

AGRICULTURAL.



Time of Watering Plants.

An exchange says the best time for using the watering pot, garden engine, or hydropot, is at sun set. There are two reasons for this, one that it saves labor, and the other that it produces a better effect on the soil. If water is applied while the sun is hot, most of it evaporates. If applied at sun set, nearly the whole settles into the ground, and so less is required and a saving of labor is effected. But when water settles through a soil, the air follows it and the soil is aired as well as watered, and is left light, porous and friable, fit to be penetrated by the roots of plants. If applied in the heat of the day, the soil bakes and is put into a condition most unfit for a free circulation and unfavorable to permeation by the small roots. For these reasons, watering, as a general rule, should be done in the evening. But there are exceptions, when plants occupy the whole surface, so that every part is shaded, water may be applied at any time, as is most convenient. A bed of strawberries, for instance, of rank growth and especially in fruiting time, can hardly be watered too often or too much, though at other times they require little or no attention in this respect. When watering a strawberry bed in fruiting time, it is well, unless the soil has been highly enriched, to sprinkle on wood ashes, and wash them in with the water. Some people suppose that the soil for strawberries must be very rich. This is a mistake. If you make the soil as rich as a manure heap, you will be sure to get a rank growth of vines, but will fail to get fruit in proportion; whereas if you deepen the soil without enriching it excessively, and then apply the alkalies contained in wood ashes, when they are in blossom, you secure a less rampant growth of vines, but far more fruit. As regards trees that have been recently transplanted, it is seldom necessary to water them, provided the ground within 18 or 20 inches of the trunk is covered with some sort of a mulch. The mulch of itself keeps the ground moist and cool, just the conditions most favorable to the growth of trees.

Dwarf Apple Trees.

Dwarf apple trees are fast becoming favorites. Although they will never be so extensively employed for orchards as dwarf pears, they will undoubtedly be freely brought into gardens where a variety is desired in a small space. Every season proves these trees to be what they have been set out for. They are productive and easily managed; the heads being low, they are easily sheltered and protected, if necessary, during the winter. Every part of the tree is immediately under the eye of the cultivator, by which he is able to control perfectly their forms, and to destroy any insect that may attack them. We are aware that the public know little of these trees, but, after several years' observation, we have no hesitation in testifying to their value. The trees can be planted six feet apart, so that quite a variety may be planted in almost any garden, without occupying much space. Like pears grown on dwarf trees, the fruit of dwarf apple trees is usually larger and finer than the same variety grown on standard trees. The best age to transplant the trees is at two years from the bud or graft, and they will commence to bear the first year after transplanting. [Genesee Farmer.]

Cashmere Goats.—The fleeces of the matured bucks weigh from six to seven pounds. Ewes yield from three to four pounds. The flesh of the crosses is superior to most mutton, tender and delicious, making them a desirable acquisition to our food producing animals. The ease with which they are kept, living as they do on weeds, browse and other coarse herbage, fits them for many portions of our country where sheep could not be sustained to advantage; while their ability and disposition to defend themselves from the attacks of dogs, evidence a value peculiar to this race of animals. They are free from diseases to which sheep are liable, hardy and prolific; and experience has proven that they readily adapt themselves to all portions of the United States.

To Prevent Tools from Rusting.—The *Prairie Farmer* says—Thousands of dollars are lost each year, by the rusting of plows, hoes, shovels, &c. Some of this might be prevented, by an application of lard and resin to all steel or iron implements. Take three times as much weight of lard as resin, and melt them together. This can be applied with a brush, or cloth, to all surfaces in danger of rusting, and they can easily be kept bright. If tools are to be laid away for winter, give them a coating of this, and you will be well repaid. It can be kept for a long time, and should be always at hand ready for use.

A Beet Story.—The *Stockton Republican* says: This vegetable (the beet) is cultivated by some people in Stockton for a shade tree. Mr. Wm. P. Willer has one, the foliage of which is about eight feet from the ground. The trunk is about four feet high from the ground, and half a foot thick.

More Grievances.

RUBY VALLEY, May 6, 1861.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

I have just received a copy of the *Mountaineer*, of the 27th ult., which contains a rather lengthy harangue from the pen of its editor, upon a recent communication of mine which appeared in your paper. Although fully apprised of the gentleman's brilliant talent, and of his indomitable energy, courage and military prowess in any cause he undertakes, I was certainly, until the present, unaware that he aspired to the distinguished position of being the "Don Quixote" of the 19th century; though, like most of our patriotic and justice-loving men of this age, he advocates the cause of those who can pay him best.

Like this champion for truth and justice, I had no wish to excite controversy, but since he has thrown down the gauntlet, and denied my assertions in matters of which he is—or for his credit, I hope he is—entirely ignorant, I cannot do otherwise than take it up.

Before criticising his remarks, allow me, as an act of justice, to say that, in my former communication, I had no reference whatever to the present company in my observations about promises. I had always received my pay promptly, and, when I left the city, little or nothing was due me by the X. P. Co. The same may be said of many of the employees. I wrote a note to Mr. Bell, of the firm of L. B. & Co., to that effect, and expressing my regret at my hastily penned remarks having been construed in a sense they were not intended. Nor do I charge upon Jones, Russell & Co. the blame of our non-receipt of Chorpenning pay. Had I been in Mr. Russell's place, I would have done as he has. It was not his place to hunt up the Chorpenning employees and beg them to accept from him the pay that was due them from Mr. C. By Mr. Bell, also, I have been treated with the utmost extent of that courtesy due from one gentleman to another. But, as assertions have been made, which I in no wise wished to touch upon, but which are incorrect, I shall, in self-defense, be under the necessity of correcting them. The legal gentlemen, who is the author of the remarks, may have been employed as the confidential counselor of the parties he represents; but, although unsophisticated in legal matters, I would advise him to get a better knowledge of, and evidence on a cause before he engages in it again.

I have in my possession certificates from several men on this end of the line, that the agent of the C. O. C. & P. P. X. P. Co., has not been along this division of the route, from G. S. L. City to Robert's creek, with funds to make a settlement for upwards of seven months. This, you will observe, is receiving their pay "full and regularly." As to the blame of this, let it rest where it belongs. I merely refer to this to show the professional gentleman's utter ignorance of his subject. I have always assured the men that their pay from this company was safe and sure and I still believe so. It has always promptly met its liabilities with the exceptions referred to, and no doubt will continue so to do, and soon satisfy all demands.

I suppose the *Mountaineer* is to be considered the "official organ" of mail companies and contractors, speculators and influential (rich) men generally irrespective of the justice of the cause. Well, money is quite as acceptable to, and as eagerly sought for by, editors, as by the obscure employees of the C. & S. L. M. line, who "would not give up their situation while permitted to retain it." But, as I am an earnest believer in revelation—and the writer was evidently inspired when he penned that article, especially his pious and touching description of a true patriot and martyr—I am loth to dissent from his views.

May I ask the writer how he obtained his information concerning the Chorpenning property on the C. & S. L. M. Line? Has he ever been along the road? I have been in the mail service between S. L. City and California nearly ever since Major C's contract commenced, and have never seen him out here.—Who is most likely to know about the condition of things, and disposition of property on this road—men who have lived and traveled on it for years, or those who have never seen a mile of it west of Fort Crittenden? The author has evidently been instructed what to write by some one besides Mr. Bell—but I made no assertion regarding the Chorpenning property but what I can and, if required, will prove, and a great deal more too. It is useless for men, who have the disposal of a few coins, to think that, for the sake of their patronage, I will submit to be laid under the public ban of falsehood, for I will not.

I admire the writer's tact and mildness in referring to the inconvenience accruing to Chorpenning's employees by not receiving pay for service performed for him during one or two years' faithful labor; and also the magnanimity of the hint—the author and nature of which I well understand—that if dissatisfied we had the privilege of quitting the line. Yes, just what is wished by some parties. "You have worked to help make the road, build the stations and get everything in order, now quit, if you want to; we would be glad to get rid of you and reap the fruits of your labors." How generous! What kind, disinterested advice.

As I have been personally referred to, allow me to tell the writer that, though I make no pretension to the piety and devotion, to the honor and "glory of his God" which he is well known to possess, yet my object in coming on to the road was to obtain the means of securing a small home somewhere on

Utah's hallowed soil and amongst her loved cherished citizens, that I might thenceforward devote my humble self to a nobler cause than that of carrying the news of our country's shame and disgrace, in one of those "abundant fields of usefulness" to which he refers.

This is the purpose I still have in view—and like many others have remained on this line in the almost vain hope of getting the "old debt," which, as now, we have been again and again promised, should "soon" be paid us. Let that be settled honorably and justly, and I will gladly leave the line to-morrow. But till then, and I speak advisedly, I have a little voice in the disposition of property in which I am interested.

I trust, however, no necessity will exist for my farther reference to this subject.

WM. H. SHEARMAN.

Foreign News by Pony.

The American crisis continued the leading topic everywhere. Markets for American produce generally continued excited. It was reported in London that an American ship from Liverpool, en route for New Orleans, had been insured at fifteen guineas.

The Chamber of Commerce had called the attention of the French Government to the necessity of taking measures for the protection of French vessels in American waters.—The Ministers of Commerce and Marines promised to have a conference with the Emperor on the subject. Polish affairs were unchanged. In the English House of Commons, Mr. Foster gave notice that he should call attention to the desirability of not recognizing the insurrectionists. Mr. Horsfall said he would postpone his resolution relative to the state of the belligerents. Lord Palmerston having stated that pending the grave and complicated questions now being considered, discussion was considered impolitic. Active preparations were going on in the navy yards for sending a powerful squadron into American waters. The *London Times* pointed out that America had heretofore industriously vindicated the principles and precedents of all which now go to the contradiction of her own belligerent rights.—It says she upheld privateering and denied the right of search, and both of these are now turned against her.

The steamship *Persia* had arrived with later dates. A large quantity of war material was refused by the *Persia* as freight. It was reported that letters of marque had reached London and Liverpool. It was also reported that vessels had left with them.—This is doubtful. In the House of Lords Derby expressed a hope that the forthcoming proclamation of the Government, would give an emphatic warning that if British subjects join privateers on either side their blood be on their own heads, with no redress from England.

Preparations were making for an American Union meeting at London. The *Times* says that the mediation of England might as well be offered to a hurricane.

Millionaires.

There lately died at Bombay, a Parsee merchant, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the first native of Hindostan who was elevated to the rank of baronet, an hereditary title, yet which does not belong to the British peerage, as many of our contemporaries think. The *Illustrated News of the World* lately gave a portrait of this Indian gentleman, with a memoir. His will has been proved in the Supreme Court of Bombay, and the whole of his property, real and personal, was sworn under eighty-five sacks of rupees—£8,500,000, which amounts to \$42,500,000 in American money. This is perhaps, the largest fortune ever left by any British subject, not a nobleman, for the Marquis of Westminster, who owns one half of the "West End" of London, besides vast landed estates in the provinces, has an income of £800,000 per annum, which, taken at 30 years purchase, might be capitalized at £240,000,000 which is equivalent to \$1,200,000,000 of our money. The late Dwarkanauth Tagore, of Calcutta, who died of a broken heart, some twelve years ago, because his fortune had dwindled down, in the commercial panic of 1847, to the amount of only ten million dollars, was worth three times as much at one time, and commenced the world with only a few rupees.

There are several merchants and bankers in London, who are respectively worth from one to four millions sterling. In Manchester, in the spring of 1850, six local bankers dined together at the Albion Hotel, on a particular day, and were said to represent between them £12,000,000, equal to \$60,000,000. These be the true money kings. With us, when a man is supposed to have \$100,000 he immediately receives the brevet title of Millionaire.—[The Press.]

—Moses Y. Beach, Esq., of Wallingford, Ct., formerly proprietor of the *New York Sun*, has tendered Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, the sum of \$160,000, to arm and equip a regiment.

How to Secure Independence.

To secure independence, the practice of a simple economy is all that is necessary. Economy neither requires superior courage nor eminent virtues; it is satisfied with ordinary energy, and the capacity of ordinary minds. Economy, at bottom, is but the spirit of order applied in the administration of domestic affairs; it means management, regularity, prudence, and the avoidance of waste. The spirit of economy was expressed by our Divine Master in these words, "Gather up the fragments that remain, so that nothing may be lost." His omnipotence did not disdain the small things of life; and even while revealing his infinite power to the multitude, He taught the pregnant lesson of carefulness of which all stand so much in need.

Economy also means the power of resisting present gratification for the purpose of securing a future good; and in this light it represents the ascendancy of reason over animal instincts. It is altogether different from penuriousness, for it is economy that can always afford to be generous. It does not make money an idol; but regards it as a useful agent. As Dean Swift observes, "we must carry money in the head, not in the heart." Economy may be the daughter of Prudence, the sister of Temperance, and the mother of Liberty. It is eminently conservative of character, of domestic happiness, and social well-being. It allays irritation, and produces content. It makes men lovers of public order and security. It deprives the agitator of his stock in trade, by removing suffering, and renders his appeals to class-hatred completely innocuous. When workmen by their industry and frugality have secured their own independence, they will cease to regard the sight of other's well-being in the light of a wrong inflicted on themselves; and it will be no longer possible to make political capital out of their imaginary woes. —[London Quarterly Review.]

The Bourbons.

The Bourbons are now a family of exiles, not fewer than fifty-five out of the seventy-four who are the direct or collateral descendants of Louis XIV being in exile. The fifty-five are these: The Bourbons of Naples, consisting of King Francis, five brothers and four sisters; his Majesty's uncles—Prince de Capua and two children, Count de Trapani and five; his Majesty's aunts—Queen Marie Amelie, widow of Louis Philippe; the Duchess de Berry and the Duchess de Salerno; and, lastly, a cousin, german, the Duchess d'Aumale—total 26. The Bourbons of Spain—Infante Don Juan and two children—total 3. Bourbons of France—Count de Chambord, the Duchess de Parma and four children—total 6. The Orleans branch of the French Bourbons—the Count de Paris, the Duke de Chartres, the Duke de Nemours, and four children, the Prince de Joinville and two, the Duke d'Aumale and two, the Duke de Montpensier and six—total 20. Nineteen Bourbons are not in exile, namely: The royal family of Spain, sixteen in number; the Empress of Brazil (nee Princess of Naples); the Duchess Augusta of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (nee Princess d'Orleans); and the Duke Charles III of Parma, Infante of Spain who abdicated.

Coal Oil.

At a recent meeting of the Geological Society, Manchester, (Eng.), a valuable paper was read by one of the members, on the origin of coal oil. After consulting and rejecting the various explanations which have been put forth from time to time, the author states that the conclusion to which he has been led, namely, that it is produced by the decomposition of the upper bed of peat, where it is overlaid by the sand. It is not at all uncommon to observe mineral pitch or petroleum oozing from a stratum of coal in the coal pits, distillation having taken place in the bed where external heat could have no influence. There is some difference of opinion in regard to the necessity of external heat to effect the decomposition of coal. Some geologists believe that the decomposition takes place spontaneously from the natural disposition of the elements of organic compounds to fall asunder. Besides the oil springs found in the United States, petroleum or rock oil is found in various other parts of the world. In the Barman Empire, on the banks of the Irawaddi, are powerful springs of it; it is abundant in Persia; it occurs in Barbadoes; in Auvergne, near Claremont; in Switzerland, near Neuchâtel; at Amino, in Italy; and in Sicily. It is stated that near the volcanic isles of Cape Verde, the sea is sometimes covered with it.

MIXING WITH THE WHITE BOYS.—In a town in Michigan, three boys were imprisoned charged with stealing, one of whom was a negro. On the day after the boys had been put in confinement, the father of the darky paid a visit to his recreant son and thus addressed him: "Havn't I whipped you, talked to you, and locked you up,—and havn't I always told you that if you associated with white boys, you'd bring up here?"

—A new coinage of bronze has recently been introduced into England to replace the copper coin made at the beginning of the century. It is composed of 95 parts of copper, 4 of tin, and 1 of zinc. It is extremely hard, which will diminish the wear and tear, while the coppery smell of the old coin is avoided.

—The first gun was fired at Fort Sumter on Henry Clay's birthday. The Fort surrendered on Thomas Jefferson's birthday.