

Captain Hull being now called upon, if we remember right, to attend to the affairs of a deceased brother, gave up the command of the ship to Captain William Bainbridge, who, with the same crew, shortly after sailed on another cruise to South America; the sloop-of-war Hornet, Captain Lawrence, also, under his command, from whom however he was soon after separated.

On the 29th of December of the same year, while cruising about 10 leagues from the coast of Brazil, she fell in with, and after a close engagement of nearly two hours, captured H. B. M. ship Java, of 49 guns and upwards of 400 men—Captain Lambert being mortally wounded during the engagement. In addition to her full crew, the Java had upwards of one hundred supernumeraries on board—officers and seamen—to join the British ships-of-war on the East India station. Besides these there were a number of land officers; among the rest Lieut. Gen. Hislop, Major Walker and Capt. Wood.

This was one of the best contested battles that was fought during the war; the Java only struck her flag when every mast and spar, bow-sprit and all had, one after another, gone by the board. Commodore Bainbridge, in his official account, says:—

"The great distance from our own coast, and the perfect wreck we made of the enemy's frigate, forbade every idea of attempting to take her to the United States. I had, therefore, no alternative left but burning her, which I did on the 31st of December, after receiving all the prisoners and their baggage, which was very hard work, only having one boat left out of eight, and not one left on board the Java."

After blowing her up, the Constitution returned to Boston, where she arrived on the 18th of February, 1813.

Well do we remember being at the Federal street theatre when the news of this victory was announced from the stage by the manager, Mr. Powell; and shortly after, when the gallant commodore, together with some of his officers, appeared in one of the boxes, the whole house resounded for many minutes with the cheering of the audience.

The veteran Cooper, then in the prime of life, was in the second act of Macbeth, and although he stood a little behind the scenes, entirely forgetting the gracious Duncan he had murdered, we saw him swing his cap round with as much enthusiasm as any one.

In June, 1813, Capt. Charles Stewart was appointed to her command, and on the 30th of December she proceeded to sea, notwithstanding Boston was then blockaded by seven ships of war, and safely run the gauntlet through the whole of them. She returned on the 4th of April, 1814, and was chased into Marblehead by two of the enemy's heavy frigates, La Nymphe and Junon.

About the middle of December, 1814, she proceeded on her second cruise under Capt. Stewart, and on the 28th of February, off Madeira, fell in with, and, after a severe action of 40 minutes, succeeded in capturing, H. B. M. ships Cyane, of 34, and Levant, of 21 guns, and 325 men. A more perfect specimen of nautical skill was probably never witnessed than was exhibited throughout the whole of this memorable battle. The advantage of a divided force, or, as the boys call it, two upon one, are well known to all, particularly to men of naval science. A raking fire is almost always very sure to be decisive of the fate of a battle; and to have avoided this from either of her opponents, and with a leading breeze, too, is indeed miraculous, especially when we recollect that the Constitution succeeded in raking both of her antagonists more than once during the engagement.

After taking possession of her prizes, the three ships made sail for the Cape de Verde Islands, and on the 10th of March came to anchor in the harbor of Port Prays, in the island of St. Jago. Two days after this, a squadron of the enemy hove in sight, consisting of the Newcastle and Leander, of 50 guns each, and the Acasta frigate, of 40, the whole under the command of Sir Geo. Collier, and in seven minutes after the discovery was made, the Constitution with her two prizes had cut their cables, and were under weigh, being at this time about gun shot to windward of the enemy. The Levant was recaptured. The Cyane had the good fortune to escape, and now forms a part of our navy. The Constitution continued her cruise, and shortly after returned to Boston, where she was for a third time received with every possible demonstration of joy and exultation.

The last news from her had been brought by the Cyane, arrived at New York, when the above squadron was left in chase, and she had heard a heavy cannonading shortly after losing sight of her, so that the most intense anxiety had for some time been entertained for her safety.

Peace had now been proclaimed, and to have lost this noble vessel and her gallant crew at this late hour, and after a catalogue of glorious services, too, would have cast a gloom over the whole country.

No wonder then that her safe arrival, after so many "moving incidents by flood and field;" and after having escaped so many perils of "the waters, winds, and rocks"—should be greeted with such universal enthusiasm. Captain Stewart not only received the thanks of Congress, but of almost every State Legislature then in session, and from many quarters some more substantial marks of approbation.

After this, Old Ironsides was taken to the navy yard and immediately dismantled—where she remained unemployed, we believe, with a single exception, till the spring of 1825, when she was again fitted out, and sailed under command of Capt. Daniel T. Patterson to join the squadron in the Mediterranean. She remained there about three years, after which, she returned again to the United States, and as if to add one more to the many instances of good luck that have always

attended her, she was so fortunate as to arrive and fire a federal salute in her native city during the celebration of the 4th of July, 1828, and contributed not a little, as well by her beautiful appearance as by the delightful associations that are ever uppermost in the presence of such a glorious vessel, to heighten the splendor and add a zest to the festivities of the day.

Vineyards and Wine-Making.

Mr. C. Reemelin has written a series of very excellent articles on vineyards and wine-making for the Ohio Farmer. The third in the series is upon the preparation of the ground, and we copy it for the benefit of those interested—[Ex.]

This matter embraces the foundation of the whole subject of vineyards, and herein nearly every vineyard yet planted in America is defective. Labor is so extremely high as to make it seem to us almost impossible to start a vineyard as it should be.

Our very best vineyards are spaded up but two feet, while in many parts of Europe they spade up the ground to the depth of three and four, and even five feet. We never prepare the ground itself during the preceding year, while in Europe it is tilled in cloyer, with good coatings of gypsum and manure. We trust to the virgin richness of our soil, and in our confidence are apt to forget that spading up the ground for several feet is done for other reasons besides mere fertilizing, and that among these, for us especially, must be the sinking of the present surface soil, which, being full of decomposed vegetable matter, is the hot bed of all manner of insects below its subsoil. The spading up and turning of the surface soil beneath its present subsoil is of chief importance, also, because thereby the "foot roots" may penetrate downwardly, and thus give to the whole grape vine not only its vigor, but also its great safeguard against too sudden atmospheric changes or long-continued drouths. And I may, in connection with this, here remark upon an erroneous suggestion, which I have noticed in some agricultural journals. They suggest, a longer "stem." I do not think that the stem should be much longer than twenty inches, but think it of the first importance that the foot roots should penetrate deeply.

The ground intended for a vineyard should be well manured the previous year, either by a coating of lime, where that kind of manuring is proper, or by gypsum, where it can be had; or by plowing under some green sward, such as clover; or, at least, by a good and thorough coat of manure, straw, or even leaves.

Of the ground thus prepared, the surface should, for the depth of 12 inches at least, be sunk beneath 12 inches of soil immediately underneath. This is best done, if the ground be loamy, with the spade, or if stony, with the mattock. For this purpose a trench is first dug four feet wide, and to the depth to which the vineyardman is going to spade up and trench his vineyard. Into this first trench—say four feet wide and two feet deep, and as long as the vineyard may be, say 200 feet—is then thrown 12 inches of the surface soil (using the very best steel spades) and by driving the spade into the ground as near perpendicular as possible, and not slanting it as lazy laborers are apt to do; for thus alone can this top soil be spaded to the depth of at least 12 inches. The loose soil which is left in the trenches, having crumbled from the spade, must then be carefully scraped into the first trench, and then the 12 inches of subsoil must again be similarly spaded up and thrown upon the previously spaded up surface soil. And the loose soil left in the bottom must also again be carefully shoveled up and thrown upon the other ground. Thus trench after trench will be regularly formed, until the whole allotted piece is finished.

Let the reader bear in mind, as the sine qua non of a good vineyard, that it is not a mixture of the surface with the subsoil that is wanted; but that the subsoil cover for 12 inches at least the original surface soil, and the deeper this is done (always in reason) the better. It is far better to have a small good vineyard than a large poor one.

The ground thus spaded up should be permitted to settle well before the vines are planted. One or two good rains will generally accomplish this. The best method is, however, to trench in the fall, and plant in the spring.

There are other methods of preparing the ground. One is to make large holes, throwing the surface-soil underneath, and planting the vines therein.

Deep plowing and subsoiling is also frequently adopted. I have tried all these methods. The first vineyard I set out by merely digging holes; another by plowing some 16 inches deep, with a large plow, drawn by four yoke of oxen, and followed with a subsoil plow, drawn by a pair of horses; and another by trenching, as above suggested, 30 inches deep.

As to results, I can only say that the first planted vineyard is now being dug up, because it is always liable to every disease which happens to prevail in the season, having hardly yielded a fair compensation for the labor expended; the subsoiled vineyard does better, but I have no hopes of its lasting more than 20 years; while a well trenched vineyard, with such virgin soil as we have in America, should, and doubtless would, last—if otherwise properly managed—80 to 100 years. I shall hereafter trench any vineyards I may plant at least 36 inches.

I am informed that there is now being constructed in Cincinnati a large plow, to be drawn by 6 yoke of oxen, and warranted to plow the ground 28 inches deep. I have not seen this latest improvement, and can only say that, unless this plow does leave a clean furrow at least 12 inches wide, of the promised depth, it will not answer. The large plows I have seen do not do this. They break the ground up, mix it somewhat, but do not turn the top soil under. This, for reasons already stated, is not enough.

It is hardly necessary for me to say that the procedure must be varied with the ground. Some

soils are naturally rich to the required depth, though I should fear such soils for vineyards. Others are very rocky, and must be worked with the mattock and grubbing hoe. Good sense will in each case dictate the regular mode, if we will but bear in mind the great point in a vineyard view. This is to get the surface soil beneath the subsoil, so as to afford from the very start of the vine to the "roots," at the "foot" of the vine, an easy, healthy, and steady downward growth. They are the life of the vine, and their confined health is most important. If they are but thrifty, then we need not fear but what the "side and dew roots" will always grow and prosper in due time and in proper manner.

In vineyards along side hills it is well to use the stones generally found therein, for the purpose of erecting walls to prevent "washing." These walls should have their foundation deep enough, so as to be out of the reach of heavy winter frosts. They should be so slantingly laid up so as to bear properly "to land." Such walls are not only useful, but they are an ornament to the vineyard and the general landscape. If properly laid up, they last as long as the vineyard.

Where stones are lacking, it may be necessary to raise banks by sodding them with green sward. They are not as good as stone walls, since the green sward is apt to subject the neighboring vines to frost, but the ground must be protected from washing even at this risk. I take it for granted, however, that there are very few side hills indeed, where, by trenching deep enough, there will not be the required quantity of stones.

I have thus indicated the general rules by which we must be guided in the preparation of the ground in each special case, and I must now only add, that it is a great but frequent error to suppose that throwing old logs, brushwood or stones underneath promotes the growth of vines. They may not hinder them, if well packed with ground, but great care should be had not to leave vacancies, as they are sure to impart to the "foot roots" an unhealthy state. Vines should always be planted after the ground is well settled.

NUTMEG PLANTATIONS.—A Singapore correspondent of the Rochester Union gives the following account of the nutmeg plantations.

He says:—The nutmeg plantation I visited belongs to a Chinaman by the name of Wampo, and is situated some four miles from the city. It is one of the most beautiful and thoroughly tropical places I have ever seen. The place is surrounded by hedge rows of bamboo, neatly cut, and within are large fields in which are planted coconut, beetlenut, mangosteen and nutmeg.

The latter field embraces nearly fifty acres, and, like the others, the trees are in regular rows, crossing each other at right angles, and about thirty feet apart. Some are of very large size, and not less than thirty feet in height.

Like coffee, the trees require great attention, and thorough manuring and irrigation, and the ground must be kept free from grass or weeds.

They are removed from the nursery the second year, and for two years after must be kept covered from the burning sun by mats, which are spread over them by means of four supports set in the ground. The roots are also mulched with coarse litter. They commence bearing four to five years from the planting; but the tree does not produce its full crop until it is eighteen years old. The produce of a tree is then worth five or six dollars a year. One nutmeg per day from each tree is regarded as a profitable yield.

Upon the tree before the husk opens, the fruit does not look unlike the hickory nut before the shell drops. They are fit to pick when the outer shell opens, so as to disclose the mace which covers the inner shell that encloses the fruit; and the trees are examined every morning throughout the year, to see if any of the fruit is fit to pick.

When it is ready to gather, the mace is a most brilliant crimson and exceedingly pretty. After it is plucked the outer shell is thrown away, then the mace is carefully taken off, flattened with the hand, and spread on wooden trays to dry. It is occasionally turned over, and the rain kept from it until thoroughly dry, when it is put in bags for market.

The nut is also placed on wooden or metal pans and kept in the sun until the nut within will rattle about in the shell, when the shell is broken off and the nut is ready to be sacked and sent to market.

If the shell which covers the nutmeg is broken before the fruit is dry, it is ruined; and great care is exercised, therefore, in the process of drying.

Besides the nutmeg, my Chinese entertainer derives quite a revenue from his coconut, beetlenut, and mangosteen orchard.

The mangosteen is held in the highest repute of any fruit in the tropics, and is grown in greater perfection at Singapore and Penang than elsewhere. I must confess to what, in the opinion of my fellow traveler, was regarded as wanting in a just appreciation of its qualities, when I declare it quite inferior to the better variety of our peaches, or, indeed, to the Tekel or white Doyenne peach.

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Take the paper—otherwise you are considered an ignoramus and unfit for respectable society.

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Take this paper and pay for it, the printer will tell his wife.

Do you want to assist yourself, your country, and a most worthy and unfortunate fellow being?

Haste and take the papers, among the first of which, give us \$2 for a year's sub to the Arrow. Do this certainly, and leave no other needful act undone, and you will become rich ere you are aware of it.

Try it for a proof and see.—[Ex.]

A SLAVE CONSPIRACY DISCOVERED IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Marion (Miss.) Republican gives an account of the discovery of a slave conspiracy at Garlandville, Jasper county. It says:—

"A trustworthy negro on a neighboring plantation, after having received pledges of secrecy, revealed the existence of the conspiracy to an overseer, and requested him to repair to a certain place, in the midst of a dark, unfrequented swamp, and see for himself.

The overseer did not go, but the next morning he took with him some friends and went to the spot designated by the faithful negro. There they saw every indication of a large crowd having been assembled, horses had been tied up, fires kindled, and, from appearance, they calculated that upwards of one hundred negroes had there assembled on the preceding night.

They left the spot, and the neighborhood was quickly alarmed. Several negroes were taken up, and among them the leader. The greatest excitement was prevailing in the country; a council was held, and it was decided that the negroes should be hung immediately; ropes were procured, and the sentence of the council about to be executed, when the crowd relented, fearing lest the innocent should perish with the guilty.

The negroes were then severely whipped, and then confessed that the conspiracy extended throughout a large section of country; that there existed several other organizations which they called 'schools,' in the neighborhood, and that their object was to organize in sufficient force, and march, increasing their force as they went, to a free State. No arms nor ammunition of any kind could be discovered; but the negroes confessed that they were to meet at Garlandville next Saturday night to make a start.

When asked why they selected that place as a rendezvous, they could give no reason, and the presumption is that they intended to sack the place and murder the inhabitants.

Two white men, they say, have been amongst them, but their names were not known to the negroes, nor was anything developed which could identify them. Arms and ammunition are probably concealed somewhere, as such a scheme would never have been attempted without them."

NOTICE.

WANTED, for the foundry at the Public Works, old cast iron, for which a liberal price will be paid. 19-1t D. H. WELLS.

WOOL CARDING.

MY Carding Machine is now in successful operation at the Sugar Works, Big Canyon creek. All those who have wool to card can be accommodated. S-1t BRIGHAM YOUNG.

All Persons

WHO have had Land surveyed, in Malade valley, are requested to come forward, pay the Surveyor, and receive certificates, otherwise the land will be surveyed to those who will pay. 39-3t I. IVINS, Co. Sur.

DANCING.

HOWARD'S HALL may be rented by those interested in getting up schools and balls. It is acknowledged to be the handsomest and best hall in the city. Apply on the premises. 39-3t

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS AND DUTIES connected with my Office as Marshal of G. S. L. City, during my absence to the Legislature, will be attended to by Col. L. W. HARDY who is appointed Deputy Marshal for G. S. L. City. J. C. LITTLE, Marshal of G. S. L. City- 39-3t

NOW FOR REPORTING!

ALL PERSONS wishing to study the advanced principles of Phonography, and to become verbatim reporters are hereby notified that a class is now forming for the above purpose.

Immediate application must be made to the subscribers, or to Mr. Isaac Bowman, at Kinkaid's Store. 39-2t J. V. LONG, Reporter.

NOTICE

TO PERSONS owing TAXES to G. S. L. City. ROBERT CAMPBELL, City Recorder, will attend to the duties connected with my Office as Assessor and Collector of G. S. L. City, during my absence to the Legislature, who is hereby directed to enforce the collections of all Taxes remaining unpaid. J. C. LITTLE, Assessor and Collector for G. S. L. City.

His office at residence, 12 Ward, East of the Gov.'s office, 2 doors East of Hon. Lorenzo Snow's. 39-3t