

DESERET NEWS.



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

Wednesday, October 6, 1858.

WOOD and HAY wanted at the Deseret News Office.

Advertisements, to insure insertion in the current issue, must be handed in previous to Tuesday morning.

FREE TRADE REPORT.—A Special Committee of the House of Representatives, Hon. W. W. Boyce, of South Carolina, Chairman, on the 15th of May committed a report to the House upon a 'reduction of the expenditures of the government,' &c., from which we make a few extracts.

After quoting statistics 'to show that the ratio of expenditure is far in excess of the increase of population,' the Committee assert, very correctly, that 'The expenditures ought not, for very obvious reasons, to increase in proportion to the increase of population. But conceding that they should, the expenditures of the government, in round numbers, should not exceed \$28,000,000, whereas they are \$65,032,559.76—an excess of \$37,032,559.76.'

As a remedy 'for this vast and increasing expenditure,' the Committee recommend the changing of 'the existing system of taxation,' the substitution of direct taxation instead of duties on imports.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, in 19 custom-houses, located in 12 different States, the expenditures exceeded the revenue collected by \$92,164.92.

In discussing the subject of free trade, or free exchanges, with all countries, the remarks of the Committee are excellent, both upon the ground of 'right' and 'expediency,' provided all nations with whom we deal were actuated and governed by correct notions, but since they are not that system would prove very unequal in its workings; though whether more so than the present one, if individuals, and not nations, are to be the standard, is still questionable.

But the most significant and really alarming feature disclosed in the Report is in the exhibit marked A, wherein it is stated that

'From 1790 to 1857—

The increase of population has been	638	per cent.
do payment into the treasury,	993	do
do EXPENDITURES,	1,405	do,

'clearly proving that instead of governmental 'expenditures' keeping much below the increase of population, as it most assuredly should, it EXCEEDS it by more than double, and is more than one half in excess of the increase of payments into the treasury.'

SUPPLIES SENT TO UTAH.—Messrs. Majors, Russell and Waddell have forwarded, from Kansas, Leavenworth and Nebraska, 4004 wagons laden with Government freight. Who has this enormous expenditure of public funds benefited, except it be army contractors, speculators and depraved politicians?—And has not this lavish, causeless waste of means directly tended to familiarize the American mind with despotic and tyrannical abuse of power, and cause Europe and even Asia to laugh to scorn our boasted freedom in civil, political and religious rights? If tyranny should succeed in trampling down the rights of Utah, has any creed or party power so rampant a guarantee that its turn at the bitter cup of oppression will not come next?

How natural it is for wrong to be aggressive, spoiling, wasting and plundering!

THE THIRD ANNUAL FAIR, held in this city on the 4th and 5th inst., passed off quite creditably, notwithstanding the hindering circumstances of the past season and the heavy rain on the 5th.

A report of the Fair will appear in the next 'News.'

ELDER ORSON HYDE has raised a medium sized, very fair and prolific seedling apple, with as sprightly and pleasant a sub-acid flavor as we have tasted this season.

Br's. D. Candland, S. B. Rose and T. Jeremy have favored us with New York, St. Louis and Louisville papers which do not come to hand among our exchanges.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.—From advices of July 6, by private conveyance, we learn that the mission in England is in a very healthy condition, "The brethren seeming to realize their position and really desiring to honor their priesthood; and those who are engaged in the ministry seem to have increasing desire in their hearts to labor for the cause." Generally throughout the mission there is peace and quiet in all the meetings, which are in many places well attended by strangers."

Pres. Calkin's health is good, and several reformatory plans, introduced under his administration, are proving very beneficial.

A CONSPIRACY has been discovered at Linburg among some school-boys, from twelve to fifteen years of age. Eleven of the culprits were tried and sentenced, one to death and the others to imprisonment. The investigation is said to have led to the discovery of a more formidable conspiracy with ramifications in Russian Poland, having in view a general rising of all the Slavonic population in Austria to form a Republic.

A VESSEL has been put on the line between Liverpool and British Columbia. The British Government intended to send a corps of Engineers to build roads and bridges, and to erect a block of houses for the reception of gold, and to form an organized military.

Riots had occurred in Kilkenny, in consequence of the opposition by the harvest laborers against the various agricultural machines. Tranquility had, however, been restored by the interference of the military.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 21st.—The announcement of the treaty of peace with China has given great satisfaction to the Emperor and Court.

THE King of Prussia was too ill to visit Queen Victoria at Potsdam. Her Majesty will return to England on the 30th of August.

THE New York city hall building was partly destroyed by fire, accidentally set in the illumination for the cable celebration.

A SEVERE GALE visited London, England, July 25, prostrating trees and doing immense damage to plants and fruit.

THE accounts of the crops in Russia are unsatisfactory, particularly in the neighborhood of Odessa.

THE House of Commons have ordered the return of lands on Vancouver's Island to the Crown.

THE yellow fever has made its appearance in some portions of Spain.

Fruit Culture.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DESERET NEWS:—In compliance with a request of the Fruit Committee of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, to make a report on fruit exhibited at our Annual Fair of 1858, for publication, I now offer the following report:—

I am happy to witness the success of those who have planted out fruit trees and given them the proper care and tillage which they require in this climate. It is to be regretted that so large a share of our community have neglected to plant out orchards, while others enjoy delicious fruit, which is so desirable to health and happiness. I hope that the examples of this Society and the blessing of Divine Providence in giving us a bountiful crop of fruit will give new energy to those who have been unbelieving, that our Mountain Home may become beautiful and blossom like the rose.

The past spring our homes were vacated and our fruit trees left to the chances of perishing by drouth or being destroyed by cattle and received very little or no attention till the latter part of summer. Yet we have the finest samples of Seedling Apples and Peaches, taking the whole crop together, that I have ever seen in any other place.

The Apples most worthy of notice that were tested by the Committee were as follows:—Sweet Mountain Home, a seedling grown by Hon. Wilford Woodruff; large, yellow, shaded red on sun side, flesh fine, tender, very sweet, rich, excellent flavor, Sept. Mountain Chief, a seedling grown by J. Nebeker; large, roundish, striped, red on yellow ground, pleasant, rich, lively, subacid, good, tree vigorous, shy bearer while young, but may be more prolific grafted; the parent tree bore a full crop this year.

There have been a good many trees grafted from this variety and many of them regrafted to other varieties, but I would recommend not to alter any more of them as that will backen their fruit and may not better the quality.

Fall Spice Apple, a seedling grown by J. Nebeker; medium, oblate, striped and marbled red, mild spice flavor, rich, agreeable flavor; tree moderate grower, production full.

Lake Apple, a seedling grown by J. Nebeker; medium size, yellowish, fair, sprightly, sub-acid flavor, pleasant, good tree, moderate grower, very productive, full crop.

Hamilton Tart, a seedling grown by B. H. Young; medium size, yellow, pleasant, sprightly, subacid, good, full.

Hamilton Sweet, a seedling grown by B. H. Young; large, oblate, green, sweet, flesh color, good for cooking, fair quality.

Winter—Imported varieties:—Green Winter, medium, green, often a blush, dotted, fair (this variety was received from California, has been budded by some for the R. I. Greening, is a very indifferent variety and should be rejected).

Winter Brown, very small, a local variety or miserable seedling.

Big Red and Geninton, as called here, appear rather forbidding and should be required to give better traits of character by producing some fine fruit before they are further cultivated.

Yellow Bell Flower, as brought here by Mr. Casto, has no resemblance to that fine variety, but is a fair good Apple for drying.

There has been a good many varieties of apple scions received here that are of a local character and are not reported by any pomological society or recommended by any reliable author on fruit, which should not be budded from any more till they are proven, as there are plenty of known varieties for all useful purposes, received from a more reliable source, which are of the best quality and recommended by the best pomological judges. Many of them are known to be correct.

The prospects for cultivating the Peach are very encouraging. There is no sign here of the Peach tree borer or the Apple moth that I have heard of. There has not been a total failure of the peaches yet, and on suitable locations they will be quite as sure as in any other place in the Union.

Our varieties are all produced from the seed and many of them will compare favorably in size, beauty or flavor with the finest grown in the best peach region in the United States.

I will here notice a few fruit grounds which are the best cultivated:—Prest. B. Young's, Prest. Kimball's, Professor Carrington's, W. Woodruff's, Wm. C. Staines'. There are many others worthy of note. Their trees fully demonstrate the adaptation of the climate for this fruit.

I would recommend the planting of pits of our most choice peaches for new varieties as I know of several who have tried it here and have produced trees far superior to the parent. I do not expect that it will prove beneficial in every case, but we shall obtain many choice varieties, and the young trees will be more adapted to our climate and the desired object obtained. Our most choice peaches are from young trees which have come into bearing this year.

The Grape deserves a more general cultivation than it has received yet. A variety received from California has been cultivated with success. The Catawba and Isabella have been lately introduced here and I do not see any obstacle in the way to their successful cultivation.

We have not so fine varieties of Strawberries as is desired. The Pottawotomie variety is the most productive, is fine flavored and will succeed where the other varieties fail.

There were some fine specimens of Apricots. One seedling grown by Mr. Gates, which is highly worthy of cultivation.

The varieties of Plums and Prunes domesticated were few and the trees young. It will take time to decide how they will succeed here.

As Prest. B. Young has said, there are the elements here for producing the finest of fruit; if the community will carry out his precepts and examples in planting out, cultivating and properly fencing their fruit grounds, it will greatly add to their happiness, health and prosperity. L. S. HEMENWAY.

The above remarks apply to the fruit exhibited on the 2d inst., the day the Committee were required to examine it. On the 4th other specimens of several varieties had been brought in, and among them the handsomest show of seedling apples on exhibition, from Prest. B. Young's gardens.

As the Fruit Committee were not again present together at the Fair, the kinds and varieties presented after the 2d were not tasted by them, neither could they determine the fair relative qualities of several varieties of fine looking winter apples, as that can only be done by tasting them as they fully mature.

NEWS ITEMS.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

THE PLAGUE IN THE BARBERY STATES.

TRIPOLI, July 27, 1853.

For many years past the States of Barbary have been free from the visitation of the plague, and when it was first reported, about three months ago, that several deaths had occurred in the district of Bengazi, attended by symptoms similar to those of the plague, people were unwilling to believe it could be that fearful malady, and they were confirmed in this disbelief by the opinion of the medical officer of the Sanita at Bengazi, who declared it to be typhus, and not an epidemic. The disease first broke out among an Arab tribe, about six hours distant from Bengazi, and a report of the dreadful ravages it was making reached that city on the 25th of last April.

The British Vice-Consul, Mr. Crowe, being convinced, by all he heard of the nature and rapid progress of the disease, that it was actually the plague, strongly urged the Bey, the governor of the province, to take measures for the preservation of the public health, recommended that a military cordon should be placed

at a proper distance from the city, to prevent communication with the infected tribe. But the Bey, either influenced by Mohammedan fatalism or natural indolence, would do nothing. The fatal consequences of his neglect of the Vice-Consul's suggestion soon appeared. The disease soon found its way into the unguarded city, and its first victims were the women and children of the poor. But it soon spread with fearful rapidity, attacking with fatal virulence rich and poor alike. Entire families perished miserably. Then ensued a general panic, and of a population of 9,000 souls more than half abandoned their homes and fled to the desert. Of those that remained 40 or 50 died daily, sometimes more. Night and day the bodies of the dead was cast hastily into their shallow graves, and the cries of the Moorish women, the howling of the Jews, and the dismal tolling of the bells of the Catholic chapel were terrible to hear. At length the Ottoman government, in consequence of Consul Crowe's representations, sent a steamer from Constantinople with two physicians, who, immediately after their arrival, declared the disease to be plague of the most virulent type, and, in consequence of their circulars to that effect, Bengazi and all the ports of northern Africa have been placed in strict quarantine.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, August 30.—The deaths by yellow fever in this city on Saturday last were 57, and for the week ending on that day 402.

The New Orleans Delta has the following picture:—

"St. Vincent de Paul Cemetery has been the burial place of a large number of the victims of yellow fever this season, from the fact that the disease has been prevailing in a greater degree in the third district than any other portion of the city. The Cemetery is divided into two divisions; the lower is almost destitute of vaults or tombs, and those interred are placed, in dry weather, about a foot under ground, the dirt thrown on top not more than covering the coffin. Since the recent heavy rains the whole place is flooded, more or less, and looks more like a swamp than a cemetery. The spade hardly breaks through the sod before the water shows itself, and then the negroes gouge out as much as they can for the water.

"Several graves were open yesterday as we passed through, looking like oblong mud-puddles. A few minutes afterward the remains of some poor individual was brought in, and left to the negroes to inter. Placing the rough coffin on a hand car, they carried it a short distance and placed it by the side of a hole, and then made preparation for placing it in its last resting-place. The head of the coffin was let down into the water, but, of course, it would not sink, and immediately rose to the surface. It was thrust down several times rather roughly to endeavor to make it adhere to the soft mud, but it invariably rose again. At last it was shoved in, and the spade of one negro held it until the other threw in large quantities of hard mud, which served as a weight to keep the head down. One of the negroes then, while the other kept his spade on the first end, lowered the foot and sunk it in the same manner, kicking in some mud with his feet, while his spade kept the coffin down. The whole of this section of the cemetery is filled with new graves, and presents the appearance of a newly ploughed field. The stench in some places is hardly endurable, coming, as it does, from the shallow graves of water."

FIRST ARRIVAL OF GOLD DUST AT KANSAS CITY.—We were surprised this morning to meet Mons. Bordeau and company, old mountain traders just in from Pike's Peak.

They came for outfits, tools, etc., for working the newly discovered gold mines on Cherry Creek, a tributary of the South Platte.

They bring several ounces of gold, dug up by the trappers of that region, which, in fineness, equals the choicest of California specimens.

Mr. John Cantrell, an old citizen of Westport, has three ounces which he dug with a hatchet in Cherry Creek, and washed out with a frying-pan.

Mons. Richard, an old French trapper, has several ounces of the precious dust, which he dug with an axe.

Mons. Boesinette has several rich specimens.

The party consists of nine men, all of them old mountaineers, who have spent their lives in the mountains. Mons. Bordeau has not been in the States for nine years until the present time.

We have refrained from giving too great credence to these gold discoveries until assured of their truth, but it would be unjust to the country longer to withhold the facts of which there can no longer be a doubt.

Kansas City is alive with excitement, and parties are already preparing for the gold diggings.—[Kansas City Journal of Commerce.]

[Correspondence of the Evening Post.]

FROM THE ARMY IN NEBRASKA.

FORT LARAMIE, Neb. Ter., 18 July, 1858.

We have received General Scott's order of the 29th June, making new dispositions of the troops in and under orders for Utah. The General seems (very naturally, considering the rumors) to be a little suspicious of the Mormons. The idea of their intended treachery is laughed at on this line, and has been raised and encouraged by the contractors for their own ends. This Utah war is known on the route as "the Contractors' war," and the people in western Missouri and Kansas are extremely anxious to prolong it.

Large garrisons are to be kept here and at