



GEORGE Q. CANNON.....EDITOR

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#### ILL-USAGE OF CHINESE ON THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

THE California papers not unfrequently contain accounts of outrages committed by whites upon the Chinese residents of the State, for all of which the perpetrators go unpunished, no matter how aggravated the nature of the assault may be, unless the evidence of whites can be obtained to prove its committal, the law of the State being that the evidence of Chinese is not admissible in its courts of justice. The weekly *Alta California* of the 26th ult., contains a letter, headed "Civilization vs. Chinamen," detailing an outrage of this kind, which it is hardly possible to believe could have occurred in liberal and enlightened California. The writer of the letter, who signs himself "Humanity," says:

"On Sunday last the Oakland boat brought over to our city quite a number of Chinamen, who came, no doubt, in their holiday attire, to visit their friends on this side of the Bay. Many of them came up Pacific street, and as they severally and peaceably were walking along between Front and Battery streets they were assailed with a shower of stones, hurled by urchins and half-grown boys, set on and encouraged by a squad of brutes, their parents, undoubtedly, who, every time a stone would strike one of these poor creatures and cause him to yell out with pain, would set up a hideous and unearthly laugh of approval and rejoicing, which still further encouraged the boys not to rest contented with bruising these inoffensive creatures with missiles, but they must go in the street and gather up handfuls of mud and throw that likewise over them, to befoul their garments, besides setting upon them three large-sized bull dogs who bit and worried them the while. I witnessed several poor fellows take refuge inside neighboring stores, obliged to wait an hour, or longer, until they could see coming along some persons with humanity enough to escort them out of harm's way. This kind of amusement was kept up for at least an hour, in the open Sabbath Day, without a policeman around to check the outrage. My blood ran cold, while compelled to witness this dastardly procedure, and inwardly I asked how long such things would be tolerated in a Christian community in this enlightened age?"

The same paper contains an article headed "The Chinese Testimony Test Case," giving the particulars of an argument, before Judge Provines, as to the admissibility of the evidence of Chinese, in a case in which "an unprovoked and murderous assault" was committed by a soldier upon a native of the "Celestial Empire." The ruling of the court was in favor of the white ruffian, simply because the stabbing and other injuries inflicted by him upon the Chinaman, were witnessed only by countrymen of the latter.

That public sentiment in California would ever permit the passage of an enactment by the State Legislature, which countenances such outrages as these, much less its continuance, seems a strange anomaly, it being so directly in antagonism with everything having the least claim to enlightenment and civilization. Grant that Mongolians are inferior in every conceivable point of view to the Caucasian, that is no reason why the former should be considered as outlaws, and be subjected to every imaginable outrage, and every species of cruelty without a chance of protection or redress. They are human beings, no matter how degraded they may be, and as such are entitled to some consideration. If such outrages as those recorded in the *Alta* were attempted in any part

of the Union, upon European aliens, of no matter what nationality, there would be a speedy outcry for redress. Yet the Chinese emigrants, both on the score of humanity and by treaty stipulation, are as much entitled to inviolability of person, and to fair play and justice in any place under the jurisdiction of the American flag, as an alien of any other nationality in the world.

The toleration, by law, of outrages upon any class of people, merely on account of their nationality, is a blot upon the civilization of any country, and one, that it is to be hoped, for the credit of California, the sense of right and justice among its people will speedily and irrevocably cry down. It is worthy only of the darkest days of bigoted and priestly intolerance of ancient Europe. It has been, and still is the boast, and justly too, of all Americans, that under the folds of the starry banner, "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" are guaranteed to all, and denied to none. And this is the spirit and letter of the Constitution and Government of our country. But these outrages inflicted so repeatedly on the Pacific slope upon the unfortunate Chinese is strangely at variance with the spirit of the Constitution, and with that free, broad and liberal spirit so characteristic of this country and its people.

The argument for the defence in the case before Judge Provines was grounded chiefly upon that clause in the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which says that:

"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or happiness, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

The words, *any person*, in the above clause, Judge Provines decided, referred only to citizens of the United States. If this construction be the correct one, then any State in the Union can pass laws at pleasure, denying the right of protection within its borders to aliens of any European as well as to any Asiatic nationality, irrespective of treaties that may have been made to the contrary by their respective governments and the United States.

These repeated outrages upon Chinese subjects in America, seem, at the present time, extremely inopportune, when it is remembered that Hon. Anson Burlingame, an American, has been chosen and appointed by the Chinese government as the most fit and proper person to open up friendly relations between it and the western nations, and that, in article six of the treaty recently concluded under his auspices, between the Chinese and American governments, it is stipulated that citizens of the United States visiting or residing in China shall enjoy all the privileges and immunities enjoyed by any other nation; and that the same privileges shall be reciprocated to Chinese subjects residing or traveling in the United States.

Should public sentiment in the Golden State permit the continuance of these invidious distinctions between Chinese and aliens of other nationalities, the appointment of a Chinese Minister at Washington and of Chinese Consuls at all the chief cities of the Union, which may be looked for at an early day, as the result of Burlingame's mission, will no doubt lead to the prompt suppression of such abuses. And such a result is very desirable by the Chinese residents of the United States, and by all lovers of justice and fair play among the American people.

In Spain there are 81 dukes, 746 marquises, 557 counts, 74 viscounts, and 76 barons, besides 52 native Spaniards who bear foreign titles.

#### SERICULTURE—A FIRST-CLASS NURSERY.

BY LOUIS A. BERTRAND.

##### IV.

The selection of seedlings is important; those being one year old, and proceeding from the seed of white mulberries, are specially suitable for warm climates of which they are natives. The one-year old seedling can readily be pulled out without injuring the roots, as at that age the horizontal roots are insignificant, and their loss, if there is any, would be of little consequence; while in seedlings two years old, the roots contribute very much to their growth and size, and their suppression would prove a considerable loss. In order to preserve all the roots, these seedlings should be planted very carefully. The one-year old seedlings, when they are strong, can be planted with a peg, suppressing the end, only, of their tap root; their vegetation is as fine, and even excels that of the two-year old seedlings.

The interval between the rows of seedlings in the nursery must necessarily vary, according to the class of trees to be cultivated. That variation, however, is trifling. For first-class, or standard mulberry trees, the interval between the rows should be at least three feet each way, or better five feet from row to row, and two feet from one seedling to another.

The first act which must follow the planting of the seedling is the operation of *lopping*. This consists in lopping their top near the ground; and to mark the spot where the seedling lies, the top, cut off, is to be replanted close by. The top thus replanted is called a *guide*. The operation must be performed in the spring, so that the cut may heal before the starting of vegetation. To facilitate the circulation of the sap the planter would do well to cover the cut with tar.

The second operation, which, as the above, is common to all classes of nurseries, is the *nipping*. This is to be performed manually, or with very sharp pruning-shears. It consists in inspecting all the seedlings separately, and in suppressing all the buds but one. Before performing this operation, it is expedient to wait until nature has indicated its favorite child, a thing easily discovered when the shoots are eight or ten inches high. If two shoots show the same appearance, the nearest to the ground ought to be preferred. The selection having been made, the nursery must be visited several times in order to prevent any new parasite from prejudicing the vegetation of the selected shoot.

When the young tree is one or two feet high, small lateral sprigs will shoot along its stem; good care must be taken not to suppress them, as they are necessary to its growth, and greatly facilitate the rise of new roots. While the sap acts directly and induces the ascent of the vertical shoot, the lateral sprigs are sucking up and taking in from the atmosphere the aerial fluids needful to vegetation, and transfers them to the stem, which assumes the task of distributing them to the roots. Thus begins with vegetables that marvellous change, that wonderful phenomenon, of the ascension and retraction of the sap, without which no vegetation is possible.

However good the quality of the soil of the nursery, the seedling seldom reaches, the first year, the size of a first-class or standard mulberry, which must be six feet high at least, and eight feet at most. One year after the trees have acquired half the desired size, the operation of *lopping* may be fearlessly renewed, and must be followed by the *nipping* process as before. Should the growth of the seedlings be too weak the first year, it is expedient to let them vegetate until the second year, and to hoe the young trees frequently in order to destroy the weeds and fertilize the soil. If at the second *lopping* a certain number of seedlings do not reach the size of a first-class mulberry, care should be taken not to cut them a third time; it is better to let them branch at that size in order that they may remain half-standard mulberries.

When the shoots of the seedling have acquired the height of six to eight feet, which should occur on the year following the second *lopping*, they need much care, and the nurseryman must lavish on them all his attention. At that time, it is exceedingly important to understand all the wonders which belong to the growth of the great vegetables. The branches must be well shaped, and nature assisted in their formation, and in placing them so that the growth of any will not retard or hinder the growth of the others, and finally, that their place, direction and distance may guarantee, for the future

of the tree, that harmony which is claimed by the perfection of God's works.

The branching or formation of the head of the mulberry is of great consequence, and has a powerful influence on its prosperity, and when well performed, greatly facilitates the rapid growth of the tree; when it fails, it causes decay or diseases, which sooner or later occasion its ruin.

The branching of a tree is the spot where the juices proceeding from the sap and those proceeding from aerial absorption meet; the former departing from the roots and directing their ascensional movement towards its uttermost parts, and the latter issuing from those parts to communicate to the root, trunk and branches, the juices necessary to their growth. Some trees constantly develop new attractive organs, and these organs, in proportion as they develop themselves, aspirate, suck in and send to all the ligneous portions of which the tree is composed, substances suitable to the formation of the *lignum*. The elaboration of that exchange is performed in the branching, a forced rendezvous of all those substances. Their contact and mixture produce there, thousands of phenomena which are but imperfectly understood. This branching may be considered as a stomach, where nature digests its wonders. Therefore, it is of the utmost consequence to attentively examine the method by which nature itself performs the work, in order to imitate, and assist it, as far as it is in our power. Any other method of procedure would hurt our own interests.

The formation of the branching or head of the mulberry is nothing else than the suppression of the vertical, or main branch, and the compulsion in which we place it of adopting many lateral branches. The placing of the branches which the tree is compelled to adopt, constitutes the whole science of that process, and it is upon the right selection of that place, that the beauty of its shape and its elements of prosperity depend.

The above statements and counsels on mulberry culture seem to me sufficient for beginners. To give a fair starting to the silk-raising business, we need four or five millions of these most valuable trees in Utah. As soon as they are planted, I will write more important articles on this subject. I am now ready to treat the hatching and feeding of the silk-worms. My experience on this continent shall be unfolded in my next chapter.

#### HOME ITEMS

##### FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY.

MAIL DEPARTURE.—Mr. Street informs us that the Eastern mails now leave at half past six a.m. This change is made in view of the extension of mail service from Evans-ton, Wasatch, or head of Echo.

GONE.—Leap Year has fled, and with it the golden opportunities it conferred upon the "softer sex," of making advances, legitimately, toward the masculine fraternity. Another administration now comes in. We condole with the ladies, especially those whose timidity prevented the consummation of their heart's desire, in the loss of their prerogative for the present, but will state for the consolation of any who may have serious intentions against our Local, that *three days' grace* are allowed by law, and if no advances are made within that time, he will proceed to besiege "a party by the name of Johnson" in another part of the city.

Salt Lake City Sexton's report for December, 1868.

Died, males 25, females 25; adults 20, children 30; of the following causes as reported. Bowel complaint 11, diphtheria 8, typhoid and scarlet fever 7, old age 3, general debility three, dropsy 3, inflammation of the bowels 3, heart disease 2, abscess 1, consumption 1, apoplexy 1, pneumonia 1, paralysis 1, cancer 1, marasmus 1, still born 1, suicide 1, killed accidentally 1.

Total interments fifty.  
Total interments during the year 430, deducting those brought from country places for interment, and transients buried here 117, leave the mortality of this city at 313.

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR, Sexton.

THE WEATHER.—A strong south wind last night and to-day is causing the snow to disappear, and making the roads decidedly muddy; pedestrians stepping very high, and ladies' trails drawn up to the "last notch." Altogether too windy for "Grecian Bends."

MARRIED.—In this City Dec. 21st, 1868, by President D. H. Wells, Mr. William Howard, jr., of this city, and Miss Mary Pead, late of Bedfordshire, England.

Milennial Star please copy.  
POLICE.—On Thursday, G. Rowland was fined \$15 for being drunk and riding on the sidewalk.