

tracks in the ocean yet unknown to man.

Viewed in the most charitable light the California story appears rather mixed, and, unless more than ordinarily credulous, being in such exact accord with the sensation loving proclivities of the times, makes one strongly incline to the belief that it is merely a "goak."

MAJOR POWELL'S LECTURE.

LAST evening the 13th Ward Assembly Rooms were crowded with a highly appreciative audience, who listened with great interest to Major Powell's account of his exploration of the Colorado River. We shall not enter into the details of this brave man's recital of the incidents, dangers and triumphs of the expedition as it forced its way through Desolation, Coal, Still Water, Cataract, Mound, Monument, Marble and Grand Canyons to the mouth of the Virgin, as we have already given, from the Major's own lips, a detailed statement of his discoveries; and a synopsis of last evening's lecture would add little to our readers' knowledge of the great work he and his party have accomplished.

Among the incidents of the journey, the following was one of the most exciting and perilous: Shortly after the three men (supposed to be killed by Indians) left the party, the Major attempted a portage of his boats over a series of rapids, and just at the last moment found it impracticable. One of the boats, then being held by four men on the rocks above, by means of a rope, whose entire length had been payed out, was swinging partly in and partly out of the water, at one moment dashing against the rocks, at another carried into the middle of the stream. An old explorer named Bradley, was in the boat, and doing his best to steady it. This was a rather perilous dilemma; it was impossible to pull the boat back, and it seemed equally as impossible to save either the man or the boat. While the Major was considering this question, the stern of the little craft gave way, and she shot like an arrow, clearing rapid after rapid, and wave after wave until she reached the whirlpools below. The party were full of anxiety for their brave comrade Bradley, fearing that during the perilous course of the boat, he had been thrown out and drowned. But great were their surprise and joy when they saw him wave his hat, in token that all was safe. They afterwards found that he had shot the falls without shipping a bucket of water. The Major said it was not often that he shed tears, but on that occasion tears of joy filled his eyes, and he declared that it was one of the happiest moments of his life, for he felt that the greatest dangers of the expedition were then over. Fearing there might still be a probability of Bradley being engulfed by the whirlpools the Major and two of the other men immediately followed him in another boat to render assistance, if possible, in case of such an emergency. But the second boat was not so fortunate as the first and Bradley had actually to come to their rescue and help them to bale out the water. But no damage of any importance was done.

In summing up, the lecturer observed that the Colorado river was one of the grandest examples of the least possible erosion of the waters—the rains and snows of the clouds. In the Mississippi and other valleys we have examples of the greatest powers of the waters: there the lateral rains have washed out immense valleys, removed the rocks and rendered the country fit for human habitation, but in the Colorado river the case is quite different. As there is scarcely any rain-fall in its neighborhood, there has been but little lateral erosion, and the river has simply cut a gorge through the solid lime, sandstone and granite, leaving the masses of the rock towering thousands of feet on each side.

Amongst other interesting discoveries, it was found that that part of the country was once thickly inhabited by the Moquas Indians, a tribe of diminutive men kindred to the Aztecs, driven by stronger tribes to the region of the Colorado; they built their L shaped houses amidst its almost inaccessible rocks, the remains of which are still plainly visible far above the waters of the river.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer, proposed by Alderman S. W. Richards, closed the proceedings.

The total receipts of the California State Fair were \$22,277.

Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY,
September 20th, 1869.

Editor Evening News:—Dear Sir,—During the six days of most painful suspense, while our son was yet under water, and afterwards, up to the time of his burial, many acts of kindness were freely bestowed by our known friends, and much labor expended by many with whom we are not personally acquainted; we feel, therefore, that a public expression of our warmest thanks and gratitude is due to all and every one who ministered in any way towards the recovery of his body from the watery grave, and up to the time of his final interment.

Your timely and unsolicited succor tended very much to alleviate our sorrow, and in behalf of the whole family, we thank you very kindly, and subscribe ourselves, your friends in the gospel, and his parents,

GEORGE GODDARD,
ELIZABETH GODDARD.

THE HORSE THIEVES.—After the horse thieves had been delivered over to the Deputy Sheriff of Cache Co., by the police authorities of this city as stated in Saturday's News, Judge Wilson issued a writ of habeas corpus to have them appear before him. They are now out on heavy bail to appear before the 3rd District Court during its present setting.

Died.

At five o'clock this morning, in the 20th Ward, this City, of cholera infantum, George Douglass, son of George and Vilate Romney, aged 22 months and five days.

In this City, on the 29th of August, of dysentery, Susannah Bentley, wife of Eli Wiggle, late of South Africa, aged 56 years; leaving a numerous family to deplore her loss.

In the 13th Ward, Salt Lake City, on the 11th inst., of cholera infantum, John V. C., son of Claudius V. and Susannah F. N. Spencer, aged one year and three days.

In Mill Creek Ward, on the 23d ult., of dropsy, Ann Ireland, wife of Henry Bowden. Deceased was born at Ottery, St. Mary, Devonshire, England, Feb. 3d, 1822, was baptized in 1847, and emigrated to these valleys in 1852. She lived a Saint, and died in the full hope of a glorious resurrection.

Yesterday afternoon, of teething and bowel complaints, Charles S. Goddard, son of George and Mary Sutton Goddard; aged 1 year 7 months and 5 days.

In Ogden City, on the 4th inst., of convulsions, Rachel, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Y. Stanford, aged 1 month and 13 days.

On the morning of Sept. 17 at the residence of her daughter, Isabella Sims, in the 20th ward, Margaret Mc Murrin, aged 75 years. Deceased was baptized at Pollockshaws, Scotland, in the year 1812; and emigrated with her son Joseph Mc Murrin to this Valley in 1856; she was ever unwavering in the faith, lived her religion, and at the close of her life bore a faithful testimony to the work of God, and with her latest breath expressed her hope of a glorious resurrection. Funeral will take place to-morrow at 2 P. M. friends are invited to attend.—Com.

In Salt Lake City, at 3 p.m., on Saturday, September 18th, of teething and scarlet fever, Mary Ada, only daughter of Henry E. and Mary C. Phelps, aged 21 months and 13 days. Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of God.

UNFERMENTED WINES.

In ancient times unfermented wine was held in as high estimation as was unfermented bread. In the religious observances of the Jews both were extensively employed. During the week of Passover nothing fermented was allowed to be used. And here I will observe that the Lord's Supper was instituted during Passover, which, to any one acquainted with Jewish usages, is evidence that a fermented wine was not employed.

Gather the grapes when well ripened. Carefully remove all decayed and unripe berries. Mixed varieties, or any one of the favorite varieties of grapes may be used. Press out the juice and boil as long as any scum rises. Skim carefully from time to time. Do not boil to exceed an hour. Bottle while hot, and seal either in glass bottles, jugs, or airtight casks. It is fit for use at any time, but after being opened it must not be allowed to ferment. Except the strawberry syrup, this will be found the most delightful and exhilarating of all the unfermented beverages mentioned. It needs no sugar, and may be reduced when drank.

In the commemorative services of the Lord's Supper, if any beverage is employed except water, no other than this should ever be used; as the most carefully prepared wines, even of home manufacture, if allowed to ferment at all, generate spirits, diametrically opposed to any thing inculcated or exemplified by Him whose life was pure and heavenly.—Mrs. Dr. L. A. Jenkins, in the "Herald of Health."

KILAUEA—THE SANDWICH ISLAND VOLCANO.

About a year ago, at the time of the great earthquake and eruption at Hawaii, action in the old crater suddenly ceased simultaneous with the tremendous shock of April 2, 1867, which shook the whole archipelago from Kau to Niihau; the internal fire ceased to burn, and the bottom of the crater subsided from three to five hundred feet below its level. It seemed as though the lava had been suddenly drawn off, as was doubtless the case, leaving the door of the crater caved in. Had it not been held together by its great thickness and strength, no one can tell where it might have fallen to, as no traces of the fire have since been seen until lately, except in the "Old South Lake," which seems to be a funnel leading from the deep internal fires. Travelers who have lately visited the crater assure us that the Old South Lake is growing in size and activity. It increases its area, not from overflow, but by the caving in of the surrounding rim. At times immense portions of the adjacent old and hard lava cave in and are swallowed up in the boiling lava of the fiery caldron. In this way the active lake has increased from 200 to 300 feet over 1,500 in diameter, and is still extending. Some think that it may continue to enlarge its borders until it engulfs the greater part of Kilauea. From this it will be seen that the crater is undergoing a great change, and that the internal fires are becoming more active, though it may be years before they acquire the force necessary to produce another eruption. Its present condition is very similar to what old residents represent it to have been in 1830, or thereabouts. Not only is this steady increase of activity going on now in Kilauea, but occasionally jets of lava are thrown up out of South Lake to such a height as to attract the attention of natives living near, or passing by at some distance from the crater. The southern part of Hawaii, from Hilo to Kau, is still subject to earthquake shocks, and scarcely a week passes without one. These are not sufficiently severe, however, to cause any damage. But their existence creates a doubt as to the late eruption having been so thorough as those of former years, in pacifying the rebellious elements at work under Mauna Loa. Those who have visited Kilauea in former years will readily observe the great changes in the depression of the floor of the crater, as well as the comparative activity of the molten lava; while a stranger might not notice anything peculiar, and perhaps be even disappointed in not finding the display such as his imagination had pictured. Compared with the occasions of great eruptions, Kilauea is still quite dormant; and yet the changes we have noted will interest all who have ever visited this great outlet of the internal fires.—Honolulu Advertiser.

OUTSIDE BARBARIANS.

THE VIEWS OF A MANDARIN ON PARISIEN SOCIETY.

The Mandarin in Burlingame's troupe, who writes up the manners and customs of the various countries for the Chinese archives, has given the Paris correspondent of the London Post a translation of his last letter. In it he speaks of the table habits of the Paris barbarians. "We have dined," he says, "at their tables, where the stomach is expected to receive with pleasure some thirty different objects of food and perhaps ten different liquids. The French and other foreigners eat until they feel very uncomfortable and require much medicine drugs, as may be seen by the many chemists' shops of this city. They have the same capacity as our pigs. Had you been there the other night and observed how these people rudely scrambled for the food at the supper table when we gave our fete! They put their hands violently on the dishes and disputed with each other roughly." In telling about Burlingame's ball he writes: "Oh, if you had seen the women at our ball! They came half undressed, that is to say, the upper part of the body was wholly exposed; but they are jealous of showing their feet, and seem to have a desire to hide the floor also, as each woman drags about with her a long robe, on which it is not etiquette to place your shoe. Their eyes are painted round (not all of them), and they use coloring for the lips and pearl powder for various exposed sections of the frame. They purchase the hair of the dead and artists work it into various designs; then the women put it on their heads, with flow-

ers, and yet they are not a dirty people. The high caste women are allowed every license. At our fete they were clasped round the waist by men they knew not and danced with painful vigor, for it was very hot."

Among the latest discoveries in the animal kingdom in Missouri are "feathered turtles."

Special Notices.

JAMES DWYER, one door north of Kimball & Lawrence's, has sent for a lot of the History and Philosophy of Marriage; price \$1.25. A lot of Upton's Tactics just received, price \$2.25.

LIST OF ESTRAYS.

ONE Red and White COW, branded C N on right hip, about four years old.
One Bay HORSE MULE, branded F S on left thigh.
One Bay MARE, branded H on right thigh, white spot in the face.
One Sorrel MARE, bald face, hind feet white. The owners can have them by applying to

JOHN MORGAN,
Mill Creek Poundkeeper.
d2541 s661 w331 Sept. 18, '69.

NOTICE!

THE undersigned having bought the entire stock of merchandise from Newton Dunyon, of Tooele City, Tooele County, Utah Territory, wishes to give notice that the business of the said establishment will be continued by the undersigned, A share of the public patronage is solicited.

S. A. COTTER.

STRAYED

FROM Point Lookout Tract, near Hooper's Ranch in Skull Valley, one pair of small, Black Horse MULES, three years old, branded with letter H in a circle, on left shoulder. Anybody giving information to C. B. Hawley, Pleasant Grove, Utah County, will be liberally rewarded.

WHO WANTS TO

BUY a few picked spans of MULES, not too old or too young, neither too small or large, can find them at Faust & Houtz' stables, from Oct. 2d to the 6th.

H. J. FAUST.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, U.T.,
Salt Lake City, Sep. 13, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

I. The resignation of Major General Aaron Johnson, 2nd Division Nauvoo Legion, Commandant of Utah military district, is accepted. He is honorably released and will be kindly remembered by the Legion.

II. Brigadier General Wm. B. Pace is assigned to the command of Utah Military district until further orders.

III. It is with regret that the sudden demise of Brigadier General Ezra T. Benson, Commandant of Cache Military district, is announced to the Legion. Colonel William Hyde will take command of said district until further orders.

IV. During the absence of Brigadier General Lot Smith, the command of Davis Military district is assigned to Col. George Chase, who will complete the organization of the forces of the district, including Davis and Morgan counties.

V. Major General Robert T. Burton, Commandant of Salt Lake Military district will cause a general muster to be held for three days, of all the forces within said district, for the purposes of drill, inspection, and camp duty, not later than the first week in November next.

VI. The Commandants of Utah, Juab, Sanpete, Payson, Iron, Davis, Weber, Cache, Richland, Tooele, Summit, and Wasatch Military districts, will cause to be held a similar muster, not to exceed three days, of all the forces in their respective districts, not later than the first week in November next.

VII. Said Commandants will cause suitable notice to be given of the time and place of muster, and all persons liable to military duty to be duly enrolled and notified. Musicians are required to perform military duty as musicians, or in the line, and will be enrolled accordingly. Bands may be organized in each district, and assigned to duty by district commanders.

VIII. Commandants of districts will organize the forces of their districts according to General Orders No. 2 of May 25, 1869, and cause all vacancies in their commands to be filled during the muster, and will make full and complete returns of said organization and muster to this office on or before the tenth day of November next. They are also enjoined to enforce good order and sobriety, and take every precaution to avert the occurrence of accidents from any cause during the muster.

By order of Lieutenant General
DANIEL H. WELLS,
Commanding Nauvoo Legion.
H. B. CLAWSON,
Adjutant General.

d 253-6 w 33-1