

GENERAL SUMMARY.

"Cleveland Herald," Nov. 23:—The news is confirmed that the Turks have crossed the Danube, and that fighting has commenced in earnest in Circassia.

A fiend in human shape, named Thomas Mosley, has been convicted at Waterborough, S. C., for the murder of a runaway slave. It was proved on the trial that he first shot the slave, wounding him severely, and then whipped him; after which he put him in a vice, and subjected him to the most execrable torture; then let him loose, started blood hounds after him, who ran him down, mangled him horribly, and finally cut him up, and fed the dogs with his flesh.—[Let such a man be fed to the same blood hounds, and he will be scripturized, served and be served. Ed. News.]

The Miller doctrine is spreading in Maine. There are thousands who believe the world will be burnt up next spring. [No doubt some of it will, if they keep on burning as they have done. Ed. News.]

The total amount of California gold deposited in the Philadelphia mint from the first discovery to Nov. 1st, is stated to be \$304,000,000. [Nuf to mak one nashun dandy.]

The vote in the city and county of St. Louis for a subscription to the Pacific railway was, for it, 3,357; against it, 700.

The total number of emigrants arrived at New York during the month of October was 24,783.

The planing mills and other buildings of the Merrimack River Lumber Company, at Lawrence, Mass., were destroyed by fire on the 3rd Nov. Loss, \$25,000.

There are now 24 tons of gold in the United States Treasury. [Had they not better pay some of their honest debt?]

The adoption of the paid system in the fire department in Cincinnati is operating very beneficially.

The Pacific Railroad Company have purchased four blocks in the city of St. Louis, at a cost of \$120,000.

A New Haven paper has information that a famine is raging in Rangoon and Prome, Birman Empire.

Summary from the New York Herald.

The loss sustained by fires which have occurred in different parts of the United States during the month of October, amounts to \$1,655,000, exclusive of all fire where the loss sustained was less than twenty thousand dollars.

At Constantinople a further levy of 80,000 men has been ordered; they are to reinforce the camps at Bateau and on the Black Sea.

The resolution of the Turkish council to declare war was adopted by 60 to 3.

Fraudulent notes on the Bank of England have been obtained by means of photography. So close is the resemblance between the spurious note thus obtained and the genuine one, that not only the signature and the private marks, but the very water-mark is imitated with the closest accuracy.

A Galway paper says:—There seems to be no check to the fearful tide of emigration which is depopulating that unfortunate country.

The British emigrant ship Annie Jane was wrecked off the Scotch coast, Oct. 29; 350 to 400 lives supposed to be lost.

The rebellion in China continues to progress, and Peking is expected to fall soon, and with it the Hieu-foung dynasty.

Despatches were received at the Admiralty, London, Oct. 7, from Captain McClure, Sir Edward Belcher, and Captain Kellet, of the Arctic expedition. No trace has been discovered of Sir John Franklin's expedition. Captain McClure has at last discovered the north-west passage.

The Scolding Wife.

Our pen trembles in our hand as we write 'scolding wife,' for, of all the curses and torments on the face of the earth, this demon is surely the greatest. Her horrible temper has driven her husband long since to the tavern, where, notwithstanding the terrible penalty he will have to pay for the association, he meets, at least, with smiles and jovial companions.

A man could lie down in the swamps of Louisiana, with a mosquito sucking at every pore of his skin, and bear it, with more equanimity, than the everlasting clack of a scolding woman's tongue.

What should be her pleasure—the care of the household—she makes a misery to herself and all around her, and particularly to her poor husband, who has to listen—if he expects peace and quietness—when he comes home to a meal, to a recital of all the details of trouble she has with the servants; how Billy dropt a little oil on the landing which she knows will never come out; and how little Eliza, being left to take care of herself, whilst she was looking after the servants, threw her spoon of cotton into the fire, and lost every needle she had in the world.

The husband, anxious to mollify the irritation, says: "Never mind, my dear, let us have dinner; I will bring you plenty of spoons of cotton and needles when I come home this evening."

"There, that is just like you; I declare, Mr. B., it is of no use my slaving, and working, and saving, to make both ends meet, with your extravagant ways. Heaven knows your income is not so large, that you can purchase spoons and needles to destroy them—but it's just like you! What do you care about your poor wife working her fingers' ends off to make you comfortable? not a bit, as long as your shirt buttons are attended to and your stockings mended—that's all as poor women are worth."

"But, my dear—"

"Don't dear me, sit; I am not to be smothered down by any of your fine words, for while I am about it, I will have my say.—Do you see that, Mr. B.? Oh! you do—it's a bit of cigar, it is. Well, I'm sure—and so, in spite of all I have said, you go to smoking in the bed-room this morning, after I went down to see about breakfast.—Upon my word, what will you do next? As though I hadn't worry and vexation enough with the servants, with their nasty habits, but you must add to them."

"D—n it, madam, am I to have my dinner?"

"There, that's right: begin to swear: it is so many—to an unprotected female."

"Soup, madam?"

"That's right; go on, go on."

"No, madam, I will go off."

glass of brandy and water. Meantime, the devoted wife is amusing herself with the historic, the only bad feature of which is—she recovers.—[N. O. Delta.]

How to Educate Young Men.

A young woman, signing herself Kate, in the N. O. True Delta, makes the following sharp remarks in favor of changing the education and finish of fashionable young men:

I read in a paper, she says, the other day, that some new ornamental branches in young ladies' education were coming out soon—"Cook-ology, Spin-ology, and Weave-ology." All honor to the projector of so happy an improvement; but allow me to ask, when our young Misses become such pattern housewives, in what circles they will look for suitable companions? Not in upper-tenderness could they be found. Just fancy one of the be-whiskered, be-seented, moustachioed exquisites, in companionship with one of Solomon's maidens, who layeth her hand to the spindle, or playeth the flying shuttle, or compoundeth rare cookery.—What affinity would there be between them? The same that exists between the butterfly and the honey bee—one, all glare and glitter, and frisking movements, the other, all patient, industry and sobriety.

I cannot think of a more useless article, or one more out of place, in a room where work is progressing, than a fashionable young man. He knows so little about matters and things, I feel in pain until he is safely lodged in the parlor, among other things of more ornament than use, annuals and biographies.

It will never do to commence the work of reform entirely on one side. I propose three branches more to be added to the list of studies for finishing young gentlemen: fashion-ology, Soap-ology, and Split-ology, and that, in addition to the requisite number of sheets, "towels, spoons, and napkin rings," each promising pupil be furnished with a new wood-saw and axe, well sharpened, and daily exercise with them to be practiced. It will supersede the necessity of gymnasiums.

In our onward march to perfection, and in taking up the accomplishments of our grand-mothers, we earnestly beg that some provision be made against being cut off from the 'best society,' and such would be the result unless the Lords of creation are willing to keep pace with us. Their tiny hands would scarcely, with present views, be willingly united with those which bear marks of labor; and what a dreadful state of affairs would occur in upper snob-dom, if one of the first families were to marry beneath their dignity.

Hasten, then, the glorious era, when walking sticks shall be converted into hoe-handles, crocheted hooks into knitting needles, and quizzing glasses and flirtations be known no more.

Preservation of the Eyes.

Messrs. Editors.—An article in No. 51, Vol. 3, "Scientific American," having the above title, interested me much, as it is a subject that has occupied some of my attention. In my researches on this subject I have come to a different conclusion, in some respects, from that which is left on the mind by reading your article. While I can subscribe to most that is here said, I have had some confidence in properly rubbing the closed eye-balls. If rubbed gently, or rather pressed from the temples towards the nose, in such a manner as shall have a tendency to keep up their roundness, by pressing the eye-balls (not on their surface, which will only serve to flatten them, and thereby injure the sight) against the nose as much as possible, but not so as to injure them by hard pressure, the sight may be preserved in this way to old age. It is said that this is the way that J. Q. Adams preserved his sight until he died, having no need of glasses. Also, my grandfather, who died at the age of 93, could read in his Bible all day without glasses, having never used them. He said that at fifty years of age his eyes began to fail him, so that he felt the need of glasses; but bearing of the above remedy, applied it, and soon found his eye-sight improving, so that at sixty he could see as well as he ever could, and never lost his sight again while he lived.

By severely taxing the eyes by reading or writing a great deal by candle or lamp light, the tendency is to flatten the eye-ball and weaken its power to adjust itself to distances. Anything that has a tendency to flatten the eye-ball throws the focal distance further off. Rubbing the eye-balls, as is usually the case with most people, and especially those of weak or inflamed eyes is exceedingly injurious. If they rub them at all let care be taken not to rub them on the pupils, but press them gently towards the nose, so as not to flatten them, but to preserve their roundness. The reason why so many young people lose their eye-sight, I think, may be attributable to two causes, namely, over-taxing them, which makes them painful, and then rubbing them. If these evils are guarded against, I think there would not be such demand for glasses. I would recommend those who are short-sighted, to take Bull's eye-cups, and draw a piece of thin India rubber over one end, instead of the balls; then tie it over the eye so as to press gently upon the eye-ball, and wear it 5 or 10 minutes before going to bed; this will flatten the eye-ball, and thus lengthen the focal distance.

T. S. I.

Elyria, O., Sept. 1853.

Important Improvement and Economy in the Manufacture of Flour.

A recent English paper contains a detailed account of a remarkable invention, which is likely to effect a complete revolution in the manufacture of flour. The improvement consists in the substitution of cotton for flint millstones. It was stated, by a committee of the house of Parliament, that by this invention 1,857,130 quarters of wheat, in addition to those which are now made from the same quantity of wheat, would be produced, giving a clear saving of upwards of \$2,000,000 per year.

The "cotton" is intended to obviate the defects of the flint mill. The beneficial changes effected may be succinctly enumerated.—First, the reduction of the weight of the running stones from 14 cwt. to 12 cwt., by placing it beneath instead of upon the fixed one; second, the reduction of 3 3/4 to 1; and third, giving to the stones a new form—that of the frustrum of a cone. The advantage of lessening the diameter and weight of a mass, of which the one is 4 feet, and the other is 4 cwt. will be apparent when it is considered that its effective velocity is 120 revolutions per minute, and that this velocity must be sustained against the enormous friction of the grinding surfaces. The altered position of the running stone admits of a much more delicate adjustment of the opposing surfaces, and gives to the miller an easy and effective control over the most important portion of his operations. The cotton form facilitates the discharge of the flour, and obviates the clogging and overheating of the old practice. In addition to these advantages, by a judicious modification of the ordinary mode of dressing, or rather by a combination of the mill with the

dressing machine, a perfect separation of the flour from the bran is effected at the moment the grist escapes from the stones.—The bran still remains in the mill and falls, by its own gravity, to a second pair of stones in all respects resembling those already described.—[Cin. Nonpareil.]

A POSER.—A story is told of a little boy in Virginia, by the Knickerbocker. Long before he had learned his alphabet, his parents had made him familiar with the narrative portions of the Bible, which they were accustomed to read to him. One day he was permitted to have the old family Bible to look at the pictures, and coming to the picture of "Daniel in the Lions Den," he gazed at it for a few minutes silently, then running to his mother, book in hand, he broke forth in an indignant tone: "Mother, this Bible don't tell the truth!" "Why, my child, what makes you say so?" "Why, mother, didn't you read to me that when Daniel was thrown into the den, God shut the lions' mouths?—and see here, they are wide open!" the boy belied the picture, which he could see, rather than the text, which he could not read.

PROFANITY.

It is lamentable to what an extent profanity prevails among the youth of our country. This vice seems to be contagious. Little boys who are but just learning the use of language, whose parents give them religious instruction and the advantage of Sabbath schools, mouth out words which would put an old sailor to the blush.

Profanity is not only wicked but it is vulgar, low, ungentlemanly and disgusting. We hope none of our youthful readers are guilty of using profane language. If you are, quit it at once, or you will never be a gentleman, or a fit companion for decent persons of either sex.

A FEMALE LAWYER.—The Cleveland Plain-dealer says that Mrs. Emma R. Coo has been pursuing a course of legal studies, for the purpose of qualifying herself for the practice of that profession. What jury could withstand the eloquence of such a special pleader?

The daily arrival of peaches in New York was estimated at 60,000 bushels per day during the season. Nine steamers a day came in, loaded down with from 6,000 to 10,000 baskets. A few dealers charter boats for their business. They arrive between twelve and two o'clock in the morning, and at the dead of night. Prices took a wide range. From two to six shillings was a common price, though baskets of very choice fruit were sold for five dollars.

GIVE TOOLS TO THE BOYS.—Farmers, furnish your young boys with light, neat, and good tools, and teach them how to keep them in good order, if you would have them love agriculture, and give them a little lot for their own use. If you wish to discourage them, and drive them off to the city, to sea, or to California, give them rusty hoes, broken shovels, dull scythes, etc., to work with, and not allow them to plant a seed or tree for themselves.

Dr. Prout has shown that all our principal alimentary matters may be reduced to three classes: the saccharine, the oleaginous, and the albuminous, represented by butter, sugar, and white of an egg. Now, milk consists of all three—the crude, which is chiefly albumen; the butter, chiefly oil; and a portion of sugar. Milk is the only substance prepared by nature so completely perfect as to be a compound of these three principles, and therefore its perfection, mixed with bread, as an article of food for children.

Milk cows, in winter, should be kept in dry, moderately warm, but well ventilated quarters, fed and watered three times a day, salted twice or three times per week, have clean beds, be curried daily, and in addition to their long provender, should receive succulent food morning and night.

All grain crops should be harvested before the grain is thoroughly ripe.

ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE 3RD Session of the Legislature of the Territory of Utah.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Territorial Appropriation Bill.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That there be paid out of the Territorial Treasury out of any money not otherwise appropriated, the following amounts, viz:—

To the Auditor General, to defray the expenses of his office, and for services up to December 31st 1853, four hundred dollars.

To the Auditor of Public Accounts, for the expenses of his office, and for services during the year 1853, three hundred dollars.

To George D. Watt, for services as Reporter to the Legislative Council, during the session of 1853-4, and that of 1853-4, eighty days, two hundred and forty dollars.

To Walter Thompson, for services as Reporter to the House of Representatives, during the session of 1853-4, and that of 1853-4, eighty days, two hundred and forty dollars.

To William Chynston, Recorder of Marks and Brands, one hundred and fifty dollars.

Approved Jan. 16th, 1854.

The above is a true copy of the original act on file in my office.

AN ACT

To amend "an act in relation to Marks and Brands," approved March 1st, 1852.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That the General Recorder, County Clerk, Sheriff, Justice of the Peace, Constable, and Pound Keeper in this Territory, with a printed copy of all the Marks and Brands already recorded and printed, and a copy of all future records and Brands, as soon as practicable after they are printed; and all said copies shall be delivered to the successors in office of the above named officers, and be free to the inspection of any person wishing it.

Sec. 2. That the General Recorder of Marks and Brands be entitled to a fee of one dollar for recording each mark or brand, to be paid by the applicant; and section 11 of said amended act shall be read one dollar, where it now reads fifty cents.

Approved Jan. 16th, 1854.

The above is a true copy of the original act on file in my office.

RESOLUTION

In relation to Printing and Distributing a certain number of the Laws and Journals of the Legislative Assembly.

Sec. 1. Be it resolved by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That one thousand copies of the Laws, Resolutions, and Memorials, with marginal notes, index, and contents; and five hundred copies of the Journals of the present session of each house, be printed in book form, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Territory.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Territory is hereby required to furnish the Governor of each State and Territory of the United States, with one copy of said Laws and Journals; and the Governor of Utah Territory with fifty copies of each; and each member of the present Legislative As-

sembly with two copies of the Laws, and one copy of the Journals; and each officer of the Legislative Assembly with one copy of each; and each civil officer of the Territory with one copy of each; and the Utah Library, and the Library of the University of Deseret each, with five copies of the said Laws and Journals; and each public Library in the Territory, with two copies of all the Laws and Journals.

Approved Jan. 16th, 1854.

The above is a true copy of the original Resolution on file in my office.

A. W. BABBITT,

Sec. of U. T.

AN ACT

Defining the Boundaries of Carson County and Providing for the Organization thereof.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That all that portion of country bounded north by Dwyer county, east by the parallel of longitude 118 degrees, south by the boundary line of this Territory, and west by California, is hereby included within the limits of Carson county; and until organized, is attached to Millard county for election, revenue, and judicial purposes.

Sec. 2. The Governor is hereby authorized to appoint a Probate Judge for said county, when he shall deem it expedient; and said Probate Judge, when appointed, shall proceed to organize said county, by dividing the county into precincts; and causing an election to be held according to law, to fill the various county and precinct offices, and locate the county seat thereof.

Approved Jan. 17th, 1854.

The above is a true copy of the original act on file in my office.

AN ACT

Relating to Sheriffs and Constables.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That at the next general election, and every two years thereafter, a Sheriff shall be elected in each county, whose term of office shall be two years, and until his successor is qualified.

Sec. 2. Before entering upon the duties of his office, the Sheriff shall give bonds in at least five thousand dollars, with approved security, and take and subscribe an oath for the faithful performance of his duties; said bonds and oaths to be approved by the Probate Judge, and filed in the office of the County Clerk.

Sec. 3. The Sheriff may appoint a deputy, or deputies, for whose acts he shall be responsible; and who shall qualify in the same manner as the Sheriff, except that the bonds may be in the sum of two thousand dollars each.

Sec. 4. When a reasonable compensation is tendered, or satisfaction given that the costs of service will be reasonably paid, it is the duty of Sheriffs and Constables to faithfully and diligently execute all orders, processes, and requirements of a Court, under penalty of whatever costs, damages, and fine may be adjudged.

Approved Jan. 17th, 1854.

The above is a true copy of the original act on file in my office.

AN ACT

Prescribing the Official Terms of certain Officers elected by the Legislative Assembly, and providing for Vacancies.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That an Auditor of Public Accounts, a Treasurer, a Territorial Commissioner, a Surveyor General, and a Notary Public, for each county, shall be elected by the joint vote of the present Legislative Assembly, who shall qualify as prescribed by law, and shall hold office for two years, and until their successors are qualified.

Sec. 2. Vacancies may be filled by executive appointment in the foregoing, or any office, when the mode of supplying vacancies is not prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. Laws, or parts thereof, conflicting with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved January 19th, 1854.

The above is a true copy of the original act on file in my office.

AN ACT

Specifying the time when Acts and Resolutions begin to be in force, and making them equally valid.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That each act and resolution is in force from the date of its publication in any public manner, unless a certain time is specified; and resolutions are equally valid with acts.

Approved Jan. 19th, 1854.

The above is a true copy of the original act on file in my office.

AN ACT

Regulating Herdsmen, Herding, Herd-grounds, and the driving of Animals.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That every person before engaging in the business of herding shall give bonds with security, and take and subscribe an oath, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duty, and for the indemnifying for all loss of time or animals through his neglect, said bonds and security to be given to the acceptance of the Probate Judge of the county where the herd ground is to be located, and with the oath to be filed in his office, and may be altered or others given on the requirement of said Judge; and when said bonds and oaths are accepted and filed, the Probate Judge, shall grant the applicant a license to herd for a period not exceeding one year next ensuing after the date of the location of the herd ground.

Sec. 2. When a license to herd is presented to a county court said court shall give a certificate, granting the holder of the license the right to employ a surveyor to designate the boundaries of the desired herd ground, and specifying the locality, and as near as may be the size of said herd-ground—a plot of which must be made by the surveyor, and a copy thereof filed in the office of the county clerk, as soon as practicable.

Sec. 3. No herd ground shall be so located as to interfere with any previous rights, nor with the range necessary for the animals of any settler, or settlement.

Sec. 4. All herdsmen shall be responsible for the safe keeping, and return of animals placed in their care; and if any such animal dies, or is missing by neglect, the owner thereof has claim on the herdsmen for its value, and for any damage that may have accrued from its loss.

Sec. 5. Improvements on herd-grounds are all pertaining to them which can be sold or transferred, and no improvements shall be construed to imply any claim for herding purposes after the expiration of the time specified in the license.

Sec. 6. Any person driving animals shall use due diligence to prevent driving those not in his care; and if he cannot prevent such animals from mingling, he shall leave them in the first entry pound, or yard, or enclosure for animals that he can obtain, and notify the owner if known, and if not, some resident of the number, kind, and brief description of the animals which have mingled with his, and where he has left them.

Sec. 7. Any person driving animals into this

Territory, shall, on arrival in the settlements, have them marked or branded if they are not, and forthwith report his mark or brand, and the number of his animals, specifying the number of each kind and as soon as possible report, over his signature, said number and mark or brand to the clerk of the county court of the first organized county which he reaches.

Sec. 8. Any person failing to comply with the requirements contained in this act, is liable for all cost and damage arising from his neglect, and to be fined at the discretion of any court having jurisdiction.

Sec. 9. All other laws, or parts thereof, on the subject of this act, are hereby repealed.

Approved Jan. 18th, 1854.

The above is a true copy of the original act on file in my office.

A. W. BABBITT,

Sec. of U. T.

NEW CABINET AND CHAIR SHOP.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Deseret, that he has commenced the above business in the 12th ward, one door East from Mrs. Farnham's boarding house; and by the use of good materials, and moderate prices, he hopes to gain a liberal share of public patronage. Produce, the best quality of lumber, and maple wood in payment. And as the nimble nippence is preferable to the slow shilling. Cash customers are politely invited to give me a call.

N. B. Small turning neatly done, and stirrups always on hand.

Jan 19-3-2m

C. W. SIDDALL.

TAKEN UP,

IN the 15th ward, a light red cow about 6 years old, heavy with calf, small horns & turning point of right broken off; left branded > The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Jan 19-3-1f

L. R. CHAFFIN.

A. NINDE, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has removed his shop from under the Daguerrian room to 14 blocks south of Council House, opposite to E. Reese's Store, where he is prepared to serve his customers, old and new, on the most favorable terms. From his long experience in the business, he flatters himself that his work in style and workman ship cannot be surpassed nor fail to please.

Wheat, flour, Corn, Lumber, Shingles, &c., taken in exchange for work, to be paid when the work is taken away. Public hands can pay with Tithing orders.

Jan 19-3-3f

Matches! Matches! Matches!

VALLEY Manufacture, wholesale and retail, by A. Neihaur, (Surgeon Dentist,) 13th ward, opposite City Brewery. Warranted to be as good as any imported and more in account.

Jan 19-3-3f

JESSE T. HARTLEY,

ATTORNEY and Counselor at law and Solicitor in chancery, will practice law in the District Courts of Utah and O. S. L. counties, and the U. S. districts throughout the Territory; and the U. S. Supreme court for the Territory. Office in G. S. L. City, during the emigration season, at all other times in Provo city.

N. B. All professional business attended to with promptness and dispatch.

Provo, Jan 19-3-2m

NOTICE.

WE hereby give notice that we intend to apply to the County Court of G. S. L. County at its next sitting, to be on Monday, January 30th, 1854, for the exclusive right to the timber in the right hand fork of the first Kanyon south of Mill Creek canyon, in this county.

All persons interested will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN NEFF,

O. P. ROCKWELL.

DESERET PAPER MILLS.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor, having granted the use of the north east corner of the Public Work shop for manufacturing paper, we the undersigned, solicit the citizens of Utah Territory to send all kinds of rags and waste paper of all descriptions, to the Tithing Office, immediately, as we are anxious to be in operation so as to have a sheet of home made paper, ready for presentation at the April Conference.