

The Victoria Bridge.

The following interesting account of the immense bridge now being built across the St. Lawrence at Montreal, is from the correspondence of a Pittsburg paper:

"The Victoria Bridge, at the point where it is to cross the St. Lawrence, is two miles in width. The current is very rapid, and the water from four to ten feet in depth along where the piers are to be erected, except in the main channel, where it is from thirty to thirty-five feet deep. In the winter the ice makes to a great thickness, and piles up with deep snows, under which the waters have to wear their way on to the ocean. Spring comes; the vast bodies of snow which have collected in all this river basin melt and pour into the common receptacle. The flocks and boulders of ice are driven up in vast piles thirty and forty feet in height, through which the water roars and boils and surges, driving them onward at a fearful rate and crushing all before them. As far as the eye can reach up and down the river, one sees nothing but this raging flood of ice grinding and heaving, and behind, the floods pouring onward, driving along trees, rocks, timber, and debris which have gathered in its long journey. The quay of Montreal would not stand against this for an hour, were it not built in the most substantial manner. Docks are made for vessels in which they are protected from the descending fury. Well, the Victoria Bridge plants its broad bases in the very midst of this ice movement. It has to breast all this fury. The abutments and approaches at each end occupy 3,000 feet in length, and are nearly completed. The abutments proper are of stone with hollow chambers, and the approaches of mixed earth and stone. Nine piers are completed of the twenty-four which will make up the whole number.

"These piers are fixed to the river bottom in the following manner: A coffer-dam is sunk; steam pumps exhaust the water within it; all loose material is then removed from the bed of the river, thus laid bare, until the solid body of rock is reached. Upon this, heavy stone, weighing fourteen tons, are fixed. Through these are passed iron bolts which go to a great depth into the solid rock. The next layer is fastened upon the first with cement and bolts of iron, and so on to the top. The whole is thus made one mass of stone and iron. The whole Titanic structure will be 10,294 feet in length, or nearly two English miles. As we have remarked above, about 3,000 feet are made upon the shore. There remains therefore for the bridge proper, 7,000 feet, or nearly a mile and one-third. How then is this vast sheet of water, flowing swift, and sometimes piled to the height of 30 feet with huge masses of ice, to be spanned? We find 24 stone piers, standing 242 feet apart, perpendicular on three sides, and one sloping down to the water's edge. In exception, however, to this general statement, it should be observed that the center span is 339 feet wide, for the purpose of navigation, and is bounded by piers much larger than the others. Resting, without other support, on these piers, and running from abutment to abutment, is the bridge, consisting of a great hollow iron tube, 22 feet high in the middle by 16 wide, and descending to 19 feet high at the two ends. The center span is to be 50 feet above the average level of the water, thence sinking gradually toward either end, 1 foot in 130, thus making the height of the abutment about 37 feet. And so, in these terminal masses of masonry, in these 21 colossal piers, breasting for all time the floods of the St. Lawrence, in this enormous tube of iron through which loaded trains will shoot like a weaver's shuttle—you have the Victoria Bridge, the wonder of the world. Statistics can not enhance our admiration; still we add, that the estimated cost is over \$6,000,000, that the weight of iron in the tubes only will be 8,000 tons, and that the contents of the masonry will be 3,000,000 cubic feet. The whole will be complete in the fall of '59 or in the spring of '60."

"YEAST.—To one large handful of hops, as much as the hand will clasp, put three quarts of boiling water; boil this down to get the strength of the hops to about one and a-half pint. Have ready your rye flour in a pan or pot, and strain the liquor while hot into it; boil two common-sized potatoes, sliced with the hops; add some salt.—When this is cool, add a cup of the old yeast, or you can raise the first time with good yeast-cakes.

When this is thoroughly worked and looks light, have ready two small jugs and put it in and cork. When you wish to use it take one cup to two quarts of milk, or one-half to one quart. We divide and put it into two jugs, because it keeps longer than in one, being constantly opened. Use the same recipe for yeast-cakes, with the addition of Indian meal, and you will have as good as can be made.

I only soak yeast-cakes half an hour, in tepid water, and sponge my bread over night, and knead it in the morning before breakfast, leaving it to rise, and then molding it thoroughly a second time, and putting it in round tin pans, which I prefer. In my receipt for yeasts I use more hops than others, but it is enough better to pay for it, and I use this kind of yeast the year through, and very much prefer it. There ought to be a hopvine in every garden in the country; they are easily cultivated."

ANOTHER.—Take 3 ounces of good fresh hops, 3½ pounds of rye flour, 7 pounds of Indian corn meal and one gallon of water. Rub the hops so as to separate them. Put them into boiling water and boil half an hour. Strain the liquor through a fine sieve into an earthen vessel. While hot, put in the rye flour, stirring the liquor well and quickly, as it goes in. Next day, put in the Indian meal, stirring it well, and the mess will be stiff dough. Knead it well as you would pie-crust;

roll it out to the thickness of about a third of an inch, and cut it up into cakes with a tumbler of something else, and lay the cakes on a clean board or a tin, and put them to dry in the sun.

Turn them every day; let them receive no wet; and they will become as hard as ship biscuit.—Store them in a bag or box, perfectly free from damp. When you bake take two cakes, crack and put them into hot water over night, in a vessel near the fire-place, where they will dissolve by morning, and then you use them in setting your sponge (as it is called) as you would use the yeast of beer; and these yeast-cakes may be kept just as long as you desire.—[N. Y. Tribune.

FANNY FERN ON DRESS.—It is my opinion, after all that is said, that women dress much more with an eye to their own sex, than the other. What man, unless he be a dry-goods merchant, knows whether a woman wears Honiton or cotton lace? What man else knows, or cares to know, the value of the dainty handkerchiefs with which ladies so ostentatiously polish their pretty noses? What man else knows, or cares to know, the value of the camel's hair shawls spread so carefully over their shoulders? By the road!—not one. But the delighted peacock possessor rejoices that every feminine eye which rests upon it, computes its value to a fraction. Yes, women dress much more for each other's eyes than men. I never knew a man, whose opinion was worth asking, who did not prefer to see a pretty woman (and I imagine the most demure of 'em don't look long at any other) unostentatiously and modestly dressed; and I never saw a pretty woman who did not look prettier in her plainest home dress than in her most elaborate adornments. But, alas! for plain home-dress—where are they? Where is the pretty delicate and neat calico, none too good for climbing little feet (now fashion is banished)? Echo answers—Where?

OILY PRODUCT FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES.—Younans' Chemistry says:—The oily substances of vegetation are principally accumulated in the fruit, and particularly in the seed. In herbaceous plants they are less abundant, although existing in considerable proportion in the straw and stalks of the grain. The proportion of oil in different substances, by the most recent determinations, is as follows: In Indian corn, 9 per cent. (that is, 9 parts out of 100 are oil); oats, 3½ per cent.; fine wheat flour, 1½; bran from the same, 4½; rice, 1; dry hay, 3 to 4; straw of wheat, 3; oat straw, 5; olive seeds, 54; linseed, 22; white mustard, 36; black mustard, 18; almonds, 46; cocoa nut, 47; walnuts, 50; yolk of eggs, 28½; cow's milk, 3 per cent. They are obtained by mechanical pressure, as linseed oil, by the agency of heat as in the animal fats, by distillation and by salutation in either.

CAMELS ON THE PLAINS OF THE WEST.—The accounts from Texas relative to the experiment of domesticating the camel for use in the army of the United States, on the south-western plains, continue to be most encouraging. The animals are in the care of a company of the Second Regiment of Cavalry, stationed at Camp Verde, Texas, where large stables have been recently erected by the troops for their accommodation. It has already been ascertained, by repeated experiment, that more can be done in the way of transportation by six camels in five days than by two six mule teams in ten days.

LARGEST CLOCK IN THE WORLD.—The dials of the English Parliament clock are twenty-two feet in diameter, and the largest in the world. Every half minute, the point of the minute hand moves nearly seven inches. The clock will go eight and a half days, and strike only for seven and a half, so as to indicate by its silence any neglect in winding it up. The mere winding of each of the striking parts will take two hours. The pendulum is 15 feet long; the wheels are of cast iron; the hour bell is eight feet high and nine feet in diameter, weighing fourteen or fifteen tons. The weight of the hammer is four cwt.

OUR NAVY.—The United States Navy, in November, 1856, consisted of eleven ships of the line, nineteen frigates, nineteen sloops of war, three brigs, one schooner, seven screw steamers of the first class, one of the second class, two of the third class, three side-wheel steamers of the first class, one of the second class, five of the third class, three steam tenders, five store-ships, and one permanent receiving vessel. Total, seventy-five vessels, carrying two thousand and two hundred and forty-three guns.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN SOAP.—The wife of an American agriculturist has been experimenting in soaps, and finds that the addition of three-quarters of a pound of borax to a pound of soap melted without boiling, makes a saving of one-half in the cost of soap, and of three-fourths the labor of washing, improving the whiteness of the fabrics; besides the usual caustic effect is thus removed, and the hands are left with a peculiar soft and silky feeling, leaving nothing more to be desired by the most ambitious washerwoman.

TO CLEAN PAINT.—Smear a piece of flannel with common whiting, mixed to the consistency of common paste, in warm water. Rub the surface to be cleaned quite briskly and wash off with pure, cold water. Grease spots will in this way be almost instantly removed, as well as other filth, and the paint will retain its brilliancy and beauty unimpaired.

Brand Sheets! Brand Sheets! NOTICE is hereby given that the Brand Sheets, now neatly bound, can be had by calling at the President's Office, price \$1 cash or wheat at cash price taken in payment. Persons having cattle estrayed, or those purchasing, will find it to their advantage to have the Brand Sheets by them for reference. H. B. CLAWSON, Recorder of Brands.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. ENTRANCE, Deseret Store.—GARMENTS Cut and Made to order by N. H. FELT.

WAGONS EXCHANGED. HEAVY AND LIGHT WAGONS exchanged for Stock on early application to GILBERT & GERRISH.

NOTICE TO MASONS. I wish to contract for the laying up of the Cobble Wall round Great Salt Lake City Cemetery and am ready to receive proposals. J. C. LITTLE.

WANTED. 10 Cords Quakingasp Timber and 10,000 feet of Lumber of various kinds. We will pay Furniture, Chairs and City Scrip. J. C. LITTLE.

Reformation in the Canyon. THIS is to notify all persons hauling out of South Mill Creek Canyon, not to forget the Toll, and to settle up old debts, or they will find "NO ADMITTANCE." E. B. FULLER, Collector.

W. BALLAN, WATCH-MAKER, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Great Salt Lake City and vicinity, that he intends carrying on his business in the house formerly occupied by A. L. Hale, North Temple st., 17th ward, and will warrant all work done by him to give satisfaction, as he understands his business in all its branches. Jewelry neatly repaired; charges very moderate. 43-tf

Great Salt Lake City Cemetery. ALL parties indebted to the Superintendent of G. S. L. City Cemetery are requested to call at the Office 13th Ward and settle on or before the 1st of July 1857. Payment received in Lumber, Shingles, Wood, Grain, Hay, Produce, &c. Wanted a good Wheelwright or Wagon Maker. 15-3t

D. A. & M. SOCIETY. THE Public are reminded that my Office is open to issue Tickets of Membership; \$2 per Ticket, and \$1 annually to entitle them to the yearly privileges of the Society. Members of last year will take notice and govern themselves accordingly. Payment can be made in Territorial and City Scrip, Store Orders, Grain, &c. J. C. LITTLE, Treasurer. 15-3t

NAILS! NAILS! NAILS!!! D. SABIN has Machinery in operation for making all kinds of Nails to order. He will exchange Nails for Wheat, Corn, Potatoes, and other Produce. Come on with it—now is the accepted time! WANTED!—Tire and Band Iron, for which he will pay in Nails or work in his shop. Encourage Home Manufactures! 44-tf

REMOVAL. FROM and after the 20th inst., I shall be doing business in the store formerly occupied by Enoch Reese, sign of the Plough, where I shall be happy to see my old friends and customers. I have on hand a good Stock of Goods, especially in the Woolen line, and expect to recruit with Staple Goods this fall. I am still buying, and making out papers for Land Warrants. I shall continue to buy Cattle from one year old to eight, for which liberal prices will be paid. Call and see. 14-3m W. H. HOOPER.

UNITED STATES MAIL. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., Jan. 15, 1857. PROPOSALS for conveying the mails of the United States from September 1, 1857, to June 30, 1858, inclusive, on the following route in the Territory of Utah, will be received at the Contract Office of this department until 9 p. m. of the 15th of June, 1857, to be decided by the 20th of June.—UTAH TERRITORY.

12310 From Cedar City, by Harmony and Pine Valley, to Santa Clara. Bidders to state schedule and distance.

INSTRUCTIONS. 1. No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture.—Deduction will also be ordered for a grade of performance inferior to that specified in the contract. 2. For leaving behind or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in getting up or running an express conveying intelligence in advance of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted. 3. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters, or the affidavits of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or delivering it into, a post office; for suffering it (owing either to the unsuitableness of the place or manner of carrying it) to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost, and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, a coach, car, or steamboat on a route. 4. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for violating the post office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the department to do so; for assigning the contract without the assent of the Postmaster General; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail. 5. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a pro rata increase on the contract pay. He may change schedules of departures and arrivals in all cases, and particularly to make them conform to connexions with railroads, without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service, in whole or in part, at pro rata decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interests do not require the same, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation. 6. Payments will be made for the service by collections from, or drafts on, postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August, and November. 7. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. Bidders must inform themselves on this point; and also in reference to the weight of the mail, the condition of roads, hills, streams, &c., and all toll-bridges, ferries, or obstructions of any kind by which expense may be incurred. Offices established after this advertisement is issued, and also during the contract term, are to be visited without extra pay, if the distance be not increased. JAMES CAMPBELL, Postmaster General.

LOST, STRAYED, &c.

SHEEP, CATTLE & HORSES WILL be taken by us on Bingham Creek south to herd or raise on shares, at the usual rates, length of time immaterial with us. We shall prepare to feed our stock when necessary during the winter. (7U) BLAIR & BROTHER.

STOLEN OR STRAYED, JUNE 1st, from the 16th and 19th Ward Pasture, G. S. L. City, three Indian PONIES; one bay stud, one bay mare, and one roan mare, belonging to Antero V. Yeabo Tahpah, Ute Chief. Any information will be thankfully received; please call on D. B. Huntington. 18-tf

STRAYED, FROM the mouth of Little Cottonwood Canyon, a black three year old STEER, branded N. DAVIS on the off horn. Any person bringing said steer to the subscriber, at the Public Machine Shop, or giving information where he can be had, shall be liberally rewarded by NATHAN DAVIS. 15-tf

STRAYED, ON Monday, 15th inst., from this city, a COW, about 4 years old, lined back, branded J H on the left hip. She was donated to the Church by some of the brethren and is supposed to have gone to her recent residence. Whoever will give information of her, or bring her to me, shall be liberally rewarded. JAMES SHELMEERDINE, 8th Ward. 15-4t

STRAYED OR STOLEN. ON FRIDAY EVENING, 29th May, from near Church Pasture north, a yellow HORSE, white face, end of foretop squared off; black main and tail, three white feet; branded W on left shoulder. He was formerly owned at Salt Creek 90 miles south. A liberal compensation will be paid to any person who will give information of, or bring said horse to the house of Widow N. K. Whitney. JOSHUA K. WHITNEY. 14-tf

Cows, Sheep and Herding. I AM now keeping a herd at Santaquin (or Sumrait creek) and prepared to take cows and sheep on shares, or any kind of stock to herd, both summer and winter, and to make myself responsible for all losses sustained by neglect or mismanagement. I will give one half the butter, cheese and increase from cows; and one half the wool and two thirds the increase from sheep, and will deliver without expense the butter, cheese and wool as it becomes due. Our range for stock, both for summer and winter, is unsurpassed in the valleys of these mountains. Those in or near G. S. L. City having stock to let or to be herded can inquire of or leave their stock with D. T. Le Baron, Mrs. A. W. Babbitt's residence, G. S. L. City; and any one desiring to trade sheep for good work oxen can by him be accommodated. 6-tf B. F. JOHNSON.

GRINDING, GRINDING. THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Tooele and the adjoining counties, that persons wishing Grinding done can be accommodated on short notice, all seasons of the year (as the mill springs never freeze) at E. T. Benson & Co.'s New Grist Mill, situated at Richville, 24 miles west from G. S. L. City, which is warranted to make as fine flour and as good a turn out as any mill in the Territory. 45-6m E. T. BENSON & CO.

Important to Shoemakers. WE wish to inform the inhabitants of the city and Territory that we are manufacturing SHOE PEGS, superior to any ever made in the Territory before, and not inferior to the imported. We have on hand a supply of the various sizes, which we offer for sale in large or small quantities at Bird's Cabinet shop, on West Temple street, one and a half blocks south of the Tabernacle, where we continue to manufacture Cabinet and Chair work as usual, also Joiner Work, Pattern making and Wood Turning in general. 11-3m BIRD & DINWOODEY.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. HAVING BEEN APPOINTED ADMINISTRATOR of the Estate of Thomas Tennan deceased, by the Judge of the Probate Court for Great Salt Lake county, the undersigned hereby requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, to come forward without delay and cancel the same, and those having demands against said estate will please file them with the Judge of the aforesaid Court, properly authenticated, as soon as circumstances will permit and within the time specified by law. DANIEL SPENCER, 44-tf Administrator.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE! THE undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for Great Salt Lake county Administrators of the Estate of A. W. Babbitt, deceased, hereby notify all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to come forward without delay for settlement; and all persons having claims against said estate will please file them with the Hon. Elias Smith, Probate Judge, on or before the first day of June, A.D., 1857. JULIA ANN BABBITT, W. H. HOOPER, BENJ. F. JOHNSON, Administrators. Great Salt Lake City, Dec. 20, 1856. 42-tf

DISSOLUTION. PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Levi Stewart, William J. Stewart, Louis P. Drexler and Wm. Sloan, under the name of Levi Stewart & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons holding due bills against us, or knowing themselves indebted to us, also to Levi Stewart and Brother, are requested to call and settle immediately and save costs. LEVI STEWART will continue the business at the old stand, where he hopes to merit a continuance of patronage from his old customers. 51-tf

MEDICAL NOTICE. J. L. DUNYAN, Physician and Surgeon; residence north west corner 14th Ward, G. S. L. City. Dr. Dunyan will attend to the practise of his profession in this city and county, at all hours of the day or night. His practical experience as a physician, and reputation as such among this people in former days is well known and understood. His treatment embraces every principle that his experience has proved safe and effectual. He anticipates by strict attention to business to receive the patronage and confidence of his brethren. On the receipt of letters (post paid) containing a full description of disease, age and sex, Dr. D. will send advice and prescriptions. Person afflicted with ulcers, cancers, fever sores, scrofula, salt rheum, tetter, fits, palsy, rheumatism, affections of the kidneys and liver, gravel, tic doloureux, Saint Vitus' dance, consumption, dyspepsia, general female debility and sterility and derangement would do better to board in the city for a short time, where they can be treated with electricity and such other means as would be necessary to effect a cure. All kinds of produce, orders on Tithing office and labor on Public Works, received for fees. References:—Edward Hunter, Wilford Woodruff, Jos. Young, Anthony Evans, W. S. Godbe, John Young, Jesse W. Fox, John Nebeker, Wm. Clayton, Philemon Merrill. 8-6m