

BEAR RIVER EAST.—By letter from brother John W. Myers, we learn that Bear river East is out of its banks, but the bridge is still safe.

CITY CREEK, Tuesday, 30th, was higher than it has been since this city was located, but Bishop Sheets has thus far managed so admirably that it has done comparatively but little damage. We trust he will be furnished men and means sufficient to keep the water within bounds, for we think the high water lessons are now so well learned that we can proceed understandingly in making North Temple Street a permanent channel for the creek and, at the same time, one of the pleasantest and handsomest streets in the city.

THE JORDAN IRRIGATION COMPANY'S CANAL was completed on the 30th, and we are requested to inform the land owners that they can begin to irrigate on the 1st of June. We congratulate them on the completion of so valuable a work.

ST. MARY'S TELEGRAPH STATION, about 25 miles east of the South Pass, on the 27th inst., was burned by Indians, who also cut down several telegraph poles, the number not reported. Troops have been ordered to that station, and we hope the wire will soon again be up.

MESSRS. GURNEY & Co. have received 100 cases of boots and shoes, which Mr. W. Sloan invites his old friends to call and inspect. See their advertisement.

CATERPILLARS are destroying lettuce, radishes, &c., &c., in many of the gardens. Our experience has proven that hens and chickens are quite a preventative against such loss, and, when properly looked after and fed, are of great benefit in gardens, destroying a vast number of insects which otherwise fill and overrun the ground.

MARTIN the Wizard opens out his budget of tricks and presents his animated automata in the Theatre on Friday and Saturday evenings. Those who have seen him perform speak highly of his abilities; the best way to judge is to go and see him.

Correspondence.

DESERET CITY, Millard Co.,
May 14th, 1865.

EDITOR, DESERET NEWS:

DEAR SIR:—The past winter has been the most severe hitherto known here, but our stock have mostly wintered themselves on the range, with but little loss.

Most of the people are now busily engaged in putting in their crops, and prospects never looked so bright for Deseret as they do at present. Our numbers are now considerably augmented, making public labor easier, and increasing our facilities for developing the resources of the country and making public improvements.

It is calculated that at least four times more grain will be sown this season than was last.

The Legislature conferred quite a boon upon us as a community in passing the cattle laws—both as regards surplus stock and in making the owners of stock responsible for the damage done by their cattle—for we suffered through stock depredations to a considerable extent.

We are happy to learn that we are to have a weekly mail from Fillmore; we will then, perhaps, be able to receive the NEWS before it is two weeks old, and our correspondence in something like reasonable time.

Our dam across the Sevier river is still looked upon as secure, though, in anticipation of high water this season, we are endeavoring to take every precaution which prudence suggests to prevent any accident.

We have a good place, and it is settled by a people united in their efforts in thriving to beautify their homes, and to "do what is right," and we consider it second to none in the elements of life, peace and happiness.

Yours in the Gospel,
THOMAS MEMMOTT.

LORD RUSSELL'S VIEWS OF DEMOCRACY.

Lord Russell has just published a new edition of his essay on the "History of the English Government and Constitution," with an introductory dissertation on the history of the last fifty years, in which he says:

In considering whether the people of these islands would increase their political freedom and social happiness by deliberately adopting or unconsciously gliding into a more democratic form of government, we should take care not to be misled by the notion that we should thereby be placing ourselves under the sway of pure reason. In North America, after the separation from England, monarchy, aristocracy, and church establishments were im-

possible; but the wisest of the founders of the great republic—such men as Washington and Hamilton—beheld with anxiety the absence of those barriers by which the stream of democracy might be somewhat restrained. They knew well that an attempt to form a government on pure reason was a pure delusion. Man may be rendered more humane by civilization, better informed by education; but to extirpate his passions, to prevent the aberrations of his will, is impossible. The man of railways and iron clads; the man of the electric telegraph and the steam press; the man who can weigh the attraction of the planets to each other, and divide an inch into 10,000 parts; the man whose telescope can bring the moon within a few hundred miles of the earth, and whose power of analysis can ascertain the compound metals of the sun,—this man, in capacity so like a god, is, in his appetites and his passions, in his love and his hatred, in his rapacity and his ambition, different only in degree from Achilles and Agamemnon. Was it pure reason which induced the men of 1864 to rush in arms against each other, and to meet in mortal combat, both in Europe and America? It is because man is a creature of passion and of imagination, as well as of reason, that, in the constitution of a government by which he is to be ruled and directed, it is the concern of wisdom and of foresight to avail ourselves of all the influences which may give moderation, force, and sanctity to the supreme authority. Such may be, in a monarchy, the reverence paid to royalty, the awe inspired by religion, the respect which grows around an ancient aristocracy, the attachment to long established laws, the refinement of polished manners, and the social kindness which adorns and animates the domestic relations of a cultivated people. Let no one imagine that without such influences, or some of them at least, a political constitution can reach its highest perfection. In like manner, also, it is clear that, in a republic, by wise provisions, by giving reasonable duration to a well constituted Senate, and by placing in the hands of learned and upright judges the administration of fixed and impartial laws, the chief ends of government may be obtained. For what are the chief ends of government? It is now known that the proper objects of government are to secure order within, and independence from any enemy without. These are tasks heavy enough, noble enough, to require the energies of the highest political talents for their fulfillment. As for the rest, the utmost liberty of thought and expression; the utmost latitude of domestic industry and foreign trade, should neither be watched with jealousy nor hampered with restrictions, but protected as the fairest fruits of a free constitution. The task of English legislation for half a century has been to break the chains which fettered civil, commercial, and religious freedom.

A MOVING ARMY.

Few persons have an idea of an army in motion. The last number of the *United Service Gazette*, supplies some statistics which will instruct the reader:

In the campaign of the past summer, the Army of the Potomac, as near as we can arrive at the figures, appears to have numbered ordinary about 125,000 effective fighting men. Its transportation is reported to have consisted of about 4,200 wagons, 800 ambulances, 30,000 artillery, cavalry, ambulance and draught horses, 4,500 private horses, and 22,000 mules, making an aggregate in all of some 56,000 animals. This is just about one-third animals to the men; about the same ratio as obtained during its Peninsular campaign and ever since, whereas the ratio among the western armies, during the same time, and always has been usually one-half, and generally very near two-thirds animals to the men. The figures in General Sherman's combined army, during the Atlanta campaign, footed up generally about as follows: 120,000 effective men, 6,300 wagons, 900 ambulances, 32,000 mules; making an aggregate in all of some 72,000 animals. These figures are simply enormous, and will give the reader some slight conception of what an army really is, if he will but consider them for a moment. For example an army of 125,000 men marching in column four abreast, and the intervals but six feet apart, which is less than the usual interval of troops on the march, would extend over a distance of thirty-five miles, without making any allowance for the usual intervals between regiments, brigades, divisions, and army corps. So with the wagons. On good roads where trains are kept well closed

up, it is calculated that each six-mule team will occupy on an average about sixty lineal feet; this would give about ninety teams to the mile, a large average on most marches, so that six thousand three hundred teams would ordinarily require about seventy miles. If the weather or roads are bad, of course they will straggle along indefinitely, and thus require much more. An ambulance on the march usually occupies about forty feet, so that 900 ambulances would occupy a distance of about seven miles. So, with the artillery, an army of 125,000 men usually have at least two guns to the thousand men, which would make two hundred and fifty guns, or say forty batteries of six pieces each. Now, a battery on the march as a general thing, will occupy fully 300 yards, so that forty batteries alone would take about seven miles. These figures thus roughly taken, foot up 119 miles, as the free and easy marching distance of an army of the size of the two great ones that we have had operating East and West during the past campaign, and this without counting in accurately our Bedouin Arabs, the cavalry that always swarm along for miles together, beside, in almost interminable columns. Of course no General with a moderate stock of brains would ever think of marching his troops thus in one continuous line, and hence the necessity of parallel roads in moving an army, to keep your troops massed and well in hand.

OPENING OF GENERAL GRANT'S MANSION.—Philadelphia's tribute to the nation's benefactor, Lieutenant-General Grant, consisting of a splendid and completely furnished mansion, in Chestnut street, near Twentieth, and which will constitute the place of residence of the General and his family when he rests from the herculean labors through which he has passed, was thrown open to public inspection yesterday afternoon, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen availed themselves of the opportunity to inspect the premises.

The mansion is twenty-two feet front, one hundred and five feet deep, and four stories in height. The front is of sandstone, and has a balcony under the first story windows. In the interior the arrangement combine elegance and convenience. There is a spacious hall, and a handsome staircase ascending from it to the fourth story, lighted by a window on the roof. There is also a private staircase leading to the dining-room and kitchen.

Back of the chambers on the second and third floors are bath-rooms, which are elegantly fitted up. The parlor, about seventeen by forty feet is superbly furnished, the carpets being of velvet, the furniture of walnut, and the curtains of the richest lace. The piano and all the articles of furniture in the rooms are in the highest style of mechanical art. Vases of an antique pattern decorate the richly carved marble mantel, and an elegant clock, surmounted by a figure representing the historian, is in the centre of it. On the centre table is a magnificent copy of the Bible.

Passing on to the dining-room are exposed to view on an extension table, a silver tea set and a China dinner and tea set, together with pearl-handled knives and forks. A prominent figure on it is a large silver candelabra and stand combined. In the dining-room is a very beautiful sideboard.

The chambers on the second floor are finished in almost as costly a style as the parlors. Velvet carpets are on the floors, a splendid Jenny Lind bedstead is in each room, with beautiful dressing bureaus and wardrobes.

The reception room, on the second floor back, is also richly furnished. In the third-story chambers the floors are covered with Brussels carpeting, and the furniture is of a superior kind. All portions of the house are furnished in the most complete manner, and when the family of the General takes possession of it, which they are expected to do to-day, they will find in the pantry some of the substantial of life, and coal in the cellar with which to do the cooking.

The interior cost of the mansion is about fifty thousand dollars.—[*Philadelphia Inquirer*.]

HOW TO DISTINGUISH GOOD FROM BAD CALICO.—The cost of a yard of calico is a matter of considerable importance to the consumer who studies economy; but, unfortunately, there are those who, in wishing to practice frugality, deceive themselves into the idea that because an article is low in price it must necessarily be cheap. The result of this is a demand upon the manufacturer for low-priced goods, and he, to keep pace with the wants of his customers, introduces into his wares, when

practicable, certain preparations calculated to hide the flimsiness of the products he is thus called upon to supply. This system of "dressing and finishing," as it is called, is practiced at the present time to a greater extent than ever it was before, owing to the enormous advance in the price of cotton of late years. The commonest calicoes are "dressed" with flour, china-clay, etc., and are generally so artfully "filled" with one or other of such preparations as to be very deceptive to the inexperienced eye. When, however, such a dressed fabric comes to be washed, the "extra fine finish," as it is not unfrequently called, disappears, leaving a soft, flabby, and loosely-woven texture in the hand, while the water in which it has been soaked is almost thick enough for bill-sticking purposes. The finest "makes," on the contrary, contain scarcely any "powder," and should never appear any the worse for a good soaking in the wash-tub. In order to ascertain to what extent a plain calico is "finished" we have but to rub a small portion of the piece to be tested sharply between the finger and thumb of each hand; for this "makes the powder fly," as the Manchester men say. If it be of the commonest quality a large quantity of "dress" will be extracted, and we shall soon see that the threads are left as far apart as those in a sieve, crossing each other unevenly, and in places going off, as it were, at tangents. Then, if we draw out a single thread and pull it asunder, it will be found to break with a snapping sound. If, on the contrary, the calico is a good one, scarcely any such dressing will come out of it on rubbing it; the threads will appear closely woven together; a single thread drawn out will rather *burst* than *snap* when pulled asunder, and the separated ends of such thread will present a fluffy appearance, while the whole piece will be firm and elastic to the touch.

THE "AMERICAN LANGUAGE."—You Americans, from Chicago to Cape Cod, from Nevada to Nantucket, speak very nearly the same language and have very nearly the same pronunciations. We speak 50 different dialects—Northumbrian, Lancastrian, Cambrian, Phœneecian, Erse, Cockney—*due saïje!* Some of us lisp, and some of us drawl, and some of us stutter, and many of us hem and haw, and a great many of us clap on H's where there should be none, and take away H's where they should be left. We are always speaking, and yet we speak badly. Our philological doctors disagree. We have no Academy (thank Heaven!) and no dictionary; that is to say, we have a hundred, but do not accept any as final authority. In pronunciation, Oxford is at war with Cambridge, Dublin with both, and Edinburgh with all. The forum and the bar, the pulpit and the stage, are in virulent antagonism; one paper calls a Bishop's domain a "diocese," and between Alford and Moon—the Queen's English and the Dean's English—it is difficult to choose. You have made up your minds that national shall be pronounced naytional, and advertisement shall be advertyzement; that defence shall be defense, theatre theater, and you are happy.—[*G. A. Sallé*.]

TUMULI ON THE STEPPES.—Shortly after leaving Valdikavka, we entered upon the steppe, the boundless plain stretching away to the north as far as the eye could reach covered with a thin and, at that season of the year, dried grass. A few low ridges of hills are to be seen occasionally. A number of sepulchral mounds of all sizes dot the surface of the steppe, and continue to do so the remainder of the way to Grosna. Sometimes these mounds are in groups of five or six, sometimes in lines, but more frequently isolated. When opened they have been invariably found to contain bones human beings and animals, arms and utensils of different kinds, with charcoal ashes, &c. These tumuli are found all over the steppes, extending through the vast table lands of Central Asia to the borders of China, and forming the burial places of the various peoples that migrate westward towards Europe from the storehouse nations. In appearance they are conical, resembling in size and shape the barrows found in England and Ireland. They are sometimes surmounted by stone figures, roughly hewn, to which Haxthausen and other savans assign a high antiquity. These statues are very rudely carved, presenting in many instances only a ludicrous resemblance to the human shape.—[*Journey from London to Persepolis, by John Ussher, F. R. G. S.*]

—No faithful workman finds his task a pastime. We must all toil or steal—no matter how we name our stealing.