

which have been in a flourishing state for upwards of 300 years; and Miller states that a vineyard 100 years old is considered young. There is a vine at Hampton Court, near London, of the Red Hamburg variety, supposed to be 375 years old. It occupies about 120 square yards. One branch measures 114 feet in length. It has produced in a single season, 2,200 bunches, averaging one pound each. A vine at Northallerton (lately dead), about the same age, was even still larger. The stem near the ground, in 1785, measured 4 feet in circumference.

The editor has exceeded the truth in his statement of the age of the Hampton Court vine, as will be seen by reference to Mr. Sayers' treatise, series No. 4, in which it is stated that that celebrated vine is now "nearly one hundred years old." In the same paragraph we learn that it is of the Black Hamburg—not the "Red Hamburg," as stated in the Farmer.

That the grape vine, when so treated as to bring it to perfection and full maturity is long-lived, we are abundantly assured.

In this connection, it affords us great satisfaction to announce that there is a project in contemplation for introducing into Utah those hardy varieties—the Catawba, Isabella, etc., which will afford us opportunity of more fully testing the capacity of our mountain climate to mature the grape, and also tend to abolish the practice now prevalent, of cutting the vine down to a stump and burying it every fall.

While in Elder Woodruff's garden a few days since, he showed us one or two small shoots of the Isabella, also one of the Catawba, which, with considerable care, he had kept alive. They are now in a thriving condition.

Several small cuttings were received last spring by Mr. Geo. B. Wallace, 17th Ward, which, he informed us, he had not succeeded in starting, tho' they received all necessary attention.

A new species of grape has recently been brought into the United States from Hungary, which is highly spoken of by eastern journals.

Arrival of the Eastern Mail.

The Eastern mail arrived last evening just as we were going to press, with dates from New York, to the 22d of June, from which we select the following items of news from the seat of war in Italy:

A desperate battle was fought at Magenta on the 4th of June, between the Allied army under Emperor Napoleon and the Austrian army under General Hess, in which unlimited forces were engaged on both sides.

Emperor Napoleon in his dispatches to the Empress at the Tuilleries claims a decisive victory, saying that his army took 7,000 prisoners, disabled 12,000, and captured three cannons and two standards. He estimates the loss of his own army at 3,000, but it was rumored in Paris that the French loss was between 9,000 and 12,000. It is reported that there were from 150,000 to 180,000 Austrians and 130,000 French engaged in the battle.

The Austrian accounts differ widely from those of the French. Their Bulletins speak of several battles being fought with varying success on both sides. It was still undecided on the night of the 6th as to who gained the victory. Great losses on both sides are reported.

General Espinasse, of the 2d corps d'armee, was killed, and Marshal Canrobert, commander of the 3d corps, was mortally wounded.

General Maurice McMahon, commanding 2d corps d'armee, had been created Marshal and Duke of Magenta, as a reward for his bravery on the battle field.

Five of the French Marshals and Generals were wounded.

Marshal Count Baraguay D'Hilliers has been superseded in his command of the first corps d'armee by General Forey.

Four Austrian Generals and five staff officers were wounded at the battle.

There had been a general revolt at Milan, and the people had declared in favor of the King of Sardinia.

The Austrians retired from Milan, but the city had not yet been occupied by the French. Later rumors detract from the French victory at Magenta.

It was believed that proposals of peace would follow the entrance of the French army into Milan.

The city of Paris had been illuminated in honor of the victory of the French arms at Magenta.

The details of the latest news by the Europa reporting the Austrians in retreat across the Ticino, is fully confirmed.

The French crossed the Ticino at Buffalora and Turbigo. There was considerable fighting at both places.

The Austrian official account only acknowledges from 4,000 to 5,000 killed and wounded, and says that the enemy lost fully one half as much again.

It is reported but not confirmed that Gen. Gyulai has been dismissed and Gen. Hess appointed Commander-in-chief.

The Austrians have retreated beyond the river Adda, their head-quarters were near Cremona. They were expelled from Manegran by Gen. Baraguay D'Hilliers, who took 1200 prisoners. Pavia was evacuated by the Austrians, and the Emperor Napoleon and King of Sardinia entered Milan on the 8th inst., where they were most enthusiastically received. They remained there at the latest accounts. The latest advices say the Al-

lies were advancing from Milan in pursuit of the retreating Austrians, and also that Prussia had given indications of aiding Austria.

It is reported that the Prussian army will be mobilized, and Prussia will soon take part in the conflict.

It is reported that the Prussian government is negotiating for the passage of troops through Germany.

The Austrians were at Lodi, and the allies were advancing.

Gen. Garibaldi has beaten an Austrian force at Brescia.

Five hundred Zouaves were killed and wounded at Marignan. The Austrians lost 1,500 killed and wounded, and 1,200 made prisoners.

The battle at Marignan lasted nine hours.

The armies were preparing for another general engagement.

VIENNA, June 10.—The official Austrian correspondent of the 10th states that the Austrian army was continuing its retreat beyond the Adda, and that its head quarters were at Carratignezzo, before Cremona.

A special dispatch to the London Times says that on the 8th the second Austrian army had its head-quarters at Cadagna on the Adda. It seems that Gen. Canrobert was not wounded at the battle of Magenta. All accounts give the great glory of the day to Gen. McMahon. He had no order to proceed to Magenta, but he had heard the roar of the battle, rushed on, and saved the army.

The Paris Moniteur of the 10th inst. contains the following details of the battle of Magenta:

The concentration of our troops on the Po deceived the enemy into the belief that we intended to cross the river on the a.m. On the 4th, 125,000 Austrians were in position opposite. The Emperor and the grenadier division of the Imperial Guard was obliged to fight this disproportionate odds. All our generals displayed great energy in the subsequent action. The French general, Wimpfen, was wounded. Desme and Madurt, commanders of the grenadiers, were killed. The official bulletin describes the operations of Gen. McMahon, who lost 1,500 men, but put 10,000 Austrians hors du combat and made 5,000 prisoners. The Austrians had on their side, 4 corps d'armee. The bulletin sums up the results of the five days since the departure from Alessandria. Our army had 3 combats, gained one battle, and freed Piedmont from the Austrians, who, since the battle of Montebello, have lost 25,000 killed and wounded, 10,000 prisoners and 17 cannon.

The defeat of the Austrians at Magenta is said to have produced an immense sensation in Germany. The correspondent of the Daily News gives the following details:

In less than two hours the allied monarchs had sent 60,000 men against the Austrians, whose force was 80,000, together with a powerful artillery, they compelled the Austrians to move on a most disadvantageous ground, as their left was soon turned by Gen. Canrobert's corps, supported by Gen. Faut's division, and the Austrians were obliged to fall on their centre at Abbiott Grasso.

The Austrians' centre being thus swelled by the routed columns of their left wing, were soon in disorder, and thousands fell, crushed by the French artillery.

General McMahon had now reached the scene, and seeing the moment had come to break the disordered centre of the Austrians, charged with an impetuosity seldom witnessed, supported by Durand's division, which stood in reserve and was moving slowly beside him. The shock was terrible, and the dead and wounded were falling by thousands.

The Austrians were finally routed and the victory won.

The Zouaves had seven hundred killed and wounded.

A brigade in Gen. Canrobert's corps was almost destroyed in the last charge. The Emperor and King were always in the thickest of the fight. The military men are unanimous in praise of the strategic combinations of the Emperor at Marignan. The Austrians were entrenched. General Baraguay d'Hilliers was sent to dislodge them and took the village with but little loss. There are no further details.

Gen. Benedict commanded the Austrians.—Gen. Darban is said to have effected his retreat by Cassino.

The Austrians have evacuated Levanto, abandoning their material of war and taking shelter in vessels on the Swiss waters.

The Emperor and King Victor Emanuel attended mass at the cathedral in Milan, on the 9th, when a Te Deum was sung. They subsequently rode through the city, and the enthusiasm of the people was indescribable.

The King of Sardinia had issued a proclamation to the Lombards, saying their independence having been secured, a regime liberal and durable will be established.

He also eulogizes the Emperor Napoleon, and calls upon the Lombards to join them on the battle field.

The Duchess of Parma had quitted the duchy, leaving the government to the municipality, releasing the troops from their oath of allegiance.

The municipality had dispatched a deputation to the King of Sardinia requesting him to accept the government.

A Hungarian legion was organizing at Turin. The London Post's Paris correspondent says that over 4,000 of the prisoners are Italians, who took the earliest opportunity to give themselves up. They were always placed in the front, and were threatened by the Croats in the rear if they did not fight well. Many of them offered to join the Allies, but their services have not yet been accepted.

Austrian transports which arrived with veg-

sels in tow, have been stopped in Swiss waters and surrendered.

The Emperor of Austria has issued a proclamation to his subjects in the Ticino and Zoraburg calling them to arms to defend the most righteous cause for which the sword was ever drawn. He confides to them the task of defending the frontier against the enemy, who has made himself an ally to revolt against the legitimate dominion established by God.

THE LATEST.—It is reported that General Canrobert has died of his wounds.

Gen. D'Angely, commander of the Imperial Guard, had been created marshal.

Napoleon is said to have been in the midst of the Imperial Guard during the stand of two hours made against the Austrians, who, it appears, were aware of the fact.

The real loss of the Austrians is estimated at 13,000 to 14,000.

By California Mail.

The western mail arrived as usual on Thursday bringing San Francisco dates to June 27th.

The Lecompton Democratic Convention assembled at 2 p.m. of Wednesday the 22d, and was called to order by Joseph P. Hoge, Esq., chairman of the State Central Committee. Major B. P. Hammond, of San Joaquin, was chosen chairman pro tem., and Messrs. R. T. Miller and J. M. Vance were chosen secretaries. The contested seats were not few in number. A committee, consisting of one from each uncontested county was appointed to examine credentials, and then the convention adjourned till 8 p.m.

At the evening session the committee asked for further time to report and the convention adjourned to 10 a.m. the next day.

On the 25th of June, 42 convicts escaped from the State prison at San Quentin, and in the stampede three were killed and several wounded by the guards who fired upon them. A few were captured and the balance were still at liberty.

PICCOLONINI AND A WOLVERINE.—While Piccolomini was at the Biddle House, in Detroit, a characteristic incident occurred, which was quite the delight of the numerous admirers of the little princess, and which showed to a charming degree the peculiar love of admiration and popularity which she unmistakably possesses. There had been lodging at the same hotel for a few days, a genuine specimen of the untamed Wolverine—one of the rough, hearty, backwoods style of old fellows, bluff and outspoken, and a contemner of city airs and frivolities.

Having a pocket full of money, he was enjoying himself on the fat of the land. Having satiated on the first-class fare of the house before his money had half run out, he began to long for some of the old-fashioned diet, and the first article that suggested itself to his roving fancy was the familiar corn-dodger which had been the solace of his cabin from his youth up. Being impulsive as well as bluff, he lost no time in applying to his obliging host, who, much to his dissatisfaction, was obliged to inform him that he had not a cook in the house who could make a corn dodger, adding, also, that there probably was not one in the city who ever heard of such a thing.

Not to be daunted, however, our hero made a straight walk for an eating-house, and, by dint of energetic management, succeeded in getting one made, having stood over the cook and superintended the whole operation. He was in his glory that night, as he was seated at the table with his big corn-dodger before him, and all the company wondering what it was. Directly opposite it happened that Piccolomini was placed, and no eyes were wider spread than the brown orbs which illuminated the childish face of the petite Siennese. The little minx looked at the corn-dodger, which was as big as a half-bushel, and then gazed at her male companion in the prettiest of all puzzlements. Then she laughed a little, and leaned forward so as to look in the face of the old fellow, giving him a glance full of the most radiant diablerie that ever mortal saw in woman's eye. He honestly thought Piccolomini wanted some of his corn-dodger, and seizing his knife, with a glowing countenance and pleased expression, he ejaculated: "Have a piece, Miss?"

A puzzled expression overspread the pretty face opposite for a moment, but a sudden light dawned upon it, followed by a merry laugh, and such a clapping of hands. Then a succession of nods ensued, which signified assent to the delighted trader. He lost no time in carving out a huge piece, which he passed over on the point of his knife. It wasn't much of a bite for him, but the little prima donna could scarcely clasp it in both hands, as she received it in high glee. She looked at it with a delightful bewilderment for a moment, and then, with a rueful face at the predicament in which she had got herself, put her teeth to it. She nibbled at it like a mouse, smiled an angelic smile, took a second nibble, and laughed as heartily as a school-girl. Then she deposited it on one side of her plate—it covered up two-thirds of it—and with a relieved air returned her thanks: "Zat ees ver-ee cool, my fren'. I sink he ees mos', vat you call him?—mos', mos'—ex-cel-lent."

"No, you don't say so?" exclaimed the delighted trader. "Who'd a thought it, by jimminy? Give us yer hand, sissy!" and he fairly jumped out of his chair as he stretched out a brawny palm across the table, which was grasped with a half-fearful and half-comical expression by the jeweled hand of the little princess. The scene created an uproar, and there was no end of hilarity and good humor, in which no one more heartily participated than the Piccolomini.

THE NUMBER OF LETTERS IN VARIOUS LANGUAGES.—English, 26; French, 25; German, 26; Spanish, 24; Dutch, 26; Greek, 24; Latin, 25; Slavonic, 27; Arabic, 28; Persian, 31; Turkish, 33; Georgian, 36; Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac and Samaritan, 22; Coptic, 32; Sanscrit, 50; Bengalese, 21; Burmese, 19.

Died:

In this city, July 15, WOODWALL DAVIS, son of David W. and Mary Davis, aged 2 years.

New Advertisements.

A STRAY HEIFER.

TWO years old, red and white, came into my herd and now has a young calf. I take this method of informing the owner where she is.

J. PULSIPHER,
one mile N. W. of Jordan Bridge.

ESTRAY HEIFER.

I HAVE had in my possession since last fall a dark brown two years old HEIFER.

The owner of which is requested to call and settle charges and take her away.

MATTHEW ROWAN,
South Cottonwood Ward.

STRAYED

INTO my inclosure, three weeks since, a dark red two year old HEIFER, not branded, half crop off the right ear, and a crop and two slits in the left.

The owner can have her by proving property and paying expenses.

JOHN LANG,
South Mill Creek.

ESTRAY HEIFER.

I HAVE in my possession one red white faced two years old HEIFER, lined back, white under the belly, no brands or marks visible.

I wish the owner to come and prove property, pay charges and take her away.

NEWTON D. HALL,
Pound Keeper, North Ogden.

TRAVELER'S REST.

THE traveling public are respectfully informed that MYERS & BALL have opened a house of entertainment on Bear River, on the road from G. S. L. City to Fort Bridger, where they keep constantly on hand a good supply of eatables and drinkables of the first quality. Travelers call and see us.

19-3m

\$20 REWARD.

THREE OXEN, one light red; one dark red; the other chinee; all branded "B B" on the left hip, and "Pheips" on the left horn.

Also a red COW, branded with a large star on the left hip, and "Pheips" on the left horn, are OUT, and five dollars apiece will be paid for bringing them in—to

W. W. PHELPS.

MARKS AND BRANDS.

JUST PUBLISHED. Eight additional pages of recorded marks and brands, forming, with the book heretofore published, a complete list of all the marks and brands recorded to the last of June 1859.

Price for the full printed list, - - \$1.25
Price for the eight pages just published, - 25

WM. CLAYTON, Recorder.

LOST!

SATURDAY 16th, on the State road, south, between this city and Mill creek, a PARCEL containing 15 yds. of blue Denims, one purple Dress, Basque Waist, one black cloth Vest, some domestic and other articles of women's clothing—all wrapped in a red sarrappa.

The finder will please leave them at the Printing Office, in care of Richard Matthews, and be rewarded for their trouble.

20-1* C. E. STEWART.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given to all persons having claims against the estate of BARNET COLE, deceased, to present the same, duly authenticated, to the undersigned at North Willow Creek, Box Elder county, between now and the first Monday in September next, as we shall attend the Probate Court of said county on that day to make a final settlement of said estate.

ISAAC TURNBAUGH,
PHEBE COLE,
Administrators.

20-2

SOMETHING NEW IN UTAH!

A LARGE STOCK OF MERCHANDISE OFFERED AT COST!

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the people of Utah, that they will have in the city of Salt Lake by last of July, FIFTY-FIVE wagon loads of assorted merchandise which they are determined to sell at COST and FREIGHT. The stock embraces every variety of staple Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware and about eight thousand pounds of Bacon. Also Cooking Stoves, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Plows, etc.

As we do not expect to become permanent merchants in this country, we will sell as above stated by the

PIECE, BALE, PACKAGE OR SACK.

One of the proprietors is now at the Salt Lake Hotel and will sell, to arrive, by the invoice.

The attention of merchants and others is invited to these propositions.

20-2 EWING, WINSOR & LETTON.

TEN PER CENT. SAVED.

THE TAXPAYERS of G. S. L. county are hereby notified that their Territorial and County Taxes for the year 1859 are now due, and if not paid before the first day of September next, as the law directs, ten per cent. will be added to the amount then due and unpaid, to defray the additional expenses of collecting, agreeable to section 2 of chapter 98, page 299 revised laws of Utah, which reads as follows:

"It shall be the duty of every person owing taxes to pay the same at the office of the Assessor and Collector, by the first day of September, or sooner if required by the Collector; and for a failure to do so, shall be liable to pay ten per cent. on the amount of tax due, or a higher per cent. at the discretion of the County Court."

I will be in attendance at my office, in the Court House in G. S. L. City, to receive taxes every Monday and Saturday during business hours.

ROBERT T. BURTON,
20-4 Assessor and Collector, G. S. L. County.

THOMAS S. WILLIAMS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practice in all the courts of the Territory, and especially in the U. S. District Courts, and Supreme Court. He will give efficient attention to all professional engagements.

OFFICE—East side of East Temple st., one door north of the Post office.

9-3m

CRACKERS FOR THE MILLION.

GLOBE BAKERY,

NEXT DOOR TO LIVINGSTON, KINKEAD AND CO.'S STORE.

RICHARD GOLIGHTLY begs to thank his patrons for past favors and solicits an inspection of his present stock of Crackers, etc., of the different kinds of which, viz., Milk Crackers, Butter Crackers, Boston Crackers, and Hard Bread, he has a large quantity always on hand, so that emigrants to the gold mines or elsewhere can be supplied with a fit-out of the best material and at moderate prices, at a moment's notice.

FINE LIGHT BREAD hot at 5 p.m. every day. Pound cakes, Wedding cakes, Sugar crackers, cakes, buns; Abernethy, wine, anti-dyspeptic, soda and other biscuits made to order.