

SUMMARY of News by the California

Mail.

A very remarkable cave has been discovered in Calaveras county, near the town of Vallecito. It appears that a Frenchman was at work there at a considerable depth, and his pick displaced a rock, which laid bare an entrance to a large cave. A party afterwards descended and explored the subterranean apartments. They assert that at the depth of 300 feet, they came upon a collection of over 300 human bodies, perfectly petrified, and of a race distinct from the Indians.

The St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, was completely destroyed by fire, Oct. 23d. One man lost his life.

Telegraph communications have commenced between Marysville and Sacramento.

Oct. 20, the steamer "American Eagle" exploded near Stockton; and the steamer "Stockton" on the San Joaquin; 5 persons killed, many mangled, 17 passengers missing.

Great excitement in Australia about the Constitution of the Upper House, whether the members shall consist of Nominators or Noblemen—Great floods at Gundagai and Murrumbidgee.

A steamer of 5000 tons is constructing at London, for the Eastern Steam Navigation Co.

Gold has been found in the streets of Panama. "Georgia," is the 2d steamer of Low's Line that has been lost between New York and Panama in a month.

The World's Temperance Convention, at New York broke up on the 7th Sept. in a row.

Great gold mines discovered on the Amazon river; 25 lbs. per day to a man; said to be gold.

A writer from Honolulu to the Alta says: "No one doubts that within a year our well beloved Monarch, Tamahameha the 3d, will be living in modest retirement, upon a pension granted by Uncle Sam, for the resignation of the sovereignty of 13 or 14 islands.

Adams & Co. made the first shipment of gold from Australia, 40,000 lbs. across the Isthmus by the ship Gance direct to the U.S.

New York, Sept. 5th, *Gutman* a Custom House broker, absconded with 100,000.

Russia was preparing for a campaign against Caucasian tribes about the 2d of Aug.

It is said that the Hon. Mr. Douglass of Ill. has been converted to Catholicism.

John Antonio Merichio, native of Jerusalem, has appeared before the court in California, and declared his intention to become an American citizen, and hopes "America will soon extend to Palestine."

Great fire at Sonoma, Oct. 4. Loss 300,000.

The English and French Consuls have entered protest in behalf of their governments, against the king of the Sandwich Islands ceding his dominions to any foreign power, and quoted *Vattel* as good authority.

Acting Vice Roy Yang, has offered a reward of 100,000 taels, for Hang-Sew-tung, leader of the insurrection.

Papier Mache houses are constructed in England and transported to Australia.

The Pacific Rail Road Co. incorporated by New York Legislature have subscribed to the amount of 15,000,000.

A vessel on the stocks in N. York is expected to make a trip from that port to an English port in six days, before the first of Feb. next. Major Norris says "it is a fixed fact." Go ahead!

Gutta Serena varnish, invented by Mr. Bennett, London, promises to be very useful in preserving writings, maps, charts, bank notes, &c.

Crisis in Panama—merchants doing little or no business; confidence destroyed; buildings tenanted; no speculation among the people.

New Route to Salt Lake—A party direct from Salt Lake informs the editor of the *Placerville Herald*, that they made the entire journey to Carson river without once entering Humboldt valley. They followed the eastern base of the mountains that skirt the valley of the Humboldt on the east.—[*Sacramento Union*.]

Wool Paper—A French chemist lately presented to the Academy of Natural Sciences at Bonn, fine specimens of paper made from pine wood. The wood is pounded and bruised to a fine paste by hammers, then bleached with chlorine and put into a tub, where it undergoes the same process as ordinary pulp. It can be manufactured by itself, or combined with pulp made from rags. It is necessary to select the trunks of the trees that have not passed the age of eighty or a hundred years; trees older than this are too unyielding and too resinous. The quality of this paper is fully equal to that of the article manufactured from rags, either for printing or writing.

Summary and Sketches

From the *Illustrated London News*.

The Emperor Nicholas is determined on the dismemberment of the Turkish empire.

New Printing Machine.—The correspondent of the *Times* thus describes a new printing machine in the Great Exhibition at New York. The machine "is a new printing press, which prints from uncut paper, rolling from a cylinder, and cuts and folds with perfect regularity 30,000 copies per hour. There is no counteraction in the process, and consequently no time lost in returning motion. Both sides are printed at the same time, and 30,000 per hour is a low estimate, since, by increasing the speed, they can be printed as fast as paper or cloth can be unrolled from a cylinder. The inventor declares that he can print one mile of a newspaper as fast as a locomotive can run on a railway. With perfect machinery and arrangements he may do it. His present experiments demonstrate a practical principle, and the invention is looked upon with wonder and delight. I shall describe this invention hereafter in detail.

A great cab-strike in London has left the travelling community in the mud.

The peace armament of Russia is estimated at 2,000,000.

The Australian Direct Steam Navigation Company has received a royal charter of incorporation. Their route is almost on a direct line, from Mikford Haven to Navy Bay (Panama), 4,553 miles; thence to Sidney and Melbourne, 7,839 miles; total, 12,391 miles. If the Yankees want, England will; and that is reason sufficient why Uncle Sam had better be looking after a Pacificing Rail Road and Lightning Rod for Candies isn't far off.

The Chinese insurgents say they are worshippers of Jesus and not of Tien-Chu.

Great fire at Dover in August; loss \$250,000.

Mr. Wm. Bramston has circulated the Book of Common Prayer in Chinese, translated by Dr. Morrison.

Ten men killed by the fall of a scaffold at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

In boring for an Artesian well in San Francisco, a piece of saturated wood was brought to the surface from a depth of 150 feet.

Great blight of the vines at Madeira, Teneriffe, and Portugal. Bad news for wine-bibbers.

Kirkman's great piano-forte manufactory, London, destroyed by fire. The firm above a century old. Mourning for many cars.

At a sale in London lately, hair from the head and beard of Charles I. sold for £25 2s. 6d. (\$25); a lock of Newton's hair for 15s. (\$37.50); and a drawing by Napoleon, when a student, representing an attack of artillery, for £3 12s. (\$32).

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS.—FIRE AND COOKING ON WATER.

To the Editor of the *Illustrated London News*.

Sir,—Several of your readers have expressed their wish, that I should inform the public how to manage the very important experiment of raising gas from, and cooking food on, the surface of the water, wherein it is so very abundantly contained; similar to the experiment on the water at the late Festival at Hartwell, near Aylesbury, where a large fish (tench) weighing 21-lb., was caught by the permission and at the suggestion of Dr. Lee, and was fried on the water, in a few minutes, by the sub-carbonated hydrogen gas collected out of the river. Therefore, with your permission, and space for a very few lines in your paper, I will endeavour so to do.

First, then, this ready-made gas exists in prodigious quantities in all muddy waters all over the globe, and any person thrusting a walking-stick into the mud at the bottom of any such water, will immediately see the gas-bubbles rise in volumes, which the uninitiated think is wind. These gas-bubbles then are very inflammable. To collect them for use is the next consideration. A tub, turned bottom upwards in the water, makes a good gasometer, but a hole bored through the bottom to let out the wind is requisite, as also to put in a peg or a tap. By pressing on the mud the gas rises rapidly under the tub; the hole being stopped, the gas accumulates, fills the tub, and lifts it up; when the tap being turned, or the peg taken out, and a light applied, the gas burns till it is all gone. This gas, which accumulates and rises from rivers, cesspools, sewers, &c. daily, may be collected and burned ad libitum for domestic or sanitary purposes. It would also be prevented from escaping into the air, and into the lungs of those with whom it comes in contact. The cholera and other epidemics and malaria might be modified.—Yours, &c.

T. COPCUTT, Andylst.

"Aylesbury, Aug. 30."

Jenny Lind, now Madame Goldschmidt, has become a mother, having recently given birth to a son.

EXTRACTS

Of a Letter from Elders Lyman and Rich to Pres. Young and Counsel, dated San Bernardino, Sept. 1, 1853.

BELIEVED BROTHERS:—

The sickness that has been prevailing here to some extent is subsiding. The summer has been unusually warm here. The thrashing of our wheat is progressing.

Our news from the Sandwich Islands is good.—The health of the missionaries is improving, and the cause of truth is moving steadily onward.

Since the receipt of your letter of June we have had a small accession to our numbers by the arrival of a small party from Australia, as the first fruits of the mission. They were accompanied to San Francisco by Dr. C. W. Wandell, who is still in that city.

We have had some curious manifestations under the head of spiritual communications by working table, tipping and writing; but the people are generally satisfied that God is not in the whirlwind nor in the storm, but in the Spirit that whispers peace to the contrite heart and opens the fountain of knowledge to the soul, that truth may spring up in them as a fountain of salvation and flow out from them in streams for the healing of the nations.

EXTRACTS

Of a Letter from Elder Augustus Farnham, dated Sydney, New South Wales, August 14th, 1853.

PRES. BRIGHAM YOUNG:—

We held our Conference July 3d. Although the number of Saints in Sydney is small, we had a good Conference. The Lord favored us with his Spirit. The business commonly to be done at Conferences was attended to with promptness. Everything was attended to with the Spirit of the Lord, and nothing to disturb our peace.

After the business was through, the time was occupied by the different elders who were present. I had that time besides myself, Elders J. W. Fleming, William Hyde, John McCarthy, John Jones, addressing the congregation, which was quite respectable.

At the time this mission arrived at this port, this Conference numbered forty eight, as near as I could ascertain.

July 3d. The total number is one hundred and two. Since that time there has been quite a number baptized at the different branches. From the last date from Mr. Hyde quite a number were ready and waiting; and quite a number in this city are ready.

At our last dates from the brethren, the prospects were good. We have a branch at the Williams River; one at Melbourne. It is expected that two more have been organized since that time; one at Clarence River, and one at Adelaide.

The field of Mrs. Fleming and Eldredge presents a favorable aspect; so much so that he stated to me he did not wish to leave it at present. I have not heard from them for some weeks. This is a very extensive field, and requires a great deal of labor to warm the people.

I shall have out a small paper half the size of the Star called the Zion's Watchman. The papers have been continued printing against us, and we had no reply to them, as the editors would not insert any thing for us. By this means I will be able to reply to them, if there is any thing worth our notice; if not, pass it by, and seek for the wheat as the Lord may open the way before us. From the present prospects it will have quite a circulation.

I am intending to have quite a number of elders added to our list soon. We have ordained five, and several more will be at the October Conference. I can find work for several more in this Colony. I also wish to go and open up the gospel at New Zealand and Hobart Town.

I have received some little information from that Island, New Zealand. I am informed the chiefs of the tribes say the missionaries do not preach to them the right gospel; that they are keeping back the part they need. And they do not feel to receive their teaching. From what I can learn, the field is ready to harvest; and as soon as possible, we shall send some laborers there to weed the crop and try to gather the wheat.

The Catholics have made two attempts to mob the Wesleyan preachers. Last Sunday was the worst. It was quite severe.

A Fine Orchard.

One of the finest orchards in America, says Downing's Fruit Books, is that of Pelham Farm, at Esopus, on the Hudson. It is no less remarkable for the beauty and high flavor of its fruit, than the constant productivity of its trees. The proprietor, R. L. Pell, Esq. has kindly furnished us with some notes of his experiments on fruit trees, and we subjoin the following highly interesting one on the apple.

For several years past I have been experimenting on the apple, having an orchard of 2,000 bearing Newton Pippin trees. I found it very unprofitable to wait for what is termed the "bearing year," and it has been my aim to assist nature, so as to enable the trees to bear

every year. I have noticed that from the extensive productiveness of this tree, it requires the intermediate year to recover itself—to extract from the earth and the atmosphere the materials to enable it to produce again. This it is not able to do unassisted by art, while it is loaded with fruit, and the intervening year is lost; if, however, the tree is supplied with proper food, it will bear every year, at least such has been the result of my experiments.

Three years ago, in April, I scraped all the rough bark from the stems of several thousand trees in my orchards, and washed all the trunks and limbs within reach with soft soap; trimmed out all the branches that crossed each other, early in June, and painted the wounded part with white lead, to exclude moisture and prevent decay. I then, in the latter part of the same month, slit the bark by running a sharp-pointed knife from the ground to the first set of limbs, which prevents the tree from becoming bark bound, and gives the young wood an opportunity of expanding. In July I placed one peck of oyster shell lime under each tree, and left it piled about the trunk until November, during which time the drought was excessive. In November the lime was dug in thoroughly.

The following year I collected from these trees 1,700 barrels of fruit, part of which was sold in New York for four, and others in London for nine dollars per barrel. The cider made from the refuse, delivered at the mill two days after its manufacture, I sold for three dollars and three quarters per barrel of thirty-two gallons, exclusive of the barrel. In October I measured these trees with stable manure, in which the ammonia had been fixed, and covered this immediately with earth. The succeeding autumn they were literally bending to the ground with the finest fruit I ever saw, while the other trees in my orchard not so treated are quite barren, the last season having been their bearing year.

I am now placing round each tree one peck of charcoal dust, and propose in the spring to cover it from the compost heap.

My soil is a strong, deep, sandy loam on a gravelly subsoil. I cultivate my orchard grounds as if there were no trees on them, and raise grain of every kind except rye, which is so very injurious that I believe three successive crops of it would destroy any orchard younger than 20 years. I raised last year, in an orchard containing twenty acres, trees eighteen years old, a crop of Indian corn that averaged 40 bushels of ears to the acre.

Mastic Cement.

We have had many enquiries lately respecting the mastic cement for covering the fronts of houses and giving them the appearance of brown freestone. We have endeavored to find out its composition, and have at last, we believe, obtained reliable information respecting it. Red lead, oil, sand, and limestone dust, in some form, cover every compound of it. 50 parts by measure, of clean dry sand; 50 of limestone (not burned) reduced to grains like sand, or marble dust, and 10 parts of red lead, mixed with as much boiled linseed oil as will make it slightly moist, compose a mastic cement. The building of brick to receive it should be covered with three coats of boiled oil laid on with a brush, and all suffered to dry, before the mastic is put on. It is laid on with a trowel like plaster, but it is not so moist. It becomes as hard as stone in the course of a few months. Care must be exercised not to use too much oil—although no evil will be the result—excepting that the cement will require longer exposure to harden. The oil prevents rust on the iron rods, and this is the reason why this mastic is not affected with the weather. Various compositions will answer about as well as the receipt above. We will present a few.

100 parts (by measure) of clean dry sand; 100 parts of powdered limestone, and 5 of red lead, make a hard mastic; this may be varied with the addition of 10 parts of red lead. 100 parts of sand, 50 parts of whitening, and 10 of red lead, make a moderately hard cement. 100 parts of sand, 25 parts of the plaster of Paris (or the same of marble dust) 10 parts of red lead, and 5 parts of yellow ochre, make a very beautiful and hard cement. As stated before, all of these compositions must be moistened with boiled linseed oil. The quantity of oil is so very small in proportion to the other materials, that the whole mass is very porous. The oil unites the particles together; it is the adhesive agent. The sand, &c. must be perfectly dry before they are mixed together; that is, they must be subjected to heat in an oven to drive off all the water contained in them. The sand should not be too coarse and should be passed through a fine sieve. Various coloring substances may be employed to mix with the above composition, such as any of the pigments used in oil painting. We would never use less than 10 parts of red lead in the cement.

The above compositions might be moulded into statues and works of art, by oiling the patterns inside, before putting in the composition and allowing the mastic to harden in the moulds before it is removed. Two ounces of rosin pounded very fine should be added for every pint of oil used. The whole must be mixed with great care to make the cement properly.—[*Scientific American*.]

VOLCANIC EJECTA.—We have been favored with some observations made by Baron de Tello, a Belgian naturalist and traveler now residing in our city, showing that an important change has taken place in the level of the ground about the Mission. During the last twenty months the surface of the earth at the Mission has been elevated about 18 inches, but the change was not accompanied by any perceptible quake or subterranean noise.

It is well known that very remarkable changes of this kind are continually going on in South America. In the Straits of Magellan, the earth has been raised more than 10 feet; the islands of Chiloe and Madre de Dios have raised 16 feet; Talcahuano 17 feet; Vina del Mar 12 yards; and Chilja 5 feet in 2 years. The earth has likewise been perceptibly raised within a few years at Panama, Viejo, and San Blas.—[*Alta Cal.*]

A Legend.

The Indians of San Juan valley have a legend of a time when their neighbors of the north used to pass, by this route, through to the lakes, and trade their paints, (vermillion from New Almaden) to the Notonotons, and other southern tribes. I am also informed that a tribe of Indians near Sacramento have a similar legend.

In absence of better proof the following conclusions appear to be facts:

1st. That the Bay of San Francisco is of recent formation, and previous to that time the valleys of Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Santa Clara, were the largest of a series of lakes, similar to our northern lakes.

2d. That these lakes and their tributaries were drained by one outlet, similar to the St. Lawrence and Detroit.

3d. That the Salinas plain was the channel, and the Bay of Monterey the outlet into the ocean, as evidences exhibit.

4th. That just opposite Dry River there once has been a water-fall of greater height and magnitude than Niagara, and that the whole volume of water concentrated from the Sierra Nevada had no other outlet.

5th. That though a freak of nature, earthquake, or some other cause, the course of the river was latterly in the centre of the Coast Range, inclined northwesterly, and ultimately washed out of the present Santa Ana Pass, which leads into the region of San Felipe and the Pajaro, and that for centuries that was the channel of the great river (outlet) of the lakes.

6th. That at a still later period an earthquake rent asunder the Coast Range, where the Bay of San Francisco now is, and that the formation of our present system of rivers is the result of that event and natural gravitation of water.—[*Stockton Journal*.]

Arrival and departure of the U.S. Mail from and to G. S. L. City Post Office.

The Eastern Mail leaves for Independence, Mo., the 1st of each month, at 6 a. m.

Arrives the last day of each month at 6 p. m.

The Western Mail leaves for Sacramento City, California, the 1st day of each month, at 6 a. m.

Arrives the 30th day of each month, at 6 p. m.

The Oregon Mail leaves for the Dallas, the 1st of Dec., Feb., April, June, Aug., and Oct., at 6 a. m.

Arrives the last day of Nov., Jan., March, May, July, and Sept., at 6 p. m.

The above mails will be closed at 4 o'clock p. m., precisely, the last day of each month.

The Brownsville and Miller's creek mail leaves every Monday and Thursday, at 6 a. m.

Arrives every Tuesday and Friday, at 6 p. m.

The Southern mail leaves every Monday, at 6 a. m., for American Fork, Provo, Springville, Payson, Salt Creek, and Manti Post offices, and returns every Saturday, at 6 p. m.

Regular mail to Fillmore City, or Parowan. When with the mail closes. How late can I get a letter in this mail? Please read the above and not trouble the Post Master to answer such questions.

NOTICE.

I WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of these valleys that we are prepared to exchange larded cloth, jeans, sattinet, &c., for valley produce—wheat, flour, corn, potatoes, beef, pork, mutton, and cash or good soft soap. Wheat taken at \$2 per bushel. Corn and other grain in proportion.

N. B. Wanted, 100 lbs of lard; also tallow and ashes to make soap, for which I will pay a good price. Our filling mill is in successful operation: 25 cents per yard for fulling where we find soap, and 22 when soap is furnished. 1 lb of good soft soap to 3 lbs of cloth.

MATTHEW GAUNT.

All you that want Clothing!

Bring along your Cloth and have it manufactured into Coats, Vests, Pants or any such articles as you may want, by WILLIAM JACKSON, who has recommenced his business of Tailoring, and feeling grateful for past patronage, he hopes he will by strict attention and good workmanship, receive a share of the future patronage of the public of G. S. L. City.

nov12-21-1f

LOST.

BETWEEN Spring Creek and Peeteneet, about the 22d of August, one of Colt's small sized five shooters, No. 31462.

If any person has found the above pistol, and will return it to me in the 17th Ward, shall be liberally rewarded.

oct20-20f

M. H. PECK.

Grecian, Windsor & Gaudy Chair Manufactory.

J. S. RILEY, respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business on West Temple Street, 2 doors south of Mr. Thos. Bullock's, that he has been preparing turned stuff most of the winter and spring, and has on hand a large lot of the best quality and well assorted, that he will use the best material in finishing that can be obtained. Persons purchasing from him may be assured they will have a substantial article. Bedsteads, Tables, Lounges, &c., made to order.

July 9-16-1f

late and very important Intelligence.

THE Subscriber hereby informs the public, that he continues the Blacksmithing business at his shop in the 17th Ward, Great Salt Lake City, where he intends in future to work for those who pay best; and to those who are indebted to him, he would say, that it will accommodate him much, if they will call and settle their accounts immediately, and fork over the ready, as the pay is what he works for and what he wants. A few pounds of Borax for sale.

M. H. PECK.

may 14-13-1f

Notice.

IS hereby given to all and every person having obstructions upon the Side Walks of Great Salt Lake City, such as wagons, wood, lumber, stone, or buildings or sheds of any kind, &c., &c., that they must be removed forthwith and the Side Walks kept clear. All and every person having fifth of yards, pens, privies, or any hides or other filthy substance on the banks or in the waters of any of the streams of this city, are hereby required to remove the same forthwith.

The Police are ordered to take notice and report to me any neglect or refusal to comply with the ordinances regulating Water Courses and Side Walks of said city.

J. C. LITTLE,

Marshall of G. S. L. City.

June 19-15-1f

United States Hotel, G. S. L. City, May 26th 1853.

Notice.

I WOULD say to those who have subscribed for the Aetna, that I am desirous of receiving their subscriptions as the building is now in process of erection.

H. B. CLAWSON,

Agent.

July 30-17-1f

TAKING A HERD.

THE subscriber will take Cattle to herd on reasonable terms; also cows on shares.

JACOB HAMBLING,

Tooele county.

P. S. I will be at the Council House every other Saturday, in the forenoon. sep12-18-1f

FOR SALE.

A FEW sets of Vol. 2, Deseret News for which wood, wheat, butter, &c., will be taken in exchange.

dec11-20f

TAKEN UP.

IN Ogden City, August 18, 1855, one dark red ox, about six years old, branded on left shoulder with the letters S B; also on the left horn with name of B. Bigly.

Also, one large, pale red ox, 8 years old, with white spot in the forehead, resembling half moon, with three white legs; also dark brown on the arm of the left fore leg, and running down the right leg to the foot, with dark brown about the eyes and ears. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charge, and take them away.

G. BELKNAP, Pound Keeper,

Ogden City.

oct1-18

Attention the Battalion!!

OLD SOLDIERS LOOK HERE! Their is Bounty Land for you all awaiting your application in the Pension Office in Washington City, and Pension for all invalids who were disabled while in the service of the United States from the war of 1812 & the war with Mexico of 1846. Give me a call and for a reasonable fee I will make your application for you and get your claims. No claim no pay!

July 9-16-1f

S. M. BLAIR.

Watch and Clock Repairing.

JAMES FRODSHAM, one door east of the Post Office G. S. L. City, will repair all kinds of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

N. B.—All work done for public hands for their orders on Tithing Office. July 9-16-6m.

WAGONS FOR SALE.

THE best quality of Cincinnati Wagons, made by Painter & Co., for sale. Call at the Governor's Office.

oct15-19-1f

Strayed or Stolen.

SOME time in July, an iron grey California Pony, about 4 years old, from the Branch between Emigration and Parley's Canyon. The tail, mane and face, I think, were lighter than the rest of the body; branded with the letter V on the left thigh.

Whoever will return the said gelding, or will give information where he may be got, will be liberally rewarded by the subscriber.