

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH,

LIBERTY.

ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:

Wednesday-----April 4, 1855.

BOOK, JOB, AND CARD PRINTING executed to order.

ADVERTISEMENTS to ensure insertion in the current number, must be handed in previous to 1 o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday.

Utah

Is so peaceful, industrious, and law abiding, and so essentially observant of the maxim 'mind your own business,' that it is actually impossible to furnish noteworthy material from this region to aid in swelling the list of deeds revolting to angels and all good men.

Even party politics, with which so many newspapers are regularly filled, find no place in Utah, and are of no interest to her inhabitants.—If there really is more than one party within her borders, the opposition is so much in the minority that they have not yet ventured to unmask their position. It is therefore obvious that the plan for the corruption and overthrow of this asylum of the upright has not yet made much headway, notwithstanding it was concocted, and strenuously advocated by an illustrious statesman, so called.

The old motto, 'divide and rule,' appears to be difficult to introduce into Utah's fair vales, and though the 'powers that be' continue to make strenuous, and, as they fancy, secret efforts to carry out that peculiar policy of the 'prince of darkness,' it will not prevail here so long as the Saints continue strictly faithful in well doing.

DEPARTURE.—The Eastern mail left the Post Office at 8 a. m. of the 1st inst., and the California mail left at the same time.

Mr. Thomas S. Williams of the late firm of J. M. Horner & Co., now T. S. Williams & Co.,

W. S. Goddard, on drug bus-	Geo. Knowlton,
ness,	Quincy Knowlton,
G. W. Moore,	Lewis Sansansee,
Major S. Downie,	Mr. Donnell,
P. A. Jackman,	Mr. Jos. Mason, merchant,
Alma Williams,	of Provo City,
Mike Dennis,	Jos. Allen,

accompany the eastern mail; the majority are going with a view to purchase goods, and transact other private business in the States.

In addition to transacting business for the firm, T. S. Williams, Esq. has purchased drafts to a large amount on several of the Departments at Washington.

For the promotion of Governmental welfare, and the mutual increase of public confidence, it is expected that the Departments will promptly extend all reasonable facilities and accommodations to enable Mr. Williams to adjust his business in an efficient and equitable manner.

MISSIONARIES RETURNED.—From the Sandwich Islands. Elder Benjamin F. Johnson arrived at his residence at Petetnetete, March 27th; Elder Thomas Karren reached his home on the 28th, and Elder James Lawson on the 29th. They traveled in company from San Bernardino, and when they left the Islands, Elders Reddick N. Allred and Jas. Keeler were expecting soon to start for Utah.

THE WEATHER.—A heavy rain fell during the night of the 31st ult., also during the afternoon of the 1st inst.; the latter mingled with hail. On the morning of the 3rd, 1.4-inch of ice on water in vessels in the open air. The season and condition of the ground are very favorable for the setting out of fruit trees, shade trees, shrubbery, &c., &c.; and there are still many trees in nurseries that would be better off by being transplanted, and thus contribute to more rapidly beautify our city, and provide most healthful and palatable fruit for our tables.

CORRECTION OF RUMOR.—It gives us pleasure to be able to state upon reliable authority that Mr. Felix Tracy, jr, agent for Adams & Co's Express Company, has only sold exchange in this Territory to the amount of twenty dollars. It will be seen, by reference to their new advertisement in this number, that Mr. Tracy, for the present, declines dealing in exchange.

TRAFFIC IN CHURCH LIVINGS.—The market for church livings continues to be well supplied, and the demand appears to be brisk.

During the past month, fifty-eight advowsons, or next presentations, have been offered for sale by public auction or through private agen-

cy, and the aggregate annual value of those amounts to £27,600; forty-six have been offered in exchange for others, of the annual value in the aggregate of £17,140; twenty-two have been inquired for by intending purchasers, of the annual value in the aggregate of £12,113; and it appears that an extensive business is also done in property of this description, through the medium of lists privately circulated.—[London Daily News.

Emigration to Palestine.

WURTEMBERG, OCT. 26TH.—We are informed of a contemplated emigration in mass to Palestine, the former 'land of promise.' This plan has already been so far matured, that it has been resolved to petition the German Diet for its intercession with the Sublime Porte to grant a tract of land for the above purpose.

The origin of this idea of the great exodus is the peculiar view of the present social relations generally, and of religious life especially. Both are considered to have fallen into decay to that extent, that it is the duty and requirement of every one, to whom the will of God and his own true salvation are yet dear, to disengage himself betimes from this degenerating position.

This the masses can accomplish only by turning their back to the Babel, and gathering together in the Holy Land; there, unaffected by corrupt influence, to form a state in which the will of God, as the highest law, shall be recognized in its full power, and arrived at the desired consummation.

As far as we can learn, the petition to be laid before the Diet has already received the signatures of 300 families. This intelligence is the more remarkable, since the families thus resolved to leave their fatherland for Palestine are not of the Jewish, but of the Christian faith.—[Jewish Chronicle, Nov. 10.

A letter from Stuttgart (Wurtemberg) of Nov. 18, says:—'It may be remembered, that a very numerous society was formed here some time since of persons who, from purely religious motives, propose to emigrate to Palestine. This society denominated itself 'The Society for the Gathering of God's People in the Holy Land.' It has just presented a petition to the German Diet to the following effect:—The society prays the Diet to ask the great German states to address a demand to Sultan Abdul Medjid, requiring, 1st, a grant of land in Palestine, upon which the society may found a colony; 2d, that the society may have the right to administer the civil and religious affairs of this colony according to their own ideas, that is, conformably to the word of God; 3d, that the persons and property of the colonists may be protected against any arbitrary proceedings on the part of the Ottoman authorities, and against all oppressive taxes; 4th, that the colonists may be exempted from military service; and, 5th, that all the colonists may have equal rights, whether they may have been formerly Catholics, Protestants, Jews, Turks, or of any other religion.'—[Daily News.

WHEAT.

SELECTION OF SEED.—It is of superlative importance that the best varieties of wheat should be used for seed; and this fact becomes still more apparent if there be any truth in the old and hackneyed phrase, that 'Like begets like.' It is supposed by many growers that the peculiarities of different kinds of wheat are retained for some years, when sown in localities other than those to which they were natives.

Care should be taken that seed wheat be free from the seeds of other plants, and also that grains of inferior quality, rendered so by disease or the attacks of insects, etc., be not used. It is also of much importance that the varieties suited to the particular climate in which it is intended to be grown, be selected, and in these days of railroad travel the getting of seeds from distant places within a short period of time, can be easily achieved.

STEERING THE SEED.—Although the causes of the supposed effects produced by what is generally termed the pickling of seeds, are involved in considerable obscurity, yet almost every wheat grower seems to have some faith in the operation, and claims for this process of pickling, that it is a preventive of smut and other diseases common to the genus Triticum. The plan most universally pursued is to wash the wheat with water, after which a brine is made sufficiently strong to float an egg, and then the wheat is steeped in this solution for about twelve hours, after which it is spread upon a floor and as much newly slaked lime applied as will coat each grain. It is possible that the brine may assist in rendering the seed free from many impurities, and may also where the soil is deficient of chloride of sodium and lime, benefit it even by the application of small quantities of these constituents, and thereby assist the young plant in its early stages of growth. Other soaks or steeps have also been used, such as chamber-ley, which is well known to be a most powerful fertilizer, and solutions of wood-ashes, as well as many others, but the ones already referred to seem to have been the most universally used. Irrespective of the effects produced by chamber-ley for the purposes of a steep, yet there is no doubt that it is very beneficial to the wheat plant during its growth, for being one of the most powerful fertilizers, it furnishes constituents most conducive to the growth of the plant.

QUANTITY OF SEED AND MANNER OF SOWING IT.—The quantity of seed that should be sown per acre, is dependant in part upon the variety and size of the seed, quality and condition of soil, time and modes of planting, etc. If the seed be sown very thickly, the straw will be fine and light. If sown broadcast and harrowed in, more seed will be required than if put in by the drilling machine, because in such case many grains will be left uncovered by the harrow, and others being

covered at improper depths either rot or do not germinate. If the seed be harrowed in, about two bushels per acre are usually sown, and if put in by means of the seed drill, about five pecks. This saving of three pecks per acre in regions where the wheat crop is large, becomes an item of considerable importance.

As previously stated the wheat plant will tiller much more freely in soils properly prepared by subsoil ploughing and under-draining; thus it may be understood less seed is required on soils so treated. Seeds sown by the drill, in falling to the soil assume that position which is natural; they are planted at even depths, the distances apart are regular, and the growing crop presents a uniform appearance, whereas the mechanical force exerted in sowing it from the hand, is a preventive not only of such even distribution but interferes with the natural position of the grain in the soil. The ploughing in of seed is more preferable than harrowing in, for the reason that the depths to which it is sown are more regular, but drilling in seems preferable to either.

Professor Nesbit in a lecture on Manures before an English Farmer's Club, speaks of a Rev. Mr. Smith, of Northamptonshire, who has pursued the practice of growing wheat for several years without the application of manures—and as Prof. Nesbit is looked upon as a reliable authority, it may be interesting to state Mr. Smith's mode of procedure. He prepares his soil by thoroughly digging and forking it. He then sows his wheat in sets of rows three feet apart, each set consisting of three rows one foot apart. At the proper time, after the crop arrives at maturity and has been cut, Mr. Smith dibbles his seed for the next crop, according to the manner already described, in those three feet spaces which had been at rest during the growth of the previous crop, and so continued his operations for several years.

In addition to these facts Prof. Nesbit goes on to state that 'during the last four or five years, he has taken on an average from 30 to 34 bushels per acre from his land, without the addition of any manure whatever, in the shape of guano or dung, or any other visible matter. He has been manuring, however, all the time; because by his constant stirring there has been a powerful absorption of materials from the air, nitre beds have been formed, and the result produced is the same as would follow from an absolute dressing of nitrate of soda.' Prof. Nesbit also states during his remarks, that Mr. Smith's soil was rich in organic materials; thus it can readily be understood, that the soil in taking carbonic acid and ammonia from the atmosphere, had a rich supply of the organic materials most necessary to be added, and hence that by frequent and exact mechanical admixture of the soil, thus facilitating chemical action by free admission of atmosphere, that his crops of wheat could obtain the necessary pabulum for their growth, and that too for years in succession, but after such time as he ceased to cultivate his soil as already stated, and the inorganic constituents become used up, no longer could successive crops of wheat be grown; for the wheat nor any other plant, cannot create the constituents necessary for its development. This practical experiment fully proves some of the advantages of deep disintegration.

Many growers are now in the habit of sowing out with their wheat, at the rate of from one-half to three-quarters of a bushel per acre, which are killed upon the appearance of a heavy frost, and serve as a mulch to the wheat, thus preventing it in part from being winter-killed. How excellent this may be, experience will soon decide.—The practice seems plausible, and worthy the attention of wheat growers. It is quite certain that if the soil be under-drained and sub-soil plowed, the immediate surface will be partially protected against frost, and falling rains will be permitted to pass downward, giving up their carbonic acid, ammonia, &c., for the use of plants; thus the interstices of the soil being in a great measure free from ice, the crop is less liable, when thawing occurs, to be thrown out by the frequent contractions and expansions of the soil. If there be snow upon the surface of the soil, it will, on melting, penetrate downwards, giving up its ammonia to the carbon and alumina, instead of being carried away over the surface of the soil with the snow water, as would be the case in the absence of the conditions brought about by mulching.

The period at which the seed should be sown, must depend upon the climate; but in the northern States about the middle of September is considered to be the most seasonable time.

FALL AND SPRING CULTURE.—If a slight top-dressing of concentrated fertilizers be added in the fall, and a light roller be used to even the surface, the roots will take a stronger hold, and the whole plant invigorated, so as to be the better enabled to withstand the freezings and thawings of winter.

In the spring if the crop be too thick, a harrow proportioned in weight to the tenacity of the soil, might be used to thin it out; if then another light top-dressing be applied, it will in most instances have a tendency to increase the luxuriance of the crop. Clover and grass seed may be sown, if such be required, after which a slight rolling will prove beneficial to both crops. If the wheat be sown in drills, it should be cleansed in early spring to eradicate weeds.

GERMINATION OF THE SEED.—The following from Leibeg on germination, contains most of the facts already known in relation to this interesting subject, and coming from such a source, will doubtless be deemed reliable:—

'Other substances must be present in a plant, besides the starch, sugar and gum, if these are to take part in the development of the germ, leaves, and first fibres of the radicle. There is no doubt that a grain of wheat contains within itself the component parts of the germ and of the fibres of the radicle. These component parts are starch and gluten; and it is evident that neither of them alone, but that both simultaneously assist in the formation of the root, for they both suffer changes under the action of air, moisture, and a suitable temperature. The starch is converted

into sugar, and the gluten also assumes a new form, and both being conveyed to every part of the plant. Both the starch and the gluten are completely consumed in the formation of the first part of the roots and leaves; an excess of either could not be used in the formation of leaves, or in any other way.

The conversion of starch into sugar during the germination of grain is ascribed to a vegetable principle called diastase, which is generated during the act of commencing germination. But this mode of transformation can also be effected by gluten, although it requires a long time.

'Seeds which have germinated, always contain much more diastase than is necessary for the conversion of their starch into sugar, for five parts by weight of starch can be converted into sugar by one weight of malted barley. This excess of diastase can by no means be regarded as accidental, for, like the starch, it aids in the formation of the first organs of the young plant, and disappears with the sugar.'—[Working Farmer.

Russian Bravery—Russian Resources.

A well-informed gentleman who has just returned from St. Petersburg communicates to the New York Herald many facts as connected with Russia, which at this time possesses peculiar interest.

The Herald says:—The people of Russia are told that they aim in the defence of Christianity—that their Emperor, the head of their church and champion of their faith, had taken up the gage of battle which the heathen has flung down—that France is opposed to them from the remembrance of old hostilities, and that England, while she holds the cross in one hand, wields the sword of the devil in the other.

Monks and priests are scattered over the empire preaching the holiness of the crusades, promising and calling upon all to aid its speedy accomplishment. For this purpose they are provided with boxes on which is carved the form of the cross, and every one contributes his mite.

No patriotic fund is raised for the wounded, but the Czar declares that they are under his especial protection and the government will provide for them.

Throughout the land the churches are open day and night, and prayer for the triumph of the Russian arms is the universal theme. The soldiers are impressed with the conviction that the sixteen hundred saints of their church are interceding in their behalf, and that when they are killed in battle they are received at once into glory.

And besides this fanaticism, which of itself would be resistless against an ordinary enemy, they have proved themselves equal, both in courage and discipline to the best troops of France and England.

If a million of such men can be brought into the field—if the fortresses on their frontiers have already been found impregnable—if the successful invasion of the Czar's territory is known to be an impossibility, and if his resources for prosecuting the war are unlimited, where is the colossal power which can eventually subjugate the imperial autocrat?

Nor is this all. Unlike other crowned heads in Europe, the Emperor of Russia has no revolution—no internal dissensions to fear throughout the length and breadth of his dominions.

He could concentrate his whole army at any given point, and the rest of the country would remain in perfect security.

He is idolized by his subjects, who look upon him as a father. By his soldiers he is regarded as a demi-god. Daily he may be seen taking his usual walk or ride through the streets of St. Petersburg, and often entirely unattended. This again refutes the idea started some time since in Paris, that a stray bullet would one day terminate his existence and put an end to the war.

On two points especially the world until now has been content to remain in comparative ignorance—one is the resources of Russia, and the other the intelligence of her inhabitants.

A large portion of the serfs are landed proprietors, and though they do not enjoy what the world call political rights, their condition is not one of degradation, nor is it incompatible with intellectual cultivation and material improvement. Manufactories in silks, laces, cloths, &c., are to be found everywhere, and the quality as well as the cheapness of these articles when compared with French goods, often surprises the American traveler.

The manufacture of munitions of war is of course carried on to a very large extent.

Russia, as we know, is a great exporting country, and it has been estimated that, if obliged to live on her own resources, she can grow enough wheat to support double the amount of her inhabitants, who live almost altogether on farinaceous food.

The superabundance of gold and silver ornaments in the churches of St. Petersburg alone, is sufficient to demonstrate the wealth of the nation, and so enthusiastic are the people—so determined are they to succeed in the cause in which they have embarked, that every church in the empire would be despoiled rather than money should be wanted to carry on the war.

'President Pierce's bust is much admired! Ike,' said Mrs. Partington, 'did you read that just as it's printed?' 'Well, I should not wonder if Washington was destroyed like the cities of old—there is so much 'sin in high places,' as our parson says. President Pierce on a bust, and the people admire it! Its Just what the Tribune said of him before he was elected.—Dear me, I thought he swore to protect his constitution. Drunkenness and perjury are great sins!' and the old lady told Ike to put down the paper.