

DESERET NEWS.



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

Wednesday, December 29, 1858.

THE COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR for 1859, splendidly executed on quarto card-board and containing the Zodiacal Signs and Moon's Phases, for sale at this Office. Every Store, Office, Shop and Dwelling should have one.

An express passed through this city on Saturday evening last, Dec. 25, bearing to California President Buchanan's message delivered to Congress, Dec. 6, at the commencement of the present session. The express traveled from St. Joseph to this place in eleven days, tarried here but a short time and passed on, intending to reach California in five or six days. This is certainly fast traveling across the plains at this season of the year, and in fact for any season, and we hear that the design of such speed was to beat the mail by the Southern route, in conveying the Message across the continent.

We understand that the President, in his Message, speaks very favorably of the condition of the affairs of the country in general; recommends the opening a land office in our Territory and extending the land and pre-emption laws to our citizens; fully endorses the official course of his Excellency Governor Cumming; speaks highly of the efforts made by Col. Thomas L. Kane and Commissioners Powell and McCulloch for the restoration of harmony between the Federal Government and Utah; deservedly compliments Gen'l Johnston and the troops under his command; suggests a specific tariff for increasing the revenue and protecting home productions; informs Congress upon our foreign relations, also of the state of affairs between our Government and Mexico, with his views thereon, including the suggestion of a temporary protectorate for a part or the whole of that country; alludes to the commission and expedition sent to Paraguay; and suggests that Congress promptly take some measures to forward the construction of a railroad between the Western frontiers and California.

So far as we can learn, the President's Message is highly satisfactory. And though it occupies some six and a half columns in the Missouri Republican, and would nearly fill the 'News' in its present size, yet in due time we will furnish our readers with all the items of general interest contained in that important Document.

EMIGRATION SOUTH—SOUTHERN INDIANS.—A great many strangers are said to have gone on to California by the southern route, and several "Mormons" have taken through loads of passengers, all proceeding safely when even the most ordinary precautions and propriety are observed. Some are said to have traveled in a very jolly style, with wagons conveniently rigged for gambling.

It is rumored that some time last fall a traveling company intrusted their cattle to the Indians on the Santa Clara to herd, and the Indians drove the cattle off. In re-taking the cattle, the company had one ox killed and one man wounded in the thigh.

Since that event eight emigrants stopped at Harmony, sold their horse, bought lumber and made two skiffs, under the ridiculous notion of navigating the Rio Virgen. Six of the party gave up the foolish plan and proceeded by land. The remaining two, with much difficulty, went in their skiffs to near Heberville where the skiffs were dashed to pieces on the rocks, and the men wended their way on foot to Fort Clara. At that post they hired an Indian to guide them to the California road, but they had not proceeded many miles when the Indian guide shot one of the men through the neck, killing him instantly, and the Indian ran one way and the remaining emigrant another. The emigrant returned to Fort Clara, obtained help and went and buried the body of his unfortunate companion. No names of the parties in either affair have reached us.

These reports would indicate the necessity of a little more care on the part of persons traveling through those sparsely settled regions, and less confidence in trusting themselves and property to the guidance or care of the wild natives. Still, with proper precaution

and conduct on the part of travelers, we do not apprehend that they will meet with any serious harm or loss.

OUR NEW SIGNS.—Kind reader, have you seen them? If you have not, please take a walk up and look at them; it may improve your health, and will certainly add to your good feelings—"DESERET NEWS OFFICE" on the North side of our building, "PRINTING OFFICE" on the East. Presuming that you are all, more or less, critical admirers of whatever is truly beautiful in nature or in art, we court your admiration of these rare specimens of painting. We flatter ourselves that the sign on which "PRINTING OFFICE" is so elegantly gilded and shaded, for a plain Roman letter, cannot be excelled. The bordering and ground color are in excellent taste, giving that perspicuity to the lettering so essential to a good sign. West was a master on canvas—Martin, by his recent effort for the "PRINTING OFFICE," has proved himself a master on wood.

PAROWAN.—Mr. S. A. Woolley writes from Parowan, Dec. 9, that the snow was 15 inches deep, and the thermometer had fallen to 6 degrees below zero. If the weather does not keep Centre creek too closely bound, he expects to be here in the spring with about 1000 of the excellent pails being manufactured there.

Advertisements, to insure insertion in the current issue, must be handed in previous to Tuesday morning.

The "DESERET WRITING BOOK" for sale at this office. Price 25 cents.

WOOD and HAY wanted at the Deseret News Office.

CHRISTMAS.—This holiday season passed off with a degree of hilarity, and with few or no accidents, so far as we can learn. Every person pursued the bent of his own mind, and enjoyed himself to suit his taste, to gain a kind relaxation from the cares of the usual business of life. The principal streets were crowded on Christmas Eve with holiday gossips, who passed the usual compliments, and cracked such jokes as suited their whims, and their capacities could grasp. Sleigh-riding seemed to be a favorite recreation, for the streets were occupied with a variety of pleasure seekers driving wildly or reasonably as the fit seized them. One would imagine that all the old nags in the city were called into use, and every curious contrivance to rig up sleighs for the occasion was called into exercise, to gratify the lovers of this recreation. The opportune fall of snow served to encourage this diversion. In a few instances, however, parties indulged rather freely in furious driving, which made it dangerous to pedestrians and those using unsteady horses or teams. This is a matter that should be avoided, and individuals should be cautious lest their sport be at the expense and pain of others. On the whole the time passed over peaceably and in good order.—[VARIETY.

CHRISTMAS STALL.—Mr. W. Jennings, our enterprising townsman, exhibited a splendid stall of meat at his store last week. It is conceded by the old citizens that it was the best show ever made at one time in this city. It comprised choice beef, pork, mutton, hams, bacon, hares, rabbits, wild fowl, hens, geese, turkeys &c., &c. The beef though grass fed was equal to the best stall-fed animals we have seen, and seemed a delightful temptation to the lovers of roast beef and plum pudding, and the other specimens were equally inviting. The turkeys were as good as it was possible to be raised in any place; and we are informed that Mr. Jennings sold one turkey for the small sum of \$25. The stall was tastefully arranged, and bedecked with evergreens, and the whole guarded by two prime fat pigs couchant one north and one south of the stall. In addition to the fowl and animals dressed and displayed there was a fine supply of good butter, cheese, &c. Mr. Jennings appears not only to cater for the inner man, but we perceive adjoining the meat shop a desire to meet the outer necessities of our nature, by a good show of excellent leather, manufactured by him; and a closer inspection discloses a fine array of boots and shoes suitable for all sizes of human pedomotives.—[OBSERVER.

ASSAULT.—On Friday night last, Dec. 24, a clerk of Messrs. Perry's was making the best of his way to the store from the "New World" tavern, and when near the store he was struck on the head by some person with a stick. No altercation passed between the persons; and the blow was given so suddenly, the person fleeing instantly, there was no possibility either to render assistance or to lay hold of the assailant. The clerk, it appears, had been indulging freely in imbibing the inebriating dram for some time in the aforesaid tavern, and his language was rather intemperate. It is supposed that he had high words with some person in the room, who watched his opportunity, and on his leaving the place followed, and committed the assault. The police were immediately on the alert to secure the offender, and we hope will succeed in seizing him; as we desire to see the law vindicated, and persons secure in the street, whether brawls occur in taverns over their cups or not.—[CITIZEN.

DISTANCE FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO ST. LOUIS.—Bailey, one of the passengers from San Francisco, has furnished the San Joaquin Republican with a sketch of his trip:—

Memorandum of distances between the stations on the Overland route from San Francisco to St. Louis via Arizona, and of the time made on the first trip: San Francisco to Clark's, 12; Sun Water, 9; Redwood City, 9; Mountain View, 12; San Jose, 11; Seventeen Mile House, 17; Gilroy, 13; Pacheco Pass, 18; St. Louis Ranch, 17; Lone Willow, 18; Temple's Ranch, 13; Firebaugh's Ferry, 15; Fresno City, 19; Elk Horn Spring, 22; Whitmore's Ferry, 17; Cross Creek, 12; Visalia, 12; Packwood, 12; Tule River, 14; Fountain Spring, 14; Mountain House, 12; Posey Creek, 15; Gordon's Ferry, 10; Kern River Slough, 12; Sink of Tejon, 14; Fort Tejon, 15; Reed's, 8; French John's, 14; Widow Smith's, 24; King's, 10; Harb's, 12; San Fernando Mission, 8; Cannengo, 12; Los Angeles, 12. Total, 462 miles. Time, 80 hours.

Los Angeles to Monte, 13; San Jose, 12; Rancho del Chino, 12; Temascal, 20; Laguna Grande, 10; Temocula, 21; Tejungo, 14; Oak Grove, 12; Warner's Ranch, 10; San Felipe, 10; Vallecito, 18; Palm Springs, 9; Carisso Creek, 9; Indian Wells (without water), 32; Alamo Mucho (without water), —; Cook's Wells (without water), 22; Pilot Knob, 18; Fort Yuma, 10. Total, 282. Time, 72 hours and 20 minutes.

From Fort Yuma to Swivel's, 20; Fillibuster Camp, 18; Peterman's, 19; Gaswell's, 12; Flap Jack Ranch, 15; Oatman Flat, 20; Murderer's Grave, 20; Gila Ranch, 17; Maricopa Wells, 40; Socaton, 22; Pecacho, 37; Painter Mountain, 22; Tucson, 18. Total, 280 miles. Time, 71 hours 45 minutes.

Tucson to Seneea Springs (without water), 35; San Pedro (without water), 24; Dragoon Springs (without water), 28; Apache Pass (without water), 40; Sein's Peak (without water), 35; Soldier's Farewell (without water), 42; Cjo de Vaca, 14; Mimbres River, 16; Cook's Springs, 18; Pecacho (without water), 52; Fort Fillmore, 14; Cottonwoods, 25; Franklin, 22. Total, 300. Time, 82 hours.

Franklin to Waco Tanks, 30; Canodrus, 36; Piery (without water), 56; Delaware Springs, 24; Pope's Camp, 40; Emigrant Crossing, 65; Horse Head Crossing, 55; Head of Concho (without water), 77; Grape Creek, 22; Fort Chadbourne, 30. Total, 423 miles. Time, 128 hours, 40 minutes.

Fort Chadbourne to Station No. 1, 12; Mountain Pass, 16; Phantom Hill, 30; Smith's, 12; Clear Fork, 26; Francis', 13; Fort Belknap, 22; Murphy's, 16; Jackson's, 19; Earhart's, 16; Conolly's, 16; Davidson's, 24; Gainesville, 17; Diamond's, 15; Sherman's, 15; Colbert's Ferry (Red River), 131. Total, 2821. Time, 65 hours, 25 minutes.

Colbert's to Fisher's, 13; Wallis, 14; Boggy Depot, 17; Gary's, 17; Waddell's, 15; Blackburn's, 16; Pusley's, 17; Riddell's, 17; Holloway's, 17; Trayon's, 17; Walker's, 17; Fort Smith, 15. Total, 192 miles. Time, 38 hours.

Fort Smith to Woolsey's, 16; Brodie's, 12; Park's, 20; Fayetteville, 14; —'s Station, 12; Callahan's, 22; Harburn's, 19; Couch's, 16; Smith's, 15; Ashmore, 20; Springfield, 13; Evans', 9; Bolivar, 11; Yost's, 16; Quincy, 16; Bailey's, 10; Warsaw, 11; Burn's, 10; Mulholland's, 20; Shackelford's, 13; Tipton, 7. Total, 3131. Time, 48 hours and 55 minutes.

Tipton to St. Louis, 160 miles. Time, 11 hours and 40 minutes.

RECAPITULATION.		
	Miles.	Time.
San Francisco to Los Angeles.....	462	80
Los Angeles to Fort Yuma.....	282	72 20
Fort Yuma to Tucson.....	280	71 45
Tucson to Franklin.....	360	82
Franklin to Chad.....	428	126 30
Chad to Red River.....	2831	65 25
Red River to Fort Smith.....	192	38
Fort Smith to Tipton.....	3181	48 55
Tipton to St. Louis.....	160	11 40
Total.....	2766	596 35

Twenty-four days, 20 hours, 35 minutes; 2 hours and 9 minutes for difference in longitude, leaves 24 days, 18 hours and 26 minutes.

A HENRY.—A Mr. DeSora, possessor of an old dilapidated estate near Paris, having discovered the secret of making hens lay every day in the year by feeding them with horse flesh, raw and minced, bethought him of going into a fresh egg business on a large scale. This estate was just what he wanted in the way of grounds, and its proximity to Paris assured him of a ready market.

He began his experiment with 300 hens, and found that they averaged the first year some 25 dozens eggs each. Last season he had 100,000 hens at work, with a fair proportion of male birds, and the proportionate result was the same.

The sheds, offices, and other buildings are around a quadrangle, enclosing about twenty acres, the general feeding ground. This is subdivided by fences of open paling, so that only a limited number of fowls are allowed to herd together, and these are ranged in different apartments, according to their age; no bird being allowed to exceed four years. At the end of the fourth year they are placed in the fattening coops for about three weeks, fed entirely on crushed grains, and sent to Paris alive.

The breeding rooms are warmed by steam, and the heat is kept up with remarkable uniformity to that evolved by the female fowl during the process of incubation, which is known to mark higher on the thermometer than at any other period. A series of shelves, one above the other, form the nests, while blankets are spread over the eggs to exclude an accidental light. The hatched chicks are removed to the nursery each morning and fresh eggs laid in to

supply the place of empty shells. A constant succession of chickens is thus insured, and moreover are always free from vermin.

A hen is never allowed to get. The males and females mingle freely at all seasons. All the Shanghai, Cockin, China, and other fancy fowls have been got rid of, as the old fashioned barn-yard breed is found to be more cheaply and easily raised and to give better eggs and flesh.

To supply the great consumption of meat, the numerous disabled and worn-out horses in and around Paris are depended upon. They are neatly and scientifically slaughtered at M. DeSora's own abattoir. The blood is sold for art purposes. The tanners buy the skins. The glue makers and manufacturers of Prussian blue get the heads, hoofs, shanks, &c. The button makers buy the larger bones. The agricultural merchants take the remainder of the bones for bone dust, or ivory black making. The marrow is made into fashionable ointments, lip salves, &c. Even the entrails are put to use. The flesh is cut into certain proportions, passed through a series of revolving knives and comes out in the shape of a mountain of mince meat, which is slightly seasoned with salt and ground pepper—the hens are epicures, it appears—then put into barrels, headed up and sent per railroad to the Henry. There it is kept in storerooms, the temperature of which is just below the freezing point all the year round, and thus the mince meat is never sour or offensive. The fowls eat it with avidity, are always in good condition, and the hens lay each an egg almost every day, in all weathers and seasons. They have besides plenty of pure water with gravel and sand.

The average consumption of horses per day is twenty-two, and so well arranged is the system that the proceeds of the sale of the hides, bones, &c., make a profit on the original cost of the horses. Another item of profit is the manure from the fowl yards, which is eagerly sought for by the gardeners in the neighborhood.

About one hundred persons, mostly females, are employed in the various departments of the Henry. The expenses of the establishment, including repairs, interest, &c., amount to about \$75,000 per annum. The sales of eggs last winter were 40,000 doz. a week, at 4 francs for six dozen, or \$5,000 per week, which is \$250,000 per annum. So that Mr. DeSora can both chuck and crow over his hens, that bring him in a clear revenue of nearly \$175,000 a year.

What would old Noah say to this, could he be shown one hundred thousand hens all together, laying one hundred thousand eggs all at once! His pair in the ark would be noah-where, and he fain to confess himself a noah-nothing.

Mathematical School.

The undersigned proposes to open a Mathematical School at his residence in G.S.L. City, in which he will teach both the Elementary and Higher Mathematics. The various branches pertaining to the two departments will be taught in the following order:—

ELEMENTARY DEPARTMENT.

Algebra.
Euclid's Elements of Geometry.
Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
Surveying.
Bowditch's Navigator and Tables, including the use of the Quadrant, Sextant, and Reflecting Circle.
Lee's Tables and Formulae.
Herschel's Outlines of Astronomy.
Optics or the Science of Light.
Acoustics or the Science of Sound.
Static and Voltaic Electricity.
Electro Magnetism.
Electro Dynamics.
Electro Chemistry.
Magneto and Thermo Electricity.

HIGHER DEPARTMENT.

Descriptive Geometry.
Analytical Geometry.
Analytical Trigonometry.
Conic Sections.
Differential and Integral Calculus.
Curves and Functions.
Analytical Mechanics.
Celestial Mechanics of La Place (Translation by Dr. Bowditch).
Newton's Principia.

The School will be open for instruction six days in the week from nine to twelve a.m., and from one to four p.m.

TERMS for Students in the **ELEMENTARY DEPARTMENT**, \$2 per week. For those in the **HIGHER DEPARTMENT**, \$2.50 per week. Wheat, Flour, Potatoes, Butter, all kinds of Provisions, Groceries, Wood, Hay, Cash, &c., will be received in payment.

If Students should be unable to find in the territory the books they necessarily want, they can be supplied at the School with some fifteen or twenty volumes on Algebra, and also with some few volumes on most of the branches named in the two departments.

School will open, when fifteen students shall have been obtained.
ORSON PRATT, Sen.
G.S.L. CITY, Dec. 21, 1858.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

DEP. QR. MR. GENERAL'S OFFICE, Camp Floyd U.S. }
8th Dec., 1858. }

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited at this office until the 2nd day of January, 1859, for supplying the United States, at this place and at Fort Bridger, with

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND BUSHELS OF GOOD WHEAT, BARLEY, OR OATS;

In part or the whole of either; to weigh 60, 48 and 35 lbs. each per bushel respectively; and to be delivered in August, September and October next, in such quantities in these months as may be designated by the Quartermaster. Payments will be made on completion of contracts, for which bonds and security will be required. Bidders will please state the price per bushel, and endorse their bids, "Proposals for Forage" and direct them to the undersigned at this place.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Dep. Qr. Mr. Genl.