

Congress closed their last session at 12 noon, March 4, after a long debate and sleepless night, under the solemn conviction that the first president commenced his gubernatorial career, at the precise hour of 12, high noon, on the 4th, and there had been no interregnum since. Happy times, while wise men grow wiser.

The Daguerreotype is about to be superseded by the Hillotype, giving color as well as figure, even to the most delicate tints.

One prominent paper says Paine's electro-gas-light humbug has exploded, tee, totally. The Courier says the Astor House in New York is lighted by Paine's apparatus, which is a saving to that establishment of \$3000 per annum.

The railroad and other public works are prospering, and a good spirit prevails among the Saints.

Pres't. Young's house was shingled last week—the first roof he has had since he left Nauvoo.

In the report of the Post-master General, we find that the number of mail routes in the United States up to June, 1850, was 5,590; the aggregate lengths of such routes was 178,672 miles; and the number of contracts employed thereon, 4,760. The annual transportations of the mails on these routes were 46,541,423 miles, at an annual cost of \$2,726,426; making the average cost about 5 cents and 8 1-2 mills per mile. This did not include the California, Oregon, or foreign routes. The whole number of post-offices in the United States in June was 18,417; 1,979 of which were newly established.—The post-office department has cleared this last year \$340,000.

Wednesday, 12, noon, 23th May, received per mail, Frontier Guardian, April 4 and 18. The editor is to start for the valley about the 1st of June, by express; we will receive him with pleasure: come on. North Fork of the Platte is bridged. Freight teams will leave Kanessville from April 20 to June 1. Kanessville shire town. E. M. Greene, county clerk of Pottawatomie. April 19, Dr. Bernhisel at a public supper in Kanessville.

Forts Kearney and Laramie are to be evacuated by the troops.

The government has contracted with a Mr. Snow, to complete a telegraphic line from the frontier to the Pacific for \$300,000.

A letter from Elder Levi Richards to Elder Thomas Bullock, records the death of Elder Wm. Burton, at Edinburgh, Scotland.

The following notice was received by Express, (Mail) May 24, 1851.

FROM 1ST AUGUST, 1850, TO JUNE 30, 1854.

#### SCHEDULE

For Route No. 4965, from Independence, Mo., to Salt Lake.

Contractor—James Brown.

Residence—Georgetown, Mo.

Number of trips per month in each direction—one.

Mode of conveyance—4 or 6 h. stages.

Leave Independence on 1st of each month,

Arrive at Salt Lake on last day of same month.

Leave Salt Lake on 1st of each month,

Arrive at Independence on last day of same month.

S. R. HOBBIE,

First Assistant Postmaster General.

Post Office Department,

Contract Office, Aug. 7, 1850. }

#### NOTICE TO BISHOPS.

The following are the days set apart for the several wards to work their labor tithing, commencing Monday, June 2, 1851.

Wards 2 & 7, Monday, June 2.

" 3 & 6, Tuesday, " 3.

" 9 & 17, Wednesday, " 4.

" 10 & 11, Thursday, " 5.

" 12, Friday, " 6.

" 13, Saturday, " 7.

" 14, Monday, " 9.

" 15 & 19, Tuesday, " 10.

" 16 & 18, Wednesday, " 11.

" 1 & 8, Thursday, " 12.

" 2 & 7, Friday, " 13.

" 3 & 6, Saturday, " 14.

Team work much needed. Laborers to bring tools to work with.

EDWARD HUNTER,

E. D. WOOLLEY.

May 31, 1851.

#### NEW ELECTRO-CHEMICAL TELEGRAPH.

—The Boston Atlas says that recent and wonderful improvements in the transmission of messages by the electric telegraph, have recently been exhibited in France. The instrument is the invention of Mr. Baine, is called an ELECTRO-CHEMICAL telegraph, and conveys its messages in the very handwriting of the persons who send them. It claims to have great advantages over the electro-magnetic telegraphs in general use. While the latter transmit despatches at an average rate of eight words per minute for each conducting wire, this new invention can transmit from 250 to 400 words per minute. A committee of the French Legislative Assembly, at the head of which was the celebrated astronomer Le Verrier, was appointed to investigate the merits of the invention. They caused the experiments to be repeated in their presence. A message consisting of several thousand words was transmitted to Lille and back, along a single wire (the wire being united at Lille so as to carry back the message,) at the rate of about 1500 letters, or nearly 400 telegraphic words per minute. The committee reported favorably on the project, and the government ordered a set of apparatus to be constructed, to be placed in the first instance on the line between Paris and Calais. This line was completed in the early part of the last month, and its performance was witnessed by the correspondent of a London journal, from whose account of the discovery we gather our information. His

own dispatch, which would occupy about a column of the Atlas, was transmitted and written by the apparatus in his presence at the rate of 1200 letters per minute. The characters were perfectly distinct and legible and the dispatch was read from them also in his presence.—[Balt. Amer.]

DEVELOPMENT OF THE LUNGS.—The following commendable hints are from Dr. Fitch's last work:—

"Much has been said and written upon diet, eating, and drinking, but I do not recollect noticing a remark in any writer upon the manner of breathing. Multitudes, especially ladies in easy circumstances, contract a vicious and destructive mode of breathing. They suppress their breathing, and contract the habit of short, quick breathing, not carrying the breath half way down the chest, and scarcely expanding the lower portions of the chest at all. Lacing the bottom of the chest also greatly increases this evil, and confirms a bad habit of breathing. Children that move about a great deal in the open air, and in no way laced, breath deep and full to the bottom of the chest, and every part of it. So also with most out-door laborers, and persons who take a great deal of exercise in the open air, because the lungs give us the power of action, and the more exercise we take, especially out of doors, the larger the lungs become, and the less liable to disease. In all occupations that require standing, keep the person straight. If at a table, let it be high, raised up nearly to the arm-pits, so as not to require you to stoop; you will find the employment much easier—not one half so fatiguing; whilst the form of the chest and the symmetry of the figure will remain perfect. You have noticed that a vast many tall ladies stoop, while a great many short ones are straight. This arises, I think, from the table at which they sit, or work, or occupy themselves, or study, being of a medium height; far too low for a tall person, and about right for a short one. This should be carefully corrected and regarded, so that each lady may occupy herself at a table to suit her, and thus prevent the possibility or necessity of stooping."

TO MAKE BLACK INK.—Two quarts of rain water, half a pound of nut-galls, three ounces gum Arabic, three ounces copperas: soak the nut-galls in three-fourths of the water; the gum Arabic in one half the remaining water, warmed, and the copperas in the other half; let them stand in the several vessels forty-eight hours, then mix them and the ink is made.

CUSTARDS WITHOUT EGGS.—One quart of new milk, four table-spoonfuls of flour, and two of sugar, season with nutmeg and cinnamon, and add salt to your liking. The milk should be placed over a quick fire, and when at a boiling point the flour should be added, being previously stirred up in cold milk. As soon as thoroughly scalded, add the sugar, spices and salt. This is an excellent dish, and deservedly prized by every one who has tried it.

EXTREME LONGEVITY.—In Overton, Tenn. the census taker found a lady named Stevens, whose age was one hundred and twenty years. She was married at the time of Braddock's defeat. Her youngest son is a smart lad of seventy.