

American Triumphs at the French Exhibition.

Paris, Thursday, Aug. 16, 1855.

As the juries of the Exhibition approach the end of their labors the triumphs of American genius become apparent. The great trial of agricultural implements at La Trappe day before yesterday was sufficiently glorious in its results to establish of itself a high rank for American genius at the Great Exhibition. No event connected with the Exhibition has occurred since the commencement which has attracted anything like the attraction that this did; it was in fact the great event of the Exhibition, and no better evidence of this is wanted than the fact that the official journal, the *Moniteur*, of this morning, devotes two columns to a description of the day's proceedings and their results.

The trial took place at La Trappe, on the farm of M. Dailly, Postmaster-General of France, thirty miles from Paris, on the line of the railroad, which extends beyond Versailles and St. Cyr. M. Dailly is a member of the jury on Agriculture, and placed his farm, much to his own inconvenience, at the disposal of the Committee for these experiments. The farm is a very extensive and very beautiful one, is almost perfectly level over an open space of two miles square, and offered superior advantages for the trial, before a large concourse, of the various agricultural machines. Several trials had already taken place before the Agricultural Jury and a concourse composed of agricultural schools and the neighboring farmers, in which the American machines, few as they were in number, had carried off all the honors and had thus created for themselves a reputation which brought spectators to the last trial from a distance of two or three hundred miles; but the Prince Napoleon, the President of the Imperial Commission, and President of the International Juries, who is now devoting two hours daily to a personal inspection, in company with the Jurymen of each class, of the various classes of products in the Exhibition in operation, and he therefore ordered the final trial which has just taken place, and invited to it all the jurymen, commissioners, and other officers of the Exhibition, and a large number of public dignitaries.

The news soon gained great publicity, and when the day of trial arrived, the railroad company had not made preparations for the transportation of more than one half the number of persons who presented themselves.

The list of names of distinguished men who were present occupies half a column in the *Moniteur*, among them are the following:—The Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works, M. Drouin de Lhuys, late Minister of Foreign Affairs; Gen. Monin; M. Emile de Girardin; M. Bixio, and others. Nine Arab chiefs of distinction, all tall, fine looking men, were present and took much interest in the experiments.

Among the Americans who were present in considerable numbers, were Mr. Fillmore, late President of the United States; Mr. Corcoran, the banker, who accompanies Mr. F. in his travels; Mr. Toombs, Senator of Georgia; Mr. Harrington, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Corwin; several members of Congress and the following jurymen and commissioners from the United States: Mr. Fleischmann, jurymen on the 7th class, New York; Col. Cox, jurymen on the 2d class, Alabama; Mr. Valentine, Commissioner from Massachusetts; Mr. Gilman, Connecticut; Mr. Le Vert, Alabama; Hon. Mr. Elliott, South Carolina; Dr. Johnston, Ohio.

The train which conveyed the Prince Napoleon and suite arrived on the ground at half past 10, and the experiments commenced at once.

A whole regiment of soldiers was required to maintain the lines around the fields where the experiments were made, and no one was permitted to enter the field to follow closely the experiments but the Prince Napoleon and the jurymen and Commissioners.

The programme embraced what is in France the entire series of agricultural operation.—Drainage, tillage, diverse preparations of ground, threshing, sowing, weeding, reaping, mowing, and hay scattering and gathering. A large number of implements were one the ground for the minor operations, and in these the English carried off at least two thirds of the honors against all the rest on the ground.

But the great interest of the occasion attached to the reapers, mowers and threshers, and in these contests the American machines were so far superior to all others that the struggle was confined to themselves. There were in fact but four machines of any kind on the ground manufactured in the United States, and these were the reapers and mowers of McCormick, Manney, and Wright, and the threshing machine of Pitts, of Buffalo.

The threshers were tried before the mowers and reapers. Six men were set to thrashing with flails at the same moment that the different machines commenced operations, and the following were the results of half an hour's work:

Six thrashers with flails,	60 litres of wheat.
Pitt's American Thrasher,	740 "
Clayton's English Thrasher	410 "
Dunoir's French Thrasher	250 "
Pinet's Belgium Thrasher	150 "

In regard to Pitt's machine, the *Moniteur* says:—

"Pitt's machine has therefore gained the honors of the day. This machine literally devours the sheaves of wheat; the eye cannot follow the work which is effected between the entrance of the sheaves and the end of the operation. It is

one of the greatest results which it is possible to obtain. The impression which this spectacle produced upon the Arab Chiefs was profound."

The *Moniteur* might have added that the effect was no less wonderful to the Prince Napoleon, who returned twice to the machine, and declared that it was "frightful to look at," as it must have been to all who never before saw a genuine, fast American thrasher.

The machine of Dunoir is used almost exclusively in France, but already the demand for the Buffalo machine is so great that without doubt it will supercede all others.

After partaking of a bountiful breakfast, which was offered to the Prince and the Jurymen by the Prefect of the department and M. Dailly, the owner of the farm, all parties repaired to the field of wheat, where the reapers were already in place, awaiting the company and the roll of the drum to start off.—The reaping was the great feature of the day, and so great was the crowd and the excitement that the soldiers found themselves unable to maintain perfectly the lines which were formed around the field. There were seven reapers on the ground—three American, two English, and two French—but all more or less modifications of McCormick's original invention, and the field had been divided into seven equal portions, each portion containing, as well as my unpractised eye could estimate, slightly more than an acre of wheat.

The wheat stood heavy on the ground and was at least one-fourth fallen. At the tap of the drum the machines all started off together, McCormick's rapidly taking the lead, a position which it maintained to the end, performing its task in ten minutes and a third. Manney came out in sixteen minutes, and Wright (the Hussey machine) in eighteen minutes. The others varied in their time from half an hour, to an hour and a half, but I believe an English machine, which did not work well from the start, left the field without accomplishing its task.

After the three American machines the first one out was Cornier's (French) machine, which was drawn by one horse, and which was much admired for the beauty and regularity of its movements.

The excitement during the contest could only be compared to an animated horse race. The Americans were collected principally in the neighborhood of the McCormick machine, and at each turn cheered on McKenzie, the able agent who conducted it. In this group the fine form of Mr. Fillmore, who had climbed on to a shock of fallen wheat, was conspicuous, and he was as excited for the success of American genius as any man on the ground. The machine of McCormick had never, within the knowledge of McKenzie, cut so fast as on that occasion.—The machine was drawn by two large horses that accomplished the whole distance at a pace, half-walk, half-trot, which would have done four miles and a half to the hour.

McKenzie was nearly exhausted when the task was finished, and declared he could not have gone another half round. To see his long, brawny arms swinging in unison with the blades of the machine as he raked to one side the great masses of falling grain, was an exciting spectacle to all who saw it, and one not soon to be forgotten.

At the end of the performance he was loudly cheered, and the crowd, following Prince Napoleon, the Arabs, and the Jurymen, and regardless of the soldiers who threatened to use their bayonets but did not, rushed to the middle of the field to examine the conquering machine. The Prince, the Arabs, the Jurymen, and the Americans crowded around the modest McKenzie and complimented him warmly for the great feat which he had just performed, and the conductor placing French and American flags on the machine, it was escorted from the field in the midst of a dense crowd of admiring people.

These seven reaping machines were then adjusted for grass and put into a field of luzerne—a kind of grass which resembles clover in appearance and is very valuable for feeding purposes. Here again the three American machines came out first, McKenzie in the lead.

The performance in grass, however, was not so perfect as could have been desired, from the fact that the machines for scattering and gathering were allowed to start in immediately after the mowers, and thus created confusion and imperfection of work, by throwing the cut upon the uncut grass. The mowers were thus choked and made to skip. In the gathering and scatterers the English machines have the superiority.

Thus terminated a day which has added great lustre to American inventive genius, and it is gratifying to know that the championship on this occasion was frankly and cordially acknowledged. There were other inventions for reaping at the Exhibition, and great boasting had been made about the vast superiority over all others of a recent French invention, but after the American machines were first seen in motion, only four inventors of all those represented at the Exhibition were found bold enough to enter into competition, and these are now so completely vanquished that their patents will possess no value.

A decision which has just been made in favor of one of the two American pianos in the Exhibition will, no doubt, astonish the French people more than the performances of the machines of which we have just been speaking. The French people, with their limited knowledge of the half-civilized people of America, pretend to comprehend how it is possible for them to ex-

cel in the invention of labor-saving machines as a sparse population and a scarcity of hands compel them to invent; but that America should send over here a piano which could take a premium over the three hundred fine French pianos in the Exhibition is a problem which they cannot understand.

They imagined that they furnished the United States with nearly all the pianos they required, and that in consequence it was an industry not yet developed there; and that the people were not yet capable of excellence in that branch.—No award of the juries therefore will be received with more surprise than this.

I take this occasion to repeat what I have stated on a former occasion, that at the end, when the juries came to make their awards, the United States will, as at London, come off with honors of which they may well be proud.

Nicholas and the French Actor.

The Czar Nicholas was fond of walking along the streets and quays of St. Petersburg—not like a second Caliph Haroun al Raschid, for his marked person would have betrayed him even had he chosen to remain unknown. At such times he received the respectful greetings of the crowd, returning his invariable military salute; but it was strictly forbidden on such occasions for any to accost or even approach the royal person.

This was a necessary precaution, for these were his moments of relaxation, and even the iron frame of the Czar must have some hours of freedom from the affairs of state.

A few years ago there was in St. Petersburg a French actor named Vernet, who was a great favorite of the Czar. One day when Nicholas was striding along the Prospekt, his eye fell upon the player among the uncovered crowd. He approached and accosted him:

"Ah, Vernet, do you appear this evening?"

"Yes, Sir, I shall have the honor of playing in *Le Pere et la Debutante*."

"I am glad to hear it. I shall be present. You are admirable in that part."

"Your Majesty does me too much honor."

After a few courteous words the Czar passed on. Hardly had his stately form disappeared when a uziatze, or police officer, laid his hand on the shoulder of poor Vernet.

"Follow me. You have spoken to the Czar."

In vain the actor protested that if there was any one to be blamed it was the Emperor himself. The officer only knew that his orders were to arrest any one who should accost the Emperor in the street. So poor Vernet was conducted to the police station.

Evening came; the theatre was opened; but no Vernet made his appearance. A messenger was dispatched to his lodgings. He had not been there since morning. The master of the house had seen him go out at that time, and was perfectly sure that he had never returned. The orchestra played to gain time, but all in vain. There was no Vernet. The director was forced to change the piece. Before the curtain rose, the Imperial box was filled. The Czar ran his eye over the bill of the play which had been hastily written out. His brow darkened, as he saw that the piece was not *Le Pere et la Debutante*, and that the name of his favorite was not on the bill. He ordered the director to be summoned, and sternly demanded the reason of the change.

"Sir," said the functionary falteringly, for 'Siberia' was legible in the cold, stern look of the Emperor. "Vernet has disappeared. I only learned it since the house was opened. I have already given orders to search for him everywhere."

For a moment the Emperor's eye retained its sternness. Then a sudden thought appeared to strike him.

"I have occasioned it all," said he, with a laugh. "I accosted Vernet in the street this morning, and he has been arrested by the police. Let him be liberated; and bring him here."

It was but the work of a few minutes to consult the police report, and ascertain the whereabouts of the actor. In less than a quarter of an hour he was conducted into the Imperial box.

"I am sorry, my dear Vernet," said the Emperor, addressing him in his own language, "at the misfortune which I have occasioned. Forget it, I entreat you, and suffer me to make you some reparation. What shall I do for you by way of amends?"

"Since your Majesty is willing to grant me a favor," replied the comedian, "may I entreat that your Majesty will do me the honor never to accost me in the street again. The police stations are not at all to my taste."

Nicholas smiled, and graciously dismissed the actor; but contrived to make some more substantial reparation than had been demanded.

A PLEASANT COUNTRY FOR A NERVOUS MAN.—A Texas correspondent of an eastern paper describes the domestic products of that favored land in glowing terms. If the half of his account is true, it must be a pleasant place for a nervous man:

"The cattle are not the sole occupants of the prairie by any means. Doves of wild horses are not unfrequent, and deer are in countless numbers. The small brown wolf, or coyote is quite common, and you occasionally get a glimpse of his large black brother. But Texas is the paradise of reptiles and creeping things. Rattle and moccasin snakes are too numerous even to shake a stick at; the bite of the former is easily cured by drinking raw whiskey till it produces complete intoxication, but for the latter there is no cure. The tarantula is a pleasant institution to get in a quarrel with. He is a spider, with a body about the size of a hen's egg, with legs five or six inches long, and covered with long coarse black hair. He lives in the cattle tracks, and if you see him, move out of his path, as his bite is absolutely certain death, and he never gets out of any one's way, but can jump eight

or ten feet to inflict his deadly bite. Then there is the centipede, furnished with an unlimited number of legs, each leg armed with a claw and each claw inflicting a separate wound. If he walks over you at night, you will have cause to remember him for many months to come, as the wound is of a particularly poisonous nature, and is very difficult to heal. The singing lizard is a lesser evil, the sensation of its wound being likened to the application of a red hot iron to the person; but one is too thankful to escape with life to consider these lesser evils any annoyance.

But the insects, flying, creeping, jumping, running, digging, buzzing, stinging—they are everywhere. Ask for a cup of water and the rejoinder in our camp is—"Will you have it with a bug or without?" The horned frog is one of the greatest curiosities here, and is perfectly harmless. It has none of the cold slimy qualities of his northern brother, but is frequently made a pet of. Chamelions are innumerable, darting over the prairies in every direction with inconceivable swiftness, and undergoing their peculiar changing of color, corresponding to the color of the object under which they may be. The woods on the banks of the bayous are perfectly alive with mocking birds, singing most beautifully, and feathered game is abundant and very tame, as it is scarcely sought after. The only varieties that I have seen are the quail, partridge, snipe, mallard, plover, and prairie hen."

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WANTED.

PORK. Butter, Cheese, Eggs at
42-4t E. SNOW & CO.

BROAD CLOTHS,
SATINETTS, Tweeds, Cashmeres at
42-4t E. SNOW & CO.

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WILL be found at Cogswell's Old
42-4t Stand in Great Salt Lake City.

WANTED.

WHEAT, Corn, Corn Meal and
42-4t Flour at E. SNOW & CO.

HARDWARE.

SHOVELS, Spades, Axes, Saws, Chis-
42-4t els, Hammers at E. SNOW & CO.

TINWARE, &c.

BRASS Kettles, Bright Pans, Shovels
42-4t and Tongs, at E. SNOW & CO.

GROCERIES.

SUGAR, Coffee, Tea, such as pleases
42-4t me, at E. SNOW & CO.

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LEATHER, Boots, Shoes, Coats, Pants,
42-4t Hats, Caps at E. SNOW & CO.

CROCKERY-WARE.

CUPS, Saucers, Bowls, Glass Dishes,
42-4t Tumblers and — at E. SNOW & CO.

STATIONERY.

PAPER, Books, Pass-Books, Pens,
42-4t Pencils, Envelopes at E. SNOW & CO.

FANCY GOODS.

LADIES' Dress Patterns, Gingham,
42-4t Delaines, Prints, Silks, Muslins, Hose, Gloves at E. SNOW & CO.

Catching Birds after they have
42-4t flown.

A LITTLE some thing of every thing
42-4t at E. SNOW & CO.

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WILL attend to the making out pa-
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ALL the HEMP and FLAX is wanted.
42-3t A liberal price will be given for Hemp and Flax payable in Ropes, Cords, and Lines, by JOHN LITTLE, WM. McMASTER, 11th Ward.

TAX NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS who are delinquent
in Territorial and County Taxes, in G. S. Lake County, U. T., are hereby notified, that they will be visited by myself or proper officers forthwith for the purpose of collecting said taxes. Be ready to save accumulative costs. In the time necessarily consumed in visiting you from house to house, many can save cost by paying at my office N. W. corner of Council House. The finances and liabilities of the Territory and County will not admit of indulgence. Mr. J. W. Mills is authorized to receive taxes in my absence.
Auditors Warrants taken on County Taxes for a short time.
SILAS RICHARDS,
Ass'r and Col.
G. S. L. City, Dec. 26, 1855. 42-3t

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!!

DAVIS COUNTY PAPER MILL.—
42-3t Wanted immediately, any quantity of cotton and linen Rags, which will be received at the Tithing Office, G. S. L. City, and the amount credited on tithing. HOLLIS & GEPSON.

50,000 GRAPE CUTTINGS.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the
41-1ev inhabitants of the Territory that he will have on hand 50,000 Grape Cuttings (sealed at each end with grafting wax) for sale on or about the last of March next. The cuttings will be taken off the trees in February, at Los Angeles, Cal. Price 25 cents each in cash, produce or stock. All orders left with Mr. Joseph Cain will be attended to immediately on arrival. JAMES A. WILLIAMS.
P.S. Printed instructions will be given with the cuttings to enable every person to plant and attend to them.