

wily barbarians as we imagine. Our country, of which we are so ostentatiously proud, is not rated at such tremendous pumpkins by the world at large as our vanity leads us to think. In the far East, more especially, our fame is as sounding brass and tinkling cymbal. We are regarded as in some way a sort of appendix to England—as a sort of political fungus clinging to the skirts of the British Isles.—Beyond that they know little—except that we come to the East to get civilized; have money and spend it like fools. In Europe we are rather better known, if not more cordially despised. With a few exceptions, we are rather supposed to live in New York. (which is a city bordering on the Rocky Mountains) to own niggers *ad libitum*, and to settle all our disputes with the bowie-knife and revolver.

DESERET NEWS.



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

Wednesday.....March 2, 1859.

Expenditures above income and imports exceeding available means of payment are self-evident roads to the financial ruin of individuals and communities; however much they may close their eyes to such certain results. And after repeated attempts to attain commercial independence, and still not entirely reaching that point, we are exceedingly gratified to observe that the citizens of Utah are by no means discouraged, that they increase rather than slacken their efforts in the midst of many rather untoward circumstances, and that those efforts are being better directed through useful lessons from the past.

The supply of clothing and tools brought by the immigrants of 1847 and 1848 was very scant and soon exhausted, and its expenditure afforded but little means and few facilities for a re-supply. At a very opportune time, trade with the overland California immigration supplied many pressing wants, which supply was again exhausted without having made much progress in home production, or facilities therefor, except so far as the great essentials food and shelter are concerned.

The far-seeing profited by the lessons of those periods, and as much as possible have used their skill and means to prevent their being thrown upon chance for supplies, or being subject to extortions by transient traders; but many do not seem to have been so careful upon this point as wisdom and experience really dictate. Want of means is urged by some as the reason for their short-coming, lack of judgment is doubtless the cause with another class, while very many urge the lack of certain necessary or useful articles and the better quality and lower price of those imported, or bought in a foreign market.

All things considered, wonderful progress has been made toward a commercial independence, and it is encouraging to observe that the steps now taken to that end partake, in so increased a degree, of a wider and wiser combination of effort. The best of many kinds of machinery are yet wanting, and the citizens are taking steps to purchase them in the most commodious markets. Our sheep are not yet sufficiently numerous to entirely supply our wants, but a more judicious attention is being paid to the increase and care of our flocks; and to supply the temporary deficiency of woolen goods, several settlements are clubbing their means to purchase where a yard of cloth can be bought for less than five fair prices. A like commendable course is being taken for the purchase of calicoes and other cotton fabrics, and such other articles of reasonable use or necessity as we are not yet able to produce at home.

But even this course, which is far the best at present, drains the cash from our Territory, wherefore all possible judgment and efforts should be used to so lay out our present means and so direct our future operations that our own markets may at the earliest date supply our own wants at a better rate than any importations can. To attain this result our tanners will be obliged to manufacture good sole leather and sell it for much less than one dollar a pound; and all other producers of such articles for sale as are now imported must make their calculations to produce a better article than the imported and sell it at least as low, or as good an article and sell it lower, or they will, as heretofore, suffer the disadvantage of having most of the cash leave our bor-

ders in quest of the cheapest market, in spite of all that may be written or said.

Producers and traders will eventually learn that in Utah the surest path to prosperity and fortune does not so much consist in selling an article at the highest possible price that circumstances will permit to be extorted, as it does in dealing upon that fair principle of living and letting live as dictated by true, unselfish, enlightened philanthropy of the broadest scope. When so obvious a truth is thoroughly understood and practiced, a highly accelerated progress to commercial independence will be realized and its attainment will be at hand.

The history of Vol. VIII of the 'News,' owing to certain events which transpired during its period, is characterized by one rather peculiar feature, the reduction of two thirds of its circulation when subscribers were urging for an increase much above even the highest figure. Our readers are well aware that the force of circumstances beyond our control alone compelled such a reduction, and also the change from a whole to a half sheet, alterations probably much more disagreeable to us than to them. But certain hindrances have, to all appearance, now vanished, and Vol. IX will commence with a full sheet and a number that will go far towards accommodating all who may wish to peruse its columns.

Though a fact perhaps well understood, it may not be amiss to again state that, in accordance with the rules of the 'News Office,' Agents and subscribers whose time closes with the present volume will find their 'News' stopped until they give notification that they wish them continued.

THE PAST WINTER.—The meteorological report for February shows that month to have been rather stormy; though not otherwise tedious, for the thermometer ranged as high as 48 and never below 16, with an average of 42, at 2 p.m. Each fall of snow almost entirely disappearing or materially settling before the arrival of its successor, left the old grass easily accessible to stock, and the moisture thereby furnished to the soil rapidly advanced the growth of the new crop. January afforded 9.25 inches of snow, with the highest range of thermometer at 47, the lowest at 2, with a monthly mean of 32.

Snow, in December, 14.5 inches; highest thermometrical reading, 46; lowest, 3 below zero, which was at 4 a.m. of Dec. 3, the coldest day of the winter; monthly mean, 26. Take the winter as a whole, the thermometer shows a pretty fair average figure of cold, but it lacked the consecutive number of bitterly cold and tediously windy days and the deep snows of 1855-6 & 1856-7, and came far short of the severe winter of 18 50. Aside from reports and thermometer, stock on the ranges, so far as we have heard, has seldom if ever done better than during the past winter, except in the winter of 1847-8.

Thousands of dollars annually leave our Territory for tobacco, an article which can be easily raised in every settlement in the mountains, and we have plenty of citizens skilled in its manufacture. These facts call attention to 'A Farmer's' instructions for raising tobacco, printed elsewhere in this 'News.'

No news from the East, since Feb. 21, at date of going to press, 6 p.m., March 1.

WOOD and HAY wanted at the Deseret News Office.

ALMANACS for 1859 for sale at this Office.

We are now prepared to fill orders for the second edition of the Calendar for 1859.

The "DESERET WRITING BOOK" for sale at this office. Price 25 cents.

For sundry notices the pay will be required in advance.

Advertisements, to insure insertion in the current issue, must be handed in previous to Tuesday morning.

A POCKET EDITION of the Deseret Alphabet, printed on card or flat-cap, is now on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, at this office.

Those of our subscribers who have heretofore taken their papers at the office, and are indebted therefor, if any there be, will do well to settle and pay up before the commencement of the next volume, if they wish to renew their subscriptions.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

"THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH—WILL IT SUCCEED?"—is the title of an interesting lecture lately delivered in Newcastle (Eng.). The lecturer, having exhibited diagrams of sections of the bed of the Atlantic and specimens of several submarine telegraphs, described how electric and galvanic currents are produced, gave a history of submarine telegraphs, from their first trial in America—down the latest attempt—the Atlantic Telegraph, and said that, tho' "the last had unfortunately failed as yet, and the present cable would have to be abandoned, and left undisturbed in its ocean bed, yet it had been proved most satisfactorily that messages may be sent through; and he had no doubt that, by means of a cable of a different construction and better adapted for the purpose, the instant communication between the great Anglo-Saxon races would be renewed; and not only this, but he trusted to live to see the day—and he did not think it far distant—when these magic lines, many of them already commenced or projected, would stretch from country to country, passing through the unfathomable depths of the ocean, and over the valleys and mountains of the land, binding all civilized nations together, and proving one of the best promoters of peace and good-will amongst men."

Kossuth says, "the French have struggled much for freedom, but scarcely ever were free: the English have struggled but little for it, and nearly always were free." He does not say, however, that the United States, by a protracted and bloody struggle, once shook off the shackles of bondage, but are themselves beginning to forge them again.

The "laity" of the Church of England are getting up petitions to Parliament from all parts of the country, praying for the revision of the Common Prayer Book. It is now discovered to possess objectionable features, because in it are found passages that sustain the doctrines of other sects. When Doctors disagree, who shall decide?

A Newspaper Press Fund has recently been established in London, England, the object of which is to afford relief to the widows, orphans and disabled members of the press in the United Kingdom. It has the support of many of England's nobles and statesmen, besides that of the corps editorial, authors, etc.

The whites and Indians are still occasionally killing each other, in small numbers, in the northern part of California, and at this distance it is difficult to determine the true origin of the disturbance, or which party is really the most to blame.

A Southern paper satirically expresses its opinion that the neutrality of the Atlantic Cable, which was so loudly sighed for by Pres. James Buchanan, has been fully established, since it hasn't a word to say on either side.

A negro tragedian, named Aldridge, is performing in Russia with unprecedented success. At St. Petersburg he lodged at the Czar's expense, rode in the Czar's coach and was paid \$300 per night for twelve nights at the Imperial Theatre.

A St. Louis paper says that beds of iron ore, that will "last the world till doomsday," have been discovered in Missouri, and asks if it is not a reproach to the United States to buy English iron to lay down roads over native deposits.

Lord Derby and other influential M. P's have taken grounds to oppose the further extension of the British Empire. They think that the British dominions are already quite extensive enough.

The amounts subscribed for the construction of a canal across the isthmus of Suez exceed the sum required; a company is organized and the work is to be vigorously prosecuted.

The Paris authorities have at length relaxed their hard gripe on English newspapers. The "Times" is again in circulation there.

Electricity is now applied, in Lyons, France, to weaving silk.

PRINCE, RULER AND HEIR.

I am a prince—with princely spirit;
A ruler—if I rule my heart;
A titled heir—if I inherit,
Of virtue, wisdom, truth, a part.

[For the Deseret News.]

Answer to Charade in No. 51.

Sir, with your KNIFE you make your PEN, and your whole PENKNIFE, you put in your poc-et.

G. DHU.

[For the Deseret News.]

TOBACCO CULTURE.

The best variety of tobacco to grow or cultivate in Utah is the Missouri or Virginia Oronoko, which should be sown in hot beds as early as March 1st. After sowing the seed the surface of the bed should be sprinkled over with a quarter inch coating of horse manure, and thoroughly packed down by treading over it with the feet, to cause the seed to adhere to the earth, and should be kept moist until the plants are large enough to transplant—say the size of the cabbage plant.

QUALITY OF SOIL.

The tobacco flourishes best on the rich alluvial soils. Our creek or river bottoms, near the mountains, our warmest willow and myrtle lands, or our light sandy loam soil, found on the benches, well manured, would produce good tobacco.

PREPARATION OF THE LAND.

There is no plant that requires better preparation of the land than tobacco. The ground should be thoroughly plowed, broken deep and the surface well pulverized, especially where the plant is set, which should be in rows three and a half feet apart, north and south, to give all the advantage of the heat of the sun that can be obtained, observing the same distance between plants.

CULTURE.

The old adage of "speed the plow" is applicable in the culture of tobacco as in any other field crop. Plowing should be done while the plant is young and before it throws out roots that the plow would cut. The ground around the plant should be kept loose with the hoe, and every possible attention given to the land to force the plant to its largest growth and earliest maturity, as in this lies the profit of the crop.

WORMING.

The next most essential thing to attend to is the worming of the plant, and for this purpose you must go over your field and examine, not only every plant but each leaf, and pick off and kill the worms you find, or they will destroy your crop. This must be done once a week.

TOPPING AND PRUNING.

When the plant begins to bud or run up to seed, the bud should be pinched off, observing not to injure the two top leaves, perhaps not larger than your thumb nail, which will make as large leaves as any on the plant. When you top the plant thus, commence at the root of the stalk and prune your tobacco, which is done by pulling off the lower or ground leaves, leaving on the stalk so many as you may think will ripen before frost, which, in this country, I would suggest should not exceed eight leaves to the plant.

SUCKERING.

After the topping the plant will send out suckers from the stalk at the stem of each leaf, which must be carefully pulled off as often as they start out.

CUTTING AND HOUSING.

A tobacco barn or house should be prepared to receive your crop when cut; it should be large and roomy, as well as airy, and so arranged as to prevent the admission of high drying winds and all damp air during the process of curing or drying. The house or barn should have from three to six ranges of joists, five or six feet apart, upon which the tobacco sticks are placed with the tobacco on them.

Cutting should be deferred until the tobacco plant is ripe, which is easily known by a thick, gummy feeling and a motley appearance of the leaf, at which time the leaf is brittle. Cut down near the ground and leave it in the field until it wilts enough to handle without breaking, then remove it to the barn and hang it up, observing not to crowd your tobacco sticks so close as to cause your plants to heat and mould.

In the States generally the curing of tobacco is done by artificial means, (firing) which may, I believe, be dispensed with in this climate as well as in Cuba and other southern latitudes.

When your tobacco is thoroughly cured, the stems are of the same color or appearance as the leaf, which will be a bright yellow, if the tobacco is properly cured; then take it down, strip the leaves from the stalks, tie eight to twelve leaves together and pack them down in bulk, observing to keep the stems all together. It will be observed that when tobacco is ready to "strike," or be taken down and the stalks stripped of the leaves, it can be done only when it is in "case" pliable, which will be found to exist only during damp weather.

For other information in regard to the proper mode of culture and manufacture of this article for which the citizens of Utah pay annually the sum of \$65,000, I respectfully refer to the president and board of directors of the Agricultural and Manufacturing Society of Deseret, who solicit contributions on all subjects of interest to the farmer and mechanic, as well as those relative to every branch of home industry.

A FARMER.

Answer to 'Riddle for Old Fogies.'

Three parts of a cross is the letter—T,
And a circle complete is O, as you see;
The joined semi-circles is B complete,
And A is the triangle which stands on its feet;
Two semi-circles will form double G,
And a circle complete is O, with me.
Your whole is TOBACCO, as we plainly see,
And such, years ago, it was proved to be.

A. T.

The above is the best answer, among several, that we have received.—[Ed.]