

AGRICULTURAL.



Remarks on Sheep Raising in Utah.

BY J. BENNION.

Ours is a cold climate, cold enough to wear woolen clothing the most part of the year, and our non-exporting facilities leads us to the necessity of importing as little as possible. We have an excellent wool growing country, hence we see the necessity of attending strictly to this important part of husbandry. For everybody to be sheep raisers, would not, in my humble opinion, accomplish the desired object.

The people of Utah for the most part, live in cities, villages and forts; the pasturage near those settlements is needed for the milch cows and teams that must be kept near home. The herding, by boys, of a number of flocks of sheep on the range near the cities and settlements, is attended with many inconveniences, besides being a source of rudeness and vice amongst our youths, who are apt to neglect their flocks and get together for play and mischief.

Without referring to all the disadvantages attending the herding of flocks of sheep, either large or small near the cities, villages and settlements, which are many, would it not, as a general thing, be cheaper to have shepherds (if such could be found), who will make herding the business of their lives, and take the sheep into the mountains in the summer, and winter them in the valleys, by moving about in parts too remote from water for pasture for other stock, except sheep or horses, which winter well without water.

BREEDS OF SHEEP.

Last winter I had in my flock of the Leicester, Cotswold, Southdown Merino, and native breeds. They are all good in their place, according to the purpose for which they are kept. For a farmer, and kept in a pasture, I should decidedly prefer the Cotswold, as they will travel no further than to fill themselves, were I to leave them. They shear a good heavy fleece of long wool, fine enough for most purposes of home manufacture. Their sluggish disposition gives them an aptitude to fatten quick.

The Leicester resemble the Cotswold very much, but are less sluggish. The Southdown is a favorite sheep with the butcher; the mutton is of an excellent quality. Their short but very close wool keeps out the storms of winter admirably. I think this breed will be highly prized by heavy sheep breeders in Utah, especially by those near a good meat market.

The Merino breed has latterly been much improved in size of the carcass and weight of the fleece, which at the same time retains its firmness. The French Merino buck I bought last year, after serving the ewes in my flock last fall, wintered well on the range.

I hope some benefactor of our country will retain the breed pure, to supply our factories with fine wool for broad cloth. We have also some good native sheep, that would not easily be excelled in the old country fairs or markets.

I trust the prospect before us of being solely dependent on our own resources, the encouragement given to sheep husbandry and the reward of comfort and plenty it brings, will induce many to devote that attention to it necessary to carry on the business to advantage.

Drying Rhubarb.—Rhubarb dries very well, and when well prepared, will keep good for an indefinite period. The stalks should be broken off while they are crisp and tender, and cut into pieces about an inch in length. These pieces should then be strung on a thin twine, and hung up to dry. Rhubarb shrinks very much in drying—more so than any plant I am acquainted with, and strongly resembling pieces of soft wood. When wanted for use, it should be soaked in water over night, and the next day simmered over a slow fire. None of its properties appear to be lost in drying, and it is equally as good in winter as any dried fruit. Very few varieties of rhubarb are suitable for drying, as most of them contain too much woody fibre.—The best variety of rhubarb for any purpose is the Victoria, when grown in a suitable situation. The Mammoth is worthless, owing to its fibrous nature, as are also some other kinds.

Oats on Fall-Plowed Ground.—In a notice of Prof. Tanner's prize essay on the "Mechanical Condition of the soil favorable for the Growth of seed," the *Genesee Farmer* says that Prof. T. recommends plowing up an old sod in the fall and leaving it until seed time in the spring. The winter action of the frost will render such land a most desirable seed-bed for oats—"a soil well charged with vegetable matter, firm beneath, yet easy of penetration for the rooting of the plant, with a surface light and free in its character for the germination of the seed. This firmness of the land for the root must be distinguished from the hardness with which wheat will contend after, has once made a fair growth."

Straw for Fodder.—Swale hay mixed with that grown on upland, is much used for foddering cows in some sections of Massachusetts. Speaking on this point, recently, Professor Flint remarked, as reported in the

N. E. Farmer, that "though very good for feed, he considered oat straw more valuable. The farmers in Scotland, said he, cut their oat straw before it is dead ripe, and one fault we commit is in letting our grains grow too ripe, and thus lose the nutriment in the straw. Oats should be cut when the straw begins to be yellow just below the grain, and then the grain is better, and the feed is excellent."

A Good Whitewash.

The following recipe for a wash of any color, is said to be excellent, is taken from the *Chemical Gazette*:

Whitewash is one of the most valuable articles in the world when properly applied. It prevents not only the decay of wood, but conduces greatly to the healthfulness of all buildings, whether of wood or stone. Out-buildings and fences, want once or twice every year a good coat of whitewash, which should be prepared in the following way:—Take a clean, water-tight barrel, or suitable cask, and put into it half a bushel of lime. Slake it by pouring water over it, boiling hot, and in sufficient quantity to cover it five inches deep, and stir it briskly till thoroughly slaked. When the slaking has been effected, dissolve it in the water, and add two pounds of sulphate of zinc, and one of common salt. These will cause the wash to harden, and prevent its cracking, which gives an unseemly appearance to the work. If desirable, a beautiful cream color may be communicated to the above wash, by adding three pounds of yellow ochre; or a good pearl or lead color, by the addition of lamp or ivory black. For fawn color, add four pounds of umber—Turkish or American, the latter is the cheapest—one pound of Indian red, and one pound of common lamp-black. For common stone color add four pounds of raw umber, and two pounds of lampblack. This wash may be applied with a whitewash brush, and will be found much superior, both in appearance and durability, to common whitewash.

[From Macaulay's last vol. of the History of England.]

CAPT. KIDD THE COLONIAL PIRATE.

Some years before, while the war was still raging, there had been loud complaints in the city that even privateers of St. Malo's and Dunkirk caused less molestation to trade than any other of marauders. The English navy was fully employed in the Channel, in the Atlantic, and in the Mediterranean. The Indian Ocean meanwhile swarmed with pirates, of whose rapacity and cruelty frightful stories were told. Many of these men, it was said came from our North American colonies, and carried back to those colonies the spoils gained by crime. Adventurers, who durst not show themselves in the thames, found a ready market for their ill-gotten spoils and stuffs at New-York. Even the Puritans of New-England, who in sanctimonious austerity surpassed even their brethren of Scotland, were accused of conniving at the wickedness which enabled them to enjoy abundantly and cheaply the produce of Indian looms and Chinese tea plantations.

In 1695, Richard Coote, Earl of Bellamont, an Irish peer, who sat in the English House of Commons, was appointed Governor of New-York and Massachusetts. He was a man of eminently fair character, upright, courageous and independent. Though a decided Whig, he had distinguished himself by bringing before the Parliament at Westminster, some tyrannical acts done by Whigs at Dublin, and particularly the execution, if it is not rather to be called the murder of Gafney. Before Bellamont sailed for America, William spoke strongly to him about the freebooting, which was the disgrace of the colonies. "I send you, my lord, to New-York," he said, "because an honest and intrepid man is wanted to put these abuses down, and because I believe you to be such a man." Bellamont exerted himself to justify the high opinion which the King had formed of him. It was soon known at New-York that the Governor who had just arrived from England was bent on the suppression of piracy, and some colonists, in whom he placed great confidence, suggested to him what they may perhaps have thought the best mode of attaining that object.

There was then in the settlement a veteran mariner named William Kidd. He had passed most of his life on the waves, had distinguished himself by his seamanship, had had opportunities of showing his valor in action with the French, and had retired on a competence. No man knew the eastern seas better. He was perfectly acquainted with all the haunts of the pirates who prowled between the Cape of Good Hope and the Straits of Malacca; and he would undertake, if he were entrusted with a single ship of thirty or forty guns, to clear the Indian Ocean of the whole race. The brigantines of the rovers were numerous, no doubt, but none of them were large; one man-of-war, which in the royal navy would hardly rank as a fourth rate, would easily deal with them all in succession, and the lawful spoils of the enemies of mankind would more than defray the charges of the expedition. Bellamont was charmed with this plan, and recommended it to the King.—The King referred it to the Admiralty. The Admiralty raised difficulties, such as are perpetually raised by public boards when any deviation, whether for the better or for the worse, from the established course of proceeding is proposed. It then occurred to Bellamont that his favorite scheme might be carried into effect without any cost to the State. A few public spirited men might easily fit out a privateer which would soon make the Arabian

Gulf and the Bay of Bengal secure highways for trade.

He wrote to his friends in England, imploring, remonstrating, complaining of their lamentable want of public spirit. Six thousand pounds would be enough. That sum would be repaid and repaid with large interest, from the sale of prizes and an inestimable benefit would be conferred on the kingdom and on the world. His urgency succeeded. Shrewsbury and Romney contributed. Oxford, though, as first Lord of the Admiralty, he had been unwilling to send Kidd to the Indian Ocean with a King's Ship, consented to subscribe a thousand pounds. Somers subscribed a thousand. A ship called the *Adventure Galley*, was equipped in the port of London, and Kidd took command. He carried with him, besides the ordinary letters of Marque, a commission under the Great Seal, empowering him to seize pirates, and to take them to some place where they might be dealt with according to law. Whatever right the King might have to the goods found in the possession of these malefactors, he granted, by letters patent, to the person who had been at the expense of fitting out the expedition, reserving to himself only one-tenth part of the gains of the adventure, which was to be paid into the treasury. With the claim of merchants to have back the property of which they had been robbed, His Majesty, of course did not interfere. He granted away, and could grant away, no rights but his own.

The press for sailors to man the royal navy was at that time so hot that Kidd could not obtain his full complement of hands in the Thames. He crossed the Atlantic, visited New-York, and there found volunteers in abundance. At length, in February, 1697, he sailed from the Hudson with a crew of more than a hundred and fifty men, and in July reached the coast of Madagascar.

It is possible that Kidd may at first have meant to act in accordance with his instructions. But on the subject of piracy he held the notions which were then common in the North American colonies, and most of his crew were of the same mind. He found himself in a sea which was constantly traversed by rich and defenceless merchant ships, and he had to determine whether he would plunder those ships or protect them. The gain which might be made by plundering them was immense, and might be snatched without the dangers of a battle or the delays of a trial. The rewards of protecting the lawful trade were like y to be comparatively small. Such as they were, they would be got only by first fighting with desperate ruffians who would rather be killed than taken, and by then instituting a proceeding and obtaining a judgment in a Court of Admiralty. The risk of being called to a severe reckoning might not naturally seem small to one who had seen many old buccanniers living in credit and comfort in New-York and Boston.

Kidd soon threw off the character of a privateer and became a pirate. He established friendly communication and exchanged arms and ammunition with the most notorious of those rovers whom his commission authorised him to destroy, and made war on those peaceful traders whom he was sent to defend. He began by robbing Mussulmans, and speedily proceeded from Mussulmans to Armenians, and from Armenians to Portuguese. The *Adventure Galley* took such quantities of cotton and silk, sugar and coffee, cinnamon and pepper, that the very fore-mastmen received from a hundred to two hundred pounds each, and the captain's share of the spoil would have enabled him to live at home as an opulent gentleman. With the rapacity, Kidd had the cruelty of his odious calling. He burned houses, he massacred peasantry. His prisoners were tied up and beaten with naked cutlasses, in order to extort information about their concealed hoards. One of his crew, whom he had called a dog, was provoked into exclaiming, in an agony of remorse, "Yes, I am a dog, but it was you that have made me so." Kidd, in a fury, struck the man dead.

News then travelled very slowly from the Eastern Seas to England. But in August, 1698, it was known in England that the *Adventure Galley*, from which so much had been hoped was the terror of the merchants of Surat and of the villagers of the coast of Malabar. It was thought probable that Kidd would carry his booty to some colony. Orders were, therefore, sent from Whitehall to the governors of the transmarine possessions of the Crown, directing them to be on the watch for him. He, meanwhile, having burnt his ship and dismissed most of his men—who easily found berths in the sloops of other pirates—returned to New-York with the means, as he flattered himself, of making his peace and of living in splendor. He had fabricated a long romance, to which Bellamont, naturally unwilling to believe that he had been duped, and had been the means of duping others, was at first disposed to listen was favor. But the truth soon came out. The governor did his duty firmly, and Kidd was placed in close confinement till orders arrived from the Admiralty that he should be sent to England. He was subsequently executed.

—The Rev. H. H. Garnett, colored preacher in New York City, is about to emigrate at the head of a colony to Abbeokuta, in the Niger District, Africa, where they intend to raise cotton.

—One of the soldier-boys in Washington wrote home to his mother that he was having a first-rate time, but that Washington was the "worst fed"—eral Capital he ever saw.

—President Lincoln's brother-in-law, David H. Todd Esq., of Kentucky, whose sympathies are entirely with the South, has been appointed to a lieutenancy in the Confederate army.

Doings of the First Judicial District Court.

Hon. H. R. Crosby presiding, began and held at the Court House at Manti city, Sanpete county, U. T., on Monday, June 3d, A. D., 1861.

At 2 p.m. the opening of the court was announced by the Sheriff of Sanpete county.—The Judge stated on the opening of the court, that inasmuch as the appointee for Marshal of this Judicial District, D. Candland Esq., had not made any returns of venire for juries, and had not even appeared in person nor made any satisfactory explanations to the court, he, (the Judge), felt it to be his duty to order the clerk to issue a bench warrant for the body of said Candland; then ordered court adjourned till to-morrow, 10 a.m.

Tuesday 10 a.m. Court met pursuant to adjournment.

The Judge said that he understood that there had been "papers of citizenship" purporting to have been given by the Probate court of Sanpete county; but the business of naturalization of foreigners belonging exclusively to "the United States' courts," rendered it out of the jurisdiction of Probate courts, hence said papers, issued from the Probate court of Sanpete county aforesaid, were worthless.—He then ordered the Sheriff to give notice to the citizens that they might now be "naturalized!"

The Judge inquired of the Attorneys at the bar (viz: Messrs. Miner, Broadhead and DeWolf), if there were any cases that might be attended to without a jury; if so, the court was ready to hear them—adding that the reason for there being no jury in court, was entirely owing to the criminal neglect of duty on the part of the gentleman who had been appointed Deputy Marshal of the District, and who had failed to make even a personal appearance. "This had frustrated the designs of this court." He said there was more criminal business that was calling for justice in this District, than in all the Territory besides, and it had been the intent of the court to have pursued with extreme rigor all the criminal offenders in its jurisdiction; but for the present, these designs were frustrated by a dereliction on the part of an officer of the court. It would have met the feeling of the court if practicable, to have imprisoned the offender six months, etc. etc. The court added that it was his design to adjourn the court till some time in the fall, as he did not see any conveniences in Manti, either for holding court or accommodating those that attended it; but "should he again conclude to hold court in this part of the District, he would take good care that proper arrangements were made!"

The case of *Savage vs. Raiser*, was called up and non-suit taken by plaintiff.

Mr. Broadhead entered a motion to dismiss in the case of *Dyer et al. vs. Gilbert & Gerrish*, papers being informal.

Mr. DeWolf, followed Messrs. Miner and Broadhead, in argument on the informality of documents of plaintiff, and finally agreed to take a non-suit and withdraw papers.

Court took a recess for one hour.

Court resumed 1 p.m.

Several cases were brought up in which non-suit was taken.

Court said with regard to the plea of informality of papers of plaintiff in the case of *Dyer et al. vs. Gilbert & Gerrish*, he would give the following rule, viz: "That any complaint, declaration or affidavit, before being entered into this court must be sworn and subscribed to by the plaintiff, or the one making such complaint, declaration or affidavit."

That, in relation to the plea of the defendant's not having received a properly certified copy of complaint attached to the mandatory document. The court ruled that the officer serving such papers, should be furnished with a duly certified copy of the original complaint from the office of the clerk of the court.

There being no more business for consideration or action the judge ordered the court adjourned *sine die*.

F. C. ROBINSON, Reporter.

—Prentice, of the *Louisville Journal*, has written to his brother in Washington, expressing the opinion that Kentucky will go out of the Union, and asserting his determination to die in his tracks before he will surrender his position as a Union man or desert his business.

—A large land holder in Sullivan Co., Ind., sold two droves of horses in Tennessee this spring, on credit. Tennessee repudiates, and the victim loses every cent.

—"God bless you sir! You are a refreshing sight. Let me give you a word of warning—take care lest Barnum catch you!" was President Lincoln's reply to a gentleman who presented himself recently, saying: "Mr. Lincoln, I have but a single recommendation to your favor, sir; I am a Republican, and I do not want an office."

—It has been said that "the battles of the American Revolution were gained by the rifle." The British soldiers were not then instructed to shoot at a mark; but those days are all past forever. At the battle of Vittoria, in Spain, 800 balls were fired for every man that was killed. At the battle of Chertusko, in Mexico, 125 American balls were fired for every Mexican that was killed.

—An exchange says the first fruits of secession are bankruptcy, ruin, want and hunger; the next phase will be burning houses, sacked cities, and streets and fields wetted with human blood.