

The fig, like the lemon, and orange tree, is brought into bearing earlier by grafting or budding from another tree already yielding fruit. By obtaining from a nurseryman a single fig tree of an improved variety, you can easily multiply it by grafting upon seedlings, or by cuttings and layers. As the fig tree is not hardy, it should be bent over in autumn, and covered with earth during the winter. It will then grow more thrifty, and be more likely to produce fruit."

Have not some of the boys or even the girls of Utah raised a fig tree, or a vine, or some other species of plant that will bear fruit, from which they may ere long partake and call their own? Don't wait for "Pa" to do everything.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[For the Deseret News.]
POLYGAMY.

MR. EDITOR—It is said, by honorable members of Congress, that polygamy is contrary to the word of God, but I have never seen any proof adduced by them that such is the fact. That the creeds, religions and traditions of men are opposed to it, I am free to confess. Also, many persons who "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel." But Bible doctrine opposes it nowhere, and I challenge the honorable gentleman to the proof.

I will admit that no single or unmarried man can lawfully be a bishop. There is, to my knowledge, no such circumstance in Utah. All our bishops have, at least, one wife, fulfilling, in this respect, the requirement of Paul, the apostle.

The logic of some of our law-makers in Washington upon this subject arrested my attention quite amusingly. Well did the old prophet say—"The wisdom of their wise men shall perish, and the understanding of their prudent men shall be hid. We live in the days of the fulfillment of this prophecy as may be seen, in part, by the following sentiments advanced by an Honorable M. C. touching polygamy as a matter of conscience:

Suppose, says he, the Mormons should adopt the old Roman law which vests in the father the power of life and death; or suppose they offer human sacrifices as a religious rite in all the sacredness of conscientious belief? Could they not, with equal propriety, plead the right of conscience in justification of their conduct in these practices, as in the doctrine and practice of polygamy?

Who is so blind as not to see the wicked craftiness of such fallacious reasoning? Every pure and enlightened conscience is framed by the word and Spirit of God. Whatever the word of God justifies and approves, that, every good and enlightened conscience will justify and approve; but whatever the word of God condemns, the same kind of conscience will condemn also. The word of God condemns human sacrifices, and whole nations have been cut off for this sin. It also condemns the principle of the father's being invested with the power of life and death, by vesting that power in other hands. But what book, chapter and verse condemns polygamy?

Ans.—Not one. Why then, by false reasoning, seek to deprive me of what God gives, approves and justifies, by comparing it with those things which he has forbidden?

But the Sodoms of London, Paris, Washington and many other places, God's word condemns in language of most burning shame, where secret concubinage—public and private whoredoms are the order of the day, and have swollen to putrefaction and sunk again in rottenness. We keep no medicines for venereal diseases and have no use for physicians skilled in the art of curing that kind of sickness. I will venture to say that there is not a case of venereal among the Mormons in Utah Territory, except it be in some poor unfortunates who may have been beguiled by the religion that has been lately introduced here and said to be extensively practised about Camp Floyd. The fruits of legitimacy are peace, light, health and buoyancy of spirit. Those of illegitimacy are trouble, darkness, ill health and heaviness of soul.

If the Mormons are so licentious and incestuous as their enemies represent them, why would not the same consequences follow and be entailed upon them as upon others who bask in sensuality and rot in the filth of their own abominations? From "Modern civilization and enlightened Christianity," may the good Lord deliver us!

What a "terrible fix" some of our priestly members of Congress will be in when they die and are carried by angels to Abraham's bosom! Abraham, of course, is their father, and when they get home to his bosom and find Sarah leaning on one arm and Keturah upon the other, being in such close proximity to and so mixed up with polygamy, they may begin to tell the old gentleman of his errors, his corruptions and his wickedness. The old father won't stand this, but administer to them a good thrashing, telling them to keep their noses clean and mind their own business. He will, most likely, regard all such as illegitimate or bastard children; for, if they were really his legitimate children, they would do the works of Abraham; and one portion of his works was to take unto himself more than one wife.

[It is not, in our opinion, a supposable case that any of the persons above referred to will

ever be carried by angels into Abraham's bosom, or that they will soon, if ever, hold converse with the old Patriarch on any subject whatever.—En.

In reading over the proceedings in Congress, I have thought what a pity it is that this law-making body did not exist in the days of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, in the days of David, Solomon, and of many others of the Kings of Israel, of their wise men and prophets—men who talked with God, communed with angels, walked with God, received his law and who prophesied of these days—men celebrated for wisdom and goodness—men after God's own heart, that this Congress might have corrected the errors of the old Patriarchs and Prophets, rebuked their licentious abominations, explained to them the nature and damning sin of Polygamy—to tell them that it was contrary to law, decency and the word of God—a foul stain upon the honor of nations, "a loathsome ulcer upon the body politic," a disgrace to civilization, and poor bleeding, mortified and humbled humanity demands a law enacted by our body against your vile practices! But, alas! this civilized and enlightened Government was not soon enough to extend their legislative enactment to the rescue of those holy men of God who died in their wicked abominations without the benefit of the clergy of the Congress of the United States. Poor fellows! what will become of them? Respectfully,

ORSON HYDE.

G. S. L. CITY, May 7, 1860.

FROM WASHINGTON COUNTY.

VIRGEN CITY, April 14, 1860.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

Sir—"Modern civilization," so called has not as yet found its way into this isolated portion of the Territory. We hear of no murders, robberies nor drunkenness, and we are satisfied that it has not as yet been introduced into this southern country.

Br. Andrew J. Workman was badly wounded in one of his feet a few days since by the accidental discharging of an Indian's gun. The ball entered near the great toe and ranged backward, injuring some of the cords and fracturing some of the bones. He is, however, slowly recovering.

The weather is getting quite warm. The inhabitants of our little place are preparing their grounds for cotton, sugar cane, corn and vines, which seem to be best adapted to this warm climate. Considerable wheat has been sown here this spring, which now looks very promising.

Bishop Tenney is forming a settlement some five miles further up the river, and those with him are building houses and constructing dams across the river, to take out the water for irrigating purposes.

There is plenty of land and water in this county for more adventurers, if any there are who wish to make a home in the south.

The greatest difficulty under which we labor is the lack of machinery to work up our cotton and sugar cane. If some one could introduce cast-iron cane mills and a few of Henry's patent spinning machines into this county, it would not only be a source of wealth to the importer, but a great benefit to this southern country.

S. E. JOHNSON.

ESCAPE AND RECAPTURE.

MR. EDITOR:—On Thursday evening last, about 7 p. m., a prisoner from Provo by the name of Charles Jarvis, aged eighteen years, convicted for larceny, and now confined in the penitentiary having tried in vain to find a friend to intercede and obtain for him a writ of habeas corpus from our merciful chief justice, made an attempt to escape with the following result:

On going to the creek for a bucket of water for himself and friends inside the walls, he seems to have discovered that the guard who accompanied him had (negligently) left his pistol behind; thinking (I suppose) this was the lucky moment, he jumped into the creek, gained the opposite bank, and "struck for timber;" being closely pursued by the guard, he took shelter in the willows which grow very thick along the creek. In about fifteen minutes he was retaken and brought back, when he received (what he should have had years ago), a little fatherly advice, in the shape of young oak dexterously applied. I waited till the bolts and bars were made secure and left our hero to soliloquize alone for the night, concluding "honesty is the best policy."

WITNESS.

—The Mississippi river steamboat pilots recently struck for higher wages. All they receive is but four hundred and fifty dollars per month! Strange to say, the owners refused their demands, and what is more remarkable still, the pilots concluded to retain their situations.

—The number of policemen in Chicago was reduced on the 2nd of April, from 125 to 75.—All of the police were honorably discharged, and selections were made from outsiders and the old force.

—The French Minister of Algiers has placed 2,000 francs in the hands of the Geographical Society of Paris, to be added to the sum of 6,000 francs already in their hands, which sums will be given to the first traveler who succeeds in arriving in Algeria or Senegal by way of Timbuctoo.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—In the Senate, Mr. Foster presented nineteen memorials from citizens of Connecticut, praying for the abolishment of spirit rations in the navy.

Mr. Davis' Territorial resolutions were agreed to.

The bill for the relief Captain Shubrick was passed.

On motion of Mr. Mason the resolution providing for the reception of the Japan Embassy was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. Green the bill concerning the courts in the Territories was taken up and passed.

It provides that the jurisdiction of the Probate Court shall not be less than \$2,000—with the right to appeal in all cases.

The Indian appropriation bill then came up.

Mr. Latham moved an amendment, the effect of which was to allow California to take care of the Indians within her borders.

Pending the question, the Homestead bill was taken up.

Mr. Fitch's amendment, that the land granted for homesteads shall be entered in alternate quarter sections, and those remaining to the United States shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of lands when sold, and that the provisions of the act shall only be applicable to lands subject to private entry at the date of the passing of the bill, was not agreed to.

In the House, after the passage of the anti-Polygamy bill, that enlightened and moral body, according to their ethics, went into committee of the whole on the State of the Union, and among other matters the "twin relics" came up for discussion.

Mr. Lovejoy, said—The House has been occupied for several days in the discussion of polygamy. The Republican party, of which I am a member, stands pledged, ever since 1854, so far as Congress has the power, to exterminate the twin relics of barbarism, slavery and polygamy, in the Territories of the United States. Now, sir, as we have administered a death-blow to one of those twins, I propose to pay my respects to the other twin. I want to see both strangled and go down together, as they heartily deserve.

He became very furious in his remarks and leaving his seat, he advanced toward the Democratic side of the hall, gesticulating vehemently, which so alarmed some of the southern "bloods," that he was called to order and required to keep on his own side and to stop shaking his fists, and, upon his refusing to comply, a general row ensued in which canes and fists were flourished scientifically, and many brave (?) threats were made, but no one was particularly hurt. One of the most prominent actors in the scene was Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi who got scalped in the melee between Grow and Keitt a few years since. In this last rencontre he was fortunate enough not to lose his wig.

April 6th.—In the Senate, the House resolution providing for expending the balance of the appropriation for improving piers and to secure and preserve the lighthouse at Chicago was passed. Nearly the entire session was occupied in passing private bills.

In the House, after passing a number of private bills, the House went into a committee of the whole, and Mr. Wells (Rep., N. Y.) spoke against the institution of slavery.

April 9th.—In the Senate, Mr. Hale called the attention of the chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia to the condition of the jail of Washington city, which would disgrace a tribe of savages.

Mr. Brown said a new jail was about being erected by the General Government.

After some conversation the subject was dropped.

A number of bills of a private character were considered.

A bill for the relief of settlers on lands in Kansas was taken up and passed.

April 10th.—In the House, Mr. Thayer introduced a bill constituting Dacotah a land district, and providing for the admission to the House of a delegate therefrom.

Mr. Scott introduced a bill to authorize the President, in conjunction with California, to run and mark the boundary between the Territories of the United States and California.

After a call of the roll, during which there was much confusion, the report was recommitted on motion of Mr. Stevens by 105 against 80.

April 11.—In the Senate, the bill to amend the patent laws was taken up and rejected, by yeas 19; nays 19, the President voting nay.

Mr. Hale introduced a bill for the protection of witnesses in criminal cases in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Pugh, from the Judiciary Committee, asked to be discharged from further consideration of the memorial of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson of New York, relative to the establishment of a U. S. District Court at Binghamton, New York.

Mr. Gwin moved to take up the bill for the transportation of mails overland to the Pacific.

Mr. Green opposed the motion—had to go away and had desired to express himself on the bill.

Mr. Rice moved to re-commit the bill to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Hale thought the Butterfield route stood in the way of a satisfactory arrangement of the mail service to the Pacific. There was, however, little difference of opinion as to the Salt Lake route. He thought it ought to be considered at once.

After further debate the subject was passed over.

Mr. Mason offered a resolution, which he would call up to-morrow, for the adjournment of both Houses of Congress, from the 19th to the 30th of April.

The Homestead bill was taken up, and after some discussion was recommitted with instructions to be reported back Tuesday, and with the understanding that it shall be passed to a final law. Adjourned.

The House resumed the consideration of the Bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union.

A motion was made to re-commit, which was disagreed to, and the bill passed, by yeas 132; nays 73. The bill declared that the State of Kansas shall be admitted into the Union under the Wyandotte Constitution, on equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever. The boundaries begin at the point on the western boundary of Missouri, where the thirty-first parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on the said parallel to the twenty-fifth meridian of longitude west of Washington; thence north on that meridian to the fourth parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of that State to the place of beginning.

April 12th.—In the Senate, Mr. Mason's resolutions, to take a recess from the 19th to the 30th of April, was taken up. Mr. Mason advocated it on the ground that the business could not be done in that period, and that it was better so to adjourn instead of adjourning over every three days.

M. Yulee saw no propriety in adopting the resolution. The Chair called up the special order, it being business which related to the District of Columbia, with which the Senate was occupied the remainder of the day.

The House passed the Senate bill to settle the title to the lands along the boundary of Georgia and Florida.

The Speaker laid before the House an executive communication in compliance with a resolution transmitting a result of the coast survey, showing the practicability of making Harlem river navigable.

Mr. Gilmer, from the Committee on Expeditions, reported the following:

Whereas, It is claimed that a portion of the territory of Minnesota, not included in the State of Minnesota, still remains an unorganized territory, and the residents thereof entitled to have a delegate in Congress, therefore,

Resolved, That the President communicate, if not incompatible with the public interests, all such information as he may have in his possession, as to the existence of any such territory. The preamble was rejected and the resolution adopted.

2,500,000 copies of the President's protest, and replies of the Committee on the Judiciary, on the subject were ordered to be printed.

The Senate bill, for a telegraph to the Pacific came up.

Mr. Colfax explained the amendments proposed by the Committee on Post Roads and Post Offices, as reducing the amount annually to be paid by the Government to \$40,000. If the message exceed the amount, the Government is to pay the additional rates. The price per 10 words is to be reduced to three dollars. If the contractors refuse to accept this bill, the Secretary of the Treasury is to advertise for proposals, to give the contract to the lowest bidder. He spoke of the necessity of such means of communication especially in cases of war, and said that this was the most economical measure yet produced.

Mr. Stanton requested that the Committee had thought it necessary to reduce the amount from that proposed by the Senate. He hoped, however, that the bill would be passed, as it was of incalculable importance to the Pacific and would facilitate the opening of a great thoroughfare to that coast.

Mr. Burnett opposed the bill. There was no power under the Constitution authorizing the Government to engage in building telegraph lines; it created a monopoly for 10 years, at an expense of four hundred thousand dollars, besides giving advantages as to the lands. The names of the corporators should be stricken out and the contracts made with the lowest responsible bidders.

Mr. Conkling said he would gladly have voted for the bill as it came from the Senate, believing that the rates therein were cheaper and more moderate than the tariff existing on any telegraph line on this or any other continent. The corporation have all the skill and character necessary to this enterprise, and opening to competition, would damage, if not defeat the object in view. He expressed surprise at Mr. Burnett's constitutional objection, considering that this bill had received the sanction of a very large majority of the Senate, in which there are sixty Presidential candidates.

New Advertisements.

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