



IMPORTED FRUITS IN DESERET.

Continued.

In our lists printed in the twenty-ninth number of the present volume, we furnished our readers with the varieties of apples, pears, peaches, nectarines, apricots, cherries and quince already secured by importation for propagation and culture in the valleys of Deseret so far as we had received them. We take great pleasure in adding to that list the following varieties of plums, grapes, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, blackberries and raspberries—most of which have been imported by and can be obtained from Mr. T. W. Ellerbeck:

PLUMS.

Coe's Golden Drop,
Imperial Gage,
Jefferson,
St. Martin's Quetsche,
Guthrie's Tay Bank,
Nota Bena,
Yellow Magnum Bonum,
Victoria,
Purple Favorite,
McLaughlin,
Green Gage,
Hudson Gage.

There are a few other excellent varieties of the plum, known by local names, as follows:

Woodruff's Purple Favorite,
Carrington's Favorite,
Whiting.

GRAPES.

Delaware,
Diana,
Catwaba,
Isabella,
Rebecca,
Union Village,
Taylor, or Bullet,
Buckland White Sweetwater,
Early Dutch do
Pitmaston White Cluster,
Rose Chasselas,
Child's Superb,
White Riessling,
Red do
White Frontignau,
Chasselas de Fontainebleau,
Royal Muscadine,
Chasselas Musk,
Concord,
McReady's Early White,
Schraz,
Black Hamburg,
White Muscat of Alexandria

STRAWBERRIES.

Victoria,
Vicomtesse,
Wilson,
Scarlet Magrate,
Austin Seedling,
Triumph de Gand.

RASPBERRIES.

Knevet's Red Giant,
Brinkle's Orange,
Red Antwerp,
American Black,
Fastolf.

CURRANTS.

English Red, Long Bunched,
" White,
" Black,
Black Naples,
White Grape.

GOOSEBERRIES.

English White,
Houghton Seedling.

BLACKBERRIES.

Lawton,
Dorchester.

Most of the varieties named in the above list as also the list first published, may be procured in this city: A few of them, however, having been but recently imported, time will be required for their propagation ere they can be offered for sale.

NEW VARIETY OF SUGAR CANE.

We find noticed in the columns of the Weekly (Milwaukee) Wisconsin a new species of imphee sugar cane, called the Otaheitan. It is described growing straight and tall on rich land, very thick, having no suckers; each seed producing a single stock, and does not readily mix with other seed. The seed-head is from seven to twelve inches in length, and from one to two inches in thickness. It grows quite close to the stem, and can readily be distinguished from that of other cane.

The juice is clearer than that of the common sorghum, and harder to press out of the stalk. The stalk contains nearly or quite twice the quantity of juice contained in the common cane.

Mr. Samuel Hooker of Schuyler Co., Ill., is reported to have manufactured, in the year 1861—his first attempt—about thirty gallons of syrup, using a common wooden box bottomed with sheet iron. For cleansing he used soda. A large proportion of his thirty gallons is said to have granulated at once. Last season, with the same apparatus, he reports having manufactured one hundred and fifty pounds of very fine dry sugar.

Should the representations as above be correct as regards this variety—new, because hitherto generally unknown to us—two of the main obstacles disparaging the culture of the sorghum will be removed—namely the difficulty hitherto experienced in granulating the syrup, and its extreme tendency to mix with other canes, thereby greatly deteriorating the specific character of the sorghum itself and consequently diminishing the quantity, if not the quality of syrups produced from it—two objections of so serious a character as to render its continued, extensive culture somewhat precarious—especially for the production of sugar.

LITERATURE.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, }
Feb. 17th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:

Literature has become a gigantic institution of the age; and like railroads and telegraphs, it is representative of that universal development so characteristic of the "Latter-days." In proportion to its universality is its necessity; for its growth has created in the public mind a want as large as itself.

That this community is as deeply concerned as any in the growth of literature is most certain; and, moreover, we are not merely concerned in it as some foreign institution; for, were it no more than this, it would be to us comparatively a matter of but little moment. It is as a home institution that we are most interested in its growth; it is as a branch of our home development that we should chiefly desire to see it flourish.

Literature, like every branch of art and science, is not sectarian in its nature, but universal in its genius, belonging to every civilized nation and to every intellectual age. Like music, painting, architecture, and all the sister arts,—like universal truths of science and the broad general development of mankind, it is not a matter of private monopoly, but is an inheritance, left by the Supreme Father of all to every people traveling in the path of human progress. However much nations or communities may differ in their institutions of sectarian theology, upon the broad platform of art and science they all stand as common representatives. Indeed, unless they are represented upon that platform, they cannot rank high in the scale of general progress; and, it is an established fact of history, that no nation has traveled far in the path of civilization, until it has possessed a literature of its own.

It is most true that religion and morals, coupled with good social institutions and legitimate government, constitute the proper basis of society; and they form the only path leading to a genuine civilization. No believer in a revealed religion—no disciple of the Latter-day dispensation would make art or science or a national literature the foundation of our social fabric, nor the solitary monument of national glory. No other foundation can any man lay for this church than that which has been laid in the mission of Joseph. It is broad enough and designed to bear a mighty empire of a millennial growth. This goes to show how much may be built thereon, and how costly and grand a superstructure may be reared.

It is also true that the popular literature of the nations, like all their institutions, is a mixture of elements both good and bad. This is strong evidence that we require one of our own—thoroughly characteristic of our history and progress, and the universal genius of our religion. Our national literature is chiefly a prospective work; and we can carve it out in the likeness and image of ourselves, showing the features of universal truth and progress.

It seems, sir, that the Saints have arrived at a stage of their intellectual unfolding, when their civilization is shooting forth some of its higher branches. Musical education President Young has inaugurated; and there is fast spreading throughout the Territory a musical taste. What has been already done in this direction under his patronage, through the instrumentality of Professor David O. Calder, your readers well know. Our leader has also given to us a truly national theatre. This I look upon as more than an institution; it is, and ever has been in the history of nations, a significant sign of their social growth, and prophetic of a fast unfolding course. What more surely than music and the drama barbing an intellectual state, where flourish science and art? What can fortell, in language of greater certainty, the speedy birth of an infant national literature?

Allow me now, sir, to come to the more special object of this communication.

It is evident that the Saints themselves must be the framers of their own literature. If asked where are the workers for this branch of labor?—where is the talent which shall, by and by, carve out a glorious literary fabric? I answer here—here within ourselves. But

the majority of those future intellectual workers are untrained; the greater portion of that talent is as yet in its crude state. The one, therefore, must be trained for that future use; the other polished that it may hereafter shine. Moreover, independent of the preparatory education necessary to form literary men, there are none who expect to go to the nations on missions, but what require, for speaking and writing, some training in the important art of composition.

With the advice of President Young, I have designed to establish a Literary School, and to connect with it a Deseret Literary Manuscript Magazine. Instead of adopting a system of training chiefly of a theoretical cast, and introducing school books to teach the rudiments of grammar and composition, it is proposed to make a course of literary education principally a matter of practice. The pupils will be directed to write articles, letters, orations, &c. This will afford the teacher ample illustrations for instruction, as well as practice and experience for the writers. Lectures will also be given to the class upon the various branches of the art of composition; and, in an introductory lecture, the proposed system of literary training will be fully explained. The manuscripts of the pupils will be revised, corrected, and re-written, until they are in a suitable form to be inserted in the Manuscript Magazine, each number of which will, by the permission of President Joseph Young, be placed in the Reading Room in the Seventies' Hall.

I have been encouraged in this undertaking by many friends of intellectual development, among whom are Messrs. J. V. Long, Robert L. Campbell, Territorial Superintendent of Common Schools, and J. W. Cummings, who have kindly offered to become members of the proposed literary class. This circumstance (gratefully acknowledged) is received as a mark of patronage and assistance to a design which, it is to be hoped, will not be altogether a failure.

Those who desire to become pupils of this Literary School, will please leave their names and addresses at the Deseret News Office, or the Historian's Office.

I remain, sir,

Yours respectfully,

E. W. TULLIDGE.

FACTS AND FICTIONS.

—The guard of a Massachusetts regiment at Newbern shot a jackass recently, taking him for a rebel. Prentice says much greater mistakes have been made in this war.

—The Louisville Democrat says that while a party of guerrillas were at a dance near Owensburg, Ky., and were enjoying it hugely, the Federals surrounded the house and captured them. They were sent up stairs, and the Federals taking their places,

"Danced all night till broad daylight,
And went home with the girls in the morning."

—American silver is six per cent. discount in Canada.

—A number of ex-prisoners from Fort Lafayette, mostly Marylanders, have instituted proceedings in the Superior Court of Baltimore, each to recover \$20,000 damages, for alleged false imprisonment and detention in Fortress Monroe from Maj. Gen. Wool, who was the commander of that post at the time of the arrest.

—An electric piano has been tried at the palace of Compeigne. A tune there is instantly repeated at St. Petersburg.

—It is understood that the capture of Charleston is all cut and dried, and that the Monitors assigned to the task are nearly complete.

—C'airborne F. Jackson, the fugitive Gov. of Missouri, is said to have died at Little Rock, Ark., on the 8th inst.

—The Cleveland Herald says that "President Lincoln takes no step backward," but when a man has advanced to the edge of a precipice, a step backward is much better than a step forward.

—It was said in diplomatic circles at Washington, that Louis Napoleon was to recognize the rebels on New Year's day—the same day Mr. Lincoln declared their slaves free.

—Bulwer says there are times when nature, like a bath of youth, seems to restore to the jaded soul its freshness—times from which some men have emerged as if reborn.

—A silver United States half dollar was sold at auction the other day at Charleston, S. C., for one dollar and forty-five cents, and a gold dollar for three dollars and fifteen cents. The Courier says: "We mention this fact, not by any means to show the value of exchange, but simply on account of the novelty."

—Indiscriminate eulogy and indiscriminate invective are equally good—for nothing.

—The rebel steamer Sumter was sold at private sale at Gibraltar, December 8, for £4,000.

—Charles Ward, of Salem, Mass., recommends apprenticing the contrabands now within the army lines to the corporate bodies who are authorized to build a Pacific railroad.

—English ladies in southern Italy overwhelm Garibaldi with letters in which they entreat of him to send them an autograph or a lock of hair.

—The Leavenworth Conservative proffers the following cheering prospect to the new State officers of Kansas:—"When the new State officers arrive at Topeka, they will find every office empty and the money drawer stolen."

—Parliament is about to discuss the subject of the Prince of Wales' pocket-money. He has already an income of \$25,000 per annum, but his mother thinks he ought to have \$30,000 more, or as much as the Princess Charlotte and her husband had.

—Napoleon Bonaparte taught the world that the success of battles depended upon the concentration of military force.

—Abraham Lincoln, who received his military education on a Mississippi flat boat, and in the county court of Illinois, says the Omaha Nebraskan, proposes to conquer an army of at least one million men, by dispersing one million five hundred thousand to the best possible advantage. It is said that upon his retirement from office—if he should reach that facetious goal—he will write a book upon the best method of scattering an army so as to render it utterly useless, and thus establish a rebellion.

—No man will excel in his profession if he thinks himself above it.

—An eminent divine preached one Sunday morning from his text, "Ye are the children of the devil," and in the afternoon, by a funny coincidence, from the words, "Children, obey your parents."

—No man can safely talk that does not willingly hold his tongue.

—"My gracious," said Ike, "if some fairy would give me wings, wouldn't I go round among the planets though? I'd go to Mars and Venus and Jupiter, and all the rest of them."

"And Satan," said Mrs. Partington striking in, "and I'm afraid you will go there whether you get wings or not."

—Every man ought to aim at eminence, not by pulling others down, but by raising himself, and enjoy the pleasures of his own superiority, whether imaginary or real, without interrupting others in the same felicity.

—More than half of the area of Tennessee has been desolated by the horrors of Civil War, and the residue is likely soon to undergo a like visitation.

ABSTRACT

Of Meteorological observations for the month of Jan., 1863, at G. S. L. City, Utah, by W. W. Phelps.

MONTHLY MEAN.

Barometer, (out of repair.)

Thermometer attached.

7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
30	37	32

Thermometer in open air.

7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
21	32	25

Dry Bulb.

7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
31	38	36

Wet Bulb.

7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
32	34	33

The highest and lowest range of the Thermometer in the open air during was
Max. 46°. Min. 6°

The amount of snow that fell during the month, measured nineteen inches, and the amount of snow and rain water 1.076, giving a fair prospect, with the abundance in the mountains, of "plenty" for irrigation.

MONTHLY JOURNAL.

1. Cloudy; south wind; snowing at midnight.
2. Cloudy and cold.
3. Cloudy; strong south wind.
4. Cloudy, warm and rainy.
5. Cloudy; night clear.
6. Cloudy and warm.
7. Cloudy.
8. Cloudy; storming in the mountains.
9. Cloudy and warm.
10. Clear and warm.
11. do do
12. Cloudy a.m., stormy p.m.
13. Cloudy and cold.
14. do do
15. Cloudy and thawing.
16. Clear.
17. Snowing and cloudy all day.
18. Clear and cold.
19. A.m. cloudy; p.m. clear.
20. Cloudy and windy.
21. Cloudy and warm.
22. Cold and snowy. Shortest day.
23. Cloudy and cold.
24. Cloudy and stormy.
25. Cloudy and snowy. Christmas.
26. Clear and cold.
27. Clear and hazy; cold.
28. Clear and cold.
29. do do
30. do do
31. Cloudy. End of the year.

So far as human sense of the weather is available, the prospect for the coming season is fair.