

Give the Boys a Chance.

Do you know anybody that wants to hire a boy? We confess that we never hear this, the most common of inquiries, without a feeling of sadness, and never say no, without a hearty wish that we had something for a boy to do.

Poor little fellows, ill kept and poorly clad, turn their anxious faces up to yours, in the hope to find a favorable answer, and thus to end a long and painful quest for the means to earn a mouthful of honest bread. They move on with drooping heads to repeat for a thousand times the inquiry, and to receive the same response, in tones of every variety of indifference.

"A boy" is learning his first sad lessons in the coldness of the world and the harshness of life. We will not go beyond him to see what aching heart there is in some poor home, that, mingled with hope and fear, has sent him forth on his thankless mission; for that the boy himself should be obliged to go and ask again and be refused the opportunity to be useful, is sad enough of itself.

In this fast age—this struggling, crowding world, there is little room for the boys; and there is far too little thought taken of the obligation that rests upon men to make places for them. These materials of which men are made are neglected, and we are too prone to forget how important an element we ourselves are in setting the question, whether they are to be good or bad.

We have a plea to make for the boys. Words of kindness and encouragement to those who are first launching their frail bark upon the voyage of life, are worth thousands of dollars spent in processes to reform such through neglect and despair have forgotten their good impulses, and suffered themselves to be led into courses of transgression. A little word may stimulate a hope that glimmers on the verge of extinction, into a motive strong and unerring to impel its owner forward in the paths of usefulness and honor. Be kind to the boys.

And to the boys we would say, never despair. If one man does not want a boy, try another. You have the right to make the inquiry. The world was made for you, as well as for the men, and God has determined that you shall have a place in it.

The hopes of the world are in the boys—the poor boys—and insignificant and placeless as you feel yourselves, your mission is important, and if you are worthy, your day will surely come. There is another thing. Go to the country, chances for useful employment are numerous and various in the agricultural districts. Avoid the town, with its places of low amusements, and lower dissipation. Determine to be men, and honest men, and the time will come when you will be disposed to thank ever the hardships you have suffered, for their effect in developing your energies and fixing your character.

THE SELF-SACRIFICING FATHER.—We heard a good one, a few days since, of a Mayor of one of the neighboring cities, who seemed very anxious to prepare his family and fellow-citizens to meet the anticipated dreadful ravages of the cholera. He would allow no food to be eaten by his family, but plain salted meat, fish, bread, &c.; and whenever any of them wished for something a little extra, they had to fly over to an obliging neighbor's, where they never failed of getting a slice of excellent pie, cake or pudding. Previous to this, however, they could boast of all these delicacies at home. Things went on thus for a week. The Mayor, it was noticed by his worthy better half, did not have a very good appetite whenever he came to his meals, (for the good reason probably, that there are many good eating saloons in the place,) and she thought that good rhubarb pie would do no harm, but rather give her husband a relish for his dinner. She accordingly placed one at his side, when he sat down to the noon-day meal. As the food passed over the brow of the head of the family.

"Wife," said he, "how often must I speak of these things? It seems as if you were determined to give us the cholera, despite of all my precautions. Please take away this detestable green stuff."

The meek dame silently removed the offending delicacy to the kitchen, followed by the greedy eyes of half-a-dozen disappointed youngsters. The father soon got through his dinner, arose from the table and passed out, leaving the others to finish their meal of plain bread and butter and codfish.

The son, however, not having the fear of the father before his eyes, and withal sighing for the "flesh-pots of Egypt," as soon as he thought his father would come out of sight, slyly crept into the kitchen to get a slice of the coveted pie. But, when he got there the table was bare, "the rhubarb pie was gone!" Thinking perhaps that Bridget had thrown it into the swill-bowl, he went to the door of the wood-shed, when lo! what a sight presented itself to the boy. He saw the appearance of the veritable Mayor, seated upon a swill-bucket, with the half-devoured rhubarb pie (detestable green stuff) in his hand! He was sacrificing himself to save his family, and eating the pie, cholera and all!

The son got a good share of the prize, by giving a promise not to tell; and the old man said for his office. He has not been heard to say anything against "green stuff" since.—Cincinnati Times.

REMEDY FOR SHUT-IN WHEAT.—Mr. R. Stewart, of Newbury, South Carolina, communicates to the Country Gentleman the following remedy for this fungi upon the wheat, which often proves seriously injurious to the crop.

In reply to frequent inquiries made by our northern friends, in the wheat growing regions, induces me to give you one that is simple, cheap, and never failing.

It is simply a soak in water in which blue vitriol has been dissolved, in the following proportions: For each 4 or 5 bushels of wheat, dissolve 1 lb. blue vitriol in water sufficient to cover and properly soak the wheat; let it remain in this soak 20 to 24 hours—soon immediately after taken out of the soak. Pursue this annually and properly, and my word for it you will never more hear of smut in wheat, however badly the seed from which it was grown may have been mixed with smut.

This is the discovery (at least in this State,) of an old and successful planter and wheat grower of this district; and has been tested many years, always successfully, by hundreds, yea thousands.

If new or untried with you, get a single farm to make the experiment. He, you, or the country generally, will never regret it.

HIT THEM.—While a number of lawyers and gentlemen were dining at Wisconsin a few years since, a jolly son of the Emerald Isle appeared and called for dinner. The landlord told him he should dine when the gentlemen were done.

"Let him among us," whispered a limb of the law, "and we will have some fun with him."

The Irishman took a seat at the table.

"You were not born in this country, my friend?" said one.

"No, sir, I was born in Ireland."

"Is your father living?"

"What is his occupation?"

"A horse jockey, sir."

"What was your father's occupation?"

"Trading horses."

"Did your father ever cheat any one while here?"

"I suppose he did cheat many, sir."

"Where do you suppose he went to?"

"To Heaven, sir."

"Has he cheated any one there?"

"He has cheated one, I believe, sir."

"Why did they not prosecute him?"

"Because they searched the whole kingdom of Heaven, and couldn't find a lawyer."

There are two sides to everything except the religion of hyphocrite, and that is all out side.

DO RATS REASON?—A few evenings since, as the rain was falling in torrents, deluging the little yard by the house, a large rat was observed to come hurriedly out of a hole by the side of the house, where the water was pouring in, and springing forward to an opposite building, for a moment disappeared. Back again came the rat, and plunged into the hole, which was fast being filled with water, and in a moment re-appeared, bearing in his mouth a young rat, which he carried to the opposite building. Thus she continued to labor, until five of the young had been rescued from a watery grave, and deposited in a place of safety; but on coming again from the wall with one of her young in her mouth, she dropped it down upon the ground, and after looking a moment, again took it up, and trying to wake it, laid it down again. The little one was dead. It had been drowned. After repeated efforts to bring to life her offspring, she monrally left the little one, and went to the new home she had prepared for her unfortunate family.—Chicago paper.

THE SLEEP OF ARCTIC PLANTS.—M. Seemann, the naturalist of Keltlet's Arctic Expedition, states a curious fact respecting the condition of the vegetable world during the long day of the arctic summer.

Although the sun never sets while it lasts, plants make no mistake about the time when, if it be not night, it ought to be, but regularly as the evening hours approach, and when a midnight sun is several degrees above the horizon, droop their leaves and sleep, even as they do at sunset in more favored climes.

"If man," observes M. Seemann, "should ever reach the pole, and be undecided which way to turn when his compass has become sluggish, his timepiece out of order, the plants which he may happen to meet will show him the way;—the sleeping leaves will tell him that midnight is at hand, and that at that time the sun is standing in the north."

PRETTY GOOD.—A friend of ours, who doesn't keep school in a New England city, relates the following incident in her experience where she does keep school.

The class in history was called up for recitation. "What are the Middle Ages?" inquired the teacher. There was an ominous pause. "The teacher, to press the matter, made a personal application. 'What are the Middle Ages, Lizzy?' Lizzy hesitated, but finally thought it was about twenty-five—another thought it about thirty—and still another applied the rule of arithmetic to the question, and thought it was the middle of that, the middle age being between three-score and ten years, and thirty-five being the middle of that, the middle age must be about there. These young ladies were loaded down with jewelry, and bedecked and beczined with all the gew-gaws of fashion.—Nashua Telegraph.

AN EXCHANGE GIVES US THE FOLLOWING:—Lord, or lord oil, is an antidote for the poison of strichnine, aux vomica, or any poisonous effects of wild cherry, or the peach tree, fox glove, or the deadly night shade. The tea of the common garden touch-me-not roots, is a certain antidote for the bite of a rattlesnake, or any other snake—a poultice of the same for the bite of a spider, or the sting of any insect.

"In one of my visits, very early in life, to that venerable master, Dr. Popsch," says Dr. Burney, "he gave me a short lesson, that made so deep an impression that I long endeavored to practise it. 'When I was a young man,' said he, 'I determined never to go to bed at night till I knew something that I did not know in the morning.'"

It is easy, in the world, to live after the world's opinion. It is easy in solitude to live after our own. But the great man is he, who, in the midst of the crowd, keeps, with perfect sweetness, the independence of his character.—EMERSON.

An attorney about to furnish a bill of costs, was requested by his client, a baker, "to make it as light as he could." "Ah," replied the attorney, "that's what you say to your foreman, but it's not the way I make my bread."

If you have great sedentary industry, will improve them. If moderate abilities, industry will supply their deficiencies. Nothing is denied to well-directed labor; nothing is to be obtained without it.

An old fellow being visited by his pastor, the latter assured him that he could not be a good Christian unless he took up his daily cross—whereat he caught up his wife, and began lugging her about the room!

AN ACT

CONCERNING FORTIFICATIONS.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

That it is hereby made the duty of the county courts to divide their several counties into districts, the most convenient for the purpose of erecting necessary fortifications, to cause taxes to be levied for their erection; to prescribe the per cent to be laid upon the valuation of property within the District, and what amount shall be raised upon each lot within the survey and by poll-tax on each able bodied male person over 15 years of age within the District, when an estimate is presented; to appoint a Locating Committee of three in each District; and to report to the Auditor of Public Accounts annually by the first day of November the condition and cost of the fortifications within their counties.

Sec. 2. It is the duty of the Locating Committee to select survey, and plot each site to be fortified; to determine the kind and extent of the fortifications to be erected, and the repairs and alterations for those built or in progress; to estimate, and inform the county court of the amount necessary to be raised by any one assessment, accompanied by an approximate valuation of the taxable property, and, as near as may be, the number of taxable polls in the district, and the number of lots, or amount of land in the survey; from time to time, to direct, examine, and approve or reject the doings of the Superintendent in his application of the means raised, and report thereon to the county court; to appoint an Assessor and Collector, and a Superintendent.

Sec. 3. The Assessor and Collector, upon receiving the assessment list and apportionment from the county court, shall forthwith proceed to assess all Territorial taxable property, at its fair cash, market value; shall collect the property, poll, and lot taxes as speedily as his judgment and the necessities of the case may require, whether by private or public sale of property subject to taxation, by giving reasonable notice of the time and place of any public sale, and of the kind of property to be thus sold; shall pay over collections to the Superintendent once a month, or oftener if required; and shall be held responsible for the amount of tax, except such portions as the Locating Committee may from time to time remit.

Sec. 4. The Superintendent shall receive, and receipt for all funds paid him by the Assessor and Collector; when in possession of funds, shall apply the same in the most judicious manner his judgment will permit, and also any efficient, timely, and acceptable labor of those who thus prefer paying, for which his certificate shall be a legal tax tender; must take good and sufficient bonds of contractors; and, when any assessment is expended, shall report to the Locating Committee.

Sec. 5. All officers named in this act shall enter upon their duties at the earliest practicable date; and those who collect, disburse, or apply means, shall qualify by giving bonds payable to the people of the district with approved security to the acceptance of the Probate Judge, which must be filed with, and kept by the Clerk of the county court.

Sec. 6. All payments made, or labor expended on fortifications now erected, or in progress of erection, shall be given due consideration and allowance by the Locating Committee, when any assessment is made.

Sec. 7. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to interfere with the operations of corporate bodies for the construction of fortifications, inasmuch as they have provided, or soon will proceed efficiently to provide for the protection of the persons and property within their limits.

HEBER C. KIMBALL,

President of the Council.

J. M. GRANT,

Approved January 10th, 1855.

BRIGHTMAN YOUNG,

Governor of Utah Territory.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in my office.

A. W. BABBITT,

Sec. of U. T.

AN ACT

PERTAINING TO THE DUTY OF COUNTY SURVEYORS.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah; that each County Surveyor shall keep a book, in which shall be recorded all the Blocks and lots of each survey by him made; also a record of all certificates by him given, which certificates shall certify the Number of Block and lot, with the number of acres, or square rods, in each lot, and to whom given, which when counter-signed by one or more of the select men, shall be filed in the County Recorder's Office within thirty days from the date thereof. No Certificate shall be valid, unless filed in the Recorder's Office, as hereby made the property of the County, and shall be delivered to his successor in office; said record shall be open to the inspection of any person having an interest therein.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of each Surveyor to make a sufficient corner (of stone or wood) at the South-east corner of each survey by him made, and make a record of said corner on his return diagrams.

HEBER C. KIMBALL,

President of the Council.

J. M. GRANT,

Approved January 19th, 1855.

BRIGHTMAN YOUNG,

Governor of Utah Territory.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in my office.

A. W. BABBITT,

Sec'y of U. T.

AN ACT.

IN RELATION TO COUNTY RECORDERS, AND THE ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF INSTRUMENTS OF WRITING.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

That the county recorders in their respective counties, shall keep books in which they shall record deeds, and all other instruments of writing, necessary and proper to be recorded by letter, line and figure, precisely as they occur therein, and in a fair legible manner; city plats and plats of surveys shall be recorded in the same manner, which books he shall duly transmit to his successor in office.

Sec. 2. The Judges of the Supreme and Probate Courts, their Clerks, the Clerks of the District Courts, Notaries Public, the Mayors and Aldermen of the several incorporated cities, the County and City Records, and Justices of the Peace, in their respective jurisdictions are authorized to receive the acknowledgment of deeds, transfers and other instruments of writing.

Sec. 3. Whenever the acknowledgment of any instruments of writing is made, the officer before whom the acknowledgment is taken, shall affix his official certificate thereto. The Recorder shall certify on each instrument of writing recorded by him, the book, page, and date of the record.

Sec. 4. The County Recorder shall not record any land to any person on application or by private sale, until a certificate of the survey has been produced that such land has been surveyed, and such certificate of survey has been approved and counter-signed by one or more of the select men of the county.

Sec. 5. One year shall be allowed to persons having land surveyed, to enclose and fence said land, and on their failing to enclose said land within one year, their right to said land shall be nullified; and such land is common and may be surveyed to any person applying for the same.

Sec. 6. The Recorder shall be entitled to fifty cents for the first one hundred words, and twenty cents for each subsequent one hundred words, for each instrument of writing recorded by him, including the acknowledgment; and fifteen cents a lot for each plot recorded including the letters and figures thereon, and the certificate of record.

HEBER C. KIMBALL,

President of the Council.

J. M. GRANT,

Approved January 19, 1855.

BRIGHTMAN YOUNG,

Governor of Utah Territory.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in my office.

A. W. BABBITT,

Sec'y of U. T.

AN ACT

IN RELATION TO TAXES AND THE COLLECTION THEREOF.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That the Territorial Tax shall be one half per cent; and the Assessors and Collectors, in their respective counties, shall establish an office at the County seat; and shall give public notice of the time and place that they will be in attendance to receive taxes.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of every person owing taxes to pay the same at the office of the Assessor and Collector, by the first day of September in accordance with said notice, or sooner, if required by the collector; and for a failure to do so, shall be liable to pay ten per cent on the amount of tax due, or a higher per cent at the discretion of the County Court, to defray the additional expenses of collecting.

HEBER C. KIMBALL,

President of the Council.

J. M. GRANT,

Approved January 19, 1855.

BRIGHTMAN YOUNG,

Governor of Utah Territory.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in my office.

A. W. BABBITT,

Sec'y of U. T.

AN ACT

IN RELATION TO THE PENITENTIARY.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That the Penitentiary in Great Salt Lake County, shall be under the direction of three Inspectors and one Warden, who shall be elected by the joint vote of the Legislative Assembly, and whose term of office shall be two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified: said Inspectors and Warden shall, before entering upon the duties of their office, qualify by giving bonds, with security, to the people of the Territory, in the penal sum of \$5000, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of their office; which bonds shall be approved by, and filed with, the Auditor of Public Accounts, which bonds may be at any time increased by the auditor, when in his judgment, the public good shall require it.

Sec. 2. The Inspectors and Warden shall appoint a Clerk, who shall be under their direction; and they must, from time to time, establish rules and regulations for the direction of the officers of the Penitentiary, in the discharge of their duties; for the government and discipline of the convicts, and the execution and presentation of the public property; and must cause a copy of all rules and regulations to be certified by the Board, and delivered to the warden.

Sec. 3. The Warden shall have the care and custody of the prison, and of the convicts therein in conformity to their respective sentences; and of all public property belonging thereto; and shall appoint a deputy, and such number of overseers as shall be necessary, for the government and control of the convicts, and the preservation of the public property; which deputy and overseers

shall qualify by giving bonds to, and be approved by, and filed with the Warden.

Sec. 4. The Inspectors, or one of them, must visit the Penitentiary at least once a month; and it must be visited by the Board of Inspectors once in three months, and oftener if they think necessary, for the purpose of inspecting and ascertaining if the laws, rules and regulations relating thereto, are duly observed, and the convicts properly governed. Each of them shall at all times have free access to all parts of the prison, and inspect all the books and accounts pertaining thereto.

Sec. 5. All articles of food, clothing, bedding, raw materials for manufacture, and other articles that may be necessary for the use of the prison, must be furnished by the Warden; who is hereby authorized to draw on the Territorial Treasurer for any amount necessary to defray such expenses; and shall make, or cause to be made, in the books of the prison, regular entries of all pecuniary or other concerns of the prison. He shall keep a register of all convicts delivered into the prison, their names and ages, place of birth, and a particular description of their persons, their former occupation, the time for which they are sentenced; and shall report to the Auditor of Public Accounts, on or before the 1st of October, in each year, the number of convicts received, the crime of each, the age, the term of punishment, the kind and quality of labor of each, the names of those discharged, and on what grounds; the expenditures of the prison, and the amount realized from the labor of the prisoners, together with all other matters he shall deem necessary.

HEBER C. KIMBALL,

President of the Council.

J. M. GRANT,

Approved January 16th, 1855.

BRIGHTMAN YOUNG,

Governor of Utah Territory.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in my office.

A. W. BABBITT,

Sec'y of U. T.

RESOLUTION
ELECTING THE OFFICERS OF THE UTAH PENITENTIARY.

Be it resolved by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:—That Daniel Carn is hereby elected Warden, and Albert P. Rockwood, Lorenzo Shaw and Samuel W. Richards are hereby elected Inspectors of the Utah Penitentiary in Great Salt Lake County, Utah Territory.

HEBER C. KIMBALL,

President of the Council.

J. M. GRANT,

Approved January 19th, 1855.

BRIGHTMAN YOUNG,

Governor of Utah Territory.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in my office.

A. W. BABBITT,

Sec'y of U. T.

RESOLUTION
In relation to arranging and compiling the Laws of Utah.

Resolved by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, in order that the laws in force of the present and past sessions may be bound in one book:—

That a Committee of one from the Council, and two from the House, be appointed to compile and arrange the laws which shall be passed during the present session, and which have heretofore been passed by the Legislative Assembly of this Territory, and by the Provisional Government of the State of Deseret; omitting such as are obviously repealed; and presenting a schedule of those portions designed to be reprinted, and of the parts deemed proper to omit, in season for the action of this Assembly upon their doings.

HEBER C. KIMBALL,

President of the Council.

J. M. GRANT,

Approved December 23, 1854.

BRIGHTMAN YOUNG,

Governor of Utah Territory.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in my office.

A. W. BABBITT,

Sec'y of U. T.

AN ACT
TO AMEND "AN ACT RELATING TO THE UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE TERRITORY OF UTAH," APPROVED JANUARY 13, 1854.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:—

That section 1. of the above named act, is hereby amended to read as follows:—That the first Judicial district shall embrace and be composed of Great Salt Lake, Davis, Weber, Deseret, Tooele, Summit, Green river, and Utah counties; and the second of Juab, San Pete, Millard, Iron, and Washington counties; and the third of Carson county.

HEBER C. KIMBALL,

President of the Council.

J. M. GRANT,

Approved January 19th, 1855.

BRIGHTMAN YOUNG,

Governor of Utah Territory.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in my office.

A. W. BABBITT,

Sec. of U. T.

RESOLUTION
Assigning the United States Judges for Utah to the several Judicial Districts.

Sec. 1. Be it resolved by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:—

That the Hon. John F. Kinney, Chief Justice, is assigned to the second Judicial district: Provided, that in case the Hon. Leonidas Shaver be appointed as Associate Judge, previous to the next regular session of the Territorial Assembly, the Hon. John F. Kinney be that event is assigned to the first Judicial district, and the successor of the Hon. Leonidas Shaver to the second.

Sec. 2. That the Hon. George P. Stiles, Associate Judge is assigned to the third Judicial district.

HEBER C. KIMBALL,

President of the Council.

J. M. GRANT,

Approved January 19, 1855.

BRIGHTMAN YOUNG,