Gen'l Jackson....His Valor when a Boy.

The following incident of the boyhood of Gen. Jackson, is copied from Parton's Life of in the Waxhaws:

In that fierce, Scotch Indian warfare, the protection to his family than his presence; because his presence invited attack. The main object of both parties was to kill the fighting men, and to avenge the slaying of partisans. The house of the quiet Hicks, for example, was safe until it was noised about among the tories that Hicks was at home. And thus it came to pass, that when a whig soldier of any note desired to spend a night with his family, his neighbors were accustomed to turn out and serve as a guard to his house while he slept. Behold Robert and Andrew Jackson, with six others, thus employed one night in the spring of 1781, at the domicil of a neighbor, Capt. Sands. The guard on this occasion was more a friendly tribute to an active partisan than a service considered necessary to his safety. In short, the night was not far advanced, before the whole party were snugly housed and stretched upon the floor, all sound asleep, except one, a British deserter, who was restless and dozed at intervals.

Danger was near. A band of tories, bent on taking the life of Capt. Sands, approached the house in two divisions; one party moving towards the front door, the other toward the back. The wakeful soldier, hearing a suspicious noise, rose, went out of doors to learn its cause, and saw the foe stealthily nearing the house. He ran in terror, and seizing Andrew J ckson, who lay next the door, by the hair, exclaimed:

"The tories are upon us!"

Andrew sprang up and ran out. Seeing a body of men in the distance, he placed the end of his gun in the lower fork of a tree near the door, and hailed them. No reply. He hailed them a second time. No reply. They quickened their pace, and had come within a few rods of the door. By this time, too, the guard in the house had been roused, and were gathered in a group behind the boy. Andrew discharged his musket, upon which the tories fired a volley, which killed the hapless deserter who had given the alarm. The other parties of tories, who were approaching the house from the other side, hearing this discharge, and the rush of bullets above their heads, supposed that the firing issued from a party that had issued from the house. They now fired a volley which sent a shower of balls whistling about the heads of their friends on the other side. Both parties hesitated, and then halted. Andrew having thus, by his single discharge, many persons, while they suppose themselves puzzled and stopped the enemy, retired to the house, where he and his comrades were. One of the guard fell mortally wounded by his side, and another received a wound less severe. In the midst of this singular contest, a bugle was heard some distance off, sounding the cavalry charge; whereupon the tor es concluding that they had come upon an ambush of whigs, and were about to be assailed by horse and foot, fled to where they had left their horses, mounted, dashed pell-mell into the woods, and were temperature should never be exceeded by seen no more. It appeared afterwards that the bugle-charge was sounded by a neighbor, who, judging from the noise of musketry that Capt. Sands was attacked, and having not a single man with him in his house, gave the blast upon the trumpet, thinking that even a of diastaste in the saliva and pancreatic juice trick so stale, aided by the darkness of the night, might have some effect in alarming the assailants.

Maxims of Washington.

Use no reproachful language against any one-neither curses nor revilings.

Be not too hasty to believe lying reports to the disparagement of any one.

accommodate nature rather than to procure as the crustacea and several insects. admiration.

quality, if you esteem your reputation, for it and cotton; and when it is treated with conis better to be alone than in bad company.

envy, for it is the sign of a tractable and commendable spirit; and in cases of passion admit reason to govern.

Use not base and frivolous things against grown and learned men: nor very difficult questions or subjects among the ignorant, nor things hard to be believed.

nor at the table; nor of melancholy things, as tation. death or wounds, and if others mention them, change, if you can, the discourse.

occasion. Deride no man's misfortune, though sic acid-a deadly poison. The pressed pulp a cheerful smile for every one he met. Let the there seem to be some cause.

are civil and orderly, with respect to time and plates, by which it is reduced into quite a sol- tor," he replied; "I have got one of the best braces across the same, 2 in. thick; two of the road tim-

you shall be welcome or not.

periors.

but in your own language, and that as those nous mass or coating like other starches. Dr. then, hath a woman over the heart of man, to complete, including the filling in of the abutments, so of quality do, and not as the vulgar. Sublime matters treat seriously.

perfectly, nor bring out your words too harsh- as well as in the northern sections of this nothing, and go far towards making a home ly, but orderly and distinctly.

[From the Scientific American. Manufacture and Uses of Starch.

A most valuable paper on this subject was Jackson. It occurred during the partisan war recently read before the London "Society of Arts" by Dr. F. Grace Calvert, F.R.S.; and as the manufacture of starch is carried on absence of a father from home was oftener a very extensively in this country, we will present the substance of the paper for the benefit of all interested.

At the beginning of the present century, starch was only used for dressing linen in private houses; now it is employed for a great many purposes, and one single print-works in the city of Manchester alone uses no less than 300 tuns of it annually. It is a most important food for man, yet it is often associated in plants with acrid poisons. Starch is thus associated in the wild chestnut; and in the root is to place flour, or crushed wheat in large of the manioc it is mixed with prussic acid. The natives of the West Indies have found that by heating the roots of the manioc, the prussic acid is dispelled, and the starch retained in the form of tapioca.

It is an interesting fact that, although the globules of starch vary in size from the 1,000th to the 300th part of an inch-as in the case of potato starch-still, they are all of the same composition when pure and dried at tories, and the fermentation produces a foul 220° Fah. All starches except inuline give a blue color with iodine, and, strange to say, this color disappears when starch and iodine are heated together in a solution, but returns when it becomes cool. This blue is very beautiful, and M. Payen, of Paris, has lately succeeded in rendering it permanent. This is done by mixing some starch with ammoniaoxyd of copper, and allowing them to remain formed, the latter remains in the liquor, the in contact for several hours, when the excess former passes off. of copper is washed away, and a green precipitate is left behind. This is now boiled in water, and a solution of iodine added, when a splendid purple precipitate is formed.

The globules of starch, when heated in water, swell and burst, and they are then found to be composed of successive concentric layers, which have different degrees of solubility. Starches absorb a great deal of moisture from the atmosphere; that which is made from potatoes, when kept in a damp place, generally contains from 25 to 45 per cent of water.

It is an easy matter to find out when potato starch contains much or little moisture. Thus, by placing starch on an iron plate heated to 212 Fah., if it contains only 18 per cent of moisture it will move about quickly; but if it contains 35 per cent, it will agglomerate and form into hard lumps. On the continent of Europe, great quantities of potato starch are now manufactured into artificial tapioca; and to be enjoying a rich tapioca pudding, are feasting on the product of the potato.

M. Niepce de St. Victor, of Paris, has recently made the curious observation, that when paper is saturated with starch and exposed to the rays of the sun, the starch is slowly con- by the operation. verted into sugar. Diastaste, which exists in ail grains-and especially in malt-possesses by being placed in boxes having cloth bottoms. the same property in a high degree, particularly at a temperature of 150° Fah. This brewers with malt in their mash tubs, as it annihilates the converting power of the diastaste, and causes serious loss.

One of the greatest triumphs of chemistry applied to physiology has been the discovery in the human system, by which the starch which is taken as food is converted into an isomeric substance called glycogene, which is stored by the liver, and is then converted (according to the requirements of vitality) into sugar, and then carried by the circulation of the blood into the capillaries, where it is converted into water and carbonic acid, producing the heat necessary for the maintenance of life. Chemists have also discovered the presence of In your apparel be modest, and endeavor to starch in the skeletons of the invertebrata, such

Starch presents a great similarity of com- food) count up six years. Associate yourself only with men of good position to the fibers of plants, such as flax centrated nitric acid, it is converted into a Let your conversation be without malice or fulminating substance called 'xylodine,' which is similar in its nature to gun cotton.

to about 30 feet in hight It is cut down, then age, making six years. cleft longitudinally and its pith washed through a sieve. The water carries through the starch, of seventy-two years has, in fact, not been which falls down in a deposit in shallow wooden vessels; then it is collected in lumps and dried in the sun, after which it is reduced Speak not of doleful things in time of mirth, to a coarse powder, when intended for expor-

is made, is first grated into a pulp with water, of others, at work on a house a little way X 12 1 ... 141t. long; 4 principal braces from the queen Break not a jest when none take pleasure in and in this state submitted to a heavy pressure, from office, who always appeared to be in a mirth. Laugh not loud, nor at all without which squeezes out a large quantity of prus- very merry humor, who had a kind word and braces 8 x 12 in., 8 t. long, extending from the queen is now placed on warm iron plates, and dried day be ever so cold, gloomy, or sunless, a hap- bolt (13-4 in.) to go through the main braces, post, Be not forward, but friendly and courteous into what are called "cassava cakes," which py smile danced like a sunbeam on his cheer- string piece and cross beam; 2 cross ties or beams for the -the first to salute; hear an answer-and be are used for common food by the reople. When ful countenance. Meeting him one morning, road inquers to a red to be supintended for tapioca, the pulp of the manioc I asked him to tell me the secret of his con-Keep to the fashions of your equals, such as is not pressed; it is simply heated on hot iron stant happy flow of spirits. "No secret, doc- and uprights; 6 road timbers, 8 x 10 in., with diagonal uble condition, and is formed into small lumps. of wives, and when I go to work she always Go not thither when you know not whether The heat drives off the prussic acid as effec- has a kind word of encouragement for me, and and bolted. Planking, 3 in thick, to be properly secured; tually as pressure.

for that belongs to parents, masters and su- of dahlias, has not yet been applied to arts or she has done so many things during the day to manufactures; but it deserves attention, as please me that I cannot find it in my heart to The timber of the whole structure to be the best quality, Speak not in an unknown tongue in company, when boiled in water it does not form a gelati- speak unkindly to anybody!" What influence, STRAIGHT-GRAINED RED PINE. The whole to be Calvert does not state to what purposes it soften it and make it the fountain of cheerful next. would be most applicable; but, owing to the and pure emotions! Speak gently, then, after Think before you speak; pronounce not im- difficulty of cultivating these roots in England, the toils of the day are over. Smiles cost country, cheap starch could not be made from happy and peaceful."

recently this has been considered a waste pro- complished. Adoo." duct in starch factories, but it has now been applied to calico printing in Great Britain, as it has been discovered that under certain cirsubstances of wheat-starch and gluten-are used in calico printing for mixing with the colors, the one as a fixing agent, and the other as a substitute for natural gums.

The usual mode of obtaining wheat starch tubs or vats, containing a suitable amount of water, then allow it to enter into fermentation and continue this for several weeks according to the temperature of the atmosphere. In the winter season, this is carried on in heated I apartments, where the fermentation continues

without interruption.

The putrefaction of the gluten of the wheat generates a very offensive odor in starch fac- one-sixth of the wool. acid called "sour water." This sour water contains alcohol, acetate of ammonia, acetic and lactic acids, bisulphate of lime, and de- III composed gluten. The fermentation which UNITED first occurs in making starch is the vinous, which is carried on at the expense of the sugar and a certain portion of the starch. By this action carbonic acid and some alcohol are

The alcohol is transformed under the influence of the oxygen of the air and the gluten, into acetic acid, and it is by this acid conseparation of the starch and gluten in wheat

is effected in the vats.

The ammonia comes from the decomposition of the gluten; the lactic acid is a secondary product arising from the starch. But the fer- through in three days. mentation and the acids are not sufficient to remove or destroy the whole of the gluten which usually forms a layer on the top of the starch called slimes and flummery. This is employed in England for making pastes for calico printing; in America for feeding pigs. The slimes are removed from the starch by washing and passing the liquid through seives, but formerly the starch was simply allowed to gradually settle to the bottom of woo len boxes. In present American practice, the starch water taken from the vats is allowed to flow slowly THE great Public are respectfully informed that the down a set of shallow wooden pans, like gold washers' raffles, which have strips of wood nailed across their bottoms, forming a sort of stair. In passing over these the starch is deit is also obtained, and what is perhaps more important, the different qualities are separated

The starch is now lifted in seives, or drained After this it is broken in masses of about six cubic inches each, wrapped in paper and placed into heated rooms, where these masses split up into the thousands of irregular pieces are well known to every person. All kinds of starch do not assume such forms; that made from potato and such bulbous roots do not.

THE ACTUAL PART OF A LIFE. - A Frenchman has taken the trouble to calculate the portions of a long life really employed in work of any kind, and this is the result. He supposes his subject to be a hale vigorous man of seventy-two years of age:

Allowing eight hours on an average for day. Candies and Cigars. sleep-that deducts at once twenty-four years. For dressing and undressing on rising and going to bed, washing, shaving, &c., half an 7:1 hour daily, makes one and a half years.

The two hours daily for meals (this is an excess of one half for Americans, who bolt SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the fifth

For society, idling, theatres, gossiping, balls, play-three hours more each day-up to nine vears.

Finally, the ordinary maladies of childhood, the accidents and diseases of mature age, and Sago starch is made from a tree which grows like causes, will deduct two hours on an aver-

So that, in conclusion, one hale, hearty man | 41-2 ft. below the bed of the river. able to employ in the positive occupation of industry more than twenty-two and a half be connected together with bolsters (6 X 13 in., 6ft. long)

THE SECRET OF HAPPINESS .- "I noticed," The manioc root, from which tapioca starch | said Franklin, "a mechanic, among a number when I go home she meets me with a smile balustrade, 4ft, high, consisting of horizontal rails, the Reprehend not the imperfection of others, Inuline starch, which is made from the roots and a kiss, and she is sure to be ready. And by projects and by project

them. In California, however, where they A FIRST ATTEMPT .- A recent writer thus are very prolific, they can be cultivated as concludes his story: "This is my 1st attempt economically as potatoes, and inuline starch at writin a Tail & it is far from bein perfeck, may be made from them at no great expense. but ef I have indoosed folks to see that in 9 The starch in wheat is associated with glu- cases out of 10 they can either make Life as ten which is the azotized substance that de- barren as the Desert of Sarah, or as joyous as termines the nutritive value of flour. Until a flower garding, my objeck will hav bin ac-

A MATTER OF DOUBT. - Father Taylor, the eccentric and eloquent seaman's preacher, cumstances gluten is soluble in a weak alkali, was once asked where he thought that Ralph and it is used as a substitute for albumen in Waldo Emerson would go after death. The fixing the beautiful French purple-mauve witty old man replied: "The dear, good, blescolor-on printed muslins. The two principle sed soul! I don't see in him any evidence of saving faith; but then I don't know what satan could with him."

WOOD WANTED!

WILL pay five gallons of Molasses per cord for I WOOD delivered at my residence in the 17th Ward. GEORGE B. WALLACE.

WOOL CARDING

MHE Subscriber hereby informs the Public that the · CARDING MACHINES, at the Sugar Works, are in complete operation, and under the superintendence of an experienced workman. All wool left for carding will be immediately attended to in its turn.

TERMS: Twelve and a half cents a pound in cash, or N.9. All persons having had wool carded last year, and left at the mill, at the Sugar Works, will please call and get it, as it is all ready for delivery. Stf B. Y.



jointly with the lactic acid that the complete A Semi-Weekly Line, between Salt Lake City and Fillmore, the Stages conveying the STATES

> every Monday and Thursday, at 7 a.m. and make the trip Those desirous of traveling with safety and speed, to and from the Southern part of the Territory, will do well

Will leave Salt Lake City and Fillmore Post Offices

FARE-From SALT LAKE CITY to PROVO \$3 00 - SALT CREEK FILLMORE CITY 12 00 Fare to be paid or arranged for at the time of starting. All Baggages or parcels, taken by passengers, charged JOHN M, BOLLWINKEL, Contractor.

to avail themselves of this opportunity.

"GLOBE."

said house is again OPENED and ready to revolve. It will be conducted on the principle of PAY FOR WHAT YOU CALL FOR, and at any reasonable hour meals can be procured as per Bill of Fare; it must, therefore, be evident that all classes can be accommoposited more rapidly and a greater quantity of dated on this democratic platform. The Farmer, Mechanic and Merchant will find this a pleasant resort.

BILL OF FARE: One large cup Tea or Ocffee Porter House Steak Mutton Chop 0.20 Tripe, any style 0.50 Crackers and Cheese Glass of Day's Beer

REGULAR DINNER AT ONE O'CLOCK: Meats, Vegetables, Bread, Butter, Pastry 0:50 BOARD FURNISHED, per week OPEN ON SUNDATE, Morning, 7 to 9. Noon, 12 to 2.

Files of Home and Foreign Papers, free to patrons. Confectionery always on hand. Bath Buns rresh every

FARMERS-I will exchange with you by giving the cooked for the uncooked in a comfortable place; thus relieving many of a great burden. DAVID CANDLAND.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

the Weber River, in the county of Weber, Territory of Utah. The bridge is to be 104ft, in length and l4ft, wide in the clear, supported by two abutments of wood and a pler, the abutments to be 96tt, apart, 20tt, long, with wings properly dovetailed and tied, and sunk 41-2ft. below the bed of the river, and to be filled in next to the same with rock. The pier to be constructed with a sill 14 X 20 in., 30 ft. long, 10 posts 20 X 20 in., 16 ft. long, a cap 18 X 20 in., 22 ft, long, with braces 20 X 20 in., 15 ft. long, to be framed properly, and the sill sunk also The bridge is to be divided in two sections, 52ft. in

length, each supported by a tiuss, the string pieces to be 13 X 16 in , 52ft. long, two to each section, which are to and screw bolts. The timber required for each section not already speci-

fled will be 4 queen posts, 13 X 36 in., 12rt. long, to be 11 ft. apart, with two ties between them, 12 % 16 in., 12 ft. long. 2ft. from the top; also, 4 diagonal braces, S posts to the string pieces, 13 X 16 in., 201-2 ft. long; 4 posts to them; 4 posts 8 X 12 in., 6ft. long, to be between the string pieces and main braces, and a rod or screw bers of each section to be connected together with screw by uprights and braces on the outside.

The queen posts are to be capped with 4 braces to a cap. that wagons may cross the same by the 1st of October

Persons desiring to see a sketch of the plan can do so by calling upon Judge Farr, at Oeden city, or the sub-THEODORE MC.KEAN, scriber. Address, Territorial Road Commissioner.

G. S. L. City, April 23, 1860. -8-2