

men who met in New York on the 4th of July knew what they intended to do if they could carry the election. They published their purpose to the world, and on this declaration they went into the canvass, and although they have tried to explain away its full meaning, they never denied it until beaten at the polls. No change of Candidates can change their purpose; they mean to take from an enfranchised race its only safeguard—the ballot. They mean to repudiate the national debt incurred at a time of the greatest danger to the nation, or at best to pay it in a manner which will tarnish our national credit, and make this great republic a shame to honest men and the financial circles of the world.

The presidential candidate of the Democrats declares his purpose will be to hold Congress in check for four years to come, as Andrew Johnson has for four years past, and thus stand in his position. Fellow citizens, the country wants peace; it has had enough opposition from the Executive to the Legislative Department. The people elect both, and mean to have harmony and good will between them.

The loss of the States holding their elections in October has shown the Democratic leaders that they can hope to carry no Northern States, and now in desperation, they call upon the people to come to their rescue. They place Mr. Seymour on the stump, and meditate the withdrawal of Blair, who has openly and boldly proclaimed their true aims and purposes, and tardily say they mean peace and obedience to the laws. But the spirit that really animates them may be seen in their attempt to carry the elections by frauds on a gigantic scale at the North, and by intimidation in the South.

We appeal to the people who stood by the Union in its darkest hours, whose faith has never faltered, who have never believed the war a failure, or that those who stimulated the rebellion are the proper persons to administer the government, they sought to destroy. And we ask them to rally once more, and by overwhelming majorities to show the Democrats and the world that there is no hope for the lost cause. No one doubts the patriotism of General Grant. He has already announced his desire for peace; this is no idle word. His election will be a guarantee of harmony in the different departments of the government, and of energy and economy in its administration, of safety in person and property to the citizens everywhere, and boundless prosperity following in the train of peace. (signed)

WM. CLARLIN, Chairman,

WM. E. CHANDLER, Secretary.

Chicago, 23.—The total vote of Ohio in the late election was 516,750, and the Republican majority 17,312. Baker's official majority for Governor of Indiana was 961; Cumback for Lieut. Governor has 1,332 majority.

The Democrat's Omaha special says the Union Pacific Railroad laid seven and a half miles of track yesterday, passing the advanced stakes of the Central Pacific.

New York.—Horace Greely has been nominated as the Republican Candidate for Register. Vice Slegel declined. Greely has accordingly vacated his nomination for Congress for the fifth district.

Chicago.—The Post's Washington special says that the deficiency in the Post Office Department amounts to \$6,400,000, although the receipts are over a million more than last year. These figures are correct, being obtained from the books of the Department.

New York.—A lengthy address has been issued by the Irishmen of New Orleans, Mobile, and Savannah to their fellow countrymen in the North, setting forth that they have been disfranchised by the Radicals, while the negroes are allowed to vote. They urge their fellow countrymen in the North to vote for Seymour and Blair, and thus endeavor to remove the proscription from the Irish in the South, and prevent themselves from also being disfranchised.

A Republican's special says Wells, Fargo & Co., having thrown up the contract lately concluded in New York with Postmaster General Randall, for the overland mails. A new contract has been closed to-day, giving them half a million more money for the same service. This is the contract which, it will be remembered, was awarded to Mr. Spades, at \$300,000, and when thrown up by him the bid of Wells, Fargo & Co., for \$1,200,000 was accepted. It appears they now refuse to fulfil it, and their demand for \$1,700,000 has been accepted. In view of the enormous increase in the annual deficits of the Post Office Department, this transaction is

## FOREIGN.

Madrid.—It is reported that bands in Alicante have proclaimed a federal republic. Disturbances have broken out in London.—It is fully confirmed that Prussia, Italy, Portugal, France and Great Britain have opened full relations with the new government of Spain.

The Swedish Polar Expedition has returned after penetrating to the 82d degree of latitude.

New York.—A Paris letter of the 12th inst., says that General Prim has addressed a letter to the Paris journal, *le Gantors*, thanking it for the sympathy it has shown for the popular movement in Spain. The General expresses astonishment at the impatience at that portion of the French press, which considers that Spain is not getting to her work fast enough, and adds that as eight days were sufficient to overthrow a dynasty three hundred years old, and to establish a new government, we shall not delay now, to consolidate our position through a constituent assembly on the basis of our programme, which is known to you. We shall then have succeeded in attaining the political idea contemporary with Spain, namely a really constitutional monarchy founded upon the most extended and liberal basis compatible with that kind of a government.

London, 27.—Light shocks of earthquake were felt in various places in the county of Cork, Ireland, on the 26th inst.

Liverpool.—Reverdy Johnson, last night, was entertained at a banquet given in his honor by the Mayor, at the Town Hall. In the course of his speech Mr. Johnson remarked that he did not know how the people of the United States would regard his conduct since he had been in England. He was sanguine of their approval, but would accept censure with christian resignation.

Birmingham.—John Bright opened the Parliament canvass last evening, when he addressed an immense meeting.

The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce invited Johnson, the American Minister, to visit this city to partake of their hospitalities.

Madrid.—The provisional government has issued a manifesto concerning the administration of the kingdom. After passing in review the acts of the Junta, they proceed to argue in favor of the decentralization of the administrative power, and conclude by promising to render a faithful account of their doings to the constituent Cortez.

Some Spaniards of advanced liberal ideas, advise the sale of Cuba to the United States, as the most direct and speedy method of solving the question of the abolition of slavery.

## Correspondence.

We are indebted to Elder A. Milton Musser for the following letter to him, from Elder C. D. Fjelsted, dated Christiana, Norway, Aug. 17, 1868.

When we arrived at Copenhagen we received the following appointments: I received my old place, which I occupied before I emigrated ten years ago, as President of the Aalborg Conference, in Denmark; James Jensen was appointed traveling elder in Frederitz Conference; G. K. Ruse traveling elder in Norköping and S. Peterson in Scona Conferences, both in Sweden. This spring we were changed, I being appointed to travel through Scandinavia, Bro Ruse to preside over Norköping, and Bro. Peterson to preside over Gottenborg Conferences. We are doing pretty well, trying to live our religion, spread the gospel and strengthen the Saints.

There are many good Saints in these countries, but they are generally very poor. There are places in Sweden and Norway, far north, where the people have to live principally on oatmeal and barkmeal, made into something or another, and they cannot get all of that which they want, for the owners of the timber will not permit them to cut enough, although the only pay they get for cutting the timber is the bark. In Finmarken it is still worse. There they have to dry the straw and make meal of that for bread; and the Christiana papers of yesterday say that a new kind of clay that is pronounced fit to eat.

These countries are principally rocky mountains, with only little flats of ground fit for cultivation. But the owners of these mountains rent them out to the poor for a number of years, or for life, so that the poor leaseholder can

build a house for himself, and by packing the earth from the foot of the rocks make a garden. The tenants pay their rent in labor, and at the end of the lease the improvements become the property of the land owners.

Although living under such circumstances, some are afraid that there will be famine in the land in their days, while they are actually starving every day and thousands are dying from want. Others live better, although under the heavy yoke of Babylon. I have been in places where the girls work in factories, or as servant girls, where they must not wear a hat on the head, but only a cloth. This is in Sweden. Yet they will rather go hungry than ragged; but they must not dress equal with the daughters of their masters, or they will be discharged from their employment.

Tradesmen who have spent years in learning a business, are very often treated like dogs, and their wages average from thirty to fifty cents per day. The laboring class in the farming districts, have to work for from four to six cents per day, and board; this state of things leads many of these poor beings to destroy themselves by drowning; others again, when out of employment, commit depredations, and by that means get into prison, and secure to themselves something to sustain life.

With this picture of wretchedness, and misery before my eyes, I feel to thank God for our Mountain Home, and the blessings of the Priesthood.

ST. THOMAS, ARIZONA,

September 27, 1868.

Editor Deseret News:—Having been absent from home when No. 30 of the News, containing Mr. Bertrand's communication, arrived here, I had no chance to reply to the same earlier. I have, however, some doubts as to whether that portion of our people interested in viniculture, desire to see information on the subject in the shape of a discussion or not, though I am certain that it is not the best way of imparting it.

There is a great field of facts and experiments to range over in treating on this extremely complex subject in which many statements must be made which are incomplete and open to objection, unless viewed in the context, and which would give ample chance for an acute antagonist to vent an uncharitable and pungent criticism upon.

My first letter to the News on the subject was a hasty remark only, not a complete dissertation, its purpose was not to invite a controversy, but simply to give a few hints which are perfectly correct and in the main were acknowledged as such by Mr. B.; but, perhaps, as I did not pay sufficient homage to the Burgundy wines of his native land his ire was aroused. I am prepared to prove my assertions by the best and only standard, from whose decision there is no appeal, that of numerous analyses, some of which were made by the best authorities of that great vinicultural nation of which he is a representative. He charges me with "blowing the scientific trumpet," and I humbly confess that I would rather acknowledge the decision of chemical tests as my standard than the taste of the Monks of the middle ages to which he refers, and it appears to me that a man who disdains to let the light of science shine upon his labors can expect but very uncertain results.

His novel theory of a cold country for the best of wine will, if we Southerners fail to appreciate it, at least elate the people of Pine Valley, Pinto Creek and other places in the tops of the mountains where they are favored with frost every month in the year except July, and where a grape vine, if it could be wintered at all, would probably grow 3 or 4 canes of two feet in length in place of our growth of 30 or 40 canes, each bearing several pounds of enormously large grapes.

I have cultivated vines in Europe in precisely the latitude of the Burgundy vineyards, and am perfectly acquainted with the difference of plant and products existing between those regions and Southern Utah and Arizona. Opinions and assertions are feeble things when placed in juxtaposition with the solid forms of incontrovertible facts, and I would prefer to let time settle the question as to what Southern Utah can do, giving the assurance that by the time Mr. Bertrand's 7th generation of seedlings is ready to enter into comparison, Southern Utah and Arizona will have established a name and a reputation not to be despised.

I do not wish to depreciate his valuable information, nor desire to lessen his influence for the cause of viniculture; far be it from me; I wish my labors to

subserve a higher and a better purpose; but when he declares the product of the Cote d'or or Golden Hills of France as absolutely unapproachable, I think it my duty to elucidate the subject a little further. It is perfectly true that there is a delicate and high flavored wine produced there, due to the favorable conditions of soil, (climate being improved by suitable exposure and soil) and the most artistic culture and manipulation, which in favorable seasons shows 24.28 per cent of sugar in the most of the newly pressed juice, while the Spanish wines reach 35 and even 39 per cent. The flavor and aroma or bouquet of this wine is due to the flavor of the grape used.

The short spur system of pruning I suggested is the best for hot countries, the long cane renewal system he advises is best for all places where growth is moderate and much summer pruning is essential to perfect the crop; but in the case proposed, where the vine is to be raised without irrigation, the growth will be even too small for the stake or trellis system, and I therefore suggested the other as the cheapest, and, under these conditions, the best, which future time will evidence as correct. In the cultivation of the grape, with irrigation, in northern Utah, Mr. Bertrand's system will be preferable.

This will be the last review of his communications by me unless the Editor shall hint that more is desired; but as this is one of the most important branches of industry, a great and growing interest of our people, I must beg leave to proceed a little further. Grape culture pays immense profits in all countries favorable to it, far beyond any other crop to the acre. Utah by position on the globe, by soil and climatic and meteorological conditions is eligible for grape culture in all localities where the mean temperature of the growing season does not fall below 65° Fahrenheit, and where 100 successive days occur free from frost, varying, of course, in its adaptation to varieties according to the amount of heat experienced in excess of that amount. The vegetation of the vine commences at 50° Fahrenheit, and unless the temperature rises to 63° during the stoning process, and 70° before maturation, there can positively no drinkable wine be produced. On the elevated table lands of South America, enjoying a mean heat of favorable European wine regions, the grape never ripens, the heat being too equal throughout the season and never rising to the higher measures needed for the sugar forming in the grape. Our climate is throughout Utah (in the valleys) exceedingly favorable to grape culture, and the time will come ere many years pass away, when the exports of our vineyards to the Eastern States, where the European grape can not be cultivated out doors, will exceed in value that of all importations of merchandise put together. In fact this industry together with silk culture, is the only pursuit by which we can expect to excel the Eastern States, having on our side the requisite climatic advantage. Northern Utah will excel the South in light wines, our southern climate being more favorable to the yield of heavy bodied wine and of raisins. Southern Utah has repeated the error of California in planting extensively the Mission grape (the Cataloni grape of Spain,) whose ingredients are so proportioned as to make it impossible to produce from it a perfect wine; it lacks flavor and will not keep long enough to mature. Mixed with high flavored varieties it can be used. As a table grape it is good enough; but it will not make a raisin, having too many large seeds and a thick skin. Southern Utah has lately imported numerous varieties of the best European grapes, both for wine and raisins; but they have just commenced bearing, and are yet very scarce; it is therefore premature to say what they will prove here, though we may conjecture with tolerable safety the result by another season. Col. A. A. M. Jackson and his wife deserve honorable mention for the diligence and energy with which they searched every nursery and vineyard of note in the State of California for the choicest varieties; also C. Duncan, H. W. Miller, and J. E. Johnson, of St. George, L. H. Hemenway, and others of less note. We have now a better selection than can be found in any one vineyard in California. In my vineyard flourishes the same variety that adorns Burgundy's golden hills, the veritable, true, undegenerated "Pineau" himself (not a seedling), the Fisher Zagos of Hungary unexcelled for vigor of plant and productiveness combined with hardness, and delicacy of fruit, a fine raisin, and a good table and wine grape, the perfumed muscat of Alexandria, the Mala-