

AGRICULTURAL.

Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society.

The President and Board of Directors meet every Wednesday evening in the Council House, at 7 p. m. The awarding committees are requested to meet and receive instructions. EDWARD HUNTER, President.

G. S. L. City, June 4, 1856.

MINUTES OF SPECIAL MEETING.

COUNCIL HOUSE, 2 p. m., June 4, 1856.

Present of the Board, Edward Hunter, President, and C. H. Oliphant, J. C. Little, Treasurer, and R. L. Campbell, Secretary.

Items suggested to be added under their proper classes:

Best side of harness leather	Diploma
2nd do do	\$5 00
Best side of skirting do	Diploma
2nd do do	5 00
Best side of bridle do	Diploma
2nd do do	5 00
Best table cutlery do	Diploma
2nd do do	5 00
Best set of edge tools do	Diploma
2nd do do	5 00
Best pruning and grafting instruments do	Diploma
2nd do do	5 00
Best sword and scabbard do	Diploma
2nd do do	5 00
Best 10 lbs. native sugar do	Diploma
2nd do do	5 00

Voted that our corresponding secretary write to the members of the various committees to inform them of their appointments, and request them to attend on the evening of the 18th inst. at 7 p. m.

A form for members' tickets was presented and approved of, and 600 ordered to be printed. Also 150 for honorary members.

Voted that our regular meetings be every Wednesday evening, and that notice thereof be published in the Deseret News.

The Raspberry.

From a given amount of money, the raspberry will, I think, return a larger amount of enjoyment and profit than any other fruit—the grape not even excepted—raspberries may be grown in almost every variety of fertile soil with nearly equal productiveness, but with greatly varied luxuriance, two constant requisites being maintained—depth and richness of soil.

In manuring for the raspberry, a deep alluvial soil, rich in vegetable mould, will require a light dressing of well-rotted stable manure, with a top dressing of ashes immediately after planting, employing from ten to thirty bushels to the acre. For a light sand or loam, a liberal dressing of compost will be necessary; to four loads of vegetable muck, add one load of rich barnyard manure, and from four to eight bushels of unleached ashes; and if lime is cheap, it may be advantageously used to twice the amount of the ashes, together with salt lye, which is the best addition to the compost that can be used for this fruit.

Mulch the roots well, to keep the ground free from weeds; but the grand point to be insisted on is depth of culture, which leaves a constant supply of moisture, obviates the danger of too much wet, and gives scope for the ever-active roots to hold their revels, which they manifest in a profusion of fruit.

For the growing of good fruit it is not necessary that the canes should be supported, though it is advantageous, and also convenient in picking. The most obvious method is to support the canes of each hill with a stake; but a more effective and convenient way would be to stretch a wire along the rows, supported by a firmly-braced post at each end, and at intervals of about thirty feet drive stakes into the ground to support the wire at an elevation of about three feet, or four feet for the most vigorous growers; spun yarn will answer.

The rows should be four feet apart. North of the latitude of Philadelphia (and there also) lay down and cover the canes in winter.—When the bearing season is at an end, the old canes should be cut out, and the shoots that have sprung up for next year's bearing should be thinned to the proper number, varying according to the strength from three to five; remembering that the crop is made or marred the year previous to its production. In choosing plants, the root, and ripeness and solidity of wood, not length of canes, should govern the choice; large canes, with small roots, are undesirable.

My first choice as a market fruit is the Hudson River (True Red) Antwerp, for its size, exceeding productiveness, and its firmness, which enables it to bear transportation. The current year one thousand dollars net were realized here from one acre of this variety. For field culture it deserves its celebrity, but for the garden it is much excelled by the seedling of Dr. Binkle. Fastolf is nearly equal in productiveness, but a much more vigorous grower, and somewhat more hardy. Its rich berries almost burst with their fine juice, and do not bear carriage well.

Franconia is a vigorous grower, and rather more hardy than either of the above, with large, dark colored fruit, bearing carriage nearly as well as the Antwerp; it is a late bearer, of high flavor, and especially excellent for cooking.

Knevet's Giant is truly gigantic, excellent for the dessert, and for preserving. Rivers' new large-fruited Monthly had been a disappointment till I determined to thin out offsets, and let no more grow than were required for fruiting, and that had the desired effect; and it has proved the most productive that I have cultivated, more than twofold of the Red Antwerp.

The Yellow Antwerp is a very good variety, but its berries are so much softer than Hudson River, that it is not grown for market. As Elliot remarks in his Fruit Grower's Guide, 'it will soon give place to Brinkle's Orange and Colonel Wilder, which are far better varieties.'

Ohio Ever-bearing, by those who like the black-cap variety, will be greatly prized, bearing as it does profuse clusters. Calawissa has much the habit of the last, but the fruit hitherto has not been comparable to it in flavor.

Col. Wilder is a white berry, of brisk, rich

flavor—productive, excellent and hardy. Brinkle's Orange is among raspberries what Newtown Pippin is among apples.

In conversation lately with Mr. Charles Downing, who is eminently conservative, he remarked: 'This is by far the best raspberry in cultivation.' It should have been called Opal instead of orange, its translucence suggesting the brilliant play of light of that gem, and its beauty is equalled by its excellence; it is very vigorous, hardy, and productive; continues long in bearing; most excellent in every respect for field and garden.—[Horticulturist.]

The Culture of Strawberries.

The New York Horticultural Society, at a recent Conventional Meeting, arrived at the following conclusions in regard to the best method of cultivating strawberries.—[Plough, Loom and Anvil.]

'The best soil for the strawberry was stated to be a gravelly loam. The land should be well drained, and to every acre apply twenty bushels of unleached ashes, ten bushels of lime, and two or three pounds of salt.

The ground should be well broken up; animal manures should be eschewed; leaf is the best, and this should be carefully spaded in. About the first of July is the best time to set out the plants. In doing this, pains should be taken to have them firmly rooted. The roots should be eighteen inches apart, and the plants a foot apart.

Sometimes it will be well to allow greater interval, in which case the interstices can be filled up from the growth of the runners. After setting out the plants, throw on a covering of tanbark an inch or an inch and a half in depth, then water them plentifully, and the moisture will be retained a time.

After cold weather comes on, cover the strawberry beds and the walks with clean straw, throwing over a little brush, or something to keep the straw in its place. In the spring, remove the straw, and make use of some fertilizing agent to give the plants vigor, as sulphate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, or nitrate of potash. Keep the roots out, see that the plants are bountifully watered, and let nothing intervene to disturb or retard their growth till you gather the fruit. The beds should be made over as often as every three years.'

PRESERVING FRUIT BY HERMETICALLY SEALING.—Mrs. Bateman gives the following directions in the Ohio Cultivator:—

First, select good fresh fruits or vegetables; stale and fermented articles can never be preserved. Vegetables decomposing quick, such as green corn, green peas, asparagus, should be preserved within six hours after being picked, particularly in hot weather. Berries always within twenty-four hours. Peaches, quinces, pears, apples, should be peeled, and the seeds removed before preserving.

Vegetables should be partially cooked first,—such as corn, peas and tomatoes should be boiled a half hour; asparagus a quarter hour. To the vegetables, add a half pint of the water they are cooked in, to the quart.

Fill the can with ripe fruit, adding, if desired, a little sugar—simply enough to render the fruit palatable—and set in a vessel of water. (warm or cold) Let the water boil, and continue boiling until the fruit is well heated through—say for half an hour. Direction has been given to simply let the water boil, but such direction is defective, as at this time the fruit in the centre of the vessel will be scarcely warmed. Should the vessel be then sealed, fermentation will take place. The heat must thoroughly penetrate the contents of the vessel. As soon as the fruit is sufficiently heated, seal the can, and the work is done.

Another way is to make a syrup of two pounds of sugar for every six pounds of fruit, using half a pint of water for every pound of sugar. Skim the syrup as soon as it boils, and then put in your fruit, and let it boil ten minutes. Fill the cans, and seal up hot. Some make a syrup of half a pound of sugar to every pound of fruit—and some use only a quarter of a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit—while some use no sugar at all.

To keep peaches, pare and cut them up. If thrown into cold water, they will retain their firmness and color. Heat them in the cans as above—or boil them ten minutes in a syrup. In their way, strawberries, cherries, plums, peaches, &c., &c., may be kept for any length of time, in the same condition that they were sealed up with their flavor unchanged. For small fruit, it is best to make a syrup without water, and boil the fruit in it for only a few minutes.

Tomatoes should be boiled and the skin taken off, and then placed in a kettle and brought to a boil, and kept so while filling the cans.

The following is a recipe for the manufacture of sealing wax:—Take $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. resin, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. beeswax, and 6 oz. shellac, melt and stir together.

RULES FOR BUTTER MAKING.—The Massachusetts Committee on Dairies say: Your Committee having had much experience in butter making, offer the following rules as the result of their experience. The newer and sweeter the cream, the sweeter and higher flavored will be the butter. The air must be fresh and pure in the room or cellar where the milk is set. The cream should not remain on the milk over thirty-six hours. Keep the cream in tin pails or stone pots, into which put a spoonful of salt at the beginning, then stir the cream lightly every morning or evening; this will prevent it from moulding or souring; churn as often as once a week, and as much oftener as circumstances will permit. Upon churning, add the cream upon all the milk in the dairy. Use nearly an ounce of salt to a pound of butter. Work the butter over twice to free it from butter milk and brine, before pumping and packing. Beware that it is entirely free from every particle of butter-milk, and it will keep as long as desired. In Scot-

land a syphon is sometimes used to separate the milk from the cream, instead of skimming pans.—[Ex.]

TO MAKE REAL OTTO OF ROSES.—Place the freshly gathered flowers in a large jar or cask, with just sufficient water to cover them, then put the vessel to stand in the sun, and in about a week afterwards the otto oil will form a scum on the surface; which should be removed by the aid of a piece of cotton.—[Ex.]

HEAD QUARTERS NAUVOO LEGION.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Great Salt Lake City, June 3, 1856.

GENERAL ORDERS

No. 1.

I.—There will be a muster and inspection of arms of all the companies of the forces of the Territory at their respective parade grounds as follows, to wit:

In Box Elder, Weber, and Davis military districts on Saturday the 14th inst.

II.—So much of the Weber military district as lies in Box Elder county is hereby directed to be organized into a military district known as Box Elder military district, and the counties of Cache, Malad, and Greasewood are attached thereto for military purposes; Provided, that the forces of said counties shall be permitted to remain in their respective locations to muster. The forces of this district shall be organized into a battalion by the senior captain in Box Elder.

III.—Carson county is hereby constituted a military district, and St. Mary's county is attached thereto for military purposes. Col. John Reese will organize the forces of said district into a regiment by holding an election for one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, and the requisite company officers. The Colonel elect will be the commandant of the district, appoint his staff officers according to law, and appoint and hold the regular musters.

IV.—The muster will take place in Great Salt Lake, Western Jordan, Tooele and Cottonwood military districts on Monday the 16th inst.

V.—Shamip county is hereby attached to Tooele military district, but will be organized and perform military duty on their own parade grounds on said day under the direction of the commandant of the Tooele military district.

VI.—Utah, Juab and San Pete military districts will hold the muster and inspection of arms on Monday the 21st inst., and the Pavalan and Iron military districts on the second Monday in July proximo.

VII.—Beaver county is hereby attached to Iron military district, and will be organized and perform military duty upon their own parade grounds under the direction of the commandant of said district.

VIII.—Green River county is hereby constituted a military district under the name of Green River military district, and Summit county is attached thereto for military purposes. Isaac Bullock will appoint and hold an election, organize a battalion in said district by the election of the regular officers of a battalion of infantry, the major of which will be the commandant or said district. The regular musters and inspection of arms in said district will be under his direction.

IX.—The commandant of each military district respectively will cause vacancies which are likely to remain permanent to be filled, and make due returns of all musters, elections or appointment of officers, organization of companies in new locations, &c., as soon thereafter as practicable.

X.—It is earnestly recommended to all the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, as well as the entire inhabitants of the Territory, to keep their weapons of defence in good order and ready for instant use, and to be watchful on every hand to prevent the difficulties to which frontier settlements are liable. The inspecting officers are particularly required to see that the arms of each in their respective commands are in the best possible condition with at least 40 rounds of suitable ammunition on hand; otherwise to enforce the same by due course of law. By order of

DANIEL H. WELLS,
Lieut. Gen. Commanding
Nauvoo Legion.

H. B. CLAWSON,
Brevet Adj. General.

RESOLUTION Prohibiting the corraling of animals upon Jordan Bridge.

Be it resolved by the Mayor and City Council of Great Salt Lake City, that any person or persons, corraling horses, mules, cattle or other animals, on the bridge crossing the River Jordan on North Temple street, shall be liable to pay a fine of not less than ten, nor more than twenty-five dollars for each offence, and all damages that may arise therefrom.

Passed June 6, 1856. J. M. GRANT, Mayor.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, City Recorder.

MARRIED:

In Ogden City, June 24, 1856, by Elder Wm. Middleton, Mr. JONATHAN LISH and Miss MATILDA LANGFORD, both of North Willow Creek, Box Elder co.

DIED:

In this city, on 2d inst., of inflammation, MARTHA I. Infant daughter of William H. and Martha I. Dergar, aged 1 year, 4 months and 20 days.

In Springville, Utah county, on 1st inst., ENOS CURTIS, aged 73 years.

In England, Feb. 27, 1856, Elder ROBERT W. WOLCOTT, aged 26 years, 5 months and 27 days.

It is our painful duty to announce the death of another elder in Israel, while absent from his home, on a mission in a foreign land.

Elder R. W. Wolcott was taken ill with the small pox on the 13th of February last, and died at eight o'clock a. m., on the 27th of the same month. His funeral took place on the 28th, under the direction of President Daniel Spencer. From our limited acquaintance with him, we are not able to relate as many of the events of his life, as we should have been gratified to do. The following items are correct, so far as we can ascertain with our limited means of information.

Elder Wolcott was born in Greene County, State of New York, on the 16th of August, 1829. He was the son of Aaron and Anna Wolcott. He was called and set apart for his mission to England, at the Conference held in G. S. L. City, April 6, 1854. He left G. S. L. City on the 1st of May succeeding his appointment, and arrived in St. Louis, in company with several other elders, also on missions, on the 31st of the same month. He sailed from Boston on the steamer Pacific, on the 5th of July, and landed in Liverpool on the 16th. He was appointed to labor, for a time, in the Cambridgeshire conference, and succeeded Elder James Pace in the Presidency of the Bedfordshire conference, on the 1st of January, 1855. He continued to labor in this capacity, until February 1st, 1856; when he succeeded Elder Dana in the Pastoral charge of the Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, and Norwich conferences, in which capacity death arrested him in the midst of his labors.

Elder Wolcott was formerly a Methodist minister, and when passing through Utah on his way to California, in 1852, he embraced the gospel as revealed through the

Prophet Joseph Smith. After he was baptized, he married a lady in Utah, of whose society death soon deprived him, but he married again a short time before he was appointed on his mission. As the fruits of this marriage he had one child, born after his arrival in England. Brother Wolcott was kind and affectionate in his disposition, faithful in the discharge of the duties of his calling, and he won the love and respect of the Saints among whom he labored, who deeply mourn his loss. Like a true soldier, he died in the discharge of his duty, without spot or blemish on his character as a Saint, and an elder in Israel.

During his illness he was attended by both brethren and sisters, who earnestly sought, by every possible means, to add to his comfort, and preserve his life; and although his afflictions were not soothed by the sympathy and attentions of his affectionate partner in life, yet she may rest assured that tender hands administered to him in his afflictions, and smoothed his dying pillow. While his family and friends mourn his loss, they have this consolation, that he only rests from his labors on earth, for a little season, in order to work in another sphere, for the advancement of the same great cause for which he died.—[Millennial Star.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Citizens of Utah Territory are hereby notified that a MASS MEETING will be held in the Bowery, Great Salt Lake City, on Saturday next, the 14th inst., at 5 o'clock p. m., to express their indignation in relation to the conduct of the Contractor and Mail Carriers of the Eastern Mail.

A UNIVERSAL ATTENDANCE IS REQUESTED.

Jennings & Winder's Quarter.

JENNINGS & WINDER.

HAVE removed the DESERET MEAT and PROVISION STORE to their New Store one door south of Hooper & Williams.

FRESH MEAT

EVERY MORNING DURING HOT WEATHER. N. B. BARK wanted for the Tannery at the OLD ESTABLISHMENT. A large stock of

LEATHER AND SHOES

of all kinds on hand.

Mulliner's Quarter.

Horses Stolen or Strayed.

FROM over Jordan, I large bay horse, white or glass eyes, three white feet, branded G on the hip, some white on the forehead and nose, known in the west canyon as Mr. Fox's horse.

Also one small bay horse, sold near, branded on the high hip J. S. (Jam. Symon's brand on Weber) known last season as my horse in Hunsacker's and Fort Herriman's range. I will pay any person to their satisfaction who will put me on the track, or bring me one or both of said horses. SAM'L MULLINER, Deseret Tannery, East Temple St., opposite Hooper & Williams.

Flour, Meal, Wheat or Corn.

I WILL let sole leather go at 25 cents per lb., for large or small quantities of the above articles, provided I can be supplied with what I want, at Tithing office prices, to keep my works going till we gather another harvest.

SAMUEL MULLINER,
Deseret Tannery.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

I WANT to buy any quantity of butter, for which I will pay Tithing office price. Also good cheese. If you have any strong or rancid butter, bring it to me, I will pay you well for it; or oil or those pieces of any sort. SAM'L MULLINER, Deseret Tannery.

NOTICE.

MY white flat-head HORSE, branded S on the left fore shoulder, has strayed off again. I will satisfactorily pay any person who will return him to me. S. M. BLAIR.

Boys, Look out

FOR a small red COW, with a white spot on each side near the flank, and white spot in forehead, with tip of horns sawed off, branded on left horn G B G; was last seen west of the old yard in G. S. L. City, about the 4th of June. The finder shall be well rewarded by driving her to the owner in the 19th ward. GEORGE H. GARDNER.

NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession a cow and young calf, cow 5 or 6 years old, red, with star in forehead, some white on the belly and about the stifles, half crop off the under side of right ear, a slight brand on the left stifle. The owner can have her by proving property and paying for this advertisement, by enquiring of Davis McInley, Alpine City, Utah county.

MISSING

FROM the range at American Fork, a sorrel horse, with white face, three legs white nearly up to the knees, and the off side fore leg white half way to the knee, has a scar on the right thigh, inside, and is branded O on one of his shoulders. We will pay a liberal reward if he is returned to us.

THOMAS & CO.,
East Temple street.

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at the old stand one door north of Amy's Tin Shop, at 11 o'clock a. m., on Saturday June 14 1856, the following described property, consisting of Chairs, Tables, thirty hour and eight day Clocks, Patent L. and other Watches, Silver Guard and Gold Fob Chains, Irish Linen Shirts, Blankets, Clothing, Ladies' fur Muffs, Satin and other Cravats, Brass Stair Rods, Wash Boards, Accordions, Boots and Shoes, Looking Glasses, one Enema Broom, Saleratus, a choice lot of valuable Books, among which will be found the following standard and other works:

Chambers' Information for the People, Stansbury's expedition to Salt Lake, 2 vols. Illustrated London News, containing the illustrations of the great Exhibition, John's Scientific Diagrams, Dick on Knowledge, Hopkins on Composition, Shakespeare's Dramatic Works, 3 vols. Scientific Lectures, Webster's Dictionary, Illustrated Journal, Roman and other Histories, Illustrated Magazine of Art, Casswell and Lardner's Euclid, 2 vols. Stevens' travels in Yucatan, Cobbett's Reformation, Josephus, Large Atlas, Maps, Microscopes, 3 vols. Phonographic Journal, Geography, Magazines, &c. A large quantity of splendid made Cooperware, and a variety of other articles, all to be sold without reserve. Terms cash.

JOE SALTER, Auctioneer. N. B. All descriptions of property sold by auction on the shortest notice.