

**TIME—THE ALCTIONEER.**

BY THE REV. ALFRED HOYT

[illegible]

## Nothing to Do.

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Where is the wrong? Is not labor im-  
properly estimated, all else in society  
being wealth nobly magnified? And where  
is the wrong which creates this moral  
waste? Find father indulgent to them,  
find your children early the laws upon  
which all true happiness depends—give  
them employment, not their leisure  
in the hands. Show them the true value  
of time—never pauper the appetite never  
flatter a second-rate desire, but show a  
man the great law of *appropriation* in  
a right direction, and having done this,  
the class of people cannot exist, having  
nothing to do, will gradually become  
extinct.—*Boston Office, Branch*

**A Beautiful and True Story,**  
Mary McIntyre has arrived.

BY E. B. THOMAS, ESQ.

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the assister, in a moment more I was the sterner's deck, besting my fair assailant. I thanked her with all the grace of a murderer, which she received with a smile, and said—

—“*—Nymph in this costume  
Be all my sense and no not cold.*”

P or Ophelia!” ejaculated the Scotch lassie, “she went away for love.”

“I thought I’d here in intelligence well as beak the life of a gale,” said she, “and not the first time, for when poor they have been companions before, I love, too, I suspect, is no stranger to me.”

Imprisoned with these reflections, I ended in conversation with my new made acquaintance, and soon discovered that she was remarkably intelligent, as well as beautiful, and that she thought fairer than I had ever broken out or given.

Her nose and shoulders were exquisitely formed, and added to the charm of features which were decidedly patrician. There was a sweetness in her manner, too, that had to be seen to be believed. I thought I might almost love her present one. She was a true-bred of the Scotch in her accent, though her tone was on the lips of her companions. Though she was apparently a stranger, she had a great goodness in her nature, and a noble beauty.

the "The Idiot" — Several little incidents upon her person — a ring, a breast-pin, and particularly a massive gold chain — attracted my attention, especially, the latter, and indicated, not only, from their value, but the manner in which they were worn, her superiority to her captives, as well as the fact that my mind had not yet been released from the previous day's delirium, and that I still retained the habit of regarding the captives as I observed, who were all St. John's men. I immediately read the Bible to the group of prisoners, and then, as I am told, I walked to the side of the boat, and looked down into the water, and

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back, so that they had they have been  
with a woman, an enthusiastic outcast and un-  
derstand for remark, that my own pride as a  
woman, much as I had loved Mrs.  
wonderfully nature. This will not well  
but, without effect. I walked away to  
me with a large satisfaction. I felt  
and, I understood that a noble apartment.  
I found that one of the chief objects  
of my life was this coming to her lover  
stead of with him. I felt that I was  
and, I felt that I was the only woman  
and, I did not know my self for the  
wonder I had suffered from. Mar. - I think,

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which he made the lucious pippin dis-  
pose its gold treasure.  
The last thing which attracted my atten-  
tion in shore, was the Frenchman, who  
sat beside Mary and the miller, with an  
eager restoring the gold piece to its lucu-  
sity by rubbing it on its pincushion, and in-  
stead of her holding the pippin, from which  
she was taking large contributions while he  
was preoccupied with that member when not  
directed to his mouth toward the steamer  
evidently trying to devour many things  
piece, and among the rest, to explain  
it to him on the errand  
"Ah, thought I, I have had my revenge."

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dress of the bride is not sumptuous and the most costly article seen in the means of the family, admit of a display of the bride's wealth, and is by a kind of procession, headed by her two bridesmaids, and followed by her own family, bearing before the richly-ornamented picture of her future life, destined to occupy a corner in her future home, and during the ceremony, is placed on the high altar, with temporary altar, or reading desk, and with rose colored silk, and ornamented silver fringe and lace is placed in the front of the altar, at which the bride invariably stands, and the ceremony consists in reading the lives of Adam and Sarah, an exhortation to the couple, and much singing. The rings are changed at the betrothal, and therefore symbol forms part of the service. The pair bearing lighted tapers in their hands, and having large gilt crowns hold their heads, walk thrice round the altar, and then, standing on the left of the altar, they stand on a large piece of red silk, which becomes the perquisite of the priest. This portion of the ceremony concluded, the sacrament is administered, and the bride and groom to the grand altar, where they prostrate themselves, with forehead to the ground.

ss them, with many crossings and generations. The egg-stallions of the immediate family are brownish yellow; the line of demarcation is brown through, and all participants noble, both men and women and kids each other.

A beautiful support to the whole picture is the house (cathedral) of the parents, which is the line is kept up to date and not much, purely the pleasures of the table, or worse into excesses of the table (crime), only of certain days for the maintenance of the marriage economy, each taken to avoid the day (day) as best as regular prayer day. Even the day name, as the plot, it is very important.

**Geographical Memoirs**  
**PAPER CALIFORNIA:**  
BY JOHN CHAPMAN, JUNIOR.

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of the two types of the middle and lower reaches of the Salween, and a super-vigilable kinship of the two types of the Salween exhibit two different climates. The state of vegetation and the composition of the communities of the two types of the Salween made during the recent expedition to Salween, will establish the difference between the two types of the Salween. On December 1-15, 1955, we crossed the Salween at latitude 20° 42' 17" N, 102° 22' 30" E. present usual climatic range, at the mouth of the Salween To river, 40 miles from the mouth of the Salween, we observed at each base, and in the same way, to determine the respective temperature of the two bases being, respectively, the western about 500, and the eastern about 1000 meters above the level of the sea. In Paas, 7,000 feet, on the east, the observations were, on the east; at, at sunrise, 10 deg.; at noon, 44 deg.; at sunset, 30 deg.; the state of vegetation and the difference of the country being at the same time, the river was in the same state, at sunrise 22 deg. and at sunset 10 deg.

is now established as a geographical feature. It is a singular feature: a basin of five hundred miles diameter every five hours, at four and five thousand feet above the level of the sea, shut in all around by mountains, with its own system of rivers, and having no connection whatever with the sea. Partly arid, partly imbibed, the general character of the GREAT DESERT is that of desert, and it is very fit for the residence of a despotic people; and of these parts, the nomads have lately established themselves in one of the largest and best-known interior of the Asiatic empire.

of the mountains wooded and watered, and the soil fertile and sterile. The interior of the State is subject to the law which governs the climate of the Sierra Nevada, ranging from gently north and south, and present a very marked contrast of abruptness, rising suddenly from a base of ten to twenty miles, and attaining an elevation of two to five thousand feet. The mountains are covered with snow in summer and would, if the covering snow were removed, afford small streams of water from five to fifty feet wide, which, in themselves, some in lakes, some in the valleys, and some in the belt of alluvial soil at the base of the mountains, are uniform, this belt of alluvium, the result of the action of their sides, rising to great grass, fertile, and light and loose enough to absorb small streams. Between the mountains are the arid plains which are the name of desert. This is the general character of the interior of the Great Basin, more desert than the interior in its character, and much more so in the elevated region between the Sierra Nevada and northern Persia. The character of the five ranges of mountains, which the Sierra Nevada and the Wah-satch and Tienshan mountains of the east, are the most surprising. On the north, it is separated from the waters of the Columbia by a branch of the Rocky Mountains, and from the gulf of California, on the south, by a bed of mountainous rocks, of which the true character has been recently determined. Snow is abundant

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the mountains on the southeast, all the water, although a large formation of the lake, imbedded in red clay, is found in the lake and is the source of the water. The lake and its affluents are the source of trout and other fish in great numbers, constitute the food of the Utah Indians during the fishing season. The Great Salt Lake is very shallow, the water, great-est at the time of melting snow, being seventy miles in length; both melting nearly north and south, in the spring, the water is very remarkable for its saltness of the mountains. The whole lake waters are saturated with salt, and with every evaporation, the water leaves salt behind. The shores of the lake are white, by the spray of the waves, leaving a white trail, and a covering like melting ice tucks, and a covering like snow over the water, which the waves among the rocks. The shores of the lake are dry, and the waters reduced with crustations of the white

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### Geographical Memo

ADDED CALIFORNIA

BY JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

Through the politeness of the Member of Con-

and the West, Mr. Williams, a work in progress, the above, that is, completed by a Map of the same region of country.

From the above, it may be seen that, with the second of the map, was enclosed by the express and with the first of the enclosure the following letter, which I enclose herewith:

"The general structure of the interior of the Basin, more Asia than America in its character, and much resembling the elevated region between the Caspian Sea and northern Persia. The rim of this Basin is massive ranges of mountains, which the Sierra Nevada on the west, and the Coast Range, which the Timpanogos chains on the east, are the most conspicuous. On the north, it is separated from the Rocky Mountains by a branch of the Rocky Mountains, and from the Gulf of California, on the south, by a bed of mountains recently determined to have been under them all; on some, in their lower parts, on the whole year, with wood and grass, and copious streams of water, some amounting to considerable rivers, flowing inland, and forming lakes or sinking in the sand. Hills of various heights, and some are usually Equipped with good alluvion

## Sierra Nevada

This Sierra is part of the great mountain range, which under different names uniformly differs at elevations, but with much uniformity of elevation and general proximity to the coast, extends from the peninsula of California to Russian America, and without a gap in the distance through which the water of the Rocky mountains could reach the Pacific ocean, except at the two gulches where the Columbia and Fraser rivers respectively find their passage. This great range is remarkable for its length, its proximity and perpendicular height, its great elevations, often more lofty than the Rocky mountains, no less many grand volcanic peaks, reaching high into the region of perpetual snow. Rising singly, like peaks, or in long parallel ranged plateaus, to the height of ten thousand feet, or even ten thousand feet above the sea, these snowy peaks constitute the characterizing feature of the range, and distinguish it from the Rocky mountains and all others on our part of the continent.

The Utah about one hundred fold exceeds four times the level of the Salt lake, which is itself four times as high as the level of the sea, and elevated by a strait, or river, thirty-five miles long.

The lakes drain an area of ten or twelve thousand square miles, and have, on the east, along the base of the mountain, the distance of three days' journey, the distance of five or six miles, with wood and water, and abundant grass, The Mormons have established themselves in a straight line between these two lakes, and will find sufficient arable land for a large settlement. Important from its position as intermediate to the two Mississippi valley and the Pacific ocean, and as a line of communication to California, or to Oregon, the Utah is about thirty-five miles long, and remains for the numerous small basins which it receives, coming down from the mountains on the southeast, all fresh water, although in large formation of rock salt, imbedded in the

## A Russian Wedding

the marriage is only, however seldom, still to be accounted, as one of the offices of the church, is selected with theatrical effect, and much of its spiritual nature placed in the foreground of the external scene. In the form of the church and mind, the strength upon which the couple is considered that the feelings are not to be decided by the agency of the senses. But as in man, marriage is a drawing in, rather than a pushing out, of the spiritual and intellectual aspects; *глаголютъ* [they speak] is terminated with a *е* clearest of junctures, and the spiritual effect is enhanced by using an evening perfume. The thought of the church is thus illuminated; but the thriffliness outside is not. The interior of the interior, which, studied with the observers, looks more like a gala night

That part of this tract which traverses the Alta California called the Sierra Nevada (a Snow mountain)—a name in its simplicity and its elevation, is as only appropriate to its position, is, by the mountain's great altitude, to the mountain's great height, to the mountain's great extent, to the mountain's great regular outline, greatly extended at the time of melting snow. It is about seventy miles in length; both its ranging nearly north and south, and is remarkable for its predominance. The whole lake's waters seem thoroughly saturated with it, and every evaporant in the water leaves salts behind. The rocky shores of the islands are whitened by the spray, which leaves salt ever, that it is, and a covering like the firm over the water, and the waves throw among the rocks. The water is, in the dry season, when the water is low, and especially on the south side, is whitened with encrustations of fine white

The rivers of the two great empires  
 and a superbly fertile kingdom  
 on the side, cooperative barter and  
 the other.

The two sides of the Sierra exhibit two  
 distinct climates. The state of vegeta-  
 tion in each case, with a few meteorologi-  
 cal observations made during the recent ex-  
 ploratory expedition to California, will establish  
 the difference of climate. On the 12th of  
 December, 1845, we crossed the Sierra,  
 at latitude 39° 4' 17" N. 12° 22' E., at  
 the present usual emigrant pass, at the  
 mouth of the Salton-Treat river, 40 miles  
 west of New Orleans. The observations at  
 each base, and in the intermediate lati-  
 tudes, to determine the respective tempera-  
 tures; the two bases being, respectively,  
 the western about 500, and the eastern  
 about 1,000 feet above the level of the sea;  
 the Pass, 7,200 feet. The following re-  
 sults of the observations were, on the  
 eastern side, at sunrise, 50° deg.; at noon, 44°;  
 at sunset, 30; the state of vegetation and  
 the appearance of the country being at the  
 same time (September) the same. On the  
 confirmed winter; the rivers flow over  
 snow on the ridges, annual plants dead,  
 grass dry, and deciduous trees stripped of  
 their foliage. At the western base, the  
 same season (September) the country being  
 in the spring, the rivers flowing, the  
 week was, at sunrise 20 deg. and at sunset

34°; the fallow arms of the lake, at the  
 same time, under a slight covering of briny  
 ice, and the bottom of the lake, under a  
 smothering stratum of ice, for miles, re-  
 mained solid to the foot of the hills.

Plants and vegetables  
 blown by the wind upon these fields, are  
 either covered with crystallized salt,  
 or are thus, as in thickets. Upon the  
 lake of salt the fresh water is existing, though  
 great in quantity, has no perceptible  
 life, or animal life of any kind, is found  
 in it; the ferns on the shore being found  
 to be winged insects. A geological  
 examination of the shores of this  
 lake is of the highest interest.

Five gallons of water taken from this  
 lake in the month of September, and rough-  
 ly evaporated over a fire, gave fourteen points  
 of the water part of the residue. To analyze,  
 gave the following proportions:

Chloride of sodium (common salt)	57.50 parts.
Chloride of calcium	0.61 "
Sulphate of magnesia	0.84 "
Sulphate of soda	0.23 "
Sulphate of lime	1.12 "

100/100

Southward from the Utah is another lake  
 of which little is known, it was known  
 when Humboldt published his geographical  
 of Mexico. It is the reservoir of a hand-  
 some river, about two hundred miles long,  
 rising in the Wahabash mountains, and dis-