

DESERET NEWS.



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

Wednesday.....February 23, 1859.

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.

NOTICE.—Agents for the News, new subscribers and those subscribers whose subscriptions close with this volume, are reminded that we wish them to report, as speedily as possible, the number they want of the next volume, that we may know the number advisable to begin with a new volume, and that they may not be disappointed by finding their papers stopped on account of their not reporting to the 'News' office.

The news by last mails is, as lately, entirely unimportant. It is quite possible that many, who have not an opportunity to scan newspapers from abroad, may be slightly disposed to question the above announcement, but an examination of the papers that came to hand would soon convince them that there is much speculative speechifying and writing, and but little of world wide interest being accomplished.

At home, it will be seen that affairs in Kansas are still unsettled; Congress has passed no bill of general import, and it is quite uncertain whether it will; the Pike's Peak gold mines are attracting enthusiastic notice in many States, and it is predicted that the rush thither in the spring will be immense, one, who professes to understand, even going so far as to assert that to be the grand CENTRAL gold producing region of all North America.

Abroad, a revolutionary spirit is on the increase in Italy; the Emperor of Russia and many of the nobles are at variance about emancipating the serfs; an insurrection has broken out in Algeria; Austria and Sardinia regard each other with jealous eyes; Servia, a province of Turkey, and on the Austrian frontier, is quite restive; Spain refuses to sell Cuba; and England continues to make political arrests in Ireland. Not being fond of writing heavy columns of speculative twaddle upon events yet to happen, lest we might come as wide of the mark as do most of those who thus indulge, we commend our summing of current events to all who are up to the times and are aware that this is "a day of deeds and not of many words."

As the season for active operations in gardens and fields is rapidly approaching, we call attention to the article on 'Raising Hemp,' trusting it will receive a careful perusal. And we solicit timely articles of every description calculated to further the development of our agricultural, arboricultural and horticultural products, and upon every topic tending to promote the home production of everything useful or in any manner beneficial, and also upon the principles that should govern fair and correct deal, or the equitable trade and exchange of commodities, whether they be home-produced or imported.

A Spendthrift, who had wasted his patrimony, rallying a frugal country gentleman said, among other things, "I'll warrant those buttons on your coat were your grandfather's." "Yes," said the other, "and I have got my grandfather's lands, too!"

RAISING HEMP.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS—SIR:—

Seed-time is fast approaching our latitude and, to induce the farmers in Utah to extend their labors a little beyond the culture of a few acres of wheat, corn and potatoes for home consumption or market, at an extravagant price, I want to suggest to them to try their lucky hands on Hemp, Tobacco, Sugar Cane and Flax, the producing of either, Hemp, for instance, would not only prove a most profitable crop to the farmer, but would also give employment to many, in assisting in the retting, breaking, dressing and manufacturing it into ropes, twine, cordage, coarse cloth suitable for sacks, trousers, frocks, etc., who are now comparatively idle, and would also add wealth to our country, while it would increase no little to the accommodation of our citizens.

A query might arise in the minds of some as to whether or not our climate and soil are so well adapted to the culture of hemp as to that of wheat, corn, etc.

I answer that I have seen as good samples of hemp grown in this Territory as was ever cut from the lands of Kentucky or Missouri. A proper selection of ground is all that is required to insure a good crop of hemp. This is easily done by all who are acquainted with raising corn, as that kind of land which will yield the heaviest crops of corn will also produce the best quality and largest amount of hemp, the culture of which is no more expensive than that of a crop of wheat or oats.

The land should have a clean and regular surface, upon which three pecks or a bushel of seed should be sown to the acre and ploughed in with a light plough and harrowed down thro' it; then run furrows for irrigating as is customary on land sown in wheat—and your crop of hemp needs but little attention until it is ready for the hemp hook or cradle, which time is readily known by the light straw color that the bark or lint of the hemp assumes, when it should be cut, tied in bundles, the seed thrashed off, and the hemp put to ret in a pond, creek or tanks prepared for the purpose.

We believe field-retting by the dews, rains and snows may yet be successfully practiced with us; still, for the present, we would not advise it.

The yield of seed from one acre would, at present prices of hemp seed, pay the expenses of raising several acres. Besides, the lint it would produce—which we feel safe in saying could not fall far short of 1000 lbs. per acre—is worth 40c per pound and, if manufactured into ropes, cordage or twine, would readily bring, in this market, \$1 per pound, and would be fully as productive, if manufactured into cloth for sacks, wagon covers, tents, etc.

Thus we find, if our figures are not wrong, and we say they are right, that the farmer who will cultivate one acre of hemp will, for a trifling expense over that of producing an acre of wheat, produce five times the value of an acre of wheat, give employment to the needy, clothe the destitute, furnish the citizen with ropes and lines (much needed) and add an important staple commodity to the present list of home productions.

The time and season for sowing hemp is about the same time that flax is generally sown. The division of labor being indispensable (usually) to the success of any department of business, I would suggest that some of our enterprising citizens turn their undivided attention to the culture and manufacture of hemp—realizing that, when the mind concentrates its powers on one object, the chances are greatly increased that the end aimed at will be attained.

If it meets your approbation, I will give you a few ideas next week on Tobacco, and would now observe, that those who propose to raise that article should prepare hot-beds and sow their seeds as early as the first of March, and not only for Tobacco, but especially for that excellent garden fruit, the Tomato.

A FARMER.

THE WESTERN TERRITORIES.—A comparative statement of the area of the present States with that of the territory destined to be erected into States exhibits the interesting fact that the area of the latter in square miles exceeds that of the former. The superficial area of the Territories organized and unorganized, is set down as follows:—

	Square miles.		Square miles.
Kansas Territory	136,000	N. Mexico Territory	210,000
Minnesota do	141,000	Nebraska do	528,000
Oregon do	227,000	Mesilla do	78,000
Washington do	118,000	Indian do	187,000
Utah do	187,000		

Square miles - - - - - 1,807,000

To these Decotah is to be added, of the extent of which we have seen no estimate.

The superficial area of the present States is as follows:—

	Square miles.		Square miles.
Maine	30,030	Delaware	2,120
New Hampshire	9,200	Maryland	9,674
Massachusetts	7,800	Virginia	61,352
Rhode Island	1,300	North Carolina	45,000
Connecticut	4,674	South Carolina	24,500
Vermont	10,211	Georgia	58,000
New York	46,035	Alabama	50,722
New Jersey	8,320	Florida	53,786
Pennsylvania	46,000	Louisiana	46,431
Ohio	39,964	Arkansas	52,198
Indiana	33,809	Mississippi	67,380
Illinois	55,405	Missouri	47,157
Wisconsin	53,924	Tennessee	45,600
Michigan	56,243	Kentucky	37,680
Iowa	50,914	Texas	237,321
California	188,000		
	622,190		838,820
			622,190
			1,461,010

It is seen that the area of Kansas is nineteen thousand square miles greater than that of all New England, New York, and New Jersey; and that the area of Nebraska is ninety-

five thousand miles greater than that of all the non-slaveholding States except California. Oregon is nearly equal in extent to all New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. It is possible that New Mexico and Mesilla will be embraced in one territorial organization by Congress at the present session, containing 288,000 square miles—exceeding all New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Washington exceeds in extent all New England and New York.—[Journal of Commerce.]

NEW PROCESS FOR BLEACHING ROSIN.—At a recent meeting of the Liverpool Chemists' Association, Mr. Mercer exhibited a specimen of purified and bleached rosin, a substance, he said, which at first might not appear to be of much interest or importance; but the bleaching of rosin was a problem which had occupied the attention of the most eminent chemists, and hitherto without success. Now, however, the problem had been solved, and a patent taken out by Messrs. Pochin and Hunt, of Manchester, by which common black rosin, worth only 4s. 6d. per cwt., was converted into a beautiful white article, worth 18s. per cwt. To obtain this result, the rosin to be purified is placed in a still with a receiver, and a steam pipe, in connection with a boiler, is introduced into, and reaches to the bottom of the still, where it radiates into various smaller pipes, perforated so as to allow of the exit of steam.

The still is heated until the rosin melts, when steam is admitted and thoroughly permeates the entire contents, the temperature of the still at the same time being raised to 600 degrees, at which it is maintained until all the contents of the still capable of being volatilized have passed into the receiver, the contents of which, at the close of the operation, will be found to consist of fluid and solid matter—the former being principally water, and the latter the bleached rosin, holding a quantity of moisture in suspension. After the water has been driven off by remelting, the rosin has the beautifully white transparent appearance of the specimen on the table. Dr. Edwards (the Chairman) noticed the importance of the matter thus communicated, and now that it had been made known, one was only surprised that it had been so long undiscovered, the process was so simple. He also descanted on the value which steam was calculated to afford in the various chemical investigations.—[Journal of Com.]

A GOOD ANSWER.—The lady who is the heroine of the following anecdote was a Countess de Rechtere, of whom the Duke de Lauzun became enamored at Spa, in 1787. "She was," says Madame de Genlis, "a young Spanish lady, uniting beauty and great wit to much simplicity of manner, and married to a man who might have been her father, but whom she truly loved. As it was very difficult to approach her, the duke took up his stand behind her, among the gentlemen who had the courtesy to wait upon the ladies, and one morning, at breakfast, made her, in a low, rapid tone, a very open and explicit declaration of love. Madame de Rechtere heard him out very quietly and then replied: 'Mon-sieur le Duc, I understand French but indifferently; mon ami, (she designated her husband thus) is much better versed in it, however, and if you will repeat to him all the pretty things you have just said, he will explain them to me clearly.'"

WHAT ARE YOU LOOKING FOR?—OR THE WIFE WHO WOULD BE LOVED.—A man was angry with his wife, either because she talked too much, or for some reason or other, and resolved not to speak to her for a long, long time. He kept his resolution for a few days very strictly. One evening he was lying in bed and wished to sleep; he draws his night cap over his ears, and his wife may say what she will, he hears nothing of it. The wife then takes a candle, and carries it to every nook and corner of the room; she removes stools, chairs and tables, and looks carefully behind them.—The husband sits up in bed, and gazes inquiringly at her movements; he thinks that the din must have an end at last; but he is mistaken—his wife keeps on looking and searching.—The husband loses patience, and cries: "What are you looking for?" "For your tongue," she answers; and now that I have found it, tell me why you are angry?" Hereupon they became good friends again.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.—A Vienna letter writer says:—

"A gentleman yesterday gave me some interesting information respecting the formation of the crews of the Russian ships of war. On an average, one-third of each crew is composed of Jews. Those persecuted people do all in their power to avoid the conscription, but they are seized and put on board ship, because they cannot so easily desert from the navy as they can from the army." My informant also observed that the inside of a Russian man-of-war was exactly like an English prison or hospital ship, except in regard to cleanliness. "The men," said he, "hang their heads and look discontented, and as if they were on short commons 365 days in the year."

EDUCATION.—Thewal thought it very unfair to influence a child's mind by inculcating opinions before it should have come to years of discretion and be able to choose for itself. I showed him my garden, and told him it was my botanic garden. "How so?" said he; "it is covered with weeds." "Oh," I replied, "that is because it has not yet come to its age of discretion and choice. The weeds, you see, have taken the liberty to grow, and I thought it unfair in me to prejudice the soil towards roses and strawberries."—[Colridge.]

[From the Southern [Los Angeles] Vineyard, Jan. 5.]

The Colorado Expedition.

The detachment of 50 dragoons, under command of Lieut. Chapman, which left the mouth of San Bernardino canyon on the 26th of December to escort Col. Hoffman, who had been ordered to the Colorado river, at the crossing of the Stockton and Albuquerque mail route, for the purpose of examining that locality with a view to its adaptability for a Military Post, arrived at Beaver Lake, 50 miles above the mouth of William's Fork, a body of water about two miles long and 200 yards wide, situated in the alluvial bottom of the river, and which has been, in time past, the bed of the Colorado.

From the lake to the left bank of the river, which here runs against the bluffs on the eastern shore, is about two miles. The bottom, which for some distance along the river at this point, is about two miles wide, is covered with cottonwood, mesquite and willow, with a most dense undergrowth. The command arrived at the Lake on the evening of the 7th of January, a distance of 260 miles from this city. On arriving at the Lake, and while encamping, a few Pah-Utahs and Mojaves came into the camp. They were all armed, but made no hostile demonstration, although there was an evident reserve manifested by them. They begged tobacco, some of them going and cutting bundles of grass to give in exchange. They retired at night. Early the next morning some few visited the camp. The command at about 7 a.m., raised camp and moved down the river. Parties of armed Indians, numbering from twenty to eighty, were posted along the vicinity of the route. Their appearance and actions indicated a hostile purpose. They were Pah-Utahs and Mojaves.

After traveling down the river about four miles, the country beyond the bottom land became impassable, while the bottoms being impenetrable, the party was under the necessity of returning. The command passed Beaver Lake about a mile and a half, where their further progress was impeded by impassable bluffs, the base of which was washed by the river. Col. Hoffman then returned to the lake and encamped. The camp was soon visited by a few Indians. They were ordered away at night, but left with great reluctance. Near midnight two of the sentinels were fired upon by the Indians. The fire was returned, when the Indians raised the yell and ran off. The night was passed without any further molestation. In the morning a number of arrows were picked up in and about camp.

Col. Hoffman having completed as far as practicable, the object of his visit, preparation was made before sunrise to leave on his return. At about sunrise a number of Indians, perhaps two or three hundred, approached the camp. They were greeted with a discharge of arms which made them take cover. A number of Indians were killed, but their proximity to the thick brush prevented their number from being accurately known. Some ten or twelve were believed to have been killed. As soon as the command left, the Indians came out of the brush, but did not approach the party.

Bayard Taylor in a late letter from Athens, Greece, says:—

A circumstance, which more than anything else, perhaps, retards this development, is the religious indolence of the Greek farmers. A creed which turns one half the days of the year into saintly anniversaries, on which it is sinful to do any manner of work, would ruin any country in the world. In addition to the saints' days, there are four grand fasts, and a number of smaller ones, amounting, in all, to over one hundred and fifty days, or five months. These are most rigidly kept, and though the temperate Greek satisfies his hunger with bread, olives and onions, his capacity for labor is seriously affected.

To crown his short-comings as an agriculturist, add his egregious vanity, which vanity prevents him from suspecting that there is any knowledge in the world superior to his own. An English gentleman, long settled in Greece, assured me that he found it almost impossible to teach his workmen, owing to this trait of character. Whenever he directed anything to be done, instead of being obeyed, he always received instructions from them as to how it might be better done. After twenty-four years' experience, he was almost ready to despair of their improvement.

THE MOON'S SURFACE.—Professor Phillips, of England, in the course of some recent remarks before the British Association, on the Lunar Mountains, remarked that daily experience showed that that the more the telescopic power was increased, the less circular appeared the lunar crater, and the less smooth the surface of the moon. All was sharp and irritated—a perfect representation of its past history. On the much mooted question as to there being traces of the action of water on the surface of the moon, as now presented to us, the Professor said that one time he believed that there was no trace of water, to be seen, but he confessed that more recent observations, particularly those made with Lord Ross' telescope, shook his belief in that opinion.

Professor P. also commented on the continually growing exactness with which the telescope was applied to the delineation of lunar scenery, which, to inferior instruments, appearing smooth and even, revealed itself to more powerful scrutiny as altogether uneven, mostly rugged land, deeply cut by chasms, and soaring into angular pinnacles. The so-called seas, under this scrutiny, appear destitute of water, and their surface, under low angles of incident light, becomes roughened with little points and minute craters.