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THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

DEVELOPMENT OF ITS RESOURCES.

At Karlovka, the property of her Imperial Highness Madame the Grand Duchess Helen, they have procured forty of Allen's reapers, made by Burgess & Co. They have been in operation since the 5th of June. But it is particularly of the enclosures and contributions of the Grand Duke Nicholas, the son of Michalis, that we propose to speak. The Prince has given proof of the interest he takes in every thing which concerns economical science, by his participation in the organization of the exhibition of the Economical Society the last year. He has taken part in that, not only as an exhibitor in many departments and as a member of the Judicial Committee, but more, he has visited the last exhibition each day, has assisted at the different tests, which have lasted even till nine o'clock in the evening; has interested himself especially in the quality of Russian products, and in examining the numerous objects shown he has entered upon the details the most minute, of production, of cost, etc. The general knowledge of economical matters of the Grand Duke is very extensive and varied, and the objects which he had exhibited were of great value in all points of view.

As the patron of the Club of Acclimation of Moscow, the Prince is a passionate lover and an intelligent connoisseur in the department of ornithology. The pheasant-walks (parks) of the Grand Duke upon his farm of Zuomenskoie, not far from Peterhof, is certainly one of the most remarkable in Europe, and in Russia it is unique. The visitors of the exhibition have been much interested in admiring the magnificent model of that establishment which was there shown. The pheasantry occupies a space of about six hundred square sages (a sages is about seven English feet). They have had regard, in its organization, first of all the indispensable conditions of rational maintenance, (breeding?) the preservation and multiplication of foreign breeds ("races") and species. Each one of these has its special locality, with a beautiful thicket and gravel walks. There is also an orangery for the hens in winter. The aviary is inclosed still further by small compartments for the brooding hen; there is a special place for the younglings, and an apartment for artificial hatching. The warming, the ventilation, etc., are ingeniously conceived and executed in a highly practical manner. They have in the inclosure Cochon-China chickens, Bramapootras, and many other kinds, besides pheasants and beak-cocks, and Mantchou geese, etc.

The interest of His Imperial Highness in the raising of cattle, sheep and horses, and the care which he lavishes upon that department of his agricultural labors, deserve special attention.

"The Prince takes a particular interest in the rearing of sheep, and in the development of that important branch of agricultural industry in Russia. In one of his visits to the exhibition, he learned incidentally that M. Arisloff, marshal of the nobility of the district of Perousk, a famed breeder of the government department of Saratoff, was taking great pains to procure sheep of certain superior races; the next morning a present of some rams and other sheep was made him by the Prince. In that manner, his herd becomes a benefit to the whole country of the Steppes.

We have yet to mention an act which has been useful also to science: His Imperial Highness possesses on his estate near Peterhof some male and female goats of Parma and of Thibet, and rams from the Caucasus, etc. All these kinds were exhibited among others, some young he-goats, obtained by a cross upon a female from the Caucasus. This is believed to be the first ess of the kind.

"There was also at the exhibition a Thibetan female goat, bred upon the farm of the Grand Duke. The acclimation of that goat in Russia would be of great utility: the milk, the cheese, the flesh, the tallow, the morocco leather and the parchment are here products of value. It is known that camel is made in preference out of the wool of the goat, and the shawls of cashmere with the hair of the goat of Thibet. In all these instances it is to his Imperial Highness that belongs the merit of having been the pioneer in the acclimation and crossing of goats in Russia.

"The farm of the Grand Duke is yet still more interesting, on account of the superb specimens of horned beasts: the bull Arbouze—white with grey spots, descended from the celebrated bull John and a cow from Kholmogory—weighs near sixty-four poods (a pood is thirty-six American pounds). The dairy of the Prince is prosperous; they go on to make cheese really after the Swiss manner.

One might expatiate further upon the horses, the remarkable hogs, etc. The visitors of the Exhibition remember, without doubt, the superb sow and her farrow, the product of a cross of the English and Chinese breeds.

The short legs, the delicate snout, the long body, the short glossy hair, the rose color of the sow, and the eleven little fat lively pigs near her, attracted general attention. Connoisseurs and spectators were delighted with the 'tableaux vivans' of a new picture of Flemish nature.

The Grand Duke has also a brick yard for the making of hollow bricks and pipes for drainage. This establishment possesses excellent materials, the best machines, skilful workmen, and is conducted upon a commercial basis. By indefatigable care the Grand Duke has brought the manufacture to such a point of perfection that the products of the establishment are twenty or thirty per cent. higher in the market than all others in Russia. Thus is the economical activity of the Grand Duke remarkable in the history of rural scenery in Russia; it is really a phenomenon with example, and he is effectually the landed proprietor in Russia. All his agricultural administration is established and reposes upon free labor and commercial principles, and it would be desirable that his example should find zealous imitators among the nobility.

Russia would have a grand future if wealthy persons of high position would consent to invest their capital in agriculture and the industries of the soil. The grandeur of England, her power and riches rest not so much upon her weight in the political world as upon the high degree of the perfection of her industry, upon the admirable development of the activity of the nation, and principally upon the fact that her first families are at the same time the most zealous representatives of all possible improvements in rural economy, and are found at the head of all the industrial enterprises of the country, whilst their enormous capital is employed in agriculture and all the industrial arts, and whilst the men of wealth and high places in society make it an honor to bear the title of a distinguished economist and "industrial." There is the true secret of the riches and national well-to-do which excite the admiration of every traveler in England.

"In Russia it is, above all, necessary to attend more to the raising of cattle, that the peasant may have every day meat upon his table. With the actual number of horned cattle in Russia, there is only two pounds of meat to each person per month, and even less: in England, upon an average, about thirteen pounds a month to each person. If we take into consideration the quality of the meat in both countries the difference will be more striking. The raising of poultry in Russia is yet in its infancy. The aristocracy of money delights in game, but would scarcely recognize the taste of domestic fowls. The peasant has not been given to eating dishes of milk or butter, and knows nothing of cheese; the cares of dairies are unknown to our country people, and in general the number of cows is insufficient. At the same time the raising of horses should be treated in a rational manner, and not be considered as a pastime; then the rustic, even, would have good labring horses.

When rational economy shall find its way into the palaces of our grandees—when capital shall be invested in agricultural works, and in the management of good farms, in the procuring machines of perfection for culture, and well-prepared food—then Russian economy, which now is dormant, will begin to revive, and the necessary division of farm labor, the culture of the prairies, the draining of the swamp, under-drainage, &c., will rapidly follow. The social scale ought to be reciprocal, and each one ought to do his duty according to the position he occupies. It is only in that individual activity that reposes the safety, the riches, the future grandeur and glory of the nation."

Doings of the Legislature.

In the Council, on Monday the 23d, Mr. Smith presented a Memorial to Congress for an act authorizing treaties with Indians and the extinguishment of the Indian title to lands, which was read and, on motion of Mr. Hyde, adopted.

Mr. Hyde, chairman of the committee on roads, bridges and kanyons, reported a bill for an act to establish a Territorial road in Davis, Weber and Box Elder counties, which was read and proceeded with through the various stages and finally passed and sent to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Cummings, from the committee on incorporations, reported a bill for an act to amend the charter of Great Salt Lake City, which was read and subsequently passed.

There were three communications received from the Governor, one accompanying the bill providing for a convention of delegates for the formation of a Constitution and State Gov-

ernment, which he returned without approval, assigning his reasons for so doing; another informing the Council that he had approved and signed the resolution concerning the printing of the journals, also the memorial to Congress for the donation of public lands to settlers and for educational purposes, and the third, accompanying the memorial to Congress asking for the admission of Utah into the Union, returned without having met with executive favor.

In the House on Monday, Mr. Snow, from the committee on roads, bridges, ferries and kanyons, submitted a bill for an act repealing a portion of an act in relation to the judiciary, and a bill for an act repealing an act incorporating the city of Palmyra, and certain sections in several other acts of incorporation; also, a bill providing for a poll tax for road purposes, which were read respectively, and on motion of Mr. Long, laid on the table to come up in their order.

The report of the Territorial Road Commissioner was received, read, and, on motion of Mr. Long, referred to the committee on claims and appropriations. A bill was received from D. Carn, ex-Warden of the Penitentiary, for services, which was referred to the proper committee.

A petition for the removal of the fish trap in the Jordan river, in Utah county, was presented by Mr. Long, and appropriately referred.

Progress was made with several bills that were up for consideration, after which, the House adjourned till Tuesday at 1 p.m.

In the Council, on Tuesday, Dec. 24th, Mr. Benson, chairman of the committee on elections, reported the number and kind of offices to be filled by the joint vote of the Legislative Assembly. The report was received, and on motion of Mr. Spencer laid on the table, to come up in joint session when called for.

There was not much business done during the day's session, and at its close an adjournment was taken till Friday, the third day of January, 1862, at 10 a.m.

In the House, on the 24th, Mr. Snow, from the committee, to whom had been referred the report of the County Court of Utah county relative to the Provo Kanyon road, reported that they had found the report correct as compared with the vouchers; but the balance due the Territory, as per said report, was in accounts against sundry individuals, and not in readiness to be paid into the treasury, neither had payment been made quarterly as required by the law of last session relative thereto. The committee recommended that measures be adopted to keep said road in repair, and presented a bill for an act for that purpose.

Mr. Hatch presented a petition signed by many citizens of Lehi City, praying for a repeal of Lehi City Charter, which was read and referred.

Mr. Thurber, chairman of the committee on education, to whom was referred the motion of Mr. Rockwood, instructing the committee on education to obtain from the Superintendent of Common Schools a report of the situation of the common schools of the Territory, reported that they had ascertained that the Regents of the University, last elected, had not qualified, nor appointed a Superintendent of Common Schools, nor had the last Superintendent reported to the Regents, nor the Secretary reported to the Auditor of Public Accounts; and if the above delinquencies had not occurred, there is no law requiring the Auditor to report to the Governor or Legislative Assembly, and presented a bill for an act in relation to the Superintendent of Common School, which was received and passed its first reading.

Mr. West, chairman of the special committee to whom was referred that part of the Governor's Message relating to the direct tax imposed upon this Territory by act of Congress, reported that they had considered the subject of the direct tax which the Territory was about to assume, and found difficulties hard to surmount. The direct tax laid on the

United States is a tax laid on real property and the improvements thereon. To this there is the privilege given to each State or Territory to assume, assess, and collect the said direct tax in their own way and manner. The tax being laid upon real property and its improvements and buildings, and the privilege for the Territory to assess and collect the same in their own way and manner, confines our legislative action thereon to assessing and collecting said tax upon the property made taxable by Congress. Another and greater difficulty which the committee had to encounter was the well-known fact that all the lands of every description, in this Territory, are lands, the Indian title of which is not extinguished. While the paramount title of which lands are in the Federal Government, and while said act imposing said direct tax specially exempts all lands and property made taxable by said act, belonging to the United States, the Territory is left in the anomalous predicament of not having a foot of taxable lands, or a freehold resident within her borders. Thus situated are our citizens, with a direct tax of nearly \$27,000 imposed upon them. The tax is laid upon a kind and description of property which does not exist or lay in the Territory. In consequence of this perplexing and incongruous condition of affairs, the committee called the attention of the Legislative Assembly to the propriety of the two houses meeting in joint session in committee of the whole to consider the best manner of acting upon so obscure and difficult a subject.

On motion of Mr. Thurber, the report of the committee was accepted, and the recommendation adopted.

Progress was made with several bills, which were up for consideration, but no final action taken on any; and, on motion of Mr. Long, the House adjourned till January 3d, 1862, at 1 p.m.

FROM SECESSIA.

A dispatch from Pensacola of Dec. 4th, says the Florida and Pamlico engaged a Federal vessel off Horse Island that day. The Federal vessel retired.

At latest dates there was considerable excitement in Tennessee, consequent upon drafting. The troops hereafter are to be raised on the volunteer system.

G. W. Johnston, provisional governor of Southern Kentucky, has issued a long message.

The troops of Col. John S. Williams, encamped at Pound Gap, were suffering greatly for want of shoes, blankets and winter clothing. They were calling on the ladies for socks and flannel shirts.

The Confederate Congress had unanimously ratified the convention entered into between Hon. B. M. S. Hunter and the commissioners from the State of Missouri.

The Federal troops had left Cairo and Paducah in large numbers. It was supposed they were going to New Madrid to cut off Jeff. Thompson.

The battering ram, or turtle, of Commander Hollins, passed through Memphis on the 4th for Columbus, Ky.

Gen. Ripley had ordered every pound of cotton likely to fall into the hands of the federal troops, to be burned.

The Savannah Republican says that the privateer Sumter was not captured, but wrecked off the Trinidad coast.

Death of Petetneet.

The well-known Utah Chief, Petetneet, as reported, died at or near Fort Crittenden, Cedar Valley, on or about the 23d ult. No horses were killed on the occasion, as is generally the case when an Indian of distinction dies, but a novel and brutal ceremony, by his express order, was instituted instead, and that was the killing of his wife, who was dispatched by bearing out her brains with an axe, a squaw being the executioner. The Chief was buried after the manner of Indian sepulture in the mountains adjacent, and his murdered wife in the valley beneath.