

Specimens of Connecticut and Massachusetts Tin Pedlars.

'One day,' said the Bay State pedler, as I was driving along, a fellow with a load of tin came out of a by road and followed right along my track. 'Mister,' said I, 'which way are you going?'

'Going ahead—don't you see?' said he. 'Yes,' said I; 'I reckon we had better take different roads, else only one of us will sell any tin—what say you?'

'Yes, we will. You may go ahead and sell all you can, and then I'll sell as much again as you.'

'Why, will you sell so much cheaper?'

'No I'll get more for every article?'

'Well, I don't see how you can do it.'

'Try it, and I'll show you. I'll stop here while you drive to that house yonder and sell all you can. Start on your team a little, and then come back for your whip or something you have dropped, and you can see how I sell.'

'Well,' said I, so I drove up to the house and went in, and spoke to the old gentleman, who was reading a newspaper.'

'How do you do?' says I; but he did not mind anything about me. 'Want to buy any tin pans, pails, or cups, or anything?'

'No.'

'I'll sell cheap, and take most anything in pay.'

'Don't want none.'

'But just look at my lot; it is the completest you ever saw.'

'But I don't want to.'

'Well, I really wish I could sell you something. You really think you can't buy?'

'No, don't want nothing.'

So I went out and started my horse.

'Whoa says I; now I'll see what the Connecticut fellow can do.' So I walks back to the house. 'I didn't leave my whip here did I?'

'Hain't seen it,' said the old man, keeping on advertisements. Then the Connecticut fellow came in.

'How far is it to a tavern?'

'Half a mile,' said the old man.

'I am as dry as a codfish. I'll take some of your water,' walking up to a table, and taking up a pewter. 'Oh,' said he, 'it is cider,' making believe he was going to set it down.

'Drink it,' said the old man—and he did.

'That's royal good cider—you make it for your own use—can't buy such as that—if I had such a barrel as that in Boston I'd get five dollars out of it. How did you make it?'

'Made it out of apples.'

'Did you? Well, they must have been extraordinary good ones, every one of them fit to make pies. Got a large orchard hain't you?'

'No.'

'First rate what there is on it, then—got a snug house here, too—haven't seen many houses I like as well as this, and I've seen a good many in my day. Real snug house, (looking as if hunting for a strange fly;) how many rooms upstairs?'

'Four, and all finished off,' said the old woman, who was coming. On that he turned right around and made all his talk to her.

'Four, and all finished off and furnished! You are thriving like all natur.' Got smart girls enough to fill them?'

'No, only one.'

'Well, one good one is enough—better than three or four ordinary ones—how old is she?'

'Eighteen.'

'Eighteen? She'll be married before long, I reckon. Not many girls like yours live old maids.'

'I don't think she'll be an old maid.'

'She looks like you, don't she now?—I've heard of her—she's as handsome as a picture; what a handsome setting out you'll give!'

'Yes, I've got five pair of linen sheets and four coverlids, that I made for her this summer. I mean, if she ever does get married, that she shall have a good setting out as any body.'

'So I would, and you are able to do it. Now I think I've got a few first rate things that I mean to carry home to somebody, you can guess who, (winking to me.) I have been offered more than they are worth, but would not sell them—but I've a mind to let you have them for that girl of yours. I don't know though that I can let these go. Betsey will expect them. But come, you may look at them.'

So the old woman put on her specs and went out to the wagon. He dug to the bottom and hauled out some pans, just like those on top.

'Here they are—keep them stowed away out of sight—the genuine Lafayette tin come from France. The more you use them the brighter they grow; they never need scouring.'

'What is the price of these common ones?' inquired she, pointing to some just like those he had in his hand.

'Five shillings, and these are ten—the Lafayette tin cost nine and sixpence; but for that pretty girl's sake, that looks so much like you, they say, I'll let you have a few for seven shillings.'

So he went on talking till he sold her more than five dollars worth of ware, not near as good as mine, at a great deal higher price. When he started on, says he—

'How much did you sell?'

'None.'

'Ah, you didn't come from Connecticut?'

'No, I didn't,' says I, and then in a low voice, 'and I don't want to, if they all lie as you do?'

CLIPPINGS.

—A proprietor of a popular restaurant in San Francisco, states that he paid during the last year, over \$5,000 for the simple article of eggs.

—The cattle carrying trade over the Central is immense, much greater than over any other railroad in this country, or in the world. Before the close of the present year it will have brought to Albany since January 1st, about 175,000 head, and the total number of live stock brought down will be in the neighborhood of half a million.

—Many of the Chinese are leaving British Columbia and returning to California, in consequence of the extreme cold of the former region.

—A jumping match came off at Cincinnati, recently, for a set of silver ware. The one that measured the greatest number of feet in a hop, step and jump was to carry of the prize, which was won by William Abbott, he having made forty-five feet and three inches. There were eighty-five competitors for the prize.

—The Ohio Statesman says that fourteen thousand negroes voted the Republican ticket in Ohio this fall, under the decision of Judge Brinkerhoff.

—The Newark, N. J., Grand Jury at their recent session, which lasted ten days, found one hundred and fifty four bills of indictment, and dismissed a still larger number.

—A man named Jackson, near Yates, N. C., recently had a quarrel with his neighbor, Davis, and afterwards discovering three of the latter's children upon his farm, he caught, and carried home with him, one of them. The parents hearing of it armed themselves with guns, axes and knives, and went to Jackson's house, where a general fight ensued, men, women and children participating. One lad was killed and seven of the party were dangerously wounded, one woman, it is said, having received fifty buckshot, and the fight was only stopped by the mutual exhaustion of the parties. The parties were soon arrested and confined in jail.

—Accounts from Constantinople, that Fuad Pacha has rated the indemnity to be paid to the Syrian sufferers, for their recent troubles, at 29,000,000p.—25,000,000p. of which have been assessed on the Mussulman population of Syria, and 4,000,000p. on the Jews—these last, it appears, having acted in a manner to justify pecuniary castigation to that amount.

—The man in Mercer county, Ohio, who put strychnine in his water-melons, and thus killed five persons who were depredating on his vines, has been indicted for manslaughter.

—During the rush at Albany, to see the Prince of Wales, a policeman seized Lord Lyons by the neck and gave him a good shaking, for pushing himself forward. He was taken for an "outsider," but the officer soon discovered the mistake, and apologized accordingly.

—The remains of the late Herbert Ingram, proprietor of the London Illustrated News, who was lost in the Lady Elgin disaster, have been taken to England, and interred in the cemetery of his native town, Boston. Some 18,000 persons followed his remains to the grave. Mrs. Ingram will, it is understood, carry on the paper.

—The revenue of Great Britain is about £70,000,000; that of Turkey about £10,000,000. The salaries of the English Cabinet, consisting of fifteen members, at an average of £5,000 each, amount to £75,000 a year, while those of the Turkish Ministry, (Mushire included,) amount to about £190,000.

—Arrangements are in progress for testing, on the Erie Railroad, Prof. Vergnes' patent for applying electro-magnetism to increase the adhesive power of the wheels of locomotive engines.

—The Tuskegee (Ala.) Democrat says that the negro boy who killed Mr. Davis, overseer of N. W. Coker, of that place, was captured a few days ago and burned to death.

—The widow of one of the Connecticut governors, when applied to by Mr. Wright for leave to copy her deceased husband's portrait, indignantly refused to "have it hung up in the little, nasty State house of the little State of Connecticut!"

—The Simmons axe factory at Cohoes, N. Y., turns out 900 axes a day, besides other edge tools, giving employment to 200 men, and paying out \$2,000 a month wages.

—The island of Cuba, in spite of Spanish misrule, says the London American, is one of the most prosperous portions of the earth. Her present population is estimated at 1,130,000, of which nearly 550,000 are white inhabitants, 180,000 free colored, 400,000 slaves, and 38,000 Asiatics and Indians. There are 1,600 sugar plantations in Cuba, the exported products of which amount to about \$50,000,000 per annum.

—The census develops the curious fact that there are more Scotch descendants in London than in Edinburgh, more Irish than in Dublin, 100,000 more Romanists than in Rome, and more Jews than in Palestine. There are also in the same metropolis not less than 60,000 Germans, 30,000 French, and 6,000 Italians; a very large number of Asiatics, from all parts of the East, and many who still worship their idols.

—General Canas, who was recently shot for invading Costa Rica, was executed at the very foot of the monument erected to his honor, for his many services to his country, in the Plaza at Punta Arenas.

—A foot race between an Indian named Smith, a trained runner, and a young farm hand named David Ford, came off at a fair in Wilmington, Del., recently. The race was for a half a mile, and Ford, who never ran a race before, came in about five yards ahead.

—Garibaldi has issued one decree which cannot fail to stir the bile of Austria, for it refers to the Hungarian volunteers. Depots are opened at Naples and Messina for Hungarian recruits, and it is given out that Garibaldi has pledged himself to repay Hungarian services with his sword.

—The city Government of Worcester, Mass., have engaged an engineer to make examinations preliminary to a survey for supplying that city with water from "Old Maids" brook in Leicester.

Moulded and Pressed Glass.

Flint glass, or crystal, forms one of the most beautiful varieties of this beautiful material, and in its manufacture into the various objects employed, both for ornament and use, many ingenious methods are employed. Moulded flint glass may be considered one of the most important improvements in the modern treatment of this substance. Its refractive and cut-like effects are so similar to those obtained, at a much greater cost by cutting the glass, that it is not always easy to determine whether it is really cut or not. The peculiarity of modern moulded glass is, that the interior of the article has no indentations corresponding to the figure outside, and its lustre is, consequently, due to the inequalities of its substance. The metal is first gathered on a rod, in the ordinary way, and allowed to cool a little; some more is then 'taken up,' and the mass is immediately pressed into a metal mould, on the interior of which the figure to be impressed on the glass is indented. In this way, the exterior coating only fills the indentations, the cavity in the interior preserving its smooth and circular form. When about half-formed the projecting parts are made slightly to separate from each other, by quickly turning the rod, while the workman at the same time blows into it. The article is then brought as usual into the desired shape, and in order to give it a polish, it is exposed to heat just sufficient slightly to melt its external surface, which is called the fire-polish and is then annealed.

What is called pressed glass is a variety of this last kind, and the operation of its production is quite simple. A die and mould of the desired shape are secured on a table; the die is capable of being plunged into the mould by a lever, thus forcing down the glass before it, and causing it to assume the shape of the mould. It requires much practice to collect the exact quantity of fused glass necessary, and if this be not the case the article is spoiled. It is an extremely rapid and cheap mode of producing glass objects. The effect, however, is not so good as the last, and this method is chiefly confined to the production of very common objects.

Another variety of the pressed glass manufacture is what is called drop-pinching, and is employed chiefly for making the drop work and spangles of chandeliers, &c. Lumps of glass are made expressly for this process, and are softened in a blast furnace. When sufficiently soft they are then squeezed in pairs of hot brass dies, and the required form is thus given to them. They also require to be cut and polished in the same way as ordinary cut glass.—[Phila. N. American.

TIT FOR TAT.—Two Yankees were strolling in the woods, without any arms in their possession, and observed a bear ascending a tree with his large paws clasped around the trunk; one of them ran up and caught him by the hind legs, one in each hand. He instantly called out to his companion:

"Jonathan, I say, go home and bring me something as fast as you can, till I kill the varmint. Mind don't stay now, for I'm in a fix."

Jonathan ran off as fast as he could, but was an exceedingly long time returning. During the interval the bear made several attempts to bite the hand of him who held him. At length Jonathan came back.

"Hello, Jonathan, what the deuce has kept you?" Jonathan replied, "Well, I'll tell you—when I was at home, breakfast was about ready, and I guessed it would be as well to wait for it."

"Here now Jonathan," said his comrade, "come and hold it, and I'll kill the critter in a jiffy."

Jonathan seized the bear's paws, and held the animal while the other could kill it.

"Well Jonathan, have you got hold of him?"

"I guess I have."

"Very well, hold him fast; I guess I'll go to dinner."

Save your Paper Rags.

The inhabitants of Utah are requested to gather up and save their worn out wagon covers, and every description of cotton and linen rags for paper making, and deliver them, from time to time, to the Bishops of the several Wards, or the 'News' and 'Mountaineer' Offices or their agents, for which, when clean, they will be allowed five cents a pound. The rags can be sufficiently cleansed in pure water, without soap.

It is expected that, in a few months, all who wish can receive paper in exchange for rags.

9-11 EDWARD HUNTER, Presiding Bishop.

Departure of the Mails.

THE MAIL for Fillmore leaves this city every Monday and Thursday morning.

The MAIL from Fillmore to Cedar City leaves that place every other Monday, which hereafter till the end of the year will be on November 19th, and December 3d, 17th and 31st, consequently, letters for the southern part of the Territory should be mailed so as to leave this city on Thursdays, the 15th and 29th of November, and 13th and 27th of December, if intended to go through without delay.

The MAIL for Mantle leaves every Thursday morning.

For Brigham City, every Monday and Thursday morning.

" Cedar Valley, every Thursday morning.

" Alpine City, every Friday morning.

" St. Joseph, Mo., every Friday morning.

" Placerville, Cal., every 1st and 31 Wednesday in each month.

General Notices.

WANTED

ALL kinds of FURS, for which a liberal price will be paid. Also Saxony sheep and Lamb's Wool, Firewood, &c. 9-11 JOSEPH L. HEYWOOD.

TO ST. CRISPIN'S SONS.

WANTED immediately, at Pleasant Grove city, Utah county, two first-class BOOT and SHOEMAKERS and one Repairer. Steady work and the best of pay will be given. Apply soon to J. G. Wheeler. 38-3

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. STENHOUSE

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of this city that she has on hand a Choice Assortment of CHEMISE and FANCY HEAD DRESSES for Balls and Evening Parties. 38-11

FIRST HOUSE WEST OF TABERNACLE.

NOTICE.

GEORGE W. HANCOCK, of Payson city, wishes to call the attention of his Friends to his new BOOT and SHOE SHOP, one block north of the Public Square, in Payson city, where he keeps constantly on hand Boots, Shoes, Leather, etc., for sale, for wheat, oats, corn and beef hides; Cash not refused.

WANTED, a few more Good Boot and Shoemakers. Steady employ and ready pay. 38-3

G. W. H.

PAY YOUR TAXES AND SAVE COST.

THE Undersigned would respectfully request those of the citizens of Great Salt Lake county who are yet delinquent in their County and Territorial Taxes, to call at his office and settle the same immediately, and save the cost of advertising and selling property to pay the same, as he is required by law. [sec. 11, page 256] to make settlement with the County Court, at the December term thereof. R. T. BURTON, Assessor and Collector. 38-11

MUSIC AND SINGING.

HAVING closed my day school for the present, I should be glad to increase the number of my Pupils on the PIANO and MELODEON, and shall open Juvenile and Adult SINGING SCHOOLS—the former for Boys and Girls, to commence on Saturday afternoon, 8th day of December, at half-past one o'clock, at my residence, east side of Ballo's Hall, 14th Ward; for Ladies and Gentlemen, Wednesday evening, 5th of December, at half-past six o'clock. Terms, \$1 50; payable, half in advance. 38-3 SARAH A. COOKE.

TIN SHOP.

THOMAS HAWKINS,

HAVING received from the East a Choice Lot of TIN,

SHEET IRON, COPPER, ZINC, BRASS KETTLES, FRYING PANS, WIRE, RIVETS, COOKING STOVES, etc., etc.,

Is prepared to supply his Friends and Patrons with a good article, and at moderate prices, three doors south of Jennings' butcher shop.

NOTICE TO COOPERS.—Wire and rivets for sale.

JOB WORK done on short notice. Old Pewter bought. 38-4 THOMAS HAWKINS.

DESERET NEWS:

OFFICE IN COUNCIL HOUSE,

CORNER OF SOUTH AND EAST TEMPLE STREETS

Terms---\$6 per Annum in Advance.

ADVERTISING.

Ten Lines, or less, constitute One Square.

REGULAR ADVERTISEMENTS:

One Quarter Column, (four squares or less) for each insertion \$1.50
Half Column, (seven squares or less) each ins. 3.00
One Column, (fourteen squares or less) 6.00

SUNDRY ADVERTISEMENTS:

One Square, each insertion : : : \$1.00
Two Squares " : : : 1.50
Three " : : : 2.00

Thus upward, with a half dollar to the additional square for each insertion.

JOB PRINTING!

We are prepared to execute, on the shortest notice, and at fair prices, every species of LETTER PRESS PRINTING:

Books, Blanks, Cards, Handbills,

POSTERS, &c., &c.,

In the latest and most approved style. We invite the attention of those desiring work in our line.

BOOK-BINDING

In all its branches carried on in connection with this Office. Send in your orders.

PAPER RULING

To any Pattern.....By Machinery.