

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE has not only been laid but successfully worked, as will be learned by reading, in other columns of this "News," the messages transmitted between Queen Victoria and President Buchanan. The successful achievement of this great and useful work has been very generally celebrated throughout the cities in the States, by processions, speeches, illuminations, booming of cannon, bonfires, and other modes of expressing enthusiastic joy; and assuredly it must be difficult to entertain or express too much enthusiasm on so electrifying an event.

THE name of Lone City has been changed to ALPINE.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A VISIT FROM A MURDERED MAN!—Shortly after the arrival of the Californian Mail of last week, we were perusing the columns of the Sacramento Weekly Union of August the 21st, and our eye caught the following paragraph:—

"An unauthenticated report is current in San Francisco that E. D. Knight, formerly reporter of the San Francisco Alta, has been murdered on the plains between San Bernardino and Salt Lake, by two Mormons who were in his company. The report wants confirmation." We treated the matter with the utmost contempt, and were upon the point of making some remarks, when Elder Charles C. Rich entered our room with another gentleman, a stranger to us. The former introduced the latter to us as the veritable Mr. E. D. Knight of the Alta. After a usual grasp and salutation we handed Mr. K. the paper announcing his murder, congratulating him upon his miraculous escape, or speedy recovery. He was not only surprised, but expressed indignation at the impudence of the corrupt scribbler, who manufactured such a horrid obituary.

Thus it is that such wicked statements are published to the world, and their 'unauthenticated reports' receive publicity, and are believed without 'confirmation' as greedily as the vitiated tastes of the editors can supply. As true as this are hundreds of stories that appear against us, and gain credence even with the Executive of our nation, and we are branded as rebels or traitors without investigation. Conscious of our own innocence we have treated many reports with silent contempt, from which the illogical world would infer our guilt; but we have a greater mission to perform than attend to such foul aspersions, and reply to every prejudiced and ignorant writer who seeks to injure an innocent and loyal people. We hope that Mr. Knight will speak for himself, as we believe he is abundantly competent, and willing to do us justice.

For the News.

The Comet.

The fore part of this month there appeared in the northern hemisphere, a comet of the size of a star of the second magnitude, pale as Mercury, with a very small tail. On the 14th its rising was noticed at 3h 45m in the morning and its setting at 8h 15m p.m., which gives an approximate latitude north of 42 degrees; and a right ascension, of 11h 30m nearly; and brings its location now under the Great Bear—forming a right angled triangle with the two uppermost stars in that constellation. We know nothing more of it; it may be a railroad car of heaven carrying intelligence from one universe to another; or it may be a new world trying its speed to learn if it can run well; or it may be 'the comet of 1811,' returning, but not near enough to show its magnificent splendor.

Some astronomers have raised the number of comets, which visit our solar system, as high as 700, but our idea is, that we may have had 700 visits, from a much less number of comets in 6000 years. It has been tolerably well demonstrated by Biela Encke, and several other celebrated astronomers, that some comets have particular circuits, and periodical terms of a greater or less duration. Some comets have tails, and some have none. The recorded length of the tails of those heretofore seen, i. e., of the greatest, range thus:—

Comet of 1680, tail -	123,000,000 miles long.
" " 1744 " "	35,000,000 " "
" " 1769 " "	48,000,000 " "
" " 1811 " "	130,000,000 " "
" " 1843 " "	130,000,000 " "

The present comet, at the rate many others have sped through the etherial fields of the 'Upper Fathers,' of eternal progression, may be traveling at the rate of from 100,000 to 120,000 miles per hour as a reason for its daily increase of magnificence. Some have supposed there were two in the northern hemisphere now. This is a mistake, which a careful eye can determine by supposing that 'Benetnasch,' the upper star in the Dipper handle, and 'Dabbe' the upper pointer, form nearly a right angled triangle, in the constellation of the 'Great Bear,' and the comet.

The inquisitive, and sooth-sayers are also full of speculation, as to this heavenly omen. At the birth of Jesus Christ the wise men saw his 'Star in the East.' That might have been a comet for it has never returned to tell of his second coming; for it never promised to. Before and after the revolutionary war, there was a comet. Before and after the 'war of 1812' there was a comet, and what if there should be a comet before and after the great restoration of Israel to mercy?—Signs and wonders in the heavens, are certainly promised in the holy scriptures. Hold on; the knowledge of man is vanity and darkness, but the wisdom of God is truth and light.

He that hath eyes to see let him see what a comet may bring forth, before he ventures his 'sand heap' of knowledge on guessing the sublime secret of a comet.

The word Comet, allowing all deference to the

witty Greek theme *Kome*, (hair) and the sedate opinion of Dr. Webster, from the Latin, *Cometa*, "an opaque, spherical, solid body," &c. was anciently doubtless understood, from old Hebrew, *Komaz etah*, to mean a "brilliant, passing globe."

W. W. PHELPS.
Sup. Met. Ob.

RE-APPEARANCE OF THE COMET OF CHARLES V. —The comet of Fabricius, Halley, or—as it is more generally called—of Charles V, has made its predicted re-appearance, having been seen from the Observatory at Paris. It was first observed in 1264, and its disappearance on the 2d of October, in that year, coinciding with the death of Pope Urban IV, superstition discovered in the event something more than chance. It came in sight again in 1556, and a map of its path was made by Paulus Fabricius, the astronomer of the Emperor Charles V. That monarch believed it an omen of his approaching death, and resigning his temporal honors, retired to a convent in Spain, where he breathed his last two years afterwards.—[Weekly Wisconsin, Aug. 18.]

THE FAIR! THE FAIR!!

The Board of Directors of the D. A. & M. Society are happy in being able to announce and would most respectfully and particularly invite the attention of the citizens of this Territory to the fact that the THIRD ANNUAL STATE FAIR will be held at the Social Hall in Great Salt Lake City on Monday and Tuesday, 4th and 5th of October next.

The clerk of the fair, John M. Brown, Esq., will be in attendance for the purpose of receiving goods and articles intended for the exhibition on Thursday and Friday, the 1st and 2d of October, upon which days all articles must be brought in, with the exception of stock, which will be received on Monday, the 4th, and exhibited on Tuesday, the 5th.

The Awarding Committees, whose names are here added, will meet on Saturday, the 3d, at 9 o'clock, a.m., for the purpose of awarding prizes.

The Board will spare no pains to make the occasion one of interest and profit to the inhabitants of this Territory, and it is sincerely hoped that the people will most heartily respond to the repeated calls of the Board and assist them in making the Fair worthy of an industrious and skillful people.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that none but members are eligible to draw prizes. Any person can become a member by paying \$2.00 into the treasury for the first year and \$1.00 annually thereafter. It is hoped that those members who have not renewed their membership will promptly do so, that the society may not be restricted in usefulness.

Cash, grain and all kinds of available pay taken from members. Do not forget to bring in your produce and articles of home manufacture at the time and place appointed.

C. H. OLIPHANT,
By order of the Board.

AWARDING COMMITTEES.

CLASS A.—STOCK.

Bryant Stringham, Geo. Thompson, Charles Decker, Joseph E. Nobles, Erastus Brigham, sen., Feramorz Little, Alexander Baron, and Geo. D. Grant.

CLASS B.—FIELD CROPS.

John Neff, A. P. Rockwood, Elijah Thomas, Joseph Holbrook, and Leonard E. Harrington.

CLASS C.—VEGETABLES.

William Wagstaff, Edward Sayers, Levi Richards, James Starley, and Sisson A. Chase.

CLASS D.—FRUIT AND FLOWERS.

Wilford Woodruff, Albert Carrington, John Nebeker, L. D. Young, Edward Sayers, and L. S. Hemenway.

CLASS E.—MISCELLANEOUS FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

Levi Richards, L. W. Hardy, Samuel Brighurst, Alonzo H. Russell, A. C. Hodge, E. D. Woolley.

CLASS F.—MACHINERY.

T. O. Angel, Frederick Kesler, Nathan Davis, Reuben Miller, David Sabin, Ephraim Turner, J. V. Vernon, J. W. Fox, Thomas Griffin.

CLASS G.—TANNERS, CURRIERS, SADDLERS, BOOT & SHOE MAKERS, BOOKBINDERS, PRINTERS, PAPER MAKERS, WEAVERS, HATS, CAPS, FURS, TAILORS WORK, &c.

Wm. H. Hooper, John Lyon, Shadrach Holdaway, John R. Winder, Leonard W. Hardy, Ira Ames, N. H. Feit.

CLASS H.—FURNITURE, COOPER'S WARE, BRUSHES, ROPES, PAINTINGS, CUTLERY, HARDWARE, &c.

J. C. Little, Gilbert Clements, Elijah Fordham, James Wells, T. O. Angel, Wm. Pitt, Beason Lewis.

CLASS I.—WOMEN'S WORK.

Mrs. Mary Ann Young, Mrs. Vilate Kimball, Mrs. Louisa Wells, Mrs. Lydia Partridge, Mrs. Phebe W. Woodruff, Mrs. Bathsheba W. Smith, Mrs. Margaret Smoot, Mrs. Margaret Hoagland, and Mrs. Harriet P. Young.

CLASS J.—BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, BREAD, SUGAR, MOLASSES, VINEGAR, &c. &c.

Orson Hyde, Hiram B. Clawson, John Neff, John Van Cott, Daniel Spencer, and Joseph Young.

CLASS K.—ESSAYS.

Daniel H. Wells, Geo. A. Smith, Albert Carrington, Joseph Young, and Elias Smith.

A REMARKABLE PESTILENCE.—We have received a hasty message from York, Penn., conveying the sad and alarming intelligence that the most frightful contagious disease, Psora, (itch) is raging in that borough, defying the skill of the most experienced physicians, and carrying off, in a very few hours, all whom it attacks. The usual specific, sulphur, has proved in the present instance entirely inefficacious. The utmost consternation reigns in the town, and the inhabitants are leaving in crowds by every attainable conveyance. If the present panic continues, in a few days there will not be left in the town a sufficient number of living to bury the dead. This sudden irruption of pestilence is unaccountable; no cases of the disease were known until Thursday evening when a number of persons, a moment before apparently in perfect health, were noticed to labor under the usual terrible symptoms, and in spite of every care and the use of every conceivable remedy, fell victims to the awful scourge. —[Columbia (Penn.) Spy.]

[Cor. of the N. Y. Times.]

GOVERNMENT MATTERS.

SHOWING HOW MR. COBB KNOWS HOW TO REACH THE PUBLIC—SHOWING, ALSO, HOW WELL HE KNOWS HOW NOT TO SHOW IT—THE CHARGE DEMONSTRATED THAT \$100,000,000 IS AUTHORIZED TO BE EXPENDED WITHIN THE FISCAL YEAR, AND \$115,000,000 APPROPRIATED OR PERMITTED TO BE SPENT BY CONGRESS AT ITS LATE SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 21, 1858.

Mr. Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, is not a brilliant financier, but he is a good politician and has a good deal of natural acuteness and sagacity. He displayed good sense and knowledge of men in selecting the New York Times for his late exposition in regard to the appropriations.—He knew very well that the large circulation of the Times, and its deserved character for fairness and correctness in the statement of facts, would insure his defense a degree of public attention and confidence which it would never receive if communicated through the salaried mouth-pieces of the party. The Secretary's statement of the appropriations, made through your able and vigilant Democratic correspondent, 'Q,' was well made up, and was, of course, instantly republished by the Union, the central Administration organ, and will thence be transferred to all the lesser organs. But, however skillfully prepared, it would have entirely failed of its effect as an electioneering document had it not been first published in the Times. As the exhibit is clearly official, it will repay a close examination.

I noticed, some weeks since, the very great perfection to which Mr. Cobb had carried the art of 'How not to show it.' His last appeal to the public, through the Times, is a most extraordinary specimen of his proficiency in this new department in political economy. He admits the appropriations at the late session for the service of the present fiscal year to have been, \$61,033,543. I will now show, in a few lines, that there is nothing whatever in this statement to contradict or disprove the allegation in the speeches of Senator Wilson, Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Crittenden, that the contemplated expenditure during this fiscal year, by authority of a Democratic Congress, is one hundred millions of dollars.

In the first place, we have Mr. Cobb's own assurance—annual report, Dec. 1857, page 5—that he should have \$23,751,812 of 'existing, permanent, and indefinite appropriations' with which to begin the fiscal year '858-'59. To get at the aggregate amount of appropriations available for the use of the present year, we must add this item to the \$61,033,543, which are admitted to have been provided at the late session. This will give us \$86,785,353. I omit a fraction of 69 cents appearing in the official defense.—Hoping I don't intrude, I will again call attention to the \$14,000,000 appropriated for post office service, which swells the aggregate of authorized Democratic expenditure for one year one hundred millions and seven hundred and eighty-five thousand three hundred and fifty dollars. I repeat the sum in figures—to wit: \$100,785,353—and I request your foreman to markish this amount with as many exclamation marks as his case will afford.

Professing again the pain with which I detect these little alienations from the strict path of financial correctness, I respectfully direct the attention of Mr. Cobb to these minor points, to wit: Why did he neglect to include in his aggregate of intended disbursements the sum of about \$800,000 appropriated for the payment of interest on \$20,000,000 of Treasury notes? He admits that the interest on the old debt and the new stock loans will require \$2,445,314, but assigns nothing for the Treasury notes. Does he not intend to pay at all? As a respectable debt-paying citizen, I hope the omission is not a premonitory symptom of repudiation. There is another little matter of \$4,500,000 appropriated for the support of three regiments of volunteers. They have not been called out yet, so far as the public know, but there stands the appropriation. During four years it has been the policy of the Democratic Administrations to cultivate wars with Indians, Mormons, and Free-State Men in Kansas; and besides owing \$6,000,000, yet unliquidated, for an old war, a speck has arisen on the horizon of the West overhanging Oregon, which, in these times, may be considered good for five millions of dollars. Where, then, is the propriety of omitting the \$4,500,000?

Following the line of defence adopted by Mr. Cobb, and keeping in view the inveteracy of his millions deficiency, and bringing up the suppressed 'How-not-to-show-it' policy, and recalling the ten items I have adverted to, I am unable to see how the opposition can call loans and appropriations of the last session under which one hundred and fifteen millions of dollars may be expended without subjecting Mr. Cobb or the President to the pains and penalties of impeachment.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 24.

If any doubt ever existed as to the extent of the appropriations made at the last session, it is now completely removed by the official document, which is about to be issued, and which is prepared under the direction of the clerk of the House of Representatives, in compliance with the act approved July 4, 1856. That document is yet in the hands of the printer, but the proofsheets are before me, and it will be ready for delivery in a few days. This document covers seventy-six closely printed pages, exhibiting every appropriation in detail, so that there can be no possible mistake in regard to the items of expenditure. The recapitulation, in which these appropriations are classified under particular heads, is not yet completed, but the general aggregate has been ascertained, and is stated at \$81,824,825 40! Let it be remembered, distinctly, these are only the specific appropriations, from which those called 'indefinite' and the permanent standing, are excluded.

There is no reliable mode of ascertaining the probable amount of these indefinite appropriations, because they are mostly made up of private claims, allowances, and extras, to be settled at the Treasury. There is one item extending a pension act, which it is estimated will cost nearly a million a year. The other items will be apt to foot up at least a million more. Of the permanent appropriations, the interest on the public debt is most conspicuous, which is now about \$3,500,000 a year in round numbers. Therefore, the appropriation account for the year stands as follows:—

Specific appropriations,	\$81,824,825 40
Permanent appropriation for interest on public debt,	3,500,000 00
Indefinite appropriations for pension act, private claims, allowances, etc., estimated,	2,000,000 00
	\$87,324,825 40
Balance of appropriations applicable to present fiscal year, as stated in Treasury report,	16,686,588 35
Total year's appropriations	\$103,911,413 75

The clerk of the House is required to publish these appropriations in the papers here, so that the Union will furnish evidence in its own columns, to refute the false representations and scandalous perversions which have gained currency through that paper. The public now has the opportunity of seeing how wilfully and how shamefully too the Administration presses have labored to create false impressions in regard to the expenditures, and to discover the extent of that glaring extravagance and corruption here, which have spread their moral taint over the whole country. Such are the fruits of Democratic misrule, in which power and patronage and money have been applied to maintain and perpetuate a despotism, the most galling and degrading under which any people have ever lived—the despotism of a reckless party, bent on crushing out every vestige of popular rights and liberty.

Our whole social fabric is undermined and the foundation sapped by the system of plunder which became inaugurated here under Democratic rule. State governments, municipal governments, and corporations have, to a greater or less extent, been robbed, that prodigal knaves might flourish and revel. Millions upon millions have been abstracted by the regular nominees of Democratic conventions, who were thus hoisted into position, and given facilities to speculate. Ohio has had her share of experience in this respect, and at no inconsiderable cost. And this system has grown up from want of proper accountability, from the infusion of loose morals, and from the corrupting influence notoriously directed upon legislation at Washington. The whole standard of office has fallen; wilfully, and patronage is instituted no longer for the public good, but to affect personal objects entirely. This example has spread like an epidemic during the last five or six years, until there is a general conviction that, unless the cancer be cut out, the government cannot survive.—It no longer exists in purity. Corruption has invaded the high places of trust, and the whole tendency is downward. These various influences combine and conspire together, and hence it is that the appropriations now assume such appalling proportions. In five years they have increased at the ratio of expenditures for the New York corporation, which have exceeded all precedent.

THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.—Senator Wilson, in his speech on the extravagant sums spent by the administration in extracting the national revenue, stated that there are at Niagara 19 men employed at an expense of \$12,000 to collect \$8,000; at Oswego 23 men at \$18,000 to collect \$6,000; at Buffalo 20 men at \$17,000 to collect \$10,000; at Plattsburg 26 men at \$14,000 to collect \$18,000; at Burlington 33 men at \$16,000 to collect \$8,500; at Wiscasset 8 men at \$7,000 to collect \$130; at Portsmouth 21 men at \$11,000 to collect \$5,500; at Newburyport 13 men at \$6,200 to collect \$9,900; at Marblehead 9 men at \$2,200 to collect \$250; at New Bedford 14 men at \$7,500 to collect \$4,800; at Perth Amboy 13 men at \$4,500 to collect \$1,500; at Norfolk 23 men at \$49,000 to collect \$61,000; at Ocracoke 7 men at \$2,000 to collect \$82; at Toledo 7 men at \$4,400 to collect \$567; at Detroit 10 men at \$3,600 to collect \$495; at San Francisco 134 men at \$402,000 to collect \$1,580,000; at Benicia 3 men at \$4,400 to collect \$2,300; at Stockton 1 man at \$3,100 to collect \$143; at Sacramento 1 man at \$3,600 to collect \$402; at San Diego 4 men at \$7,600 to collect \$30; at Monterey 3 men at \$7,050 to collect \$45; at San Pedro 6 men at \$4,200 to collect \$304. A glance at these figures will suffice to convince any man that the number of employees at these places has been purposely increased in order to afford snug places for politicians whom the party finds in necessary to reward.—[Life Illustrated.]

BAGLEY'S PERPETUAL RASPBERRIES.—This variety, originating in New Haven, has been cultivated four years, and has proved itself one of the best raspberries for market and the private gardens. It is perfectly hardy, and needs no protection during the winter. The canes are about four feet high, and form a beautiful branching bush that supports itself, and needs no stakes or training, and is entirely smooth and free from prickles. The old canes bear a bountiful crop of delicious fruit during the month of July, when the new canes commence bearing and continue to bear until frost; the same cane bears another crop the following year. The flavor of the berries is as racy as that of wild raspberries, and the variety, on this account, as well as for its hardiness, has rapidly come into favor. It may be procured at Bridgeman's, 876 Broadway.

CATTLE are dying off at a fearful rate in Brooklyn and Parma, Ohio. A strange disease has broken out among them, and nobody knows what it is.