

their munitions. The Turkish losses are estimated at a hundred and fifty men; the Cretans lost three warriors and carried away sixty-seven wounded.

New York, 30.—The *Herald's* Havana special says that Valmazeda, with twenty-two hundred troops, left Miguel on Monday, marching in a southerly direction; fighting probably commenced on Wednesday.

Paris.—The official journals speak confidently of the meeting and success of the conference.

London.—The Hon. Stafford Northcott succeeds Earl Kimberly as Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Manchester.—The house of Wm. Baunner & Co., heavy dealers in and manufacturers of cottons, suspended yesterday; they have extensive connections in America.

Madrid.—The Government will dispatch ten thousand soldiers to Cuba and Porto Rico during January.

London.—The following dispatch from Constantinople, dated yesterday, contains the latest news on the Eastern question: Great preparations are making in the arsenals on account of the threatened war with Greece. Transports, loaded with supplies, have been sent to Hobart Pasha's fleet.

The new House of Commons met yesterday for preliminary business. Only the ministers who had been re-elected took the oath of office. Writs were issued for elections to fill the vacant seats, after which the house adjourned until the 16th of February.

Reverdy Johnson, in a speech yesterday to a deputation from the London Workingmen's Society, said the naturalization treaty between the United States and Great Britain was certain of ratification by the United States Senate. The treaty provides that British subjects, who have been naturalized in the United States shall have the same rights and protection on their return to Great Britain as native born Americans.

Madrid.—For the purpose of reducing the Budget for the coming year, the suppression of thirty-seven Captain Generalships, Governorships and Bishoprics has been suggested.

Vienna.—*La Presse* says the Greek government is ready to comply with the recent demands made by Turkey, supported by the Great Powers of Europe.

Madrid.—Marshal Paria, recently Governor General of Madrid is dead.

London.—It is the general impression that the Conservatives will be successful in the elections for members of Parliament to fill the vacancies.

New York.—A London dispatch says the owner of the English yacht *Cambria*, declines young Bennet's challenge for a race with the *Dauntless* of the New York Yacht club, the latter being of much heavier tonnage.

## SERICULTURE—THE MULBERRY CULTURE.

BY LOUIS A. BERTRAND.

### III.

Second, *by layers*. The propagation of the mulberry by layers is generally used in Italy, but sparingly in France. Nevertheless, such are the advantages to be derived by that process that I earnestly advise the friends of the great silk cause to introduce it practically into our Territory. Among those advantages I will mention that of perpetuating the best varieties, and for obtaining trees of which the identical organization will insure them health and strength, and a rapid growth.

To obtain mulberries by layers, you must cut the trees only a few inches from the ground. And when they are strong enough to feed a dozen of fine shoots, cut, in the fall and after the loss of their leaves, all those shoots so that you shall have four or five buds to every one. Then heap upon their heads earth enough to cover them fully, one foot at least. The earth thus accumulated, must be friable and kept with sufficient moisture. Next spring you will see all the buds left on the shoots peeping out from that heap of earth; and every one of those buds will become a mulberry, ready to be planted in the nursery in the following year, perfectly provided with roots and able, after being separated from its parent, to live by itself.

To perform the separation of the layers, you must pull down the hill with much care in order to preserve as many roots as possible; then sever your layers from the main branch, in cutting this between two sprigs. When you shall plant those young trees in the nursery, you must leave, from the main branch, the only portion of wood which sticks proximately to the young tree.

There are various other modes for getting layers from the mulberry. Here is one which can supply a larger quantity of them, but less vigorous than by the process above described: Instead of cutting the shoots of the tree designed to supply the layers, lay them horizontally on the ground, and keep them down with some hooks; then cover the laid branches with a light coat of earth, and increase its height in proportion as the spreading, caused by the laid branches, will rise. And yet you must not raise the hill beyond four or five inches deep. That process will give you many young trees, but they will not be near so vigorous as when the main branch retains a vertical direction. When a mulberry has produced layers, its head should be left uncovered, in order that it may supply new shoots, which, the following year, can undergo the same operation for layers.

Third, *by cuttings*. The propagation of the mulberry tree by cuttings would be exceedingly advantageous, and the only one I should advise, if it were as infallible and easy as by sowing the seed. To obtain strong cuttings, you must cut off from a mulberry, of which the variety is good, yearly shoots, before the vegetation has started. Then plant your cuttings in a light and damp soil; and they should be sheltered if much exposed to the sun's rays.

The planting, according to the soil and climate, must vary from ten to twenty inches deep. In a moist soil and cool climate they must not be planted so deep, because the first roots are formed at the base of the cuttings, and that formation of roots cannot take place on a damp soil, should you place them beyond the depth where that extremity must receive the gifts of the atmospheric influence. In warm climates, on the contrary, if the soil specially is but a little moist, it is expedient to bury them deep in order to prevent the drying of the shoots. Nature will act in warm climates at twenty inches deep, as it acts, in cool climates and moist soils, at the depth of ten inches. The planter's sagacity must upon that point be the best guide.

Branches which are destined to start roots must be yearly shoots, and it is needful that their length be regulated by the depth of the planting, whatever may be that depth, from four to five inches at least must remain out of the ground, that is four or five buds. The small shoots, provided that they are perfectly ripe, are preferable; the probability of success lies in an inverted ratio of the cutting's size. It is inexpedient to cut off the external end; that cut produces a too great depredation of the sap, and will kill the cutting. To prevent that, you must burn the end with a hot iron, as soon as it is cut. That precaution, which seems so trifling, is an essential condition to success. In order to dispense with that operation, impracticable upon a large scale, it is better not to cut the end.

If the cuttings were not dry when planted, every one will soon give an external token of life; the buds will swell and bloom. But, until the cuttings are provided with roots, the leaves will appear yellowish-green, and they will increase but little. The buds only of those having fairly taken root will present the natural color of the leaf, and they will form a shoot whose growth will be perceptible. Then the planter must suppress, very carefully, the upper buds of the shoot until a single one is left. That suppression must be performed two or three times, at an interval of ten or twelve days, beginning at the uppermost; however, you must preserve the bud which presents the finest and most healthful appearance. As soon as the vegetation of the cuttings will leave no doubt as to the formation of roots, hoe the ground frequently to facilitate the spread and growth of the roots. Keep the soil moist by irrigation during summer, and especially in the spring, before the formation of the roots. Yet, too much moisture would be injurious on naturally damp soils, as a too frequent irrigation will rot the bark of the cutting, and prevent its growth.

A large quantity of cuttings can be planted on a very small piece of ground. In the space of 10 to 12 rods, about a thousand cuttings can be planted, placing them at four or five inches asunder. Such space is sufficient the first year. On the following year they must be carefully pulled out, in order, if possible, to preserve all the roots; and then they are planted in a nursery. In three years they will be as large as the mulberry trees, proceeding from seed, in four or five years.

### A FIRST CLASS NURSERY.

In order to form a first-class nursery, several conditions are indispensable—

a rich soil, the selection of the species and the height of the trees. Your readers being sufficiently acquainted with my meaning of a rich soil, I will only treat here on the selection of the species and the height of the trees.

To obtain first class mulberry trees it is desirable that the practice of making plantations with layers or with cuttings should become general in Utah. The trees proceeding from these two processes are better adapted than any other to form first class nurseries, especially if the layers and cuttings arise from good varieties. In the meantime, I will discourse on the formation of nurseries with seedlings, the methods for planting and training being, moreover, exactly the same, and differing only as to the different disposition of the roots. But good, common sense must guide the planter in setting the roots in order.

## Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY,  
Dec. 28th, A. D. 1868.

Editor *Deseret News*:—Sir,—As the Public Lands of this Territory will soon be for preemption, and for sale, it behooves every person interested here, who has settled upon the Public Lands, and improved them, and especially aliens to understand and comprehend their privileges and duties, and what is required of them by the laws of the United States, and the rulings of the General Land Office in governing the same. At the request of several persons and for the benefit of all concerned I give a synopsis of the laws and rulings referred to; and—

First.—*The right of foreigners in relation to the acquisition of title to the Public Lands*: As aliens cannot acquire valid titles to real estate under the preemption and homestead laws, the privilege of which is restricted to citizens, or those who have declared their intention to become such, it is important that foreigners seeking identification with the American community should be advised of the legal steps necessary to acquire citizenship. To that end it is submitted, that any free, white alien, over the age of twenty-one years, may at any time, after arrival, declare (on oath or affirmation) before any of the following named courts, to wit: The Supreme, Superior, District, or Circuit Court of some one of the States, or of the Territorial Districts of the United States, or a Circuit, or District Court of the United States, or before the Clerk of either of such Courts, and further, that every Court of Record in any individual State having common law jurisdiction and a seal, and Clerk or Prothonotary, shall be considered as a District Court, within the meaning above named—his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce and abjure forever all foreign allegiance. The declaration to become a citizen must be made at least two years before application for citizenship. If otherwise it will be invalid and of no use. (See U. S. Statutes at Large, Vol. 2, page 153, and Vol. 4, page 69.)

Second.—At the expiration of two years after the declaration of intention to become a citizen, and at any time after five years' residence, the party desiring naturalization, if then not a citizen, denizen or subject of any country at war with the United States, should appear in a Court of Record, (not before the Clerk thereof) and there be sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and renounce foreign allegiance. If he professed any hereditary title, or order of nobility, such also must be renounced, and satisfactory proof produced to the Court by the testimony of two witnesses, citizens of the United States, of the five years residence in the country, one year of which must be within the State or Territory where the Court is held, and that during the five years previous he was a man of good moral character, and attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States; thereupon he will be admitted to citizenship, and thereby his children under twenty-one years of age if dwelling in the United States, will also be regarded as citizens. (U. S. Statutes at Large, vol 2, page 155.)

Third.—When the alien has made his declaration and dies before being actually naturalized, the widow and children become citizens of the United States, and entitled to all rights and privileges as such, upon taking the prescribed oaths. (U. S. Statutes at Large, vol 2, page 292.)

Fourth.—Any free white alien, being a minor, and under the age of twenty-one years at the time of arrival, who has resided in the country three years next preceding his majority of twenty-one years, may, after reaching such pe-

riod, and on five years' residence, including three years of his minority, be admitted to citizenship, without a preliminary declaration of intentions, provided he then makes the same, averring also on oath, and proving to the Court that for the past three years it had been his intention to become a citizen; also showing the fact of his residence and good character. (U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 4, page 69.)

Fifth.—Children of citizens of the United States, born out of the country are deemed citizens, the right not descending, however, to persons whose fathers never resided in the country; and any woman who might legally be naturalized, married, or who shall be married to a citizen of the United States, is held to possess citizenship. (U. S. Statutes at Large vol. 10, page 604.)

Sixth.—An alien twenty-one years of age, and over, who has enlisted, or shall enlist, in the regular, or volunteer armies of the United States, and be honorably discharged, may be admitted to citizenship upon his simple petition, and satisfactory proof, of one year's residence prior to his application, accompanying the same, with proof of good moral character and honorable discharge. (U. S. Statutes at large, vol. 12, page 597.)

It behooves every alien to comply with the law in all respects. I learn by accounts from the Eastern States that several judges and clerks there, have been arrested and some indicted, for giving fraudulent certificates of citizenship to aliens at the late Presidential election, and in order that every alien who is desirous to declare his intention, and also obtain his certificate of citizenship, where he is entitled to it, I give the law and the decision thereon.

First.—"No clerk has any right, power or authority by virtue of his clerkship, to grant certificates of citizenship, (final papers,) to any applicant whatever, that can only be done in open court, and if given otherwise, is illegal, and unauthorized, imposing upon the applicant, a certificate, fraudulent and of no use; and the clerk or judge, giving such certificate not granted in open court, laying themselves liable to indictment for practicing fraud and imposition.

Second.—Declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States taken before the clerk of the proper court gives the alien the right to preempt land claims without obtaining his certificate of citizenship.

The Declaration of Intention to become a citizen, (the first paper), is lawful, in this Territory, if taken before the clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court for the Territory, (which has jurisdiction extending throughout the Territory), or before either of the clerks of the three several district courts, therein, in their respective districts.

The foregoing embraces all that is necessary for an alien to understand in relation to citizenship, and the right of acquiring title to public lands of the United States. In my next I will give some of the most prominent "pre-emption rulings of the General Land Office."

W. I. APPLEBY.

Attorney-at-law and clerk, U. S. Supreme Court for Utah Terr.

Oberlin has eleven hundred students.

Alcohol is said to be a sure cure for mushroom poison.

Halifax folks won't have smoking on the streets.

Blue is the favorite color of the Madrid ladies since the revolution.

Thirty-five bushels to the acre is the English wheat average.

A political skyrocket singed a girl's curls off in New Haven the other night.

One green tarlatan dress pattern contains arsenic enough to kill three men.

The average life of American mechanics is estimated at 46½ years.

In the northern part of Maine, settled by French emigrants from Canada, there are no schools.

Kangaroos have increased to such an extent in South Australia that they starve out the sheep.

The Erie railway company have laid down over 9,000 tons of steel rails within the last few months.

The pet bear on Boston Common killed and breakfasted on one of the deers not long ago.

One-fifth of the West Point graduates in the late war were killed in battle and one in three were wounded.