

THE STATE FAIR.

EDITOR OF THE DESERET NEWS:—

SIR—Herewith I hand you a report of the Annual State Fair, for which an insertion in the News is respectfully solicited.

I am yours truly,
H. W. N.

The Annual State Fair opened in the Deseret Store, on the 3d instant as had been announced. Considerable anxiety was felt as to its success, which the unfavorable weather did not at all diminish, but we are now much pleased to represent that it was far in advance of any previous exhibit on, thanks to the public spirit of our citizens, (fostered by the bishops) for every contribution to that result.

We would also express our gratitude to those from distant settlements who forwarded contributions, more was anticipated, but we presume circumstances were unfavorable.

Incidentally we have been informed, that several successful fairs had been held in the adjoining counties, but as yet we have not been favored with any official report.

As to the "State Fair" it would be impossible to itemize the various articles presented in the several rooms, the most cursory glance created the conviction, which mature inspection and consideration confirmed, that "progress" might be ascribed with striking truth on each department of our native industry.

The display naturally divided itself into "food and raiment," two great trunk lines leading from the necessities of barbarism and ignorance to the requirements of civilization and knowledge, with branches radiating in every direction, traversed by human thought, exhibited by inventive genius, and a judicious, intelligent cultivation of the great variety given us through mother earth, by our Father and God.

Of the great staple grains, we have no competition, no doubt, partly owing to the fact that premiums were only for the produce of an acre or acres, partly also to the weather preventing other than local contributions. From the vegetable kingdom some mammoth specimens were on hand, the general display, though small, was very satisfactory as to improved culture and improved variety.

But little stock was entered for competition, a few pretty good cattle and cows were shown, and some fine Berkshire hogs, while in sheep was exhibited the Leicester, Cotswold, Southdown, and French Merino, with several valuable crossed varieties, possibly more adapted to our climate and Territory than the pure breeds, at all events there was manifest an increased interest in the raising and care of sheep; the circumstances of our country may compel this attention, before our supply can equal the demand.

We had a rich abundance of the products of the dairy, giving their silent but agreeable testimony, to the excellent howe of the producers. May their ability never be less.

The large assortment of leather was a good tangible evidence of the ability and enterprise of those engaged in its manufacture, importing merchants might have discovered, if their storerooms had not already convinced them, that in this necessary we are on the verge of absolute independence, the quality at previous fairs was but an approximation to the present.

In this connection, the boot and shoemakers had a pretty good but small contribution, while the saddle and harness makers merited special remark for workmanship and taste.

The exhibition of clothing fabrics was remarkably good in the varied forms of flannel, linsey, kerseys, jeans, shawls, etc.; the manufacturers having, in a progressive spirit, combined quality and durability. Carpets, blankets, coverlets and quilts were in abundance, some representing the accumulated labor of many hours.

The varied contributions of knitting, netting, crocheting, embroidery, etc., proved uncontestedly that many of our ladies adorn themselves with the workmanship of their own hands. Were our criticism considered of any value, we should certainly say that they had outdone themselves. They are the real aristocracy of industry, if the youth of Zion inherit the same spirit, but a few years hence and we may bid defiance to the world.

We observed a creditable specimen, from forty-five yards of fabric, carded, spun, and woven from cotton raised in our own Territory; this in connection with a fine piece of machinery forming part of a cotton spinning machine, (made at the Sugar Works Foundry) is a good omen; we would gladly infer from it that cotton goods of home manufacture will become at an early date, at least as abundant for summer wear, as woollens and linseys have been for winter use and comfort, the variety exhibited by President Young did much to render this department complete.

We were much attracted by a group of articles from the chemical works of a hopeful and enterprising citizen, consisting of white lead, saleratus, alum, copperas, blue vitriol, sulphur, sheet and pipe lead, sulphuric acid, chloride of lime, etc.; we felt that if some of our capitalists would assist struggling infancy we might yet have a giant in our midst who would close a great outlet, and benefit the whole community. A specimen of white lead from another contributor diverted our thoughts to the linseed oil mill, while a gallon of its valuable product, gave a practical refutation to the alleged incapacity of our soil to raise that essential of improvement, and President Kimball's machinery to extract it.

A small sample of madder was the only contribution of vegetable dye stuff, though enterprise might have added many more.

Some excellent cut nails, assorted sizes, we presumed to be from President Wells' factory, several trays of assorted wrought nails were exhibited, which for variety and workmanship could not be excelled.

The display of furniture was highly creditable to the several manufacturers. In this, as in every other department we could discern the manifestations of increased wealth in the community, demanding the expenditure of extra labor, and ingenuity, on the several appliances for domestic comfort and convenience, while the gradual development of beauty in countless channels marks the drawing of an era far in advance of strict necessity and comparative poverty.

In the fine arts, oil paintings, photographs, colored and plain, Grecian paintings, ornamental leather work, transparencies, were the theme of general criticism, and general praise.

As usual the quality of hats, caps, lady's muffs, combs, rope, twine, left nothing to be desired in their several departments.

The magnificent collection and variety of fruit, was the very center of attraction, far superior to all prior exhibitions. Competition in this class was very marked, demanding all the skill of the very able committee to make the necessary award. Apples, peaches, plum, grapes, currants, etc., are becoming too abundant to be luxuries in this section. Many elsewhere who have failed to supply themselves might here have found a tangible stimulant.

Competition was brisk in sorghum sucre, or its product syrup, specimens being equal to any imported, needing but the requisite appliances to be converted into the finest sugar.

Choice flowers and plants were in abundance, which added much to the general appearance of the tables. In flowers we particularly observed a vase of beautiful dahlias, and among the plants a fine healthy mulberry tree. When shall we have the silk?

But little was exhibited from the society's experimental garden; we trust next season to be in a better position.

We would tender our warmest thanks to each contributor to the fair, to the several committees, to the board of arrangement and decoration, and to the bands who favored us each day with their inspiring music.

We commend our annual report to public consideration, whatever may be the destiny of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society; we have sought diligently with an unselfish feeling, the welfare of our Territory and the blessing of the Saints. Many channels present themselves for the exercise of our energies, our course is ever onward, but by co-operation only can that rapidly be secured, which will produce the results intended by our organization.

We devoutly invoke the spirit of the Gods that blessings may attend each effort to open the path of independence, and vindicate the nobility and dignity of labor, that while violence and disunion may leave the impress of their iron heel on our fallen country, we may be an unit in all that pertains to life and regeneration, consolidated by truth and integrity; so shall our children, and our children's children, increase in power and dominion till Zion shall become the joy and praise of the whole earth. This is the heritage of the Saints. Now is the hour of preparation!

As a co-worker, I subscribe myself yours truly, by order of the board,

EDWARD HUNTER, President.

G. S. L. City, Oct. 9th, 1861.

Overland Postal Arrangements.

The following important orders have been issued by the Post Office Department, in relation to the transmission of mail matter from the Atlantic States to the Pacific coast.

First, That no newspapers or printed matter be admitted to the letter pouches destined to the Pacific Coast. Letters exclusively being placed therein;

Second, That separate bags be appropriated exclusively for papers destined for the Pacific coast; excluding all other printed matter;

Third, That such letter pouches and newspaper bags be forwarded to California as usual, by the overland route;

Fourth, All other printed matter of every kind destined for the Pacific coast is to be sent to the New York office; there to be delivered to the agents of the Overland Mail Co.

Fifth, Postmasters are requested to comply carefully with these orders until further notice, and any neglect thereof will be immediately reported to the assortment office by order of the Postmaster General.

(Signed) JNO. A. KASSON.

JOKE ON A MINISTER.—A young fellow was taking a sleigh ride with a pretty girl, when he met a Methodist minister who was somewhat celebrated for tying the knot matrimonial at short notice. He stopped him and asked hurriedly:

"Can you tie a knot for me?"

"Yes," said Brother B. "I guess so; when do you want it done?"

"Well, right away," was the reply; "is it lawful, though, here in the highway?" asked the wag.

"O yes; this is as good a place as any—as safe as the church itself."

"Well then, I want a knot tied in my horse's tail, to keep it out of the snow!" shouted the wicked wag, as he drove rapidly away, fearing lest the minister, in his wrath, should fall from grace.

FROM NEVADA.

William J. Osborn, who attained some notoriety in this Territory, in the years 1858-9, as an army following office seeker, representing the Fort Bridger military post in the Legislature; acting as justice of the peace at Camp Floyd, and the appointment of Johnston or Eckles, and was the army candidate for delegate to the thirty-sixth Congress, has been elected a representative to the Nevada Legislature from the Fort Churchill (military) district. Although not a warrior he has some fight in him, as was manifested during his short sojourn in Great Salt Lake City, and he has evidently a great propensity for hanging about military posts and encampments. Since leaving Utah he has acquired some notoriety in California, in what way does not appear, probably as an electioneer for office among the soldiery stationed in that State.

The *Silver Age* gives the names of the members of the first Legislature of Nevada, as follows:—Councilors, J. W. Pugh, Ira M. Luther, W. M. Seward, T. W. Grier, Thos. Hannah, A. W. Pray, J. L. Bokkelen, Doctor Solomon Geller (contested by G. W. Happerly), Isaac Roop. Representatives, Samuel Young, William E. Teall, James McMean, John O. Winters, W. P. Harrington, William L. Card, R. M. Ford, J. M. Mills, H. H. Bryan, M. N. Mitchell, E. Durham, E. C. Ing, J. H. Sturtevant, William J. Osborn, Jno. C. Wright.

General Lane's Proclamation.

In a proclamation recently issued by General Lane, to the people of upper Missouri, he says:

"Should you, however, disregard my advice, stern visitations must be meted unto rebels and traitors. I shall then be convinced your aiming for protection is a sham, and rest assured, traitors when caught, shall receive traitor's doom; the cup of mercy has been exhausted. Treason hereafter will be treated as treason. The massacre of innocent women and children by black hearted traitors, lately burning the bridges on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad satisfied us that a traitor will perpetrate crimes which devils would shudder to commit. They shall be blotted from existence and sent to that hell which yawns for their reception. The two roads are open to you. People of Western Missouri choose between them. The one leads you to peace and plenty and the other to destruction."

Intelligence of the Lark.

A pair of larks had built their nest in a grass field, where they hatched a brood of young. Very soon after the young birds were out of their nest, the owner of the field was forced to set the mowers to work, the state of the weather forcing him to cut his grass sooner than usual. As the laborers approached the nest, the parent birds seemed to take alarm, and at last the mother laid herself flat upon the ground, with outspread wings and tail, while the male bird took one of her young out of the nest, and by dint of pushing and pulling got it on its back. She then flew away with her young one over the fields, and soon returned for another. This time, the father took his turn to carry one of the offspring, being assisted by the mother in getting it firmly on his back; and in this manner they carried off the whole brood before the mowers had reached their nest.—[Wood's National History.]

CLIPPINGS.

—They have a story in Chicago about a drunken captain who met a private of his company in the same condition. The captain ordered him to "halt," and endeavoring in vain to assume a firm position on his feet and to talk with dignified severity, exclaimed—"Private Smith, I'll give you 'til four o'clock to gissobber in." "Cap'n" replied the soldier, "as you're 'bick"—sight drunker niam I'll give you 'til five o'clock to gissobber in.

—France has increased rapidly in population under the auspices of her present Emperor. Paris sufficiently illustrates this, and the growth of that splendid capital has been so unprecedented as to leave no doubt of its becoming, before many years, a rival of London in size. The French manufacturing cities have also received a vast impetus, and there can be no doubt that the immense expansion of commerce, the general prosperity and the accumulation of wealth have produced a corresponding multiplication of population in the country generally.

—A Chicago lady, recently while sitting in a chair, broke her thigh in a fit of coughing, and in two days after, in another fit of the same kind, broke her neck. The *Chicago Journal* vouches for the entire truth of this story.

—Patti is giving concerts in England at a salary of £1,000 a month—£60,000 per annum!

—There are supposed to be more than thirty thousand German soldiers in the Federal army; twelve thousand have been mustered in New York.

—A New Orleans paper publishes a statement that Ben McCulloch, disguised, sold chickens in the Federal camps in Missouri just before a battle near Springfield.

—The *Toronto Globe* says, full one-half of the Canadian journals are in sympathy with the American Government in the pending war. It is mostly the Ministerial organs which take sides with the traitors.

—Every soldier who loses his gun, whether in cowardly throwing it away on the field of battle, or through neglect, is to have twelve dollars, the price of the gun, deducted from his pay. This will show the men that guns are no toys to be thrown away whenever it is inconvenient to carry them.

—A patriotic gentleman has written to Gen. Scott to offer the services of a new and formidable engine of war. His belief is that if the General wishes to scatter the rebel forces at Manassas without further delay, he need only furnish the writer's wife with a passport to enable her to get within the enemy's lines, and she will blow the rebel crew to the devil in twenty-four hours. He considers her tongue equivalent to a ton of gunpowder any day.

The noisiest quill driver of the South is the editor of the *Richmond Dispatch*, who suggests not merely the capture of Washington and the occupation of Philadelphia, but the humiliation of "proud New York." Is revenge would not be sweet enough, it says, unless it could tread with martial step through the broad streets of that city, and quarter in the palatial mansions of the merchant princes, who have rioted in dreams upon the possession of the to-be conquered Southerners.

The Duke of Newcastle is engaged to be married to Lady Cecelia Molyneux, daughter of Lord Sefton. The Duke is over fifty; Lady Cecelia is twenty-two or three. The Sefton blood is considered in England as "good as the Queen's."

—The *Christian Observer* at Philadelphia, a Presbyterian paper, is reported to have been taken possession of by the United States Marshal, in consequence of an article on the "Unholy War."

—A broker, not long ago, when escorting a fair damsel home, asked her what kind of money she liked best. Of course the blushing beauty instantly suggested matrimony.—"What rate of interest does it bring?" inquired the man of current funds and wildcat documents. "If properly invested," lisped the fair charmer—"If properly invested, it will double the original stock every two years."

—A law suit in the New Jersey Courts known as the "Keeken Will Case," has been settled by mutual consent of the parties, by paying fees to the amount of forty thousand dollars.

—A gambling house in Washington was recently made to disgorge \$30,000 won from Purser Gallagher.

—The trial of the Rev. Henry Badger, of Lewis county, New York, for the murder of his wife, divided the whole county into two factions. Families have been divided, and brother against brother in consequence, and feuds are entertained of a resort to violence.

—On the complaint of the Humane Society of London, a man was lately fined \$10 for drawing too heavy loads of furniture with a tired horse.

—Seven years ago two cotton wood trees, about an inch in diameter, were planted near San Francisco, California. Their circumference is now six feet.

—A French lady has succeeded in manufacturing excellent paper from wood, and at prices less than that made by rags.

—The newspapers are giving currency to a story to the effect that the Government is removing all the important departmental documents from Washington to Philadelphia.

—Not less than two Colonels and twenty-five other officers in General McCall's division, on the Potomac, have resigned their commissions, through fear of being called before the Board of Military Examiners.

—The New Treasury Loan is for \$150,000,000. The notes fall due August 19th, 1864, the year named "leap year," and as no account is made of the odd day, the government saves \$30,000 by not allowing interest for February 29th.

—A Frenchman wishing to compliment a girl as a "little lamb," called her a "smart mutton."

—"Who is that young gentleman who looked at you so earnestly?" said a fond husband to his recently married wife. "That is my late husband, dear," answered she.

—The National Hotel, of Palmyra, N. Y., has been closed. There is now no public-house in that city, for the first time during its existence of nearly forty years.

—An important decision recognizing the seceded states as belligerents, and entitled to the rights and privileges of civilized nations, engaged in warfare, has been given in the case of the schooner *G. W. Johnson*, by Judge Giles of the United States Court for the District of Maryland.