THE LONDON EXHIBITION.

Mr. Riddle, the U. S. Agent at the great World's Exhibition, has been contributing a series of interesting letters to the National Intelligencer, descriptive of articles on exhibition. In his last letter, he notices the Austrian Department as follows:

Near the United States division, as one advances westward from the east gallery, is Austria. Russia intervenes between the two, but as her products have just arrived and are not yet displayed, she must be left for another day. Austria, then, is the last justice to her to say, has surprised all her compeers here by the variety, excellence in taste and manufacture, originality, and number of her contributions. She stands second to France only in the beauty and richness and usefulness of her productions. Indeed, if the single article of silk fabric be thrown aside, she has great textile products of French industry—she stands in nowise inferior to even France, I ought to say, *en masse*. Her nation here is represented by a Commissioner of more liberality of mind, energy of character, personal intelligence, and higher views of the true object and aims of the exhibition than is Austria. Mr. Charles Boschek has been long resident in a London merchant, though often visiting and residing at his home in Vienna, and his appointment only seems to have been possible to the Austrian Government. There is no man connected with the exhibition who has done more to conciliate conflicting opinions, made suggestions more advantageous to foreign contributors, or endeavored in the broadest sense to make this gathering of the world's industry useful to all praise than Commissioner Boschek; while from our own contributors he deserves equivalent kind feeling for the zeal he has manifested in everything that concerned our interest.

Perhaps the most prominent of all the Austrian productions is the display of wares, decorations, colors, and ornaments in glass. Counter after counter, jutting into the nave of the noble gallery, is loaded by forests of those exquisite structures in colored crystal, which have made "Bohemian glass" one of the most attractive articles in the dictionary of art-manufacture. Vases clouded with ruby or emerald mist, bright colors in mosaic work, opaque, milky graceful forms, spiral columns wreathed around them, and the most delicately and nicely blending shades of which the mind can conceive, show how much of pure art is combined with mechanical perfection in the best triumphs of crystalline skill. And not glass only, but glistening porcelain and China, with curious specimens of delicate and artistic pottery, lead the spectator back to the days when Etruria stakes out, and claims the immortality of Greek delicate variations of the eternal line of beauty.

In statuary, too, Austrian genius is manifested in the same direction. It is not in bold conception but in beautiful imitation, not in original design but in exquisite finish, that the national excellence in art consists. One sees it everywhere in all her productions in various ways; at times in the fanciful forms of statuary through a sculptured veil, in the variety of beautiful attitudes upon which the drapery falls, whether in the inlaid woods upon tables and chairs, and floor, in the exquisite carvings upon beds and bureaus and chairs, in the bright tints of paintings, the fantastic lafts of the century, the classic and composite shapes of Frankenhaus and the frosted brass and pendulous prisms or chandeliers, and the innumerable toys for children that occupy benches of the Austrian workshops in their construction.

In the matter of tools, Austria is as far below our country in the *quality* of those she exhibits as she is above us in their variety. Axes, chisels, saws, planes, drills, rasps, squares, and saws are here in abundance, enough to show that our idea of a good assortment is unknown in the *theatre*. They are all cheap, so cheap that one wonders how the manufacturers are paid; but the best of them are of the steel beitale, the temper poor, and the whole workmanship, in our idea, defective.—This is true, too, of all Austrian tools. For example, the screw-plates made in Austria are sold at less than one quarter the cost of screw-plates made in New England; but in quality, in fitness, in answering just the end for which a screw-plate is wanted, they are infinitely for a life-time, they are for inferior. The wonder is not so much how these tools are made as it is how, with such tools, the Austrian workmen can complete such various and exceedingly nice work as they exhibit here.

There are many varieties of manufactures in this division which I cannot enumerate, or even allude to in detail, the specimens of woollen fabrics, however, which are here in profusion, Neither Germany, nor France, nor England can equal these, whether in lightness, fineness of thread, tenacity, softness, or gloss and lustre of finish. The day of well-made broadcloths has gone by. No man desires to wear his best broadcloth. The excellence of the manufacture now consists in producing the handsomest surface and finest texture at the lowest price. In this the Austrian mills are in advance of the world. The wool-grown, of which many fleeces are shown, is remarkable for its fine quality and exceeding short staple. In many of these fleeces the staple is less than a half an inch in length, and longer, in fact, than the staple of our best wool would be two months grown. In New England such fleeces could not card such wool as that it would spin. The thread would break a thousand times in one fleece. The wool, yet from this wool is made the lightest, finest, softest, most elastic, and most lustrous broadcloth from the world has yet seen, and it prices which would ruin every manufacturer of woollen fabrics, in improvement in the wool of the United States. If cheapness has as high a title to regard as thoroughness; if industry possesses the same right to be well fed that art does to be well patronized; if the production of the world is better cared for by manufacturing goods to share *self* rather than to *share*, then Austria is certainly the great benefactor of Europe. But however, or this may be, Austria in every respect stands well in her industrial state amid her continental peers. Her exhibition of her products of the polls of the Exhibition along of which it is necessary to marshal the award of visitors in regular rotation, is about surpass all rivalry, whether they appear in cloth, in porcelain, or glass. Her chinaware pieces of furniture are designs of peculiarly magnificence. And her cooking ranges, stoves, architecture, castings, and gearings show that she does not fail to improve every discovery made in her sister connexion.

I have said nothing of our own share in the exhibition in this letter, because the features of our show do not change. The decision of the executive Committee to relinquish into the exhibition up to the first of August, which I announced to you some two weeks ago, will, I trust, induce contributors to be still sent from our country. We have abundance of room; and there is not an American here who does not deprecate his country represented in the product of her industry, as she ought to be. Many of our citizens residing here have documentary evidence increasing our display by their contributions. To our department of the Fine Arts, the *Flight of Boy*, a much admired piece of sculpture, by Powers, is to be added to-morrow, Mr. Stephenson, the owner of it, having very graciously acceded to my wish to have it exhibited.

The one or shilling days have greatly added to the crowd of visitors. It is estimated that sixty thousand persons have been within the building every one of these days. No depredations of any importance have yet been committed; but a constant look out for our goods is now the abundant care. The police arrangements are admirably made, and I anticipate no trouble from whatever concourse may gather within the building, even should its numbers be increased fourfold.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWARD RIDDLE.

Hon. J. G. Kennedy,
Sec'y Exec. Comm. Ind. Exhibition.

[From the Detroit Mich. Advertiser. June 13]

MORMON OUTRAGES.

Further Mormon Outrages at Beaver Islands—Brutal and Deliberate Murder by the followers of Strang.

The miscreants who have gathered themselves together upon Beaver Island under the title of Mormons, are making rapid and sure progress in the degrees of crime which Brigham Young, Heber, Kimbal, Smith, and Pratt, have reached.

It will be recollected by our readers, that we published during the past winter, several communications from the Island, among which was one giving the particulars of the burning of the dwelling house of two men by the name of Bennett.—These Bennetts are not Mormons, nor have they ever been. They happened to be residents of the Island, and to be owners of property there, and were men of high standing in society, which, perhaps, was the cause of their being burned.

Vases clouded with ruby or emerald mist, bright colors in mosaic work, opaque, milky graceful forms, spiral columns wreathed around them, and the most delicately and nicely blending shades of which the mind can conceive, show how much of pure art is combined with mechanical perfection in the best triumphs of crystalline skill. And not glass only, but glistening porcelain and China, with curious specimens of delicate and artistic pottery, lead the spectator back to the days when Etruria stakes out, and claims the immortality of Greek delicate variations of the eternal line of beauty.

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THE MORMONS.—*Salt Lake Valley.*—The Deseret News, of April 5th, contains the "Fifth General Epistle" of the "Latter Day Saints, from Salt Lake Valley, to the Saints scattered throughout the earth." The Epistle contains much statistical information concerning the prosperity and proclamation of the people and country.

This Epistle of the Saints jubilates over the extension of Mormonism to all lands, even Europe, Asia, Africa, the East and West Indies, and America. This extension and rapid gathering of the Saints is proclaimed as a token of the Messiah's near approach. Then, again, the "Saints" declare that civil dissensions, the cholera, quarrels among the nations, sects, earthquakes, whirlwinds, hurricanes, tornadoes, &c., are sure signs that the second coming of Christ is near at hand." It is evidently theorizing, the "Saints" come down to earth. They say the winter has been mild, the harvest good, the several grists and lumber mills have been built. Shingles have been made, threshing machines have been made, the council-house nearly finished, the warm-spring bath completed, the sliding store is now a pottery nearly finished, a woolen factory to be erected, and China ware and cutlery to be manufactured.

In March the farmers sowed their wheat. A colony of Mormons has been formed a town, 300 miles south of Salt Lake City—a few families, and 130 men, with teams, seeds, and tools, were sent out Dec. 7th last, and when last heard from they had a field of 2,600 acres, 400 of it sown, plenty of water, wood, iron, ore, alum, and prospects of coal.

The "Quorum of Seventies" have agreed to erect a great Rotunda in Salt Lake city, to be called the "Seventies' Hall of Science. Gov. Young is trustee and superintendent.

About three hundred emigrants winterred with the "Saints," and left for the gold diggings in spring.

A settlement is to be formed in the southern part of California, not far from San Diego, consisting of two hundred and fifty wagons, under the charge of Elder Lyman, and Charles Rich, started in March for the place. The Mormons have 27 stations or places of refreshments to the Pacific, on this route, is to be established. The city is being formed into blocks, instead of wards; shade-trees are planted, school houses built, and measures taken to prevent depredations by Californian emigrants.

The Epistle informs us that the "twelve apostles are abroad except two. Orson Hyde is in Palestine; Orson Pratt is on the Society and Sandwich Islands and Chili; Orson Pratt is in the Atlantic office being in Liverpool; Smith is presiding in Iron county, and the two Rich's are on a journey to establish a settlement near San Diego.

Finally, the Epistle exhorts the Saints in the United States, Canada, "if they wish to see the work of the Lord proper," to arise as one man, and come to Deseret, "Church of the Saints." Zion in one year than they can do in many years where they are."—Cin. Gaz.

A SHARPER.—A SHYLLATOR.

W. H. PHILLIPS, Esq., of London has invented an instrument, which he calls by the above name, and which, it is said, will extinguish the most destructive fire in the short space of five minutes. The agent of which is said to have been used for the accomplishment of this most desirable end, is an anti-combustible gas, which may be employed with perfect safety to both life and property, but acts as an instantaneous destroyer of fire. The apparatus is absurdly portable as a fire bucket and the remedy so easy of application that it may be successfully put in operation by a child. The *Fire Annihilator* is coming into universal use in England and on some parts of the Continent, and will doubtless be introduced into United States, at the earliest possible date. The Royal Commissioners have directed them to be introduced into the Chrystal Palace for the protection of the valuable articles there collected, and the considerable benefit to be derived from them is being duly appreciated by the English people generally. The Sharper is said to be an invention are abundantly authentic, and we may congratulate ourselves on the discovery of an agent which will put an end to the ravages of this subtle and terribly destructive element, and one, too, which may be kept in every house and applied with safety and certainty whenever occasion may require.

SHARP BUSINESS TRANSACTION.—*Female Rogues.*—A few days since, a lady, having every appearance of respectable gentility about her, stepped into Stewart's fashionable dry goods store in Broadway, New York, and purchased a shawl, priced at four hundred dollars, and presented a $1000 bill on the Bank of America to pay for it. The clerk, being suspicious of the bill, stepped over to the bank and inquired of the Cashier, who pronounced it genuine. The change was accordingly given her, and she went to a neighbor's shawl, and has proceeded as far as the door, when she stepped back and remarked that she thought she had not better take it until she has consulted her husband. The $1000 bill was then handed her, and she returned the shawl and received the change she had received, and left the store. Presently she came back and said she had concluded to take the shawl, and asked for