



MARKS OF A THOROUGHBRED HORSE.

Gen. Dumas, of France, has published a work upon Arab horses, with commentaries by Emir Abd-El-Kader, which contains an abundance of useful information. The Arabs thus define the characteristics of the thoroughbred horse:

"The thoroughbred horse is well proportioned, his ears are small and in constant motion, his bones massive, his cheeks meager, his nostrils wide as the throat of a lion, his eyes bright, black, and level with the head, his neck long, his chest full, his withers prominent, his loins well knit, his haunches strong, his fore-ribs long and the hinder ones short, the belly hollow, the croup rounded, the upper part of his legs long like an ostrich's and furnished with muscles like a camel's, his hoofs black and of a uniform color, his hair fine and abundant, his flesh firm, his tail very thick at the dock but loose at the extremity. Looked at in front he is like unto the peak of a lofty mountain. Looked at from behind, he seems to lean forward as if he would prostrate himself. Looked at from the side, he shows himself robust and well set up. To sum up: he should have four points abroad, the front, the chest, the group and the legs; four points long, the neck, the upper part of the legs, the belly, and the haunches; four points short, the loins, the pasterns, the ears, and the tail. All these qualities in a good horse, say the Arabs, prove firstly that he has real blood in him, and secondly that he is certainly fleet of foot, for his form combines something of the greyhound, the pigeon, and the mahari, or riding camel."

Abd-El Kader says:

"A thorough bred horse is one that has three things long, three things short, three things broad, and three things clean. The three things long are the ears, the neck, and the fore-legs. The three things short are the dock, the hind legs, and the back. The three things broad are the forehead, the chest, and the croup. The three things clean are the skin, the eyes, and the hoof. He ought to have the withers high, and the flanks hollow, and without any superfluous flesh. 'Dost thou accomplish a journey at great speed with steeds high in the withers and fine in the flanks?' The tail should be well furnished at the root, so that it may cover the space between the thighs. 'The tail is like unto the veil of a bride.' The eye of a horse should be turned as if trying to look at its nose, like the eye of a man who squints. 'Like to a beautiful coquette who leers through her veil, his glance towards the corner of the eye pierces through the hair of the forelock which covers his forehead as with a veil.' The ears resemble those of an antelope startled in the midst of her herd. The forelock, abundant. 'In the hour of pain mount a slender mare whose forehead is covered by silky and flowing hair.' The nostrils, wide. 'Each of his nostrils resemble the den of a lion; the wind rushes out of it when he is panting.' The cavities in the interior of his nostrils ought to be entirely black. If they are partly black and partly white, the horse is only of moderate value. The fetlock, thick. 'They have fetlocks that resemble the down which is concealed beneath an eagle's wing, and like him they grow black in the heat of battle.' The fetlock joints, small. 'The fetlock joints of their hind legs are small, but the muscles on both sides stand out prominently.' The hoof, round and hard. 'The hoof should resemble the cup of a slave. They walk on hoofs hard as the moss-covered stones of a stagnant pool.' The frogs, hard and dry. 'The frogs concealed beneath the hoofs are seen when he lifts his feet, and resemble dates-stones in hardness.'

HOW TO MAKE DOCILE HORSES.

The docility and amazing instinct of the Arab horse are shown to proceed mainly from his constant associations with the family of his owner, sharing their food, sleeping in their tent, and lastly from the early age at which he is broken in, which they say checks the development of the spleen—a very important point in the opinion of the Arabs.

"At the age of eighteen to twenty months the colt is mounted by a child, who takes him to water, goes in search of grass, or leads him to the pasture. Not to hurt the bars, he guides him with a longe, or a tolerably soft mule's bit. This exercise is good for them both. The child grows up a horseman, and the colt acquires the habit of carrying a weight proportioned to his strength. He learns to walk, to fear nothing, and it is in this manner, say the Arabs, that we contrive never to have restive horses. For the first few days the bit is covered with undressed wool, partly with a view not to hurt his bars, and partly to allure him to docility by the siltish flavor, of which he is so fond. When he begins to champ the bit, the task is nearly accomplished. This preparatory exercise takes place morning and evening. Thus sagaciously handled, the young animal will be ready to be mounted in the early part of the

Autumn, when he will be less tormented by the flies and heat. Wealthy owners, before they allow their colt to be mounted by a grown-up man, sometimes have him led up and down gently for a fortnight, with a pack-saddle on his back, supporting two baskets filled with sand."

When he is about thirty months old, the colt is taught not to break loose from his rider when the latter sets foot to earth, and not even to stir from the spot where the bridle has been passed over his head and allowed to drag on the ground. Especial care is taken in teaching this lesson, because it is one of great importance in Arab life.

How to Grow CABBAGES.—We invite every reader to note this little item, and try the experiment for himself, which enables John Chinaman to conquer the worms that eat up his cabbage plants. Col. Fisher, in his "Three Years Service in China," says:

"I saw a man once who had a plot of ground, in which he was going to plant out some cabbages. He knew there were beetles and other insects in the ground which would eat them; so, when it was all ready, he put bits of cabbage leaf, about two feet apart, all over the plot, placing a stone on each to keep it from being blown away. He left them for a time, and then visited them at intervals, finding insects at work on them each time. These he killed, removing carefully the remains, for fear of scaring away their brethren. At last, when he could catch no more, he planted out his cabbage. All this I saw done with my own eyes, and the good man seemed to think there was nothing unusual in it, but that it was the most natural way in the world of securing the safety of his vegetables at the cost of a few leaves."

SAVING SEEDS.—The Maine Farmer says:—"As the period of ripening of grain and vegetables arrives, it is well to bear in mind the truth, that like produces like, and take precautions to preserve the earliest and best specimens of the various crops of the garden, for the next year's seed. By so doing we may obtain seed from the best and most fully matured stocks, which, being planted the next season, will be likely to produce better specimens, and at an earlier date, than those selected and preserved, as they are apt to be, from late and inferior plants. Let the earliest of each kind grow and ripen for seed. Save the first squash, cucumber and melon, a row of peas, a few hills of corn, beans, etc., and when perfectly ripe pick and preserve carefully, put them in packages correctly labeled, lay them away till next planting season, when you will have seed that you can depend upon, and if the process is continued year after year, the quality of the plant must be continually improving."

FOOD FOR FATTENING POULTRY.—The cheapest and most advantageous food to use for fattening every description of poultry is ground oats. These must not be confounded with oatmeal, or with ordinary ground oats. The whole of the grain is ground to a fine powder; nothing of any kind is taken from it. When properly ground, one bushel of the meal will more effectually fatten poultry than a bushel and a half of any other meal. The greatest point in fattening poultry is to feed at daybreak.

ASPARAGUS—HOW TO GROW IT TENDER.—A French gardener cuts off the bottom of a wine bottle, and places the bottle over a shoot of asparagus, which grows quite up to the cork, and though blanched, is as tender as the short green ends that we find upon the white, uneatable stalks in common use. The bottles are given a strong coating of whitewash, which excludes most of the light. It would also keep off the asparagus beetles.

SEDUCTION, DESERTION AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

We have the particulars of another sad case of youthful indiscretion, which came near being a tragedy, in which a young and previously respectable girl fell a victim to the artful machinations of an unprincipled man. The case will doubtless soon become public, but until it does so from the force of other circumstances, we suppress the names of the parties. The young lady is the daughter of a respectable mechanic in the navy yard, and a residence of Charlestown. Some time since she became acquainted with a marine from the navy yard, who represented himself to be an officer, but afterwards proved to be an enlisted man. He visited the girl at her home, and they met on other occasions, but the girl's father opposed the intimacy and finally forbid the man's visits at his house. A short time afterwards the girl left her home, and went to board with a family on Salem Street, Boston.

Yesterday the father received a message from the people with whom his daughter was boarding, informing him that she had taken poison, and that her life was in great danger. He at once visited her, and skillful medical aid was summoned. It was found that sufficient poison had been taken to cause the death of six persons, but, acting as an overdose, there was a hope of saving the girl's life. She improved during the evening, and it is thought she would soon recover. As soon as able she will be removed to her father's house. She at first insisted that she was the wife of the man who had induced her to leave her home, but she afterwards confessed that she had been seduced, separated from her family, and then

deserted by her betrayer. Driven to despair, she had attempted to commit suicide, and in order that there might be no possibility of failure she had taken the overdose, thus thwarting her own rash purposes.—[Brookline News.]

—Or the two men who discovered the richest mines in Nevada Territory, if not on this continent, one, Comstock, the discoverer of the lead that now bears his name, is eking out a miserable existence by working a poor claim on Powder River. The other, Mr. Gould, the original locator of the famous Gould and Curry claim, cuts shingles for a living in Washoe Valley.

LOST,

A DUE BILL, A No. 671, on William Jennings, favor of Charles Fox or bearer, calling for Fourteen Sacks of Flour and Four Hundred Pounds of Butter. Any person finding the above bill is hereby requested to leave it at the office of W. Jennings, Main Street, G.S.L. City.

Payment of the above bill is stopped by
19-4* CHARLES FOX.

Who will Buy my 2 ADODIE HOUSES.

IN the 2d Ward, between the 8th and 9th Ward Squares, cheap for Cash; as I wish to use the money immediately to pay a debt with.
Who will give me some light employment? Let me know immediately. A. S. BECKWITH.
G.S.L. City, Nov. 21. 19-4

NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession a sorrel PONY HORSE, 5 years old, with three white feet and star in his forehead, brand on left thigh and shoulder illegible, he has been in and about my place for 6 months past.
NATHAN TANNER.
South Cottonwood Ward.
19-2*

LOST

ON the 14th inst., between Porter Rockwell's and Lake City, an OIL CLOTH SACK, buckled with 2 straps, containing among other things, 2 pair Boots, 1 pair India Rubber Over Shoes, marked A.A.S. with red K. S.

Any person finding the same will be rewarded by delivering to M. MAYHEW, Tithing Office, Pleasant Grove, or by giving such information as will lead to its recovery.
Nov. 16, 1863. 19-2*

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the 7th Ward, about the 25th of October last, one bald faced roan HORSE, with long heavy tail, long foretop, hind feet and lower part of legs white, also fore feet and ankles mostly white, rather long bodied, but not very tall, about 9 or 10 years old; had light shoes on but no visible brand when he went away.
Any information concerning it or its delivery to JEREMIAH WOODBERRY, 7th Ward, G.S.L. City or to JOHN B. WOODBERRY, St. George, will be liberally rewarded.
19-1m.

LOST,

BETWEEN Round Valley and Meadow Creek, a TIN CANISTER, containing some Tea.
The finder will please leave information of its whereabouts with GEORGE MONROE, Round Valley, or with RICHARD PALMER, Cedar City, Iron county. 19-2

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M E R C H A N D I S E ,
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—OF—

G R E A T V A R I E T Y .

W A L K E R B R O ' S .

November, 25.

19-2

Goddard's Chemical WRITING FLUID,

(Forms no sediment, and very adhesive to paper)

CONSEQUENTLY good for Recording purposes. Its fluidity is much appreciated by clerks who take a pride in keeping their accounts clear and distinct. Its freedom from thickness or sediment is a strong recommendation for its use in schools.

SOLD IN BOTTLES 60cts and \$1 EACH.

or by the Gallon, Quart or Pint.

Merchants, Book keepers, School Teachers and Penmen in general are invited to patronize it.

To be had at W. S. Goddard's Drug Store, Walker Brothers, Merchants; Bollenburgh & Kahn, Merchants; Hooper & Eldredge, Merchants; Wm. Eddington's Saloon, or at the Manufacturers.

GEORGE GODDARD.

One Block east of the Assembly Rooms, 13th Ward.

N. B. The 60c Bottles contain 6 times as much as the ordinary 25c Bottles, and the \$1 bottles double that amount. 19-4*

HAY LAND FOR SALE.

NORTH of the "English Settlement," West Jordan. Produces 40 tons hay annually, can be made to produce 80 tons. 17-11 DAVID O. CALDER.

GOOD NEWS!

TIME IS MONEY.



O. URSENBACH,

17 1/2 MAIN STREET.

WOOLLEN FACTORY.

WE have started our CARDING and SPINNING MACHINERY, in the building formerly Young & Little's mill on Big Canyon Creek, three-fourths of a mile east of the Penitentiary.

If those who wish wool carded and spun on shares will bring it well washed, picked and greased, we will return two parts and keep one of the yarn it makes.

B. YOUNG & Co.

COTTON FACTORY.

WE will CARD and SPIN, in the above named building, good, clean cotton for one-half the yarn it makes; or we will pay in merchandise forty cents a pound for merchantable cotton delivered at our Factory. 9-11 B. YOUNG & H. S. ELDREDGE.

WANTED

FIFTY TENOR & FIFTY BASS SINGERS.

THE undersigned would be pleased to receive the services of Fifty Tenor and Fifty Bass Singers, to assist at a Juvenile Concert, in connection with the Deseret Musical Association, shortly to be given at the Theatre, in this city.

Singers by the old notation, as well as by the Fount Sol-Fa method invited. Practice on Tuesday and Friday evenings, in President Young's School Room, at 1-2 past 6 o'clock. 16-11 D. O. CALDER.

FARM FOR SALE.

I HAVE a FARM, containing 40 acres, well fenced, with a Log HOUSE on it, situated two miles above Jordan Mills, on the west side of the river, which I will sell for Stock or wagons. The land is of first-rate quality, one-half of it in cultivation, the other excellent meadow land. 8-2m

E. W. VAN BITAN.

CHISLETT & CLARK,

Have just received an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

Which they now offer at REDUCED PRICES. Our Stock embraces

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

A splendid lot of

LADIES' AND MISSES' SHAKERS AND FASHIONABLE HATS.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS

Of all kinds and sizes. A full Stock of

GROCERIES AND DYE STUFFS.

We would call particular attention to our unrivalled Stock of

PORCELAIN, GLASSWARE AND QUEENSWARE,

Which, for quality, style, variety and elegance exceeds anything in Utah.

All who wish to purchase GOOD ARTICLES at MODERATE PRICES, will do well to call on

CHISLETT & CLARK.

10-11