

AN EXPENSIVE CHARIVARI.

About ten days since a company of some ten or fifteen rowdies, at the head of which was a negro and two or three young men who have several things to learn before they will be considered wise, visited in the night time the house of an old gentleman, named Holmes, residing on Little Cottonwood, about ten miles south of the city, whose son had recently married a wife, to induce him by a peculiar demonstration called a Charivari to treat them severally to a dram of whisky, a practice which the father and son, being teetotallers, refused to tolerate, considering it a low, semi-civilized custom, degrading in its nature and operation. The obstinacy of the parties made the rowdies more clamorous, and they instituted such riotous proceedings as they supposed would be calculated to induce compliance with their wishes, but to no effect; and after disturbing the peace of the neighborhood with their hellish orgies for several hours they retired sorely disappointed at the result of their efforts.

The next day they resolved to make another assault with an "increased force" to obtain which their "recruiting sergeants" had seemingly but little difficulty, as several thoughtless youths in the neighborhood readily volunteered in anticipation of the glory to be achieved in assisting the rowdies in the procurement of their alleged rights and sharing in the whisky which might be obtained. Having been thus reinforced, the gang, then about "twenty-five strong," in the course of the following night made two unsuccessful attacks upon the house of the old gentleman and his son, which in "noise and confusion" are represented to have exceeded any demonstration before witnessed "on this continent," terrifying the settlers for miles around with the discharge of fire-arms and their hideous whooping and yelling which savages could not well imitate. Failing to get anything to "drink" by such proceedings, they went again on the third night, seeking to obtain, by diplomacy, what they could not get by the means they had thus far instituted, having engaged the services of two "peace-makers" or "interventionists," who, by their sophistry tried to persuade the recusants to comply with the demands of the bacchanalians. They were, however, again unsuccessful, as Mr. Holmes and his son refused to purchase for others what they did not use themselves and thought not good for people to drink, and would not in any form give countenance to such riotous and tumultuous proceedings, be the result what it might. Failing in all their schemes to get a "treat," they left the premises with threats of continued nocturnal visitations until the "whisky" was forthcoming, and the gang dispersed without further proceedings that night.

On Monday week, on complaint of the elder Holmes, a warrant was issued by Judge Smith for the arrest of ten or fifteen of the principal rioters, and placed in the hands of officer Brimhall, of Union, who soon had them all in custody, excepting James Banks, the negro, and a fast youth named Powell Johnson, the former having fled to Camp Douglas, and the latter to some place unknown. Banks was subsequently arrested and with the others brought into court which was in session on the 19th inst. Pleading guilty to the allegations made on the investigation of the matter, eight of the number were fined—the three ringleaders, James Banks, Nephi Owen and William Woolsey, twenty-five dollars each; three others ten dollars; and two five dollars each, and costs. The others were discharged, as it did not appear that they took a very active part in the proceedings.

This disgraceful occurrence is the first of the kind that has come to our knowledge in Deseret, and it is hoped that it will be the last. Such things are detestable, debasing and corrupting in their tendency, and reflect no credit upon the citizens generally where they are tolerated or transpire.

CONCERTS IN THE TABERNACLE.—We draw the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Deseret Musical Association in to-day's paper. The Programme is on the cases of our typos, and will soon be before the public. We think Mr. Calder cannot fail to accomplish the object he has in view by giving these concerts. Besides the general interest in the youth of the Association, he has the co-operation of our public favorites, vocally and instrumentally.

THE MASSACRE NEAR AMERICAN FALLS.

Mr. H. F. Swasey in a communication to the Quincy Union gives a corrected statement of the massacre near American Falls on Snake river, about the 10th of August last, from which it appears that Capt. George W. Adams' train was attacked when the wagons were scattered along the road for a considerable distance, but they hurried up and corralled as speedily as possible, and prepared for defense, to but little or no purpose, as the attacking party numbered from seventy-five to one hundred well armed and mounted Indians, who would ride up and fire at long range, and then retire to load. Meantime they were rapidly forming a circle around the camp, when the little band, finding that their only hope was in retreat, left their wagons, and while fleeing, three men were killed, and several persons were wounded.

During the afternoon other trains came along which gathered up the fugitives. The several trains camped together at night for mutual defense, numbering over one hundred wagons. The next morning a company of forty well armed and mounted men, under Captain Kennedy, started out to recover if possible the stolen stock. About five miles from the road they came upon about three hundred well armed Indians, who charged upon them and forced them to retreat. Three men were killed by the first fire of the Indians, and several wounded, among them Captain Kennedy mortally. That day Captain John Walker's company, of between forty and fifty wagons, came up. A strong guard was posted at night, the fires put out and the wounded taken care of as well as circumstances would permit. The next morning a company of volunteers went back to the place of attack and recovered five dead bodies, which they brought away and buried.

At the junction of the Oregon and California roads, the several companies which had joined and traveled together for mutual safety, divided, part of them taking the California, and part the Oregon road. The California emigrants, with over one hundred wagons, appointed John Walker captain, who selected twenty men, well armed and mounted, for an advance guard, and a like number to keep behind the train to prevent surprise from that quarter, while those not engaged in driving stock or teams marched on each side of the train within supporting distance, and in that way they proceeded on their journey. They saw, as they passed along, the remains of several trains which had been destroyed by the savage foemen, and were attacked several times by them, but suffered no serious loss after leaving Raft river, although they hovered about and were often seen till after reaching the Humboldt.

The names of those killed in the several attacks, as given by Swasey, were George W. Adams and his sister Elizabeth Adams, from Madison, Iowa; M. O. Tappi, Wisconsin; A. J. Hunter, Iowa city; Charles Ballarick, New York city; George Teaser (scalped), Iowa; W. Mottes, Washington county, Iowa; Thomas Newman, Wapalo, Iowa; and Thomas Paul, Fremont, Iowa.

Wounded: James Crawford, John Walker, John Miller, E. Taylor, J. K. Kennedy, Thomas Bradford, P. O. Sullivan, A. J. Cassidy, John Papperson and Giovanni Bennetti (Italian).

The amount of stock lost at American Falls massacre, including horses, mules and cattle, was ninety head.

The amount of cash taken by the Indians from the train is stated at seventeen thousand, five hundred dollars, and the entire loss of property at thirty thousand.

ALDERMAN'S COURT.—A person named Mooney, who accompanied Col. Connor's command from the West, was brought before Alderman Clinton on Monday last, on a charge of selling liquor without licence, was found guilty and fined one hundred dollars. We are informed that Mooney has established a liquor shop on the site of the old quarantine ground near the mouth of Emigration Canyon and within about a mile of Camp Douglas, where he has been selling liquor to soldiers and others. Col. Sims is reported to have appeared as defendant's counsel, but abandoned the case before the close of the investigation, probably finding that his client had not as good a case as he had represented. We understand that Mooney intends to take an appeal.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.—The third session of the Thirty-seventh Congress will commence, nothing inhibitory intervening, on Monday next. The usual hour of meeting is at twelve, meridian; 9.40 a.m. Salt Lake time. The President's message may be expected to be flashing over the wires as early as Tuesday, as there will be no organization to be effected to delay its delivery. It will, of course, be a lengthy document, and reference will be made to but few things unknown to the people throughout the country, but what Congress may do during the session is beyond mortal ken.

WALKER'S TRAIN.—The firm of Walker Brothers of this city have just brought in twenty-two wagons freighted with goods from California. They sent their train loaded with provisions for the Carson market, in June, then crossed the Sierra Nevada, and took in their own freight at Folsom. This class of enterprise is a decided improvement upon the old style of our merchants, purchasing from "Jobbers," who momentarily enjoyed credit elsewhere, came here, sold their goods, sold their cattle and wagons, and did sundry other things while here, and left bankrupt, and not unlikely charging their delinquency upon the Utah community.

PAYING OFF THE TROOPS.—During the past week, Major Sprague, of San Francisco paid \$74,000 to the California Volunteers, the amount in full due them by Uncle Sam up to date. We think it both creditable to the commander and to the troops that such an amount of money should pass into their hands, without attracting more attention in our streets. We are told that Col. Connor is much respected by his men, and that to his instructions and discipline are those results due. We are pleased to know that there is a large number of temperate men in the camp.

COUNTY COURT.—The December session of the County Court for Great Salt Lake will commence, as a I do or should know, on Monday next, and all having business to present for consideration will do well to be in season, as the session will not be unnecessarily prolonged. It is understood that Messrs. Rockwood, Winder and Beattie will make application for certain privileges in connection with making a road up one of the tributaries of Big Canyon creek, which may effect some of the citizens engaged in wood-hauling, and if so, they will, of course, make proper representation before action be taken thereon.

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER FROM CORN HUSKS.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Washington on the 7th of October, referred to the Patent Office, and other matters connected therewith as follows:

The Patent Office, usually the center of so much attraction in more peaceful times has of late been almost entirely overlooked. The inventors are all in the rank; the examiners are left with but few models to inspect, save for new styles of cannon, and improved cartridges, and rare inventions for moving down whole companies at a single shot.

Meantime there continue to come to us from across the water proofs that European inventors are improving their opportunity to come up with and even outstrip their fleet American rivals who have turned aside for the time to other pursuits.

Among the latest of these European reminders is an Austrian application to our Patent Office for American protection for "improved methods of manufacturing various products of the maize plant." When it is explained that the objects of this improvement, or discovery, is to furnish a new fiber for the manufacture of textile fabrics, and a new material for the use of paper makers, it will be at once seen to possess peculiar interest for the public.

Years ago the scarcity of materials for paper had already become so great that the London Times offered a reward of a thousand pounds for the discovery of a new substance from which paper could be made. Since then the scarcity has been continually on the increase, while thus far all the efforts to find a substitute for rags that could be afforded at a lower price, have failed. Even the manufacture of paper from straw, which at first promised so well, is practically abandoned, while still the prices go up, and the scarcity of materials increases. The Austrian invention proposes to make a better paper, of a firmer and more uniform texture, and at a less cost, out of common Indian corn husks, than can now be manufactured from rags.

This is not all. At a time when every effort is being made to develop some substitute for cotton, when old projects of spinning flax on

cotton mills, and "making cotton fabrics from flax," are revived, the Austrian inventor comes in with a proposition to furnish "maize yarn" and "maize linen cloth," of superior quality and lower price, from these same worthless cornhusks.

A few days ago Commissioner Holloway received from Vienna an application for a patent for these "improved methods of manufacturing the products of the maize plant" from the discoverer, Dr. Alois Ritter Auer Von Welsbach, to whose formidable name is attached the following more formidable string of titles: "Imperial Royal Aulic Counselor; Director of the Imperial Royal State Printing Establishment in Vienna; First Superintendent of the Imperial Royal Paper Mill at Schloßgall, and Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences."

Accompanying the application were three handsome boxes, each containing specimens of thirteen different kinds of the new "maize products," as the Dr. Alois Ritter Auer, &c., quaintly calls them, as follows:

1. Some Indian Corn leaves, or so-called maize shucks, the raw material from which the following are manufactured:
2. Fibers, made out of maize shucks.
3. Maize-yarn.
4. Maize—linen cloth.
5. Paper—half stuff, made out of the waste, (a) in its natural color, and (b) bleached.
6. Maize—flour (the only nutritive substance of the corn shucks,) obtained out of the mass.
7. The maize-fiber paper, viz: A. Dipped paper, of twenty-four different sizes, (thick and thin,) of each two sheets. B. Machine paper, in its natural color, (unbleached,) of twenty-eight different sizes. C. Machine paper, bleached, of twenty-four different sizes, (thick and thin,) of each two sheets. D. A few sheets of silk-paper, (dipped and machine paper).

One of these boxes was, of course, sent to the Commissioner of Patents to accompany the application, and may now be seen at Mr. Holloway's room in the Patent Office. Of the other two, one was sent to the President, and the other to Secretary Seward.

The corn husk paper is remarkably good. Some of the qualities forwarded are fine tracing paper, which, though exceedingly thin, has nevertheless a firm, solid body and an excellent surface. From that the qualities range down to the coarsest wrapping papers, which certainly seem much stouter and tougher than corresponding grades of straw wrapping papers, and, it is claimed, can be produced at greatly reduced cost. Some of the sheets are an excellent article of book printing paper; others would almost pass for parchment. The inventor's own account of the various steps toward his discovery, is printed handsomely on a large sheet of the corn-husk paper, in a style which it would puzzle our printers with their best presses and paper, to surpass.

The corn-husk yarn and cloth are not nearly as good in their way as the specimens of paper. The yarn, however, is about equal to some of the old-fashioned tow yarn with which our grandmothers in this country were familiar; and the cloth is a trifle coarser and less firmly woven than the coarsest tow cloth.

Of this, the inventor, in his quaint, German way of writing English, says:

"That the spinning and weaving of maize fiber is not yet so far advanced as manufacturing paper out of it, is not to be wondered. The textures of maize-flax will look quite different in a short time, especially when men of the profession will have taken it into their hands, and when the spinning and weaving machines will be adapted to the maize fiber. Not one invention came out of the head of its author complete; every one had to have time for its perfection. Why should it be otherwise in this case? But so much can be said already at present, that the detection of the capability of the maize fiber to be spun and woven is of the greatest consequence. The process applied and invented by me is not only in Austria, but also in all great European States, protected by patents, to secure for Austria the priority of the invention."

For many purposes for which coarse linen fabrics are now used, the corn-husk cloth, as already manufactured, is well adapted. If the process of manufacture can be so improved, as the inventor claims, as to make finer qualities equally well, the importance of this new process can hardly be overrated. In this country, especially, where the raw material is already produced in the utmost abundance, the discovery of these new qualities will be like the creation of a new article of manufacture, that shall cost nothing in the outset, and be capable of supplying some of our most costly wants.

Meantime, the capabilities of corn husks in the manufacture of paper seem definitely established. Should the inventor's claims stand the test of a more rigid examination at the Patent Office, and the processes prove as easy as represented, paper makers and paper consumers (i. e., everybody) will await with interest the introduction of his new manufactures in this country.

The first attempts to make paper out of corn husks date back as far as 1772, but till the Austrian authorities turned their attention to it in 1856, it seems to have been regarded either as impracticable or useless. From 1856, till the beginning of the present year, the Austrian experiments have been in progress. What they have accomplished is substantially set forth above.