

Swamp lands, formed under other circumstances. It is not made up exclusively of the decay of plants growing upon the spot, but very largely of the wash and float wood of the river. All the soils from the Alleghenies to the Rocky mountains have sent in their contributions to the delta of the Mississippi. The levee protects the lands against the river. Then drains are dug running at right angles to the river, and discharging into the swamp two or three miles distant. On some of the plantations a levee is also made upon the swamp side, and a steam pump is used to discharge the water. There can be no doubt of the economy of steam drainage, for not only is the yield of cane very much larger, but it makes more sugar, and of better quality. By taking the water out of the land, the temperature is raised, and a greater length of cane becomes fit for grinding. The soil is what would be called, a rich clay loam, without any subsoil. It is all black loam, to the bottom of what used to be the Gulf of Mexico. In places, the clay is so pure that it is burned into bricks. The material for making tile is abundant, and the day can not be distant, when a soil that so much needs them will receive their ameliorating influences. But though steam drainage is so profitable, even with the open drains, it is not uniformly employed. The plantations are usually purchased upon credit, and worked with reference to immediate results. The profits for the year are expended in liquidating debts, or in purchasing more stock and negroes, rather than in improvements of a permanent character.

THE PLOWING

Follows immediately upon the clearing of the drains. This operation differs a good deal upon different plantations, according to the intelligence of the cultivator. Here the breaking up was done by a heavy team of six or eight mules, and a deep tiller turning a sod two-five or fourteen inches thick. Others are content with six or eight inches. Winter plowing, that is in December and early in January, is practiced upon some plantations, and slight as the frosts are here, they are found to benefit the succeeding crop. In breaking up and planting a new piece of swamp land, the cane grows so luxuriantly that it does not get ripe enough at the usual time of cutting, to make good sugar. The richest cane is upon old meadow.

THE PLANTING.

The cane has a perennial root, and after the stalk matures, new shoots are sent up. In congenial soil and climate it does not attain its full maturity under a year, and the ripening of its seed is said to require fourteen months. This function termed "arrowing" is only performed in a steadily hot climate. It is extremely sensitive to the cold, and with the first frost, stops its growth. Freezing disorganizes the sap, and makes it worthless for sugar.

As frosts are common in all parts of Louisiana, during our winter months, the plant never attains its maturity here. Not more than half of the stalk is fit for grinding. In the West Indies it matures, and so great an advantage is this fact that a similar growth of the cane there will yield twice or three times as much sugar. An acre there will yield from three to six thousand pounds, while, in Louisiana, the average is not over one thousand. Nothing but the extraordinary fertility of these bottom lands enables us to grow sugar at all.

After the ground is plowed and harrowed, drills are opened with a double mold board plow, seven feet apart. They are put at this distance, not only to meet the wants of the plant, but to facilitate cultivation, which is performed with a pair of mules and the plow. In these drills cane stalks are planted which have been kept over for the purpose. They send up shoots from the joints. On the best managed plantations, this cane is selected from the ripest of the crop, and is put up in beds, and protected from the frost with its own leaves. These beds are called mattresses, and are to be seen upon all the fields at this season. They are about two feet high, and about a rod in width. The beds are opened at the planting season, and the canes come out moist, and the eyes at the joints swelling or sprouting. The immature tops are cut off, and the stalks are loaded into carts, and dropped near the furrows, where they are to be planted. The carts used for this purpose are much like the one-horse carts of the north, but are served with three mules—one in the shafts, and one upon each side. The mules are generally "Young Africa" fast lads, from fifteen to twenty, who are full of mettle themselves, and love to put the mules upon their mettle.

The slaves usually work in three gangs at the plantings; the first, consisting of the younger and weaker hands, take the cane from the cart, and lay near the drills, the second laying it in order, and the third covering it with hoes. The canes are laid in the drills either two or three abreast in such a manner as to break joints. They are covered about an inch and-a-half deep. The hoes used are very heavy, clumsy articles. It is claimed, and probably with truth, that the light hoes such as answer a good purpose upon our roughest soils, would not last laborers here a single day, where not a stone can be found upon the plantation. The above course is pursued upon a new piece of land.

The cane will continue to sprout several years from the old roots, and where the planter can avail himself of this advantage, a large expense for cuttings, and for labor is saved. One acre will only furnish about cane enough to plant four acres. As the planting has to be renewed once in three years, it takes a twelfth part of every crop for seed cane. In the West Indies, they can grow eight successive crops from one planting. The sprouting of cane from the old stumps is called "ratooning." They grow with much less vigor each successive year, and it is not found profitable to continue them, after the third, in this climate. In this respect, it will be seen, that our planters have to pursue their business under a great disadvantage.

[To be Continued.]

Farmers as well as others sometimes dig wells. The Michigan Farmer gives the following, which we doubt not is reliable and may prove valuable, though we are not aware that the "damps," as they are commonly called, have ever been found to exist in a well in this altitude. They are seriously fatal in some localities:

"When, by letting down a burning candle, it is found that a well contains carbonic acid, it is only necessary to pour down a sufficient quantity of lime-water to take it

up; and if a person lies senseless at the bottom, this is the best, if not the only means to rescue him from certain death; and it is infallible."

A Horse that, in his stall, "kicked everything within reach to pieces," says the Home-Steak, was cured by fastening two feet of trace chain to each hind foot, "thus obliging him to punish himself every time he kicked."

Hungarian Grass is said to grow and yield best on a dry upland.

TABERNACLE.

Sunday, a.m., Elder Orson Pratt spoke of the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the people in this Territory; said that notwithstanding those were important matters we must not neglect to devote a proper share of our time and attention to the interests we have in the future state of man; reasoned on the nature of man's occupation in the eternal worlds, the importance of preparing for the society of the just, the influence men's actions here will have on them in a future existence. He then took up the traditions of the ancients relative to a middle state in the spirit world, set forth in plainness the doctrine of the gospel on the subject, showed that the gospel was the only plan by which the human family ever were or could be exalted into the presence of God, that if Adam, Abel, or any other being had been exalted to the celestial kingdom it had been by the gospel, that the law of Moses and the law of circumcision never could save men and women in the kingdom of God; argued that the Israelites were all baptized in the cloud and in the sea; dwelt at some length on the glories of the sun, moon and stars, the vast difference in their magnitude and splendor, and compared them to the resurrection of the dead; referred to the revelation given through the Prophet Joseph on Celestial Marriage, its origin, object, utility and design; stated that four fifths of the nations practised polygamy, gave the history of the rise of monogamy and proved it to be sectarian in its origin as it is sectarian in its continuance.

Afternoon, Elder Wilford Woodruff dwelt on the dealings of God with man; his immutability and unchangeableness of character, treated on the subject of the rewards and punishments that will be dealt out to the children of men at the great day of judgment. He then reviewed the perseverance and diligence of the Prophets of God who lived anciently, and exhorted the people to imitate the good deeds of all good men, and called their attention to the blessings in store for the faithful; treated on the narrowness of the road to life and the broadness of the way to death, the unceasing opposition to the things of God in all ages, bore testimony to the Divine authenticity of the Book of Mormon, that Joseph Smith was a Prophet—God's vicegerent on the earth, and that all the keys, powers, privileges and blessings possessed by that holy man were with his successor in office.

ARRIVAL OF ELDERS.—Elder John W. Brown, from the Sandwich Islands, arrived at his home in Drapersville, on the 7th ult., after an absence of three years, having enjoyed good health while he was away.

Elders Thomas Clayton and William B. Wright, from the same mission, arrived a short time previous.

These brethren were detained in California some length of time, on their return from the Islands, in consequence of not having the necessary means to enable them to come home until they earned it, after being released from their mission.

SUGAR CANE SEED.—A quantity of this seed, raised last summer on the "Cotton Farm," Santa Clara, and of the best quality, has lately been received and is for sale at the Tithing Store House in this city. Those wishing to obtain good seed will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity, as it will be sold cheap and is unquestionably the best in the Territory.

FIRE.—On Tuesday, 10th instant, about 12-1-2 p. m., the house of Joseph Sharp, in the 20th Ward, took fire in the west room, consuming the bed and most of the furniture therein. By the prompt exertions of the citizens the building was saved. Loss about \$200. The family, we understand, were in the basement at the time the fire commenced.

FOR THE STATES.—A small company of men started for the Missouri river, on Monday with teams expecting to return with them this season; which if they succeed in doing, they will certainly have to take good care of their animals, especially if they bring back loads as we are informed is their intention.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, UTAH, Great Salt Lake City, May 9, 1859.

Whereas, I have this day been informed that certain persons, who are to me unknown, have associated themselves together in a military or assumed military capacity, near Goshen, and at other points in or near the mountains surrounding Great Salt Valley, in this Territory;

And, therefore, having reason to believe that these associations and assemblages are unlawful and directly tending to interrupt and jeopardize the peace and good order of this Territory;

I now hereby order and command that all persons so associated and assembled together shall immediately disperse and return to their homes and usual avocations; and that all and every of such persons who shall refuse immediately to obey this command and injunction are hereby declared disturbers of the public peace of this Territory and, as such disturbers of the public peace, shall be arrested and dealt with according to law, in the premises.

And I hereby direct, authorize, and empower John Kay, the marshal elected by the Legislature of the Territory of Utah, to enforce, carry out and execute the foregoing command and injunction for the preservation of the public peace of said Territory, and that he make due return to me of the execution hereof.

Given under my hand and seal of L.S. } said Territory, at Great Salt Lake City, this ninth day of May, A.D., eighteen hundred and fifty nine. A. CUMMING, Governor Utah Territory.

—THIRTY SIX American sea-going vessels of all classes are reported to have been lost and missing during the month of March, 1859. Loss estimated at \$350,000, exclusive of their cargoes, portions of which were saved.

Married:

IN this city, on Sunday, 8th inst., by Pres. Joseph Young, Mr. WILLIAM LACY STILSON and Miss CYR-ENN M. LITTLE.

The bridegroom took his departure, next morning, in the company for the States, to return this fall. Our kind wishes for his prosperity and his speedy, safe return.

"Joy to the groom, and to the bride bliss— Their union be ever like sweets of first kiss."—[DR.

By Bishop A. H. Raleigh, on the 3d inst., Mr. WILLIAM T. ALBRAND and Miss JANE ANN KENT,—all of this city.

New Advertisements.

COPPER TEA KETTLE LOST, NEAR Farmington, last Saturday, the finder can leave it at Dr. Ruld in Farmington or Dr. Geo. Goddard in S. L. City, and be rewarded. I have for sale in Ogden and Provo a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Tin Ware, Drugs, Medicines, &c., and will receive, in pay, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Wheat, Cash, Vials of all sizes, Wrapping paper, &c. H. L. SOUTHWORTH.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED. WILLIAM NIXON,

East Temple Street, between the Deseret Reading Rooms and Saloon, and John Willis' Bakery,

HAS just received a choice lot of assorted Merchandise to which he wishes to call the attention of his old Friends and the Public generally, consisting in part of

- TEA, COFFE, SUGAR, RICE, CANDY, NUTMEGS, MUSTARD, PEPPER, and all kinds of Spices, INDIGO, MAJDER, COTTON YARN, LIQUORS, TORACCO, LEWIS'S No. 1 & 2, GRAPE VINE, BUFFALO CHIPS, COMMANDER in Chief, STRAWBERRY and other Choice Brands, CEGARS, BOSTON SOAP.

WITH A CHOICE LOT OF

- Fancy Bottled and Case Fruit, Oysters, Sardines, and Lobsters; London Gin, and other Liquors; Yeast Powder, Saleratus, Soda, Cream of Tartar, and other useful articles in that line. Calicos and Delaines, Bleach-d and Brown Linen Sheeting; Linen Table Covers, Blue and Brown Drills, Bed Tickings; Alpaccas, Lawns, Gingham; Laces, Edgings, Bonnet and Taffata Ribbons, Velvet Trimmings, and a large variety of all kinds of small ware and notions; together with—

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Men's and Boy's Calr and Kip Boots and Shoes, A choice lot of Gent's Gaiters, Women's and Children's Calr, Kip and Fancy Shoes, Boots and Gaiters: Men and Boy's Hats and Caps.

WANTED:

Wheat, Flour, Butter, Eggs, and all other kinds of produce in exchange, for which the highest Market Price will be paid.

ALSO—1,000 to 5,000 Buck, Antelope, Mountain Sheep and Elk Skins.

ALSO—Immediately, some good Pine Lumber, and 10,000 shavd Shingles, for which a good price will be paid if delivered soon.

W. NIXON, thankful for past favors, will endeavor to merit a continuance of the same by selling good goods at fair prices for

CAMP FLOYD.

HE would also call the attention of Farmers residing South and in Cedar Valley, to his large and well assorted stock of General Merchandise at Camp Floyd, on the side of the Greek, where they can always depend upon finding a good variety of every thing in his line, in exchange for Cash, Beef cattle, and every kind of Produce. 10-11 WM. NIXON.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the range over Jordan, a Roan Pony, branded on left hip. Whoever will deliver him to me in the 16th ward, near Union Square, will be rewarded. 10-1 MERCY R. THOMPSON.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM Spanish Fork, on Wednesday, April 27, one spotted Roan Steer, four years old, branded on left horn J. H. RUMELL. Also, from McLellan's herd, one red two years old Steer, star in forehead, strip of white across the shoulder, half of the tail white. Branded on left shoulder OO. Whoever will give me information of the above animals shall be liberally rewarded. 10-3 J. H. RUMELL.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM near the house of Levi Emery, 15 h ward, two mare MULES, 6 years old; one, a large iron grey. Branded on the left shoulder U; also on left thigh R M. The other a light sorrel branded H C on the left shoulder, also R M on left thigh. Any person finding said Mules, and giving information to the subscriber, or to Judge Smith at the News Office shall be liberally rewarded. HENRY GOLDSBROUGH.

BOWMAN'S SELECT SCHOOL.

THE third quarter of this institution will commence on Monday, the 30th of this month, in the basement story of the Social Hall. Hours of attendance will be from 8 to 11 in the forenoon and 1 to 4 afternoon. The following branches will be taught—Reading, Spelling, Writing; Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography. Terms—Reading and Spelling, \$3 per quarter, and for tuition in each additional branch \$1 extra, and the preceptor takes this opportunity of informing all who desire to patronise the institution that the payment must be invariably in advance. 10-3

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE.

TAAFFE, McCAHILL & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS.

Cor. Front and Sacramento Sts., San Francisco, California.

WE respectfully invite the attention of the Merchants of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, and Carson Valley, to our Large and Varied Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Having superior facilities for the purchase of goods in the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and a long experience in the Salt Lake trade, we are enabled to supply any article of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at prices as low as they can be purchased at St. Louis.

The increasing facilities for transportation from San Francisco to Great Salt Lake City, over those of the route from St. Louis, induce us to offer goods at such prices as will eventually draw the entire Dry Goods trade of Utah Territory to this port.

Having a resident Partner in New York, we are enabled to take advantage of the markets of the Eastern Cities, both as regards Prices and Style of goods.

We are constantly receiving by every Clipper ship and Steamer, a full assortment of

- Brown Sheetings, Bleached " Brown and Bleached Shirting, Hickory Stripes, Plaid Linsey Woolsey, Kentucky Jeans, Bed Ticks, Delaines and Cashmeres Linen Diaper and Towels Linen Napkins and Table cloths Crash T. weling, Doilies, Gingham, Lawns White-Linen Bosom Shirts Colored Calico Shirts Linen Check and Hickory Shirts Gray Flannel Shirts Red and Blue Shirts Merrimack Shirts Blue Denims Blue Drills White and Colored Blankets Canton Flannels Woolen Flannels Quilts and Comfortables Alpaccas and Merinos Spun Yarn Sewing Thread Curtain Damasks Sattinets and Cassimeres Cottonades and Pant Stuffs Carpets and Oil Cloths Apron Check Furniture Prints Heavy Duck—all widths.

Our Fancy Goods Salesroom contains in part a full assortment of the

NEWEST PATTERNS AND STYLES

Of Dress Goods, Embroideries, Silks, &c.

- Such as Black and Fancy Dress Silks Plain and All-wool Delaines Fancy do do Alexander's Kid Gloves Bay State Long Shawls Stron and Merino do Delaines in Dress Patterns Silks do do Plaid Cashmere for children White Cambric Mu-lin do Jaconet do do Swiss do do Twill and Wamust Plaid Jaconet Muslin Silk and Cashmere Gloves Lace Mitts and Gloves Dress Lawns Barizes Plain colored Silk Ribbons Burnet Ribbons Velvet Ribbons Embroidery Sets do Collars and Sleeves do Window Curtains do Edgings and Insertings do Liten Handkerchiefs Plain do Cambric do Hem Striched do do Silk Handkerchiefs do Cravats and Ties Suspenders Buck Gloves and Gauntlets Combs, Brushes, Cutlery Dress Trimmings Yankee Notions, &c., &c.

OUR STOCK OF HOISERY

Is the largest and best assorted on this coast, and comprises all the various manufactures, styles and qualities imported from Europe, together with American manufactures. Orders promptly filled.

TAAFFE, McCAHILL & CO., cor. Front and Sac. Sts., San Francisco, Cal., and 320 Broadway, New York City. Agents for the Garner Print Works and the New England Worsted Co.'s Goods. 10-11