



GRAPE GATHERING ON THE RHINE.

Early in the morning we are awakened by some rapping against the wooden partition from the other side of our sleeping room, occasioned by the knuckles of our host, who is in contemplation before a barometer, studying its altitude and giving it an occasional shake or rap, to ascertain more promptly whether there will be a change in the weather for the worse. Having satisfied himself on this point, he takes down a lot of hooked knives sticking in the partition, and withdraws. We are up and dressed instantly, and partake with great relish of our rural breakfast. The men are grinding the knives. Open hogsheads and pipes, to receive the mashed fruit, are put in readiness. Horses are harnessed and oxen yoked. The women are gathering all the spare tubs and baskets; one of the latter contains our dinner, which is to be discussed under the shade of the vine, and consists of bread and cheese, etc., and a jug of wine. The whole village is astir and making preparations to desert it for the vine-clad hill.

By standing on tip-toe I have a view over a large portion of the vines. I see heads of men and women far and near, floating on this sea of vines, moving methodically round the stakes and dipping occasionally under the leaves in search of hidden grapes. I hear the hum of many voices, sounding like the buzzing of a hundred hives of bees.

The vintage goes gaily on under the smiling eyes of a bright sun. The full baskets and tubs are emptied into a larger vessel (called *cuve* in French, and *butte* in German), with straps attached, and carried by men on their backs to the nearest lane, where the wagon or cart is waiting for a load, and where the bulk of the grapes is first reduced by washing them with a stamper, or the bare feet. When the casks are full, they are hauled home and emptied into the previously mentioned open hogshead heads, standing in readiness under sheds and on barn-floors.

Stalwart men are busy about the huge wine-press on the morning of the third day, with strong levers and heavy oaken planks, and ropes, and other strange apparatus, clearing the platform, greasing the wooden screw, the size of a man's body, with tallow, and the gadgones and sockets of the windlass with the outer hull of the English walnut in lieu of oil. Mashed grapes are poured on the platform by the hogshead, covered with planks and the screw applied. Short levers are now used, and the juice flows in streams from the spout into the receiver, from which it is carried to the cellar. Pitchers and tumblers are near by, and we imbibe copious draughts of the as yet innocent beverage. Wine merchants and others are arriving from the city, tasting the must as it flows from the different wine-presses, and weighing the sugar it contains with saccharometers; negotiating with such of the owners thereof who may be inclined or necessitated to part with it for the ready money it brings from the press, to be conveyed thence to their own cellars and there made into wine.

The gathering of the vintage goes steadily and merrily on, day after day. The clusters are falling fast into the basket underneath the vine. Basket after basket is emptied, and the fruit carried to the lane, whence they go bubbling up the winding hill to replenish gaping casks under sheds or on barn-floors, there to await their turn of the *coup de grace* in the press-house, and give up their life-blood in streams and to the last drop for the gratification of mankind.

Bonfires are kindled and fireworks displayed by some of the young folks on an eminence outside the village; while others satiate themselves with feasting, and dancing and singing, and general merry-making night after night.

AUTUMN CULTIVATION.

The reasons for autumn cultivation are well stated in the following, which is communicated by a "practical farmer" to the *Mark Lane (England) Express*:

The general benefits derived from autumnal culture are many, and highly important. The breaking up and exposure of the soil enable it more freely to imbibe chemical properties from the atmosphere, from rains, from dews, and (in my humble opinion) from the deposit of much vegetable effluvia with which the air is charged at this particular season from decayed vegetation. The disintegration of the soil, the opening of it out, and the thorough pulverization of it, is of immense benefit. The destruction of the plants of seeding weeds, and the promotion of the growth of such seeds to their ultimate destruction as seedling plants, are also of amazing advantage. The raising and working out roots of twitch, docks, thistles, coltsfoot, and other roots of weeds to be picked and destroyed, is another great good. The warmth and fertility communicated to the soil during these processes are of incalculable importance. They induce the speedy growth and healthy development of the young wheat plant in the autumn; so that it obtains "a good plant ere winter." In the spring there are innumerable crevices and cracks in the soil, which the winter has failed to close, and into which the young spongioles or rootlets can readily find their way to extract their food—

the food of the plant. The hoeing and subsequent spring management, as harrowing or rolling, has a much greater effect than on an old undisturbed soil. The growth throughout is more healthy and equable, and at harvest the crop may be anticipated to be a safe and good one. The same line of remark would hold good as applied to spring cropping in all its varieties; and, with respect to the next summer's root crops, they would be more than borne out. The preparation of the land, on most varieties of soil, in the autumn, for the potato or the magnold-wurzel crops, has been found to possess most decided advantages. The cleansing, trench-plowing, and laying it up, so that it be easily and quickly brought into a pulverized condition in the early spring, have been attended with wonderful success, particularly in cold and ungenial districts; even the stiffest and coldest clays have yielded to this mode of management, and the first and best of root crops have been produced upon such soils.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

As this is the season for pumpkin pies, and when well made are "fit to set before a king," the following method of making them without eggs is recommended in some quarters:

PUMPKIN PIE.—Select a pumpkin which has a deep, rich color, and firm, close texture. Stew and sift in the ordinary manner; add as much boiling milk as will make it about one-third thicker than for common pumpkin pie. Sweeten with equal quantities of molasses, and bake about one hour in a hot oven.

NOTE.—Those who will try this method will be surprised to find how delicious a pie can be without eggs, ginger or spices of any kind. The milk being turned boiling hot upon the pumpkin, causes it to swell in baking, so that it is as nice as though eggs had been used.

SQUASH PIE.—This is even superior to pumpkin, as it possesses a richer, sweeter flavor, and is far preferable. It is made in precisely the same manner as pumpkin pie.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERALS IN THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The following named officers will leave the army on the 1st of December to take their seats in the United States House of Representatives: Gen. Robert C. Schenck, Third District, Ohio; General John A. Garfield, Nineteenth District, Ohio; General Ebenezer Dumont, Sixth District, Indiana; General Green Clay Smith, Sixth District, Kentucky; General Ben. F. Loan, Seventh District, Missouri; General Francis P. Blair, Jr., First District, Illinois; Colonel Wm. R. Morrison, Twelfth District, Illinois.

VOTING BY TELEGRAPH.—In the Austrian Parliament the members vote by telegraph. Each deputy has before him at his desk a pair of black and white knobs, and his vote is given affirmatively or negatively by pressing one of them. Two frames are placed by the side of the President, upon one of which the affirmative votes appear as white points on a black ground, and the negative upon the other, in black spots on a white ground. Each pressure of the deputy's hand on the knobs is marked by electricity upon one of these tablets.

THE PLEASANTNESS OF SLEEP.—That death and sleep are very much alike, the sages all tell us—but see how attractively Leigh Hunt describes the latter:

It is a delicious moment, certainly, that of being well nestled in bed, and feeling that you shall drop gently to sleep. The good is to come—not past; the limbs have been just tired enough to render the remaining in one posture delightful; the labor of the day is done. A gentle failure of the perceptions comes creeping over one; the spirit of consciousness disengages itself more and more with slow and hushing degrees; like a mother detaching her hand from that of her sleeping child; the mind seems to have a balmy lid closing over it like the eye; 'tis closing—'tis closing—'tis closed. The mysterious spirit has gone to take its airy rounds.

A FEW EUROPEAN STATISTICS.—The British government has just published a "Blue Book," with the title "Statistical Tables Relating to Foreign Countries," from which some interesting figures may be gleaned. It appears that Belgium has the densest population, 393 persons to the square mile. England—without Wales—has 377; Wurtemberg, 373; Holland, 280; Russia has but 10 persons to the square mile, and stands at the bottom of the list. If we follow the list up we find that Norway has 12 persons to the square mile; Sweden, 22; Greece, 56; Spain, 89; Poland, 91; Moldavia, 100; Portugal, 104; Denmark, 119; Switzerland, 161; Prussia, 165; France, 176; and Brunswick, 194.

In Prussia, the marriages in a year are 1 in every 106 of the population, and the births 1 in 24. In Russia, the marriages are 1 in 111, and the births 1 in 25. In Austria, the marriages are 1 in 117, and the births 1 in 24. In France, the marriages are 1 in 122, and the births only 1 in 38. In England, the proportion of marriages is 1 in 123, and of births 1 in 28—greatly different from France. In Norway, the proportion of marriages is 1 in 124; in Hanover, 1 in 128; in Holland and Denmark, 1 in 129; in Sweden, 1 in 135; in Spain, 1 in 141; in Bavaria, 1 in 160; and in Greece, only 1 in 174.

The Poles appear to be the most prolific people in Europe, the births there being 1 to every 23 of the population. Their enemies, the Russians, add yearly 1 in every 25 to their population. In Wurtemberg, the births are 1 in 26; 1 in 29 in Spain and Bavaria; 1 in 30 in Belgium, Holland and Norway; 1 in 32 in Sweden; 1 in 33 in Hanover, the Hanse Towns and Denmark; 1 in 34 in Greece.

In regard to the costliness of government, Great Britain takes the lead. Englishmen pay at the rate of \$13.25 per head for being governed; the Swiss pay but \$1.70 per head for the same convenience. The French pay a little more than \$10 per head, and our worthy ancestors—the Hollanders—pay, without grumbling, \$12.25.

If the national debt of Great Britain were equally divided among the population, every man, woman and child would owe \$140. Switzerland has no public debt. The French owe about \$65 and the Russians about \$22 per head.

THE FOLLOWING of an extraordinary French telegraphic invention is given by the Paris correspondent of the London Star:

"The Abbe Casse'lli's p-ntelegraph is taken up by the Government. A 'project of a law' was recently presented to the Corps Legislatif, which proposes that it should supersede Morse's apparatus now in universal use. The p-ntelegraph is one of the greatest scientific wonders of the present day. It is properly enough termed here an autograph and amateur. A despatch written at Paris is reproduced at Marseilles with the most rigorous fidelity, and is also a portrait, sketch, or drawing of any kind. Nor does the Casse'lli's apparatus need so great a supply of electricity as that of Morse, and is much less affected by the condition of the atmosphere. The Empress has lately had her likeness telegraphed to some of her friends in the provinces; and, last week, Casse'lli telegraphed a painting of a full blown rose from the observatory to the bureau of the telegraphic administration. The petals were of a beautiful pink color, and the leaves of an equally good green; in short, were exactly like the tints of the original. Rossini, also, not many days ago, telegraphed to Marseilles, by this apparatus, a melody which he improvised in honor of the inventor, and which has since gone the rounds of the Paris salons.

VARIETIES.

—A Paris letter says: Charles Mathews, the well-known comedian, has performed a feat which is probably without a precedent. In Paris, at a French theatre, he has acted the principal part in a French vaudeville, written by himself—a complication of audacities which fortune, who loves the bold, might be expected eminently to favor.

—A poor woman can see more sympathy in a sixpence than in a stream of tears or in a bushel of prayers.

—Five millions of acres are devoted in France to the cultivation of the vine. The product of wine is said to be but two gallons of wine per acre.

—At a funeral in the country, not a thousand miles from Detroit, the officiating minister consoled with the bereaved parents "in the loss of this lovely daughter, upon whose education they had lavished so much expense."

—"Pat, you have dated your letter a week ahead. It is not so late in the month by one week, you spalpeen."

"Troth, boy, indade an' it's meself that is wanting sweet Kathleen to get it in advance of the mail. Shure, I'll not care if she gets it three days afore it is written, me darlint."

—In a crowded neighborhood, in London, an enterprising barber has placed a notice in his shop to the following effect: "In consequence of the repeal of the paper duty, gentlemen can be shaved, washed, and have a new collar for 2d."

LOST.

FROM Captain Saunders' Church Train, near the Church Pasture, one brown-black OX, branded E. BRAIN on the left horn and M on the near side. Whoever will give any information of his whereabouts to EDWARD BRAIN, 13th Ward, or on the Temple Block, will be liberally rewarded. 16-2*

LAND OF THE VINE!

BY the blessing of the Almighty I am enabled to offer FOR SALE a limited number of acres of the following varieties of Grapes.

AMERICAN:—

Alvey, Anny, Concord, Cottage, Cuyahoga, Diana, Edinburgh, Hartford Prolific, Hebeumont, Lenox, Raabe, Rebecca, To Kalon, Union Village.

FOREIGN:—

Black Hamburg, Canadian Chief, Chasselas Morque, Child's Superb, Dutch Sweetwater, Miller's Burgundy, Rose Chasselas, Royal Muskadine, White Muscat of Alexandria, Zinfandel. J. JACQUES.

16-2

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against the estate of Dr. ROBERT HUGHES, deceased, late of Great Salt Lake City, are requested to present the same properly authenticated, at the earliest practicable date, either to the administrators, or to the Probate Judge for Great Salt Lake county, and those knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby informed that it will be necessary for them to come forward and pay the same without delay, as it is desirable that all matters connected with the settlement of the said estate should be arranged with as little expense and as soon as circumstances will permit.

WILLIAM WAGSTAFF, } Administrators.
16-3 THOMAS MAYCOCK, }
G. S. L. City, Nov. 2, 1863.

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 gressed, 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. 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 Tenor 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. 8-3m B. W. VAN HATTEN.

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 exceed anything in Utah.

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

CHISLETT & CLARK.

10-11

NEEDLES AND BUTTONS.

WE have FOR SALE on commission

300,000 Jas. Hill & Son's Celebrated

NEEDLES.

1200 Gross China Pearl

BUTTONS,

Of English Manufacture, the best ever offered in this market, which will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

A liberal discount to the trade.

HOOPER & ELDREDGE.

G. S. L. CITY, Sep. 30, 1863.

W. H. HOOPER.

H. S. ELDREDGE.

HOOPER & ELDREDGE

Main Street, Salt Lake City.

HAVE JUST OPENED AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

OF

STAPLE GOODS,

Consisting in part of—

DOMESTIC,	TEA,
PRINTS,	COFFER,
DENIMS,	SUGAR,
HICKORY,	HARDWARE,
CASSIMERES,	CUTLERY,
MELTON CLOTHS,	GLASS,
PILOT CLOTHS,	QUEENSWARE,
HATS,	TOBACCO,
BOOTS AND SHOES,	SOAP,
CLOTHING,	CANDLES.

Which we are selling CHEAP FOR CASH.

GOLD DUST OUGHT.

HOOPER & ELDREDGE.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 30, 1863.

12-11