measured seven feet eight inches. Edward Malone, another Irishman, was seven feet eight inches, and was nearly equal in nature and size to Daniel Cardanus, a Swedish giant. Dr. Chesoleon, the famous anatomist, speaks of a skeleton discovered in a Roman camp near St. Albans, England, which he judged to have been eight feet four inches. Goliath, of Gath, according to Bishop Cumberland, was eleven feet high, and Maximilian, the emperor, was nine feet high.

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**—"Great events are on the eve of birth: The dirty little village which struggles along the marshy banks of the Potomac, and desecrates the name of Washington, is about to become the scene of a struggle as memorable as any which ever spilt the ink of historians or decided the fate of nations. Its long and spider web streets, its wretched and costly taverns, infested by musquitos in summer, by Congressmen in winter, and by fever and ague and hack drivers all the time, are now thronged with crowds of people anxious about no other things than the manufacture of bunkums, or the plunder of the treasury.—[Louisville Courier.]

**ELECTIONS YEARS SINCE.**—In those days iron-bound chests containing some hundred weight of guineas were conveyed in procession to the committee-room, and the world was carefully informed that credit had been opened for "another ten thousand" in the borough bank. There was no art or disguise about the matter. To "canvass" the electors meant simply to bargain with them for the price of their votes. The value of the article varied, of course, according to the demand. In some instances, when voters were few, the contest eager, and result doubtful, the last score or two of electors have fetched £50 a head. This, however, was an extreme case—at any rate, as an affair of direct bargain and sale. At many elections, especially in counties where the distances were great, and the poll remained open for a fortnight, much more than even that amount was paid, first or last, for the votes registered by either candidate. Need we tell, in proof thereof, the story of the "spendthrift election," contested in 1763, in which Lord Spencer, Lord Southampton, and Lord Halifax "ran" their respective candidates against each other; and, though only 1,149 votes were polled in all, the total cost was £400,000! The election, of course, resulted in a petition; and, after the competitors had exhausted their devices, or spent all their money, the ultimate issue was decided by an appeal to chance. The three peers actually tossed for winner, and Lord Spencer proving the lucky man, seated his nominee. Their lordships might as well have tossed at first, and saved their money.

**HOW DO OYSTERS MAKE THEIR SHELLS?**—A London oysterman can tell the age of his flock to a nicety. The age of an oyster is not to be found out by looking into his mouth. It bears its years upon its back. Everybody who has handled an oyster shell must have observed that it seemed as if it was composed of successive layers of plates overlapping each other. These are technically called "shoots," and each of them make a year's growth, so that by counting them we can determine at a glance the year when the creature came into the world. Up to the time of its maturity the shoots are regular and successive, but after that time become irregular, and are piled one over the other, so that the shell becomes more thickened and bulky. Judging from the great thickness to which oyster shells have attained, this mollusk is capable, if left to its natural change unmolested, of attaining a patriarchal longevity.—[Notes and Queries.]

**DEW.**—This is a phenomenon of nature which begins to be deposited about sunset, and is most abundant in valleys and plains near rivers, and other collections of waters, and abounds on those parts of the surface which are clothed with vegetation. It is often suspended when rain is approaching, in windy weather, and before thunderstorms. Its approach, in the extensive valley watered by the Thames, presents the following appearance:—After a clear warm day there is gradually formed on the horizon a continuous haze, rising sometimes to a considerable height, and often tinged by the setting sun with a fine gradation of red and violent shades. This is the precipitated water becoming faintly visible in its descent.

Dew is always to be found on the grass by the time that this haze has become conspicuous, and its abundance is proportioned to the density and permanence of the latter. The quantity of dew deposited differs considerably at different places, and at different seasons in the same place; nor does it fall upon bodies indiscriminately.

In explanation of these phenomena several hypotheses have been suggested, which we have not room to describe; but no theory has yet been established which is quite satisfactory. Upon the whole, however, the obvious and true reason of the formation of dew is, that part of the vapours which are raised in the course of the day by the heat of the sun, and remain floating in the air, are condensed by the cold of the night, and settle upon different bodies; but from various peculiarities which have been observed in the dew, it has been inferred that this is not the cause of its formation. The readiness with which dew falls upon glass, porcelain, and a few other bodies, that are non-conductors of electricity, and the difficulty with which it attaches itself to metallic bodies, which are the best conductors of electricity, has given reason to suspect that electricity is concerned in the production of this phenomenon; and this opinion is corroborated by the well-ascertained fact that vapor contains more of electricity than the water from which it originates. In addition to which it must be recollected that certain bodies are much better conductors of heat than others, and in general the best conductors of heat are the best conductors of electricity.

Hence, it may be seen more than probable, that the formation of dew, with all its peculiarities, depends upon various causes, which tend to vary the effects according as any one of them happens to preponderate.

In this island the dew is observed (like the drops of a mizzling rain) upon the leaves of grass and other vegetables, upon wood, glass, porcelain, &c., or upon the earth, which is thereby frequently rendered sensibly moist, more copiously in spring and summer mornings than at any other times of the year. In autumn, however, and even in winter, it frequently happens that an abundant dew is deposited in the course of the night. In countries situated near the equator, the dews are generally observed in the morning throughout the whole year; and in some places in the east, where rain seldom falls, they are so copious as in a great measure to supply its deficiency.—[English Paper.]

**DEATH OF A SCHOLAR FROM A WHIPPING.**—The Newark Daily Advertiser says that a boy in one of the public schools of Newark was whipped a few days since by the teacher, who held his head downward between his knees while he inflicted the punishment. The holding the head downward created a rush of blood to the head, causing brain fever, and death a few days afterward.

It is generally supposed that fish are not possessed of the sense of smell; but from the following experiment I am convinced they are: I placed a hook, well baited with an angle worm, enticingly before a perch weighing one pound and a half. He did not take the least notice of it. It was withdrawn, and a drop of the oil of rhodium brought in contact with it, when it was dropped very carefully several feet behind him; he immediately turned and seized hold of the bait. This experiment was several times repeated with like success. It has been denied that fish have the sense of hearing. I find many varieties very sensitive to noise, and by numerous experiments am convinced that their sense of hearing is acute.—R. L. Pell.

**MRS. SMITH ON MAN.**—In her lecture Mrs. Smith summed up her opinion of man thus:—"If a man wishes a job of work done cheap, he employs a woman; if he has a bad bill to pass off, he gives it to a woman; and if he has a fit of the sullenness, he shows it to a woman; if he has any petty trick or low abuse that would cost him a libel suit, or a broken head, if practiced on a man, he gives a woman the benefit of it, because there is no redress for her."

**A SENTIMENT.**—The ladies—may their virtues exceed even the magnitude of their skirts, while their faults are still smaller than their bonnets.

To be useful is to be happy; to be loved of God is to be blessed.

TABLE,  
CONTAINING A SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL  
OBSERVATIONS FOR THE MONTH ENDING APRIL,  
1858; G. S. L. CITY.

BY W. W. PHELPS.

MONTHLY MEAN		BAROMETER.		
6 a.m.		9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.
25.483		25.545	25.490	25.495
Monthly Mean.		Thermometer attached.		
6 a.m.		9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.
55		56	57	57
Monthly Mean.		Thermometer detached.		
6 a.m.		9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.
45		57	58	57
Monthly Mean.		Wet Bulb.		
6 a.m.				3 p.m.
52				62
Highest and lowest range of Barometer during the month.		Highest and lowest range of Thermometer during the month.		
Max. 25.910 Min. 25.164		Max. 80 deg. Min. 27 deg.		

MONTHLY JOURNAL.

- 1.—Hazy; storm brewing.
- 2.—Snowing at sunrise. Squally.
- 3.—Clear; high wind.
- 4.—Clear and pleasant.
- 5.—Beautiful and fair.
- 6.—Thin haze all day.
- 7.—Cloudy; windy and stormy.
- 8.—Cloudy, a.m.; snow, p.m.
- 9.—Cloudy; snow 2 in.; hazy, p.m.
- 10.—Clear and cool.
- 11.—Clear and pleasant.
- 12.—Fair and warm.
- 13.—Clear; trees leaving; new moon, 3h. 47m. p.m.
- 14.—Dew; warm and hazy.
- 15.—Clear; peach trees in bloom.
- 16.—Clear, a.m.; hazy, p.m.; sprinkling.
- 17.—Rained till noon; thunder shower, p.m.
- 18.—One inch snow; partially fair, p.m.
- 19.—Fair and growing.
- 20.—Clear and warm.
- 21.—Partially clear, a.m.; strong N.W. wind.
- 22.—Clear and cool.
- 23.—Fair and spring-like.
- 24.—Fair and warm.
- 25.—Fair and fine.
- 26.—Clear. Warmest day.
- 27.—Clear, a.m.; noon, hazy; high wind; full moon, 7h. 37m. p.m.
- 28.—High wind S.; dusty, flying clouds.
- 29.—Cloudy; thunder shower; rainy, p.m.
- 30.—Cloudy and cool.

The rain and snow water measured 2 inches and 783 thousandths of an inch.

**FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.**  
STRAYED from the mouth of Red Butte Canyon, G. S. L. City, on the 29th of April, one yoke of seven year old Oxen. One a dark brindle; the other a light brindle, both branded J. Carmichael on left horn and J. C. on the left side. Any person that shall give information to me or Jennings and Winder that will lead to their recovery, will receive the above reward.  
JOHN CARMICHAEL, 8th Ward.  
10-11

**WOOL CARDING.**  
THE Subscribers wish to inform the Public that they have procured a new Carding Machine, which will be in operation by the 15th inst., and they trust by doing good work and being accommodating that they will receive a liberal share of public patronage, as the machine is not inferior to any in the Territory.  
W. S. SNOW,  
GEORGE PEACOCK.  
Manti, May 6th, 1859.—10-3m

**TAKEN UP.**  
ONE light sorrel MARE, with white strip in her forehead, right hind foot white, four years old, taken up by Allen Taylor, on Kay's creek, Davis county, about 1st of April; been running on the range there for three years.