



OVERWORKING OXEN AND HORSES.

Silas Brown, a correspondent of the Boston Cultivator, is the author of the following pointed suggestion, which we publish for the careful perusal of all owners of work animals:

There is a crime against nature that entirely escapes the consciousness of many good men, although it gratifies the savage propensities of the bad. That crime is overworking man and beast. If beasts are "chattels," they certainly have a right to claim upon humanity; if they had the utterance of language, what a doleful list of abuse could they exhibit against their reputed masters!

The conversation between the man and the chattel would not be of the most refined kind, while the chattel would be relating his experience of abusive treatment from his thoughtless or savage driver. He would accuse him of overloading and then whipping, to make him perform impossibilities, and of using language of such profanity as would shock the sensitive ears of a beast. And in addition to other ill treatment, he would lay to his charge, in some instances, the sin of over-strained economy in the supply of food; and in the aggregate, every cruelty which could be inflicted by a tyrant, is the doom of the poor beast, even to death.

Such is the picture of selfish, despotic men in exercising arbitrary power over each other, and overworking animals, where resistance is vain. The man that expects to gain wealth by overworking his cattle, labors under a delusion; what he gains in one way is lost in another; the hard work wears away the flesh of the animals and makes it necessary to give them more food; makes them dull and slow and shortens their lives, so that what is gained by overworking, is lost in the depreciation in the value of his animals. What sight is more repulsive than to see a man with less feeling than his beast, and but little more reason, driving his team, hitched to too great a load, thrashing, fretting and swearing, till his poor beasts are discouraged, and lie down, sometimes never to move again! Such sights are not very uncommon.

Of all animals horses suffer most from ill-treatment, as far as my observation extends. Four out of five of them are injured or ruined before they are five years old. Thoughtless men and boys use them as if they were proof against mortality. A lame horse is less valuable than a lame ox, and it is frequently the case that from one hundred to one or more thousands of dollars are lost in a few minutes by imprudent driving. Horses are fleet but tender animals. When young, they are vigorous and full of life, and their constitutions are easily broken. The man who wishes to get the most benefit from a horse will treat him kindly. A horse soon knows his friend, and he is not slack in discovering his enemy, although he may be a pretended friend.

THE ORCHARD AND NURSERY.

From an excellent article in the American Agriculturist we extract the following items as easily to be understood and applied—being truly much information within a very small compass:

There can be no good reason to doubt that fruits are promotive of the health and comfort as well as the prosperity of our people.

The falling of the leaves is the signal for transplanting trees, and some do not wait for this but strip them off by hand.

Those who contemplate planting an orchard, be it of few trees or many, cannot be too well informed as to how it should be done.

If anything pays for doing well, it is fruit tree planting.

On the manner in which the tree is set out, may depend not only the degree of its thrift and fruitfulness but its very life.

Fall planting is generally advantageous on account of time, which is easier spared in fall than in spring, while all the hardy fruits, including grapes, currants, blackberries, &c., are found to do quite as well planted in the fall.

If transplanted in the fall the soil settles around the roots of trees, and they are ready to begin growing as soon as the spring opens. Manuring an orchard properly requires a good deal of discretion.

Experience has proved that the soil for peach trees may be made too rich, while on the other hand, pear trees are gross feeders, and will use manure abundantly.

A compost of animal droppings, rotten leaves, suds, ashes, nightsoil, &c., makes a good pear tree fertilizer.

Chip manure, barn manure, and lime are excellent for apple trees.

Stake up all trees liable to injury by winds. Taking up nursery trees should be carefully done, to avoid injury to the roots.

Immediately immerse in mud the roots of trees to be sent to a distance or for other reasons not to be immediately reset.

In transplanting, reduce the tops of such trees as have broken or much reduced roots.

Under-draining is always advantageous to trees situated on heavy soils.

It is well understood that no other invest-

ment that can be named yields more liberal and more satisfactory returns than the orchard. It will be found to pay to treat it in the most thorough and scientific manner.

GREEN CROPS.

One of the most experienced German agriculturists and one of the best agricultural writers—Albert D. Thaer—offers the following truthful remarks upon the benefits of plowing in green crops:

"We bestow a most active and abundant vegetable amendment on soil when we sow it with plants adapted to its nature, which will flourish and attain the highest state of development, and then, when they have begun to flower, either bury them by the action of the plow or have them eaten off the ground or trodden in by cattle. This practice is of great antiquity—it was held in high estimation among the Romans, and exists at the present day in Italy. There it is that the amelioration produced by a crop which has been buried while green is the very best that can be bestowed on a soil, and is capable of bestowing on it the utmost degree of fertility of which it is susceptible—indeed they even prefer it where there is a sufficiency of animal manure."

On the same subject, Prof. Way, of England, hints that if, instead of having the land exposed only to the action of the atmosphere, we cross it with a plant whose roots run in every direction, for food—and if, when this plant has arrived at considerable growth, we turn it into the surface soil, we have not only enriched the latter by the element derived from the air, but also by matters both mineral and vegetable fetched up from the subsoil. The plant thus acts the part of collecting the nourishment for a future crop in a way that no mechanical subsoiling or trenching could effect. Theoretically that plant will be most adapted for the purpose of green manures which presents the largest surface of leaves for the collection of atmospheric food, and sends down the deepest roots for the mineral wealth of the subsoil; and the crop which will most benefit by the supply of manure thus afforded, will be that one which besides throwing out its roots laterally or being a shallow feeder, is at the same time most dependent on the soil for nourishment.

BUTTER MAKING.

The following is extracted from a lecture delivered by James Dumbrell before the London Farmer's Club:

The dairy-room should be used for nothing but its legitimate purpose, the reception of milk. The floor should be a few feet under ground, dry, and airy, and shaded from the sun. Benches should be of open wood work. It should be heated in winter with hot water pipes, so as to maintain a temperature of about 56 degrees. This is the easiest mode of applying artificial heat, and as efficacious as any. From experiments which I have made upon the application of heat, either by applying boiling water, or by placing the pans of milk on a hot plate, the cream may be drier and appear thicker, yet there is in reality no increase of butter. A dry, warm, temperature, and a current of air through the room, are the best conditions for raising cream; a heavy, damp atmosphere, the worst. The milk pans should be of tin, oblong, with rounded corners. With round pans too much bench room is wasted. With earthen pans, the lactic acid will, after a time, destroy the glazing; and glass pans chip too easily.

Now comes the greatest secret of successful butter-making, namely, churning frequently. Butter, to be perfect, must be churned every day, or at any rate, every other day. The cream must not be in a state of decomposition or you cannot possibly have good butter. Great attention must be paid to this point, and most scrupulous cleanliness is required in every part of the management.

FACTS AND FICTIONS.

—The latest kind of hoop is called "Small Quaker," and is, as the name indicates, moderate and quiet, leaving the drapery with a far more graceful sweep than the distended, extended, self-asserting framework so often displayed. True good taste adopts the "Small Quaker," and drapes it gracefully.

—It is understood that the Navy Department has fourteen vessels in search of the Alabama.

—A New Brunswicker asked a German farmer if he had any sour kraut for sale. "No," says he, "cos we only make tree barrels dis year for sickness."

—New York City is now surfeited with fractional government notes of the denominations of twenty-five and fifty cents. The banks refuse them on deposit; traders do not wish more than enough to make change, and citizens prefer bank notes for all amounts greater than one dollar.

—A small affair—Tom Thumb's marriage.

It is stated that the debt of the Northern States is now \$1,200,000,000.

—It has been so cold in St. Petersburg this winter that people could not breath out of doors.

—President Juarez, by a decree dated 18th of November last, permits paper to be introduced into the government of Mexico free of duty.

—A Oakey Smith, in a recent lecture in New York, declared that he would rather see Northern white men subjugated by Southern white men than owe their salvation to negro co-operation—which was responded to by tremendous cheering.

—A "free American," of African descent," recently arrived at Council Bluffs, Iowa, to enlist recruits for the war.

—Adam was fond of his joke, and when he saw his sons and daughters marrying one another, he drily remarked to Eve that if there had been no apple there would have been no pairing. So runs a legend.

—The N. Y. Tribune, of Jan. 22d, said, "if three months more of earnest fighting shall not serve to make a serious impression on the rebels, let us bow to our destiny and make the best attainable peace."

—The new Secretary, Usher, advocates hanging the Democratic party, whom he styles traitors.

—Mrs. Lincoln is said to have been recently converted from Secessionism to Abolitionism.

—The ravages of diphtheria in Lyndon, Vt., have been fearful.

—In Illinois they are thinking of importing farm laborers from England.

WANTED 20,000 lbs. HAMS, BACON, and PORK for CASH.
34-6 WALKER BROS.

WANTED 20,000 lbs. FRESH BUTTER for CASH.
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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE

ONE French MELODEON for cash or trade at cash price, fifty dollars.

One first-class VIOLIN, eighty dollars.
One Diatonic FLUTE, with solid silver keys on silver stands, silver tips, lining and embouchure; fifty dollars. This flute is of the celebrated Bechm make, and is superior in every respect to any instrument of the kind ever brought into this Territory.

One GUITAR, made by Fifth, Pond & Co., and acknowledged by competent judges to be unexcelled; price, fifty dollars, including box.

The above can be purchased for United States legal tender notes, and I conscientiously recommend them to any who may be in want, as instruments of the highest order. I have also on hand an assortment of SHEET MUSIC for Sale.

HENRY L. RAYMOND,
at Dr. Sprague's.

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IN THE

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I am again prepared to receive ORDERS from the PUBLIC for every description of

MERCHANDISE,

MACHINERY, WAGONS, ETC.,

to be bought in the Eastern Markets, the ensuing summer, and freighted to this city on terms that cannot fail to ensure satisfaction.

Sole Agent for Gates' Patent Horse and Water-power Sugar Cane Mills and Evaporators.

Early application is requested, as all orders must be received on or before the 1st April next.

W. E. GODDE.

N.B. The highest Premium obtained on GOLD DUST and COIN. 34tf

A RARE CHANCE.

I HAVE an extra outfit of PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS which I am ready to sell for Cash, Wagon, or other good pay.

To any person desirous of going into the Ambrotype business this is an excellent opportunity and one seldom met with in this Territory.

Apply to C. R. SAVAGE,
21-3 Main street, G. S. L. City, U. T.

COTTON MILL COMPLETE FOR \$150.

I PROPOSE to leave here for the Eastern States, on or about the 20th of March, and will undertake the purchase of any description of MACHINERY, STOVES, and any other kinds of goods on the most favorable terms.

I am in a position to contract for the supply of COTTON SPINNING GINS, capable of spinning five pounds of No. 10 Cotton Yarn per day, to be driven either by hand, horse, or water power for the sum of \$150 at the Manufactory, or \$250 delivered in Salt Lake City.

Orders and deposits of money will be received (and contracts made) for transmission to me, by W. I. Appleby until the 20th day of May.

For a personal interview, or further particulars, apply to me at my residence, in the Sugar House Ward, or at the office of W. I. Appleby, Main Street, Salt Lake City. 35-1f E. R. YOUNG.

SALT CREEK SALT.

FOR SALE, in any quantities, at my Salt Works, at Salt Creek Canyon Cave, which I warrant to be the finest article manufactured in the Territory.

For Sale also at Nephi. T. BOOTH, & Co. 33-4

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THE ELEMENTS OF PROSPERITY ABOUT US.

BALM IN GILEAD!

USE HOME-MADE FOR ALL YOUR WANTS!

PATRONISE HOME MANUFACTURE AND HOME INDUSTRY!

SUSTAIN THE VALLEY TAN PR NCIPLE.

BUY THE

ESSENCE OF LIFE!

It relieves pain instantly, it cures Cholera and Dysentery; it cures Cholera-morbus and Cholice; it cures Tooth-ache and pain in the face; it cures Pains and Coughs; it relieves the Frost-bitten; it acts quick and magical.

BUY JOHNSON'S

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT!

It cures ringbones and spavins; it cures sprains, bruises, galls and cuts; it cures burns, scalds and cracked skin; it cures gut and rheumatism; it cures sores and swellings; it cures inflammations and pains; it is good for man and beast.

BUY JOHNSON'S

COMPOUND BONESET PILLS.

They cure dyspepsia, indigestion and jaundice, they relieve pain in the stomach and bowels, they cure agues, chills and fevers; they cure all bilious complaints; they cure colds, pains and Headaches; they give tone, vigor and health to the system, they add length to life; they are an universal cure.

BUY

CONKLIN SALVE!

It is a complete Adhesive Plaster! It is an excellent strengthener, it cures pain in the side and breast, it cures weak and lame backs, it cures cuts, wounds and sores, it is good for burns and scalds, it is good for everybody, every family should have it.

The above, together with a complete assortment of

FAMILY MEDICINES,

are prepared at the laboratory of the inventor—Spring Lake Villa, Utah Co., Deseret, and sold by himself and agents through the State.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Responsible Agents, in every settlement, supplied on reasonable terms. 33-1f

UNITED STATES MAILS.

OREGON.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 6, 1863.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 10 o'clock a.m. of April 20, (to be decided by the 22d.) 1863, for conveying the mails of the United States in Oregon from July 1, 1863, to June 30, 1866, on the routes and by the schedule of departures and arrivals herein specified.

15015 From Portland, by Springfield, Sourles Island, Vancouver, Fisher's Landing, Sandy, Washongal, Cascades, Hood, and River, to The Dalles, 130 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Portland Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a.m.

Arrive at The Dalles next days by 4 p.m.

Leave The Dalles Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a.m.

Arrive at Portland next days by 3 p.m.

Bids to run by a proposed schedule, and six times a week, will be considered.

Bids will also be considered to extend the tri-weekly service from The Dalles to Walla-Walla, 175 miles further.

15017 From The Dalles, by Wallula, to Walla-Walla, 175 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave The Dalles Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10 a.m.

Arrive at Walla-Walla 5th day by p.m.

Leave Walla-Walla Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10 a.m.

Arrive at The Dalles 5th day by 6 p.m.

If bids for the extended service on No. 15016 be accepted, this route will not be let.

15018 From Walla-Walla, by Grand Ronde, Auburn, and Fort Boise, to Salt Lake, Utah Territory, 700 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Walla-Walla Monday at 10 a.m.

Arrive at Salt Lake in 14 days by 6 p.m.

Leave Salt Lake Monday at 10 a.m.

Arrive at Walla-Walla in 14 days by 6 p.m.

For forms of proposals, guarantee, and certificate, and also for instructions and requirements to be embraced in the contract, see pamphlet advertisement inviting proposals for carrying the mails in California, Oregon, and the Territories of Washington, Utah, and New Mexico, dated 20th October, 1861, or that dated 9th August, 1862, to be found in the principal offices.

The law requires that the mails be conveyed with "celerity, certainty, and security," without regard to the mode, and proposals must be made entirely in accordance therewith to be entitled to consideration.

M. BLAIR,

Postmaster-General.

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