

Nasmyth introduces a current of steam beneath the surface of the molten cast-iron by means of a curved iron steam-pipe, so that when the steam is let in, and the orifice of this pipe is depressed to the bottom of the pool of molten cast-iron, the steam, in passing up through the molten iron, not only throws the metal into violent agitation, but also, by reason of the intimate contact of the steam with the molten iron, the steam is decomposed into the elements of water (oxygen and hydrogen), the liberated oxygen combining with the carbon of the cast-iron, and passing off in the condition of carbonic acid and carbonic oxide gases; whilst the hydrogen liberated at the same time combines with another portion of the carbon of the cast-iron, forming carburetted hydrogen; and another portion unites with any sulphur which the iron may contain, and passes off in the form of sulphuretted hydrogen.

In order to enable the operator to cause the steam to act equally on all portions of the molten iron, the steam-pipe is furnished with a flexible joint, so as that the submerged orifice of the steam-pipe may be moved about within the furnace, and the current of steam made to pass up through the molten iron at any part of the basin. Such, however, is the energetic action of the steam in agitating the molten metal by its passage up through it, that a very gentle motion of the steam-pipe suffices to cause every particle of the iron to be subjected to the decarbonising and desulphurising action of the decomposed steam.

Such is the extraordinary ease and rapidity with which we are enabled to decarbonise the cast-iron, by the introduction of a current of steam up through the molten iron, that in four to five minutes from the time of introducing the steam-pipe beneath the surface of the molten cast iron, its conversion into malleable iron is effected, 35 to 40 minutes being required on the old system.

No special alteration in the furnace being required, about 50s. will provide the requisite steam-pipe. The submerged end of the steam-pipe gets coated over with the cast iron, and the waste of it is very slight; and as it is only the submerged end that does waste, that part is made removable; but each end lasts fully eight to ten days, and costs only 9d. each time it is removed. The introduction of steam into the puddling furnace has been before the subject of patents, but no success attended the application until Mr. Nasmyth introduced the steam up through the molten iron by means of a submerged moveable pipe. Messrs. Rushton and Co., of Bolton, have 12 furnaces in constant action, on Mr. Nasmyth's system, yielding first-rate iron.—[English paper.

seeds, but the first may answer best with seeds raised here.

News from Elders.

Br. Philemon C. Merrill writes to his relations, from Carlisle, England, May 7, as follows:—"Tell my kindred to listen to the counsel of Prest. Brigham Young in all things, and especially when he calls on the people to give to the Perpetual Emigrating Fund for gathering the poor saints. If you could see the poverty of the good saints in this land as I see it, and hear them plead to their God for deliverance from this land of misery and want, your hearts would ache as mine does at times.

They look to the saints in the valleys for their deliverance, for they never can get means in this country to gather out. Then, my kindred, lend a helping hand to assist some of thy brethren from bondage, yea, some of those who have fasted that they might bless thy brother with a meal of victuals. Do this, and God will bless you an hundred fold for it."

—Br. E. B. Tripp writes to Prest. Brigham Young, from East Stone Ham, Maine, June 23, 1855, that he had baptized ten persons in the small towns Mexico and Newry, and had visited several old, lukewarm members who now feel in good spirits. All who are now in that region design to cross the plains next season.

—Elder G. Kershaw, President of the Uitenhage branch, and Elder E. Slaughter, President of the Port Elizabeth branch, write from the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, March 25, to Prest. B. Young, that the Port Elizabeth conference embraces 1 seventy, 2 elders, 6 priests, 4 teachers, 2 deacons and 34 members; total 49. They have established an auxiliary to the P. E. Fund, and are using every laudable method to expedite their gathering.

They add, "There is a vast field for labor in this land, and the Lord is verifying the words of his prophets. Thousands of cattle, horses, sheep, goats, fowls, &c., are dying, and blight, worms and locusts are destroying the crops. The vintage has failed, and the fig tree is casting her untimely fruit.

Prest. Haven and br. Walker are gathering sheaves, and some of the fruits of their labors intend gathering this year.

We cannot close without bearing our testimony in favor of our beloved br. Elder Leonard E. Smith, whom we have found to be a man of God, one who has, ever since we had the privilege of hearing him, been unto us a faithful mentor, and has, both by precept and example, endeavored to guide us into the way of eternal life."

—By letter from Prest. Amasa Lyman, written at Sacramento, Aug. 15, we learn that he was well and that Elder O. Hyde had that morning left for Carson valley. Business prospects were brightening. Elders Lyman and Hyde preached in Sacramento on the 12th of Aug., and had an attentive congregation both morning and evening; Elder Lyman expected to preach in the same place on the ensuing Sabbath. Other elders were preaching in California and Oregon, and all the missionaries sent from San Bernardino were in the field to the number of eighty.

—Prest. Charles C. Rich writes from San Bernardino, Sept. 2, that Prest. A. Farnham in May last organized a company of 72 saints at Victoria, under the charge of Elder Burr Frost, and they were on their way to San Pedro; Elders Smith and Owen are in that company. It was expected that another company would be organized and start in August. Sister Lewis, wife of Prest. Philip B. Lewis, died in San Bernardino on the 10th of August, 1855. Prest. Lewis was soon expected to arrive from his long mission on the Sandwich Islands.

HOME NEWS.—At Manti, Sept. 17, the people were generally healthy and in good spirits, and matters were moving on about right; so reports Bishop Warren Snow. Corn and potatoes were doing tolerably well, and there were prospects of a few bushels of wheat.

—Prest. J. C. L. Smith and Hon. J. N. Smith of Parowan, Bishop Klingensmith of Cedar, Elder T. D. Brown of Harmony and about 20 other persons have lately arrived on business, to see their friends, and to attend the conference on the 6th inst. They report that only 20 bushels of wheat have been raised at Parowan and frost has cut off the expectations of late crops; one fourth of the 4 feet elevation to the wall is already done, and the laborers are busily at work in completing the balance, which will make the wall 12 feet high.

The crops at Cedar and Harmony have turned out middling well. The Fort at Paragoona will be built 8 feet high this season, and when completed is to be 22 feet in height.

—In Governor Young's office there is a sample

of cotton raised on the Santa Clara, which Major Hart, Indian agent and a Virginian, says is as good as any that he has ever seen. It is beautifully white, fine and silky, and proves that still another important branch of home productions can be added to swell the channel of Utah's prosperity.

ARRIVED, on the morning of Sept. 23, the fifth company of immigrating saints, Moses Thurston captain.

—On the evening of the same day Prof. O. Pratt and Surveyor General J. W. Fox returned from a professional trip to the point where latitude 42 crosses the emigrant road east of Green river. After ascertaining and marking that point they came back to the east, or left bank of Green river, and there determined and marked the intersection of latitude 42 degrees north, the boundary line between Utah and Oregon.

It was found to be some 5 miles NORTH of the Kinney Ferry, and some 60 rods NORTH of posts that Ryan (since dead) put up with a view of establishing a ferry in Oregon, as he erroneously thought.

MORE CUTLERY.—We have lately seen a very strong, compact and well finished knife called the "Deseret hunting knife," with screw driver, nipple wrench, picker, &c. attached; also a large and beautifully polished lance, designed for the Legion company of Lancers, and a sword blade correctly forged and admirably tempered.

These articles are manufactured at the Public Works by br. George Cook, and give further evidence, if such were needed, of his great skill in his branch of business. We understand that br. Cook is very moderate in his prices, and trust that he will be well sustained in his efforts to drive imported cutlery from our market.

A CHANCE FOR BELLS.—Br. Phelps, at the Public Works, has cast a bell, from some very hard metal brought from the iron works at Cedar, which br. Townsend has bought and hung up on his tavern. It has a very mellow tone and can be heard as far as ordinary bells of that size, if not farther, and would answer every bell purpose in the small forts and settlements.

AN EARTHQUAKE shook San Francisco on the morning of Aug. 28 at 3 a. m., so says the Alta California.

[Communicated.]

Monseur Jules Remy, Professor of the College of Rollin, in Paris, & Mr Julius L. Brenchley, Graduate of the University of Cambridge, Eng., arrived in Great Salt Lake City on the 25th of September, coming from California by Carson Valley & the Humboldt River. These two travelers, well known for their explorations in a great number of islands in Polynesia & in different parts of the continent of America, have been embarrassed on their route through Utah by bands of hostile Indians, who had just assassinated Captain Jones on their passage, & other foreigners whose names are unknown. M. M. Brenchley & Remy, after having visited the natural curiosities of the Lake and the environs, propose to direct their course towards the South, to continue their investigations during the winter.

[The above article has been printed as furnished.—[Ed.]

"MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS."—* * * * "We believe, with all the testimony in favor of Brigham Young—now before President Pierce, that he would not be justified, as a Republican, to appoint any other person to the Governorship of Utah.

We do not believe the editor honest, that with the amount of testimony before the public, will assail Brigham Young and the people of Utah with slander and falsehood.

We do not believe the man a patriot or liberalist, that advocates the sending men to govern contrary to the wishes of the people; and any man who advocates unconstitutional measures to accomplish his ends, we view as a traitor to his country, an apostate to his oath of allegiance, and an outlaw to the Mormon community in which he which he lives.—[The Mormon.

[We most cordially coincide with the above correct sentiments.—[Ed.]

A SIGN OF THE TIMES—"It is stated that Sir Moses Montefiore, who lately passed through Vienna on his way to Palestine, goes there to purchase a large district in the country, to settle upon it the Jewish paupers of Jerusalem. Eventually his purpose is to settle there also all those Jews who feel inclined to return to the country of their ancestors. This is, perhaps, the first practical effort yet made at procuring a return of that widely scattered race. It is not likely to be successful."—[Cleveland Herald, July 18.

[We think it will, and in fulfillment of prophecy.—[Ed.]

CURIOUS EFFECT OF AN EARTHQUAKE.—It is a remarkable circumstance that since the great earthquake of 1687, no wheat will grow on the coast of Peru. In some places indeed a little is raised, but is very unproductive. Rice on the contrary, yields a great return. Before the earthquake, one grain of wheat yielded 200 grains.

☞ If you know anything that will make a brother's heart glad, run quick and tell it;—and if it is something that will only cause a sigh, bottle it up, bottle it up.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

CHURCH TRAIN, CARSON COUNTY, &c.

FOUR MILES WEST OF BEAR RIVER, }
Sept. 30, 1855. }

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:—Sir:— I arrived at this place this evening at 4 o'clock in company with the Hon. G. P. Stiles and guard; also Captain Stoddard and company, in charge of the church train; well, with the exception of one man with Captain Stoddard, being much reduced with ague.

We left Carson on the 10th inst. All was peace, with a prevailing good feeling towards the Hon. O. Hyde, who as Judge of Probate and County Judge, was about to organize the county of Carson.

The district Court commenced its annual session on the first Monday of Sept., and continued four days, but little business was done, with the exception of that pertaining to the naturalization of foreigners.

JOSEPH L. HEYWOOD,
U. S. Marshal Utah Territory.

— For the Deseret News.

Culture of Fruit.

MR. EDITOR:—Feeling a deep interest in all things that tend to the beautifying of Zion, and the comfort of the saints; and having often been a witness to the sore disappointment of the brethren at the failure of the fruit seed gathered, preserved, planted and nursed with care, I am induced to make known a practice I have followed for a great many years with complete success.

My plan is—go to the canyon, dig up the required number of hawthorn trees, with all the root possible, the tree being about the size of a broom-handle, more or less.— This should be done in the fall after the leaf falls, or early in the spring before the leaf forms. Transplant them into the spot you wish your future tree to occupy; being careful to plant them so deep that the earth can be left hollowing like a saucer, about 3 inches deep and 18 inches in diameter around the tree.

These trees must then be inoculated, or budded, as close to the earth as possible, which can be done from the 1st of June to the 1st of September with the apple, pear, peach, plum, or all of them.

When the bud has started and grown about 6 inches, the top of the hawthorn tree must be cut off 4 or 5 feet from the ground; and the 3 inches of dirt before spoken of may now be hauled up to the trunk of the tree, covering the place of budding 2 or 3 inches deep.

When the bud has attained a strong growth, say in 3 months or a year, then the hawthorn must be cut off or sawn off just above the place of budding.

If the first budding fails, which can be known in 10 or 15 days, a second, and a third budding, and so on, may be made the same season, as budding does not injure the original stem.

The advantage of this method is that the budding itself throws out its own roots, and thus forms a strong tree, in and of itself, which will produce the third year; provided, as must always be done, the buds are taken from a bearing tree.

By this means, in 4 or 5 years from now, these valleys can be filled with fruit.

The choke cherry tree, so abundant in our canyons, can be used in like manner to bud the tame cherry, and will produce in an equally short time, provided the buds are from a bearing tree.

Now hereafter let no one say they would like to have fruit if they could only get young trees, for by this means any man who can go or send to the canyons, can have all the trees he wants; and there are plenty of bearing trees in the valley to get the buds from.

A well wisher to Zion,

BLEAZUR MILLER.

THE CALIFORNIA MAIL arrived on the 26th inst., bringing only a few letters and papers. The following letter from our friend, R. R. Hopkins, will explain the reason for so light a mail:—

SAN BERNARDINO, Sept. 3, 1855.

ALBERT CARRINGTON—Dear Brother:— The mail steamer has not arrived. The Gollah came down on the 1st inst.—bro't a few papers. Such as I can get by express, I send, viz, 3 papers.

Health of our place good. Election comes off in this State on the 5th inst.; all is excitement; contest between democrats and know-nothings. The mail carrier cannot wait any longer for the up country mail. Br. Rich will leave for the upper country next week. Prospect dull and times hard.—Your brother in the cause of truth,

RICH'D. R. HOPKINS.

Much obliged for the papers, as they were the only ones received of a late date.—[Ed.]

ELDERS' CORRESPONDENCE.

HISTORY OF AN IMAGE.

PROVO, Sept. 11, 1855.

PRESIDENT BRIGHAM YOUNG:— I have in my possession the history of a wooden image sent to you by br. J. W. H. Kauwahi, on the Sandwich Islands. The image I presume you have received, as it was forwarded by br. Cannon. The letter was sent to me at San Francisco last winter, and if of any interest, as showing the ancient traditions of the Islands, it is at your service, together with its translation into English.

Your brother in the gospel of Christ,

WILLIAM FARRER.

[Translation.]

A HISTORY OF A WOODEN IMAGE CALLED KANEIKAULANAULA, AND KALAIPAHOA IS ANOTHER NAME.

THE TIME IT WAS FOUND.

This wooden image is very old, and has been kept and worshipped by my ancestors for perhaps a hundred generations. It is a powerful god (say they).

According to the ancient traditions, this tree came from a foreign country and stood on Maunaloa (a mountain) on Molokai; there were no trees at that place before this time, and when the people of Molokai arose in the morning they saw this tree growing at the place where no tree grew before; it was a large tree and tall; there were also some other trees growing beside it.

In a dream a certain man by the name of Puanui was commanded to go and cut that tree down, and keep it as

THE DESERET NEWS.



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:

Wednesday-----October 3, 1855.

BOOK, JOB, AND CARD PRINTING executed to order.

ADVERTISEMENTS to ensure insertion in the current number, must be handed in previous to 1 o'clock, p. m., on Tuesday.

PEACH, PLUM, CHERRY, AND OTHER FRUIT SEEDS.—Where fruit and fruit trees are so scarce, and fruit so much in demand, that it is occasionally taken without purchase or leave, it is strange that fruit seeds should be carelessly thrown away, instead of being carefully saved for planting, or handed to some one who will plant them.

It is true that different kinds can be budded into a hawthorn stock, as br. Miller has suggested, but unless the new tree is cultivated as a dwarf, it will always be liable to be broken off by high winds, whereas if the budding is performed upon a like stock, it may be trained either as dwarf or standard, which is often quite an object. Therefore save all the fruit seeds, either for yourselves, friends, or the nurserymen, and you will soon have a plenty of stocks for all the varieties.

Perhaps many would be more saving if they knew how to manage; for this reason the following suggestions are presented:—

Any time from using the fruit, until the ground is too much frozen, the seeds can be planted in drills about 2 or 2½ feet apart, and about 3 inches deep; and, if apple, peach, pear, or the like, about 1 foot or 18 inches apart, so as to admit of free growth through the summer and a chance for taking up in the fall with plenty of root. For many reasons, it is not good policy to have the nursery soil very rich.

If not convenient to plant in the Fall, the pits may be put in damp (not wet) sand in a box or sack, and plac'd where they will freeze, or if that is too much trouble they may be kept like any other seeds, until time for Spring planting, when they can be soaked by pouring boiling water upon them and letting it remain about 24 hours, and renewing the operation, until the seeds can be placed on edge and cracked without injuring the kernel, when all should be cracked carefully and planted out as above described, and about corn planting time. We have found the last method succeed best in our experience with imported