

will be remembered that his contract to bring freight for the brethren last season detained him at Florence, N. T., but he left his train in good condition on the Sweet Water, and expects it to arrive about the 15th of September.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—Elder Abraham Boynton, of Davis Co., handed us a head of thoroughly ripened Sugar Cane. It was planted about the middle of April, and was cut on the 15th inst., thus demonstrating that it will readily mature in our latitudes, especially upon all soil above the cold and wet lowlands.

Its ripening qualities being now determined, it is presumable that proper steps will be taken by many to ascertain its relative value for stock feeding and molasses making.

[From the Washington Union.]

Treason Stalking Abroad at Noonday.

The positions assumed by the Black Republicans have of themselves a strong, direct, and natural tendency to treason, in the form of disunion. All true patriots have renounced every sentiment and movement pointing in that direction. But treason to the Union has a lodgment in the Black Republican breast, and is not, consequently, clearly manifested by the more ardent, or weak and incautious, in their ranks. They give encouragement in their speeches and papers to a less politic class, who serve them in their hour of need. They agree more or less fully in sentiment, but, as policy demands, their professions are somewhat variant. But they respectively sail in the same direction.

The open disunionists recently held a meeting at Worcester, Massachusetts, and took bold ground in favor of disunion. They are but one step in advance of the regular Black Republicans of the Fremont stamp. The Worcester Convention passed resolutions declaratory of their principles and objects, some of which we copy below. They are but little ahead of the open opinions of Mr. Banks, who is known to have 'calculated the value of the Union slide.' The members of this convention will doubtless give him their hearty support for Governor, as one of the means of eventually attaining the great object which they have in view. These avowed treasonable intentions go wholly unrebuked by the Republican press, and doubtless for the reason it approves of the purpose avowed. We invite the serious attention of all lovers of the Union to the following, found among the resolutions passed at Worcester:

'Resolved, That the necessity of disunion is written in the whole existing character and condition of the two sections of the country; in their social organization, education, habits, and laws; in the dangers of our white citizens in Kansas, of our colored men in Boston; in the wounds of Charles Sumner, and the laurels of his assailant; and no government on earth was ever strong enough to hold together such opposing forces.

'Resolved, That this movement does not merely seek disunion, but the more perfect union of the free States by the expulsion of the slave States from the confederation, in which they have ever been an element of discord, danger and disgrace.

'Resolved, That it is not probable that the ultimate severance of the Union will be an act of deliberation or discussion, but that a long period of deliberation and discussion must precede it; and thus we meet to begin.

'Resolved, That henceforward, instead of regarding it as an objection to any system of policy that it will lead to the separation of the States, we will proclaim that to be the highest of all recommendations and the greatest proof of statesmanship; and will support, politically or otherwise, such men and measures as appear to tend most to this result.'

A PICTURE OF SUNDAY LIFE IN CHICAGO.—Here is a picture of Sunday life in Chicago, furnished by the Times:—

Here in Chicago on Sunday we have fifty-six churches open during the forenoon and evening, but at the same time there are no less than eighty ball rooms, in each of which the 'band' plays from morning till midnight, and waltzing goes on without intermission.

In addition to these 'festivities,' we have two theatres, each with its performers in tights and very short garments, rivaling Esler in their graceful evolutions. Saloons have their front doors closed by proclamation, but do a thriving business through side entrances.

A DARK PICTURE.—It is said of Paris that one out of every three thousand persons commits suicide; that two thirds of the population cannot afford the expense of burial; that in every three births one is illegitimate; that thirty thousand persons, besides those assisted by regular charities, arise every morning without knowing how they will get their dinner; and that seventeen thousand habitual drunkards, of the most brutal character, disgrace the city.

[The legitimate effect of Christian Roman Catholic civilization.—[Ed.]

SHUTTING UP A COURT HOUSE.—At Statesborough (Ga.) recently the citizens determined that they would have no sitting of the court in that locality, and consequently nailed up the Court House, and on the arrival of the Judge notified him of their determination. He informed them that he was not at all desirous of exercising his judicial functions in their vicinity, and took his leave.

A COMPARISON.—The mind is like a trunk—if well packed, it holds almost everything; if ill packed, next to nothing.

[From the London Times, June 11th.]

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

The completion of 1,250 miles (one half) of the cable for the submarine Atlantic telegraph by Messrs. Newall & Co. was celebrated at their works, Birkenhead, yesterday, by a dinner given to about 600 of their workmen, with their wives and families.

Messrs. Newall's contract has been executed with great speed and punctuality. On the 19th of November last they tendered either for half or the whole of the cable, to be finished by the 30th of June.

The tender for half was accepted in the December following, and Messrs. Newall, who had taken one of the transit sheds attached to the Birkenhead docks, at once set to work to provide the necessary machinery, all of which had to be created for the occasion.

The wire was supplied to Messrs. Newall by their own wire-drawers, Messrs. Richard Johnson & Co. of Manchester, who completed their task by the 1st of June. Messrs. Newall commenced spinning the cable on the 18th of February, and proceeded without interruption until Monday last, the 8th of June, when 1,250 miles (one half of the whole cable) were completed.

The cable consists of a stand of copper wire covered three times with gutta percha. The gutta percha is sewed from end to end with spun yarn, and covered with 18 strands of seven wires each. There are thus 25,000 miles of strand, composed of seven times that quantity of wire, being a total of 175,000 miles of wire.

The process of spinning occupied 80 days, 2,500 miles of wire being used per day, and 350 hands being employed. The spun yarn was also made by Messrs. Newall, upon the same premises, 100 machines for this purpose being ranged on one of the upper floors of the works. The cable is now lying in four huge coils, (each 28 feet in diameter and eight feet high) all ready for being shipped. It will be transferred, probably to-day, into small vessels, and thence on board the Niagara, which is expected to arrive at the mouth of the river early next week.

The weight of the cable averages one ton per mile; and it is to be laid by the process patented by Mr. Newall and adopted in the Black Sea, (passing the wire through a hollow cone) which prevents twisting.

The festivities yesterday were presided over by Mr. Gordon, the manager of the works, and were witnessed by a large number of gentlemen. Messrs. Newall have contracted to lay down 1,000 miles of wire (part of the Indian telegraph line) between Cagliari and Malta and Corfu.

The tedious process of shipping the 1,000 miles of coil which have been manufactured at East Greenwich was to have commenced yesterday; but owing to the amount of work to be done before the lofty hold of the Agamemnon is fitted to receive it, the shipment is not likely to begin before Monday next. Every exertion is being used to get matters in as forward a train as possible; but, nevertheless, the day we have mentioned will be the earliest on which the cable layers can commence operations.

The Agamemnon has been alongside Glassey & Elliot's wharf for some days. She looks taut and trim enough, though widely different from her Black Sea days, when her huge spars overlopped the fleet as she led the port line at 12 miles an hour, or threading her way among a mass of transports like a yacht. At present she has a mild half-pay look, which even the sentry at her gangways cannot wholly banish. Her ports are open, but only for the purpose of ventilation, as not a gun is on board.

At present she is very much down by the stern; but the cable being stowed forward will bring her on an even keel. It will make a difference of four feet in her present trim. A small engine is being fitted to wind the coil on board; and the whole operation of shipping will occupy, it is calculated, at least six weeks. The two in-shore ends are nearly finished, and the center piece of steel wire cable is progressing rapidly.

Though both at Greenwich and at Birkenhead the manufacture will continue at one end while the other is being shipped, it is not expected that more than about 2,400 miles will be completed in all. This will allow between 600 and 700 miles for "slack" in paying out.

THE THUNDER STORM IN WASHINGTON.—A thunder storm from the westward broke upon this city yesterday afternoon, at about a quarter of three o'clock, which will be remembered for long years by all who witnessed it. A cloud, black and portentous, had gathered in the west, over the Virginia hills, in which frequent and fierce streaks of lightning, followed by sharp, rattling thunder, displayed themselves.

The cloud, as it advanced and spread over the city, at brief intervals exhibited long electric flashes, followed in a second or two by peals of angry thunder. There came a brisk, refreshing breeze from the west, which blew for about ten minutes, and towards the last with a very slight sprinkling of rain, and here and there a hail stone, which lasted only two or three minutes. This was succeeded by a furious blast, bringing a visitation of rain and hail, or rather of spherical lumps of ice, many of which appeared an inch in diameter, and some nearly double that size, altogether unparalleled in our experience. For several minutes not only fruit and other trees, but the very houses themselves, seemed in danger of destruction, and when the storm happily slackened, the earth was covered with ice pebbles about the average size of marbles, and leaves and branches of trees, and wherever there was a fence standing across the direction of the storm may have been seen a row of hail stones perhaps a couple or three inches in depth.

The drains and sewers were suddenly full, and

poured out their swollen contents with unwonted vigor. The fruit trees within the range of the storm—which we hope was not very wide—must have been swept of seven-eighths of their burdens; it is indeed pitiable to see the ground strewn with the hopes of the year. Of course the destruction of glass, wherever it was exposed to the storm, was inevitable; so that there will be a greater consumption of the article within a week than has probably ever occurred in any week before since Washington was a city.

Since the foregoing was written we have discovered that the range of the storm was happily narrow, the worst of it appearing to have passed along the ridge on which the Observatory and the President's house are situated. Whilst Mr. Corcoran's green house suffered but slightly, the President's two green houses were so nearly destroyed that they will require to be reglazed all over. Mr. Henry Douglas' green house, at the corner of Fifteenth street, will cost some hundreds of dollars to repair. We shall not attempt to particularize damages done to windows of private dwellings; they are legion. So fierce was the storm that some people began to believe that the comet had come at last sure enough.—[Intelligencer, June 22.]

HAILSTORMS AND HURRICANES.—There were during the month of May terrible hailstorms and hurricanes in France. The Paris letter writer for the London Times, writing on the 29th of May, says:

The communes of Beaufort, Lanueville, Stenay, Cussy, Luz, Martincourt and Inor suffered more or less. The losses are enormous. The vines were torn up by the roots; the floods swept away all they met in their passage, and even solid new walls were thrown down. It was at Beaufort, however, that the disaster was most general. Nothing escaped. Not one ear of wheat can be reaped in the entire commune. The flax, which is the principal support of the inhabitants, has entirely disappeared. The interior of the village presents a sight equally desolate. There is an entire street in which there is not a pane of glass unbroken.

The hailstones which fell were of an enormous size. They stripped the roof of the church of all the slates, as if it had been battered by grapeshot.

Similar unfavorable accounts have been received from the South. A terrible hurricane swept the plain of Tarbes on Monday afternoon, which was covered with a coat of hail.

THE FRUIT DESTROYER.—We are sorry to hear as we do from various parts of the country, that a voracious worm, resembling in appearance the measuring worm, is devastating the apple orchards, destroying the leaves and the fruit of the tree. The ravages of the worm in some localities extended to the pear, cherry and occasionally to the peach. Some of the forest trees do not escape—the oak, hickory, elm and linn are seen entirely stripped of their foliage. In some apple orchards scarcely a leaf is seen.

When the tree is shaken the worms swing down on a sort of web like that of the spider, one of which remains attached to a limb. It is remarked that the woods since the recent rains exhibit an unusual variety of insect life, reminding the observer of the fecundity of tropical productions in this one particular, at least.—[Dayton (O.) Journal.]

DESTRUCTION BY THE ARMY WORM.—According to the Cambridge (Md.) Democrat the army worm has appeared in that country in myriads, destroying everything within reach. In some instances farmers are digging, and some have dug, ditches around their corn fields to intercept them and thus save their crops from utter destruction. On their first appearance they seemed to affect a disinclination to molest the corn and could be seen, in great numbers, passing through it on their march to some adjoining field of wheat or grass to commence their destructive operations, and some thought they would leave the corn untouched; but they have, where it is not cut before them, destroyed the grass, nearly stripped the wheat of the blade, and have now commenced their ravages upon the corn.—[St. Louis Evening News, June 23.]

THE FIRST TWENTY YEARS.—Live as long as you may, the first twenty years form the greater part of your life. They appear so when they are passing; they seem to have been so when we look back to them; and they take up more room in our memory than all the years which succeed them.

If these be so, how important that they should be passed in planting good principles, cultivating good tastes, strengthening good habits, and fleeing all those pleasures which lay up bitterness and sorrow for them to come.

Take good care of the first twenty years of your life, and you may hope that the last twenty years will take good care of you.

HEAVENLY ORIGIN OF CHIT-CHAT.—Naturally, women talk more than men. The learned Buxtorf informs us, in his Hebrew Lexicon, that the primeval name, Eve, is derived from a root signifying Talk; and it was perhaps from a dim idea of this kind that the Rabbins owed their tradition that twelve baskets of chit-chat—it could not be gossip, for there were no neighbors to gossip about—where rained down into Paradise for Adam and Eve to amuse themselves with; of which twelve Adam picked up three, and Eve the other nine.—[Elizabeth Strutt.]

A VENERABLE GERANIUM.—The Cottage Gardener tells of a very large specimen of a scarlet geranium, growing against the back wall of a green house at Hampton Court (Eng.) which is as old as the days of George II. It blossoms luxuriantly, and is as vigorous now as the youngest around it.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.—In his inaugural address as Lord Rector of Glasgow University, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton last week offered a few maxims to the students. Never affect (he said) to be other than you are—either richer or wiser. Never be ashamed to say, 'I do not know.'—Men will then believe you when you say, 'I do know.' Never be ashamed to say, whether as applied to time or money, 'I cannot afford it.'—'I cannot afford to waste an hour in idleness to which you invite me—I cannot afford the guinea you ask me to throw away.' Once establish yourself and your mode of life as what they really are, and your foot is on solid ground, whether for the gradual step onward, or for the sudden spring over a precipice. From these maxims let me deduce another—learn to say 'No,' with decision, 'Yes,' with caution. 'No,' with decision whenever it meets a temptation; 'Yes,' with caution whenever it implies a promise. A promise once given is a bond inviolable. A man is already of consequence in the world when it is known that we can implicitly rely on him. I have frequently seen in life such a person preferred to a long list of applicants for some important charge; he has been lifted at once into station and fortune merely because he has this reputation, that when he says he knows a thing, he knows it; and when he says he will do a thing, he will do it.—[Eng. Paper.]

THE RICHEST COMMUNITY IN THE WORLD.—Lo! the poor Indian! A day or two since we had occasion to mention that the result of the late sale of the Delaware (Indians) trust lands was \$470,000. The lands sold were only those comprised in the eastern division of this great reservation. The western division is now advertised to be sold. That contains some 350,000 acres, and will undoubtedly bring an aggregate at least \$600,000. The tribe are also the owners of a home reservation almost immediately adjoining Leavenworth City, forty miles by ten broad.

That would sell to-morrow readily for \$10 per acre; or an aggregate of \$3,000,000. Thus their total wealth, independent of personal property—and some of them are men of considerable individual means—is about \$4,070,000. They number in all some nine hundred souls; and from the real estate described above are worth on an average of \$4,440 per soul, or \$22,220 to each family of five persons among them.—[Washington Star.]

The editor of the Wring and Twist says he seen the contrivance our lawyers use when they 'warm up with the subject.' He says 'it's a glass concern, and holds about a pint.'

CHARADE.

My first exceeding soft is found,
My last as hard again,
My whole's not difficult to pound,
Pray tell me what I am.

JOHN.

Notice to the Sixth Quorum.

That the record may be filled according to late instructions, the members will please furnish the following particulars, viz.: Father's given name, mother's given and maiden name, when and by whom baptized, also when and by whom ordained a Seventy. Address immediately, by order of the Presidents, to George Sims, clerk, 12th Ward, G. S. L. City.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UTAH LIBRARY.

ALL Persons having Books belonging to the Library are requested to return them forthwith. (25-1f) W. C. STAINES, Librarian.

FLAX! FLAX!!

JAMES STRATTON is ready to take FLAX to rot and prepare on reasonable terms. Residence in the 2nd Ward, near the Pottery. Bring it in soon. 25-3

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or Stolen from the 7th Ward Pasture on the night of the 17th or 18th inst., a span of young Mare MULES, branded J G on shoulder and Spanish brands on hips, one black and the other a roan. Any person that can give information which will lead to the recovery of said mules shall receive the above reward. WM. S. GODFREY, 25-1f 13th Ward.

ENGRAVING SHOP.

A T J. M. BARLOW'S, 1st door east of the Deseret Store, where all kinds of engraving may be done. Names engraved on guns, watches, rings, spoons, knives, &c. Public Hands and others please take notice. Any kind of available pay taken. Terms moderate. DAVID MACKENZIE, 25-1f Engraver.

ADVERTISING.

[Ten Lines, or less, constitute One Square.]

REGULAR ADVERTISEMENTS:
One Quarter Column, (three squares or less) for each insertion : : : : \$1.50
Half Column, (seven squares or less) each ins. 3.00
One Column, (fourteen squares or less) " 6.00
SUNDAY ADVERTISEMENTS:
One Square, each insertion : : : : \$1.00
Two Squares " : : : : 1.50
Three " " : : : : 2.00
Thus upward, with a half dollar to the additional square for each insertion.

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Executed to order in this office; and having received some important additions to our stock of

Job and Ornamental Type,

We are prepared to do work at reasonable rates, and in the most approved style.

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In all its branches carried on in connection with this Office. Send in your orders.