



IMPHEE, OR AFRICAN SUGAR CANE.—Mr. D. Graves, of Provo, in a recent communication, says that there was a small amount of African sugar cane planted there last spring of the extra early variety, some of which was ripe by the 20th of August, and some which was planted as late as the 7th of June matured by the 1st of September, a month earlier than sorghum planted at the same time. Mr. Graves is confident, from the knowledge he has obtained, that he will be able to manufacture sugar from the Imphee, and intends to have a sample on exhibition, at the State fair.

CABBAGE LICE.

UTAH COUNTY, DESERET, }
Sep. 17th, 1862.

EDITOR NEWS:

Through the medium of your paper I wish to inquire of the agriculturists and gardeners of these valleys some preventive antidote against the cabbage lice which seriously infest the cabbage patches in this valley. It also attacks and destroys patches of turnips, both of field and rutabaga varieties contiguous to cabbage, and their voracity extends to take raddish beds.

I wish also to learn the modus operandi of the cultivation of madder.

Who has experience in those matters and will respond? J.

VITUPERATION WITHOUT RESERVATION.

Some of the English Journals, have within the past year been exceedingly severe in their allusions to the conduct of the North American war, and particularly so in their references to the acts and doings of President Lincoln and his cabinet, and in their vituperative essays, have made use of the strongest terms they have been able to select from the English vocabulary, to express their contempt for the persons and things that have been the object of their spleen. The following is from a late number of the London Dispatch is not wanting in acrimony, and the utterance of such scurrility by the most obscure journal in the States where float the stars and stripes would subject its editors and publishers to a residence in some military prison during the continuance of the war:

In place of a senator—a conscript father of the Republic—a wise and contemplative patriot to awe them with veneration into silence—to govern their pride and passion by the persuasiveness of measured thought—to soothe their turbulent souls by the voice of virtue and reason—the Americans have called to the helm the cork and bubble of the turbid puddle of their electioneering intrigues—a Mississippi boatman-attorney—the very incarnation of their own frailties. There is his photograph—look at it. Could ever normal intelligence—healthy-mindedness—the capacity to look at the world and at facts as they really are, in their natural significance—come from such a face as that? Plenty of nervous excitement, but what of rightly-strung nerves? Vivid enough, indeed, but what is there vital there? Lividity rather than life. Those sunken and sallow leather cheeks; those eyes buried below the penthouse brows; that fish mouth, that scraggy neck surmounted by a head that seems too heavy for its pedestal, that cadaverous and dyspeptic hue; what could come of that to command, to soothe, to control passion, or compel reverence to the councils of moderation and reason? Was he so much as selected for any qualities of statesmanship? Was he not, by the inherent operation of the constitution, but the accident of an accident—a bladder on the tide of popular froth, chosen avowedly as a compromise, a mediocrity, just because he had neither force of character nor commanding talents enough to excite the jealousy of those who had?

He has followed and obeyed when he should restrain and control; he has been the mere tool and blind instrument of democracy; not a leader of men, but the involuntary ringleader of a mob. The most gigantic plunder and speculation ever recorded in history have gone not only unrebuked, but adopted on his responsibility. In sixteen months he has directed and wielded the instruments of ruining the vastest State, and destroying the most elaborate constitution on the face of the earth. He a Mississippi boatman and a country attorney. Pray what more or better is he now? The electrical excitement of a mad high pressure people has placed at his disposal, unquestioned, obsequiously, slavishly money and men, enthusiasm and energy without limit. What has he done with them? His Cabinet—his own selection—have been called drunkards and speculators, too bad even for him, and gloomy fanatics postponing business to psalm-singing. One of them he has sent from the

War Office as his representative to St. Petersburg, because he was denounced for dishonesty—others remain to play at counters with the public money still.

THE AMERICAN GENERALS.

Generals! Why, to call them by that name is enough to provoke laughter like the neighing of all Tattersall's. Fremont made himself only too notorious in England by a gigantic fiasco in mines—got up a bunkum meeting of Yankees at Paris to get himself up to the chief command—was recalled from his brigade for permitting the most extensive speculation, and was restored to service only to bungle everything. The Young Napoleon of the Union, yet to win his first battle; Halleck, the incorrigible liar; Hunter, the fool; and Butler, the brute—these are the choice of the "eagle-eye" of the President—tailors, printers' devils; linendrapers, and pett-foggers. We were told that the war would find out the genius of the Republic. It is more than the President has done. Why, the officers haven't even brute courage; but, from ensign up to brigadier-general, go into action beastly drunk; and the men are so demoralized by the bad appointment of the Government, that whole divisions have to be broken up and drafted into other less debauched brigades, while Blenker's army has supplied a new name to the American dictionary equivalent to highway man and garotter.

If a powerful nation becomes insane, and is eager to feel itself to the top of its bent, reckless of its own fate, utterly regardless of posterity, any fool or idiot can be the tool and instrument of draining its resources, and straining its energies till they creak. The business of a leader, a rearing of men, is to moderate the madness—to restrain the spasms of the lunatic—to husband resources—to over-rule extravagance, and check speculation—to spare blood and treasure, and not to make sacrifices totally beyond any possible result. What is the worth of a Union made bankrupt by attempting to preserve it—plunged in fathomless and endless debt—deprived to a military despotism and a reign of terror—with a Constitution broken and trampled upon by the mere fiat of the first magistrate himself—the guardian of the laws—with the connivance of a faction of slaves? The financial jugglery of the Minister is hastening general insolvency—the vast army of 700,000 men has melted away by sickness, fatigue, desertion, and the bullet, until the General-in-Chief howls for 300,000 more men—to do what? To leave industry and capital without hands or production—to destroy the very States and citizens the return of whom to the Union is the sole ostensible object of destroying both. Can 300,000 soldiers be extemporized in a month to meet the seasoned heroes of Beauregard and Stonewall Jackson? What will, what can they be, but were food for powder?

REIGN OF TERROR IN AMERICA.

And this—the statesmanship of Abraham Lincoln and his Secretary—this is what Americans call an able Minister and a remarkable man. This is the administrative genius that is developed by Republican institutions! Charles I was beheaded for much milder violations of the Constitution of England than those perpetrated by these men against that of America. We have put the question to American citizens, How did you suffer one man to make a great civil war against his fellow-citizens for three months without so much as calling Parliament together—why do you submit to *lettres de cachet*—secret arrests without reason or trial—the censorship of your press—spies and passports—the imposition of test oaths at discretion—the seizure of your Judges on the very bench—the incarceration of State Legislatures wholesale—the destruction of freedom of election by placing the polling-booths under the Provost-Marshal—and the imprisonment of shopkeepers because they cannot give change for a five-dollar State note? Your very life and political existence are free speech and free press. You are not a State at all without these. If you were anything like unanimous in your loyalty to the cause of the Government, wherefore these precautions for the suppression of the gushing loyalty and swelling devotedness of the people, for the restraining of the patriotic enthusiasm of your writers in support of the war?

And how did these people reply? They dared not say one word, because they were afraid of spies. No American at the present moment dare trust his neighbor with his thoughts; all are shams and hypocrites to one another; social proscription threatens independence on every side, and Fort Lafayette and the Provost-Marshal are behind all.

Nevertheless there is in America a strong, but scattered and cowed, party against the Government. The President and his Ministers are great State criminals steeped to the eyes in sedition and treason. They *daren't* make peace; they *daren't* let the South go; the first lull, the first access of redintegration of the forces of the Constitution brings upon them impeachment, State prosecutions, ten thousand actions in the different local courts, at the instance of outraged citizens. To cap the climax of their enormities, the miscreants in Congress have wound up their session by an impotent bill confiscating the whole property of the Confederates, and sentencing eight million of their fellow-citizens to capital punishment! What quarter do such men deserve when the law is restored to its supremacy? Had Lord Palmerston done half what Lincoln has directed, we do not hesitate to say he would have been executed for treason, as a great State criminal long ago; for never in the worst times of Laud, Stafford, or Jeffries

was known such reckless and wanton violation by the head of a State of the Constitution and Laws he has sworn to defend and enforce.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD CONVENTION.

The Board of Commissioners named in the act providing for the construction of a railroad from the Missouri river to the Pacific, met at Chicago, as per arrangement, at noon on the 2d inst. Gen. S. R. Curtis, the hero of Pea Ridge and the author of the original Pacific Railroad Bill, was chosen temporary chairman, and J. R. Robertson, of Cal., and R. Finney, of Penn., Secretaries pro tem.

Gen. Curtis, on taking the chair, made a speech referring to the magnitude and importance of the enterprise for which the convention had met to take the initiatory steps to carry the law of Congress, providing for the construction of a railroad across the continent, into execution.

An adjournment was taken till five o'clock, when Hon. W. B. Ogden, of Ill., was chosen permanent President of the convention; H. V. Poo, of N. Y., Secretary, and J. W. Alcott, of N. Y., Treasurer, each by a unanimous vote. A committee of one from each State represented, and one from the Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, was appointed to prepare and arrange business for the action of the convention, which then adjourned till 10 a.m. next day.

After the reading and approval of the minutes on the meeting of the convention on the third, a joint resolution of the Legislature of Colorado in relation to the Pacific Railroad, was received and laid on the table.

The committee to arrange business made a report in part, which was accepted, and leave granted for them to continue their labors. The preamble to the resolutions presented by the committee, set forth the vast importance of the road, which would more closely and strongly unite the various portions of the country; tend to the increase of its population and wealth and to the development of its mineral and agricultural resources, which, with the resolutions, elicited considerable discussion, but all were subsequently adopted, with very few amendments.

Speeches were made during the sessions on that day by Gov. Evans, of Colorado, who gave a glowing description of the mines of that Territory, and advocated the location of the road through that Territory; by Mr. Woodcraft, of California, who claimed for his State the greatest imaginable resources of wealth, and objected to the Colorado route; and by Messrs. Ruggles and Bloodgood, of New York, each of whom strongly advocated the construction of the road.

Among the speakers on Thursday, the last day of the session, was Mr. Monell, of Nebraska, who advocated the Platte Valley route. A message from Hons. H. C. Kimball and D. H. Wells, of Great Salt Lake City, was read, in which the hope was expressed that the road would be located on the route that would be of the greatest good to the majority, and that the work would be speedily accomplished.

A resolution was adopted to petition Congress, at its next session, to amend the Pacific Railroad Act, so that it shall read "The capital stock of said company shall consist of a million of shares of one hundred dollars each, which shall be subscribed for, and held in not more than two thousand shares by any one person."

A resolution was passed providing that books shall be opened for the subscribing of stock on the first of November, and continue open at least two weeks, at Portland, Me.; Concord, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Hartford, Conn.; Rutland, Vt.; New York, Albany and Buffalo, N. Y.; Trenton, N. J.; Wilmington, Del.; Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Penn.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Columbus, Cincinnati and Cleveland, O.; Wheeling, Va.; Indianapolis, Ia.; Detroit, Mich.; Chicago, Ill.; Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Paul, Min.; Dubuque and Burlington, Iowa; St. Louis, Mo.; Leavenworth, Ka.; Omaha, N.; Denver, C. T.; Salt Lake, U. T.; Carson city; San Francisco, Cal. and Portland, Oregon.

A committee of five was appointed to collect useful information relative to the contemplated routes, and, after ordering the proceedings published in pamphlet form for general distribution, the convention adjourned to meet at the call of the President and Secretary.

THE CLIMATE OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.—Heavy falls of snow are infrequent in winter, and where snow does fall it does not commonly remain longer than a few days on the ground. From October to March we are liable to periods of rain at uncertain intervals. In the latter month winter gives signs of taking its departure, and the warm breath of spring begins to cover the trees with tinted buds and the fields with verdure. In July vegetation reaches its annual maturity. Compared with England, spring is later, summer drier, autumn longer, and winter milder.—[British Colonist.]

REOPENING OF THE POMPEII THEATRE.—A curious theatrical advertisement has lately appeared at Naples, announcing that, after being closed for the long period of 1800 years, the Pompeii Theatre, rebuilt on the ruins of the ancient establishment, will be opened, with "La Fagilia del Regimento." The speculative manager adds in his quaint bill that he trusts that the favor and patronage which were liberally accorded to his predecessor, Marcus Quintus Martius, will be continued to him, and that he proposes doing all in his power to equal, and, if possible, surpass the abilities displayed by Signor Martius during his management.

General Notices.

PRIZE STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

WILSON'S SEEDLING, \$3.00 per 100, very productive and large.

VICOMTESSE, \$3.00 per 100, very fine and productive, large.

MAGNATE, \$3.00 per 100, large, good flavor, extra productive.

VICTORIA, \$5.00 per 100, LARGEST OF ALL, grows to an ounce, excellent, late.

The above are my choice from over twenty kinds; they are all quite hardy.

HOOKER'S SEEDLING, \$2.00 per 100, of good flavor.

Now is a good time to transplant. Any kind of pay taken.

T. W. ELLERBECK,
G. S. L. City.

11-4

FOR SALE.

ONE GOOD FLY-SHUTTLE LOOM Inquire of HENRY EYRING, 9th Ward, at Col. J. P. Harmon's former residence. 12-2

NOTICE.

THE Utah County Branch of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society will hold their Annual Exhibition in Mr. Stewart's Hall, Provo City, on the last Friday and Saturday of September. All Goods to be in by 10 o'clock on Friday, excepting Stock, which must be in by 8 o'clock on Saturday morning. 12-2 D. GRAVES, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE Double HOUSE and full LOT, well fenced; some fruit trees, out-houses, well of water. Good crop on Lot. Will exchange for Stock, Land, etc. Cheap for Cash. By 6th Ward School House. 11-11 A. S. BECKWITH.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having left WATCHES with me for repairs are requested to call for them between now and October Conference, as I shall leave soon after for the Cotton country. I have some City property for Sale; for particulars call on me at my shop, next door but one to Kimball's store. 11-11 CHARLES SMITH.

G. S. L. City, Sept. 7th, 1862.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify all those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts immediately, for, until this is done, it will be impossible to give any further credit. 11-11 W. S. GODBE.

ATTENTION ALL.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FULL corner LOT, well situated for irrigating, with a good fence all around it, and is located about fifteen rods southeast of the 6th Ward School House. On said premises is a good well of water, a HOUSE with three rooms well finished and painted, a two-story granary, and other necessary out-buildings, corral, etc. There is an excellent crop of corn, sugar-cane, potatoes, beets, carrots, etc., etc., together with a variety of fruit and ornamental trees. I will sell the above cheap for Cash, or exchange the same for neat Stock and wagon, or Mules and wagon. 11-4 M. L. DAVIS.
6th Ward, G. S. L. City.

STRAYED.

FROM the 19th Ward, on last Monday week, one Serrel MARE, five years old, white stripe in face. Branded with triangle on left side. One Grey MARE, eight years old. Spanish brand on left shoulder and hip, and J. A. B. on left shoulder. Whoever will deliver them to the owner or give information of their whereabouts will be liberally rewarded. 11-11 J. B. SHORTON, 19th Ward.

HOME! SWEET HOME!

WHO WANTS TO BUY A HOME?

I HAVE and do offer for Sale a certain lot of ground, situated at the mouth of Mill Creek Canyon, G. S. L. County, containing about ten acres—three acres of which is under cultivation and well fenced. There is a good comfortable Dwelling-House on the premises; also, corral and all necessary out-buildings, and a young orchard of about 150 trees, consisting of peach, plum, apple, cherries, etc., budded and ingrafted with the choicest varieties. The property lies eight miles from Great Salt Lake City, and the County road passes the door. On the premises is a good site for a Mill, with water-power sufficient for driving any machinery. The buyer can have immediate possession, and an indisputable title. For further particulars apply on the premises. 11-11 DANIEL G. BRYAN, Mill Creek.