

THE  
DESERET NEWS.

"TRUTH AND LIBERTY."

ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FILLMORE, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 4.

## NOTICE.

Those indebted to the Trustee in Trust and the Perpetual Emigrating Fund are requested to make payment as speedily as possible; and those who have borrowed Currency from the Deseret Currency Association are requested to return it as quickly as convenient, with the interest thereon from date of note to day of payment, and lift their notes.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

CONGRESS adjourned on the 14th of June.

COL. THOMAS L. KANE arrived in Washington on the 19th of June, and delivered to President Buchanan despatches from Gov. Cumming.

## THE DESERET AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING SOCIETY.

In another column will be found the minutes of a late meeting of the above Society, with a list of premiums to be awarded at their next Annual Fair. The premiums offered are quite liberal, and present fair inducements for friendly competition. We hope that our producers and manufacturers will take all possible interest in making the ensuing Fair the best exhibition of the kind that has ever been in this Territory. The claims of this Society upon the people of the Territory, are of no ordinary character, and it ought to meet with warm support and encouragement from all classes. There is no subject upon which we should feel more interested than that of Home Productions and Manufactures. To produce everything that we need to eat—to manufacture everything that we need to wear and use, and have both our productions and manufactures of the best varieties and quality, is a part of our religion. The man that aims at this kind of independence, is, so far as this goes, living his religion. The community or people that take this course, are truly independent, and are on the sure road to wealth. It is to accomplish these objects that this Society has been instituted.

Situated as this people are, it is imperatively necessary that they should seek to stop the leaks through which they have for years been drained and impoverished. If we were to universally pursue the policy that has been adopted and followed by many in times past, we never could be a wealthy people. Our territory is not a gold bearing country—our soil does not yield the precious metals. Where our income is so limited, then, if we pay out as many have done, we must continue poor. We can not take our productions to the chief markets of the world, as one of our sister States can, and exchange them for the fabrics, manufactures, &c., that we need. As yet, we can not even compete with our neighbors whose productions are similar to our own in any market that we may resort to. Everything that we produce costs us, with but few exceptions, from three to four times as much as the raising of the same article does those who reside east of us. This is the case during the most favorable seasons; but then we have other seasons when our risks so far exceed the hazards they are subjected to as to scarcely bear any comparison. We would not feel this so much, however, if our imports came to us proportionably low; but they do not; we receive them at a figure that would astonish our neighbors.

It is plain, therefore, that we can not export sufficient to warrant us in depending upon importation for what we need. Even if our exports equalled our imports, it would be folly for us to depend on them. No people can ever become wealthy or powerful who take this course. We must devote our spare means to the supplying of ourselves with the materials to manufacture what we need. Of course this can not be done in a day; but every day will do something towards it, and by having it continually in view, no great length of time will elapse before the materials will be on hand.

One of the objects in the institution of the D. A. & M. Society was to keep this before the people, and to awaken within them a laud-

able ambition to excel in the production and manufacture of such things as we need. We have been long enough in this Territory, and have had sufficient experience, to be fully aware of the benefits to be derived from the adoption of a policy of this kind. Our country has been completely drained of wealth, and the people kept poor through neglecting it. If only a portion of the means that have been lavishly spent for years in paying for importations, had been judiciously expended in laying the foundation for Home Manufactures, this people would have been by this time comparatively rich in such things. This must be obvious to all.

Another object that the Society has in view, is the improvement of our stock. For a stock-raising community, as we ever must be to live in these mountains, there has been unaccountable negligence displayed in this respect in some of our settlements. It would almost seem to be the idea of some that their wealth consists in the number of head of horses, cattle or sheep they may have, and that the quality has but little or nothing to do with it, they pay so little attention to the improvement of the breeds of these animals. Under the circumstances that we are placed, our stock running at large on the range all seasons of the year, carelessness in this respect on the part of a few, operates injuriously against the many who are desirous of raising choice breeds.—The Society is desirous of correcting the wrong ideas and practices that may prevail on this subject, and developing a correct taste in all. All ought to see that it is to their interest to raise good stock, that it pays best, and that it costs no more to raise horses, steers, cows and sheep, etc. from good and approved stocks, than it does to raise runts of the same animals, from inferior breeds. It is also well known to all who have broke horses, oxen or cows that it is much easier to handle or train good blooded animals than it is those of baser origin. The difficulty heretofore has not seemed in every instance to lie so much in a lack of appreciation on the part of the people of the good qualities of the better breeds, as it has in their scarcity. If this has really been the difficulty, it is now removed. Animals of good and approved stocks, are now in the Territory, and the course the Society is taking brings them prominently before all.

It is to be hoped that every man throughout the Territory will interest himself and family in forwarding the objects for which the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society has been instituted. It appeals to us individually in such a manner that we would be dead to all sense of improvement not to render it all the support in our power. It was instituted to develop a correct taste and call forth exertions that would increase our happiness, heighten our enjoyment and make the earth more beautiful as a place of residence for intelligent beings; and if properly encouraged, it will accomplish all this. Under its auspices, if it should meet with that encouragement which it merits, that which is excellent in other lands may be imported, and the Territory be supplied with everything that will add to our comfort or material wealth.

The most of the products and manufactures of the Territory are embraced in the List published by the Society; still, it is possible there may be articles grown or manufactured here that are not mentioned; if there should be, upon their exhibition at the Fair, premiums will be awarded. It should be remembered, however, that none but members are entitled to draw premiums. The fee for membership is two dollars, and afterwards a yearly payment of one dollar is required; these amounts are taken in any available means.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF CONGRESS.—The London Times thus caricatures the ruffianism of our Congress:—

"In Congress, on the other side of the great sea, our transatlantic cousins manage these matters expeditiously. When a proposition is brought before the House of Representatives at Washington, any honorable gentleman to whom it may be obnoxious may defeat it—1st, by knocking down the proposer on the floor of the House; 2nd, by slipping across the House with a friend and caning or cowhiding both the proposer and seconder; 3d, by a rush of all the noses at all the yeas, and by a general 'scrummage'; 4th, by speaking against time to avoid an immediate decision, and during adjournment, by pistoling or knifing, at the bar of an hotel, the proposer and all members who may seem disposed to lend him serious support. It is quite clear that, by this mixture of force and reason, quicker results are obtained than by our own more wearisome forms."

WHAT TO PUT OFF.—The things you can safely put off until to-morrow are idleness and vice.

## NEWS ITEMS.

FIRE.—Some thirty leagues square of forest and settlements along the Saguenay river in Canada, have been ravaged by fire, and many buildings destroyed. Many of the inhabitants narrowly escaped death.—*N. Y. Courier & Enquirer*, June 23.

THE WESTERN FLOOD.—CHICAGO, June 17, 1858.—Mound City is under water. Trains approach within six hundred yards. In Cairo, water stands in the second story of the Taylor House. It runs down the Ohio Levee above the town, and stands within nine inches of the top of the old station-house of the Illinois Central Road.

THE HUGHES PRINTING TELEGRAPH.—SUCCESS IN WORKING THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—HALIFAX, N. S., June 15.—A private letter from an intelligent gentleman and practical telegrapher, who witnessed, on the 29th ult., at Plymouth, England, the formal tests of the several electricians in telegraphing through the entire length of the Atlantic cable, states that Prof. Hughes, with his wonderful printing telegraph machines, was able to write through the three thousand miles of cable at the rate of thirty-two letters per minute—equal to about seven words—a degree of success which was as unexpected as it was gratifying. Prof. Whitehouse was able to write only at the rate of nineteen words in eighteen minutes, and Prof. Thompson was utterly unable to work at all through the cable.

The hog cholera has made its appearance in Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, and the animals are dying by hundreds.—[*Boston Statesman*, June 16.]

TORNADO IN NEW YORK CITY.—Monday, June 21, was a hot, sultry day, clear for the most part, until about 4 o'clock. At that time there came up with unexampled rapidity one of the most furious storms of rain, wind, lightning, hail and thunder that has been known here for many years. It was not more than twenty minutes in duration, but within that time a vast amount of damage was done; houses were injured, roofs and chimneys destroyed, and several persons were killed. The storm seems to have collected on the mountains lying west of the Hudson, and was observed hovering for several hours over the northern part of the city. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon it had commenced its progress. In its van a large dusky cloud had gathered, in form somewhat like the head of a large elephant with its proboscis extending to the ground, as if feeling to find the proper route of the destroyer. A furious whirlwind attended its progress through the northern part of the city. It was of such a density that the observer could scarcely behold any object which it had enveloped; and buildings too slightly put together, were torn down, unroofed, and in some instances transported to considerable distances, scattering along the way the ruins thus made. The course of the tempest was southeastward. In half an hour the fury of the storm was over, and the pioneer cloud was seen to cross East River to Williamsburgh. Here it was more destructive, both to life and property. Passing to Brooklyn, Western District, it was for a time really frightful in the ruin it occasioned. It soon passed further to the southeast, leaving the land to expend its further violence on the ocean. New York, in the neighborhood of the Battery, South Brooklyn and Staten Island were exempt from its ravages.

In this city, the Episcopal Church in Fifty-fourth street, between Second and Third avenues, erected through the exertions of Ralph Hoyt, was blown to the ground, and nothing but the foundation walls was left standing.—In various portions of the city trees were torn up by their roots, awnings and awning posts flew about in all directions; roofs were blown off, and several persons were badly injured by the falling of chimneys. In Brooklyn a woman was struck by lightning in Fifth avenue, near the junction of Flatbush avenue, and was instantly killed. There was no marks upon her body except a slight discoloration on the neck and right cheek. A girl, whom she was leading by the hand, was stunned, but was not otherwise injured. The American Glass Works at Hunter's Point, L. I., were blown down, and two men killed and several severely wounded. Many of the poles of the Police Telegraph were struck by lightning and shattered, and the wires were completely melted off. The storm lasted but half an hour, and passed rapidly away, leaving destruction and desolation in its wake.—*N. Y. Tribune*, June 26.

THE LEVIATHAN.—The *London Times* says:—"The Eastern Steam Navigation Co. propose to raise £220,000 required for the completion of the Leviathan, by granting annuities of £5, terminable in eight years, for a payment of £20. They have also decided that the vessel shall be permanently employed in the traffic between England and America. Portland, in the state of Maine, is to be the American port, and Holyhead or Liverpool will be selected on this side. The passage is hoped to be regularly accomplished in seven days, and it is considered that seven or eight voyages out and home may be performed yearly. An estimate is put forward of probable earnings, showing a net profit of £17,700 per voyage.

"In this, it is assumed the number of passengers each way will be 2,100, and that the fares should be £21, £12, and £6 for first, second and third class.

LOSS BY FLOODS.—The amount of sugar destroyed by the inundation in Louisiana is estimated at 50,000 hogsheads—worth \$3,000,000. The cotton destroyed by the overflow on the banks of the Mississippi, it is said, will be 100,000 bales, whose value would probably be \$4,000,000. In the Wabash valley, as represented by the *Evansville Journal*, the losses by the farmers and property owners will certainly be equally as heavy. That paper says—

"A friend who has been voyaging over the Wabash bottoms in boats and steamers, represents the whole valley to be a lake, in width reaching ten and fifteen miles from shore to shore, and almost requiring a compass to navigate it. He was ferried from Vincennes to Lawrenceville, in Illinois, a distance of ten miles over water, passing over a settled and cultivated section of country, now submerged from six to ten feet deep. These wide, rich bottoms, which yield such stores of food, and contribute so largely to our exports, will be barren and desolate wastes this summer.—Those who ordinarily supplied so many mouths by their labor will themselves seek food this year from others. The amount of the loss is incalculable."—*Boston Statesman*, June 16.

STEAMERS BUILDING LONGER THAN THE LEVIATHAN.—The *Liverpool Albion* says that two steamers are building in Liverpool each measuring 700 feet in length. They are intended for inland navigation in India. The rivers in that country are very shallow in the dry season, and therefore the vessels navigating there must float very light, and at the same time have room enough to carry large cargoes.

## THE GAME PLAYED OUT.

Gov. Cumming writes from Salt Lake City that our difficulties with Utah have ended.—Making the best of the matter, the President congratulates Congress upon the auspicious event, says there will be no occasion to make appropriations for the three regiments already ordered, and is "the more gratified because the events in Utah will afford some relief to the Treasury," which the administration has reduced from plethora to penury, and now promises, before it can be dismissed from power, to saddle with a hundred million debt.

The despatches from Gov. Cumming confirm unmistakably the views hitherto presented in these columns, that it has been within the power of the President, any time during the so-called Mormon rebellion, to effect an instant peace, with honor and dignity, and without the expense of a protracted guerilla war. Not the slightest difficulty seems to have been experienced by Governor Cumming. His claims were at once respected, and his office honored.

That economy which the President recommends to Congress, he can most effectually practice by ordering the return of the major portion of the Utah army from the plains. It is of no service, and can be of no service there, but only an immense expense. If the President is sincere in his recommendations, millions can be saved to the Treasury by his own action. But if, as we have suspected all along, he is anxious to have an army of observation in Sonora and New Mexico, in order to take advantage of any difficulties which may occur in that section, and to precipitate it upon those helpless states, then it is clear that delay will follow upon delay, and no orders to return will be issued to the army until the early snows of winter have made a return for six months impossible, and a march to some southern region the happy excuse for sending it where Houston's pro-terrace, Mason's Central American plans, and Gwin's filibustering schemes may all receive the benefit of its presence.

Dr. Gwin, whom the Californians have repudiated, and who now wishes to fasten himself upon Sonora, offered a few days ago in the Senate a resolution which the Committee on Foreign relations have reported back without amendment.

"That for the purpose of adjusting the differences between the United States and New Grenada, the Central American States and New Mexico, the President be and is hereby authorized to adopt such measures, and use such force, as in his judgment may be necessary and advisable in the event of a refusal by the government of any of said states of just satisfaction for wrongs inflicted upon American citizens."

If anybody had any doubt what the President's purpose has been in getting the Utah army out on the plains, we think Senator Gwin's resolution will help him to a clearer view.

Through its presses the Administration has kept up a continual clamor of war—war—war; and by its adherents in Congress, and the lobby, has been driving large appropriations through at break-neck speed, gathering into its own hands the money which should be disbursed, and the power which should be wielded, only by the legislative branch of government, and never by the executive;—for what purpose may now be perceived. Dr. Gwin has shown his hand a little too soon. Gov. Cumming's despatch leaves the Administration no excuse for keeping an army at or near Utah. Some other expedient must be devised.—*The New York Evening Post*, June 17.

TO DESTROY MITES IN CHEESE.—A piece of woolen cloth should be dipped in sweet oil, and be well rubbed on the cheese. If one application be not sufficient to destroy the mites, this remedy may be used as often as they appear. The cheese shelves should be well washed with soap and water.