

I recollect once in Iron County one of the brethren got irritated at me, and threatened to report my conduct to the First President; I wanted to know what I had done, and he went on and gave a whole list of my sins, for six months past he seemed to be as well acquainted with them as though he had counted them over every day after his prayers, as the Catholic counts his beads. One sin was, I had threatened to beat a teamster if he did not stop abusing his oxen, and a great many more such like. After he had read all my sins over at once, the list rather shocked me, but I suspected instead of counting his own faults, and keeping a record of them, he had been at work to keep a record of mine; instead of living to correct his own faults, he was trying to correct my errors.

When he got through, I said if he reported me to the Presidency, they would correct my faults and that would do me good, I was ready to make all due acknowledgement, and was prepared to receive reproof with a thankful heart, whenever it was necessary, for all my faults; at the same time I really did feel as though he had dwelt more upon my faults than his own; he subsequently acknowledged that was the fact, and I consequently escaped being brought before the Presidency. I always did feel when I saw a man abusing his oxen who could not defend themselves to lay the whip about his back, and I have once or twice come very near trying the operation. I believe every man in Israel is responsible as to how he uses his cattle; I can speak with perfect safety on this subject, for I am not possessed of cattle so as to have any person criticise me; a great proportion of animals that are used among men on the California and Oregon roads are abused in a shameful manner, and thousands have been killed with the Missouri whip; I never believed it was right, and when I had the control of moving a camp I used a little extra exertion to prevent it.

Now brethren I want every one of you to let these principles sink deep in your hearts, that we may cultivate a principle of union, and look first at ourselves, reckon first with ourselves, and dwell upon our own faults instead of dwelling upon the faults of others. We have to know for ourselves, and every wrong another person may do, it is no excuse for me; and I tell you that every man who raises his hand in the branches, among the wards, or wherever he may be, to injure, and destroy the counsel and instructions given to them, and operate in opposition to those instructions, will fall into a snare, and I do absolutely know, that if the Saints in the settlements, especially in the South, had listened to the counsel of the Presidency in the foundation of those settlements, instead of the church property ranging at a value of seven or eight hundred thousand dollars, it might have increased to as many millions just as well, if the brethren had listened with one spirit to the counsels and instructions given them from the head which God has appointed to lead and direct us.

But no, some of us thought they had a better plan, and there were as many plans as men, and never found out their mistake till the Indian war set in. We have got along by the mercy of God, and by his blessings, as well as we have, learning by the things which we suffer, and we all ought to continually thank him for it, and not our own wisdom. With these remarks I will close by bearing my testimony that this is the work of God, and these men are his servants, and God has placed in his Church a Prophet, Priest, and President, who is just as good and as wise a man as we are capable of keeping in our society; if he was any better than he is, God would have to take him, or we would have to improve with the rapidity of lightning, to keep up with him. Joseph Smith was a true prophet, and that which he has conferred upon this people is a true priesthood, and if you listen to the instructions and be led by the keys of this kingdom, you are in the path to an eternal exaltation, and we shall overcome every power that would seek to prevail against us. Let us be as one and we can never be broken. May God preserve us in the light and law of Christ, that we may be redeemed. Amen.

G. D. WATT, REPORTER.

[From the Valley Farmer.]

### FLAX.

The usual practice is to raise on the same piece of land, a crop of wheat one year, and the next year flax; sowing the flax early, so as to have it out of the way for the early wheat sowing, and after the wheat is taken off, the stubble and a good stock of clover is turned under by a fall plowing. There are farmers that have pursued this course for twenty years, without exhausting the soil, and always reaping profitable harvests every year, avoiding the loss of every alternate year in summer fallowing, as is usual with most farmers. The flax crop, when sown thin, as is the practice when raising it for the seed, leaves the land in fine condition for almost any other crop—a fact which is not generally known or appreciated.

It is a very common practice to sow barley and flax together, as they mature and are harvested at the same time, and can be thrashed together, and the two very easily separated with suitable screens in the fan.

This practice is meeting with much favor, and is said to be a very profitable method of cultivating both barley and flax seed. Indeed, some farmers assert that the yield of flax seed is not diminished by the growth of the barley, nor is the yield of the barley less on account of the flax seed.

But we give these items, more for the expectation that every farmer will make tests for himself, than that he will take the statements as settled facts for all kinds of farms in all localities. But nothing can be more certain than that the farmers throughout the entire West—the length and breadth of the Mississippi Valley can make the cultivation of flax seed a very profitable

crop, not second in value to wheat, corn, or any other—the seed always commanding ready sale for cash, at high prices.

We subjoin some practical directions.

#### NATURE OF THE SOIL.

Almost any kind of soil will grow flaxseed successfully, especially such as are adapted to wheat. If sown on rich bottom lands, you get a luxuriant growth of straw, but not so much seed as when sown on upland. Clay, hardpan, or sandy lands, are better for a good yield of seed, though rich loam, or prairie lands are good, especially if they are rolling and well drained. It must be borne in mind that selection with a view to a good crop of seed is quite different from one for a good crop of fibre—the one requiring harder, dryer soil; while the other should have a low, rich, moist land. A dry season is favorable to a crop of seed, while a wet season is almost indispensable to a good crop of the fibre.

#### PREPARATION OF THE GROUND.

The ground for flaxseed should be plowed the fall before, and again in the spring, and finally pulverised with a heavy drag. Thorough deep plowing and pulverising the earth, as far as possible, should never be neglected. The seed should be sown broadcast, and should have as light a covering of earth as possible, and, to this end, a brush should be used instead of a drag, so as not to cover the seed too deep. The field should be laid off in furrows or lands, and trenches run with the plow to carry off the surplus water.

#### TIME OF SOWING.

It may be sown as early in the spring as can be done with safety against frost. Many persons pay no attention to frost, and sow quite early, some even sow it on the snow in February and March, as about nineteen cases in twenty the frost does not injure it; but there is a particular stage of the growth of the young sprout, when, if the frost takes it, it will perish, which gives the preference to ordinary spring sowing. If not sown till rather late in the spring, it frequently does not get sufficient growth before dry weather overtakes it. Therefore, sow late enough to avoid frost, and early enough to secure early spring rains.

#### KIND OF SEED.

Particular attention should be taken to get large, full, and well matured seed for sowing.—Where the crop has been very thick on the ground, the stalk is pale and weakly, and does not afford sufficient maturity for the berry, and seed from such a crop should always be avoided. The best plan is to have one corner of a field sown on purpose to get seed for sowing the next year; and on this corner, the less seed you can get evenly scattered over the ground, the more vigorous and matured will be the stalks and the seed.

There are different varieties of flaxseed, and some are preferable to others for their seed yielding and oil producing qualities. But it is so difficult to get any pure species, it is, perhaps, better to disregard varieties, and select seed for its apparent goodness. Always sow pure flaxseed, without any mixture of foreign seeds.—Too much care cannot be taken on this point. Be particular to riddle out all yellow grass, cockle, mustard, rape, or other seeds, and starting with a pure seed, you will have no difficulty with foul stuff, and will always have the greatest yield per acre, and obtain the highest price when you market your seed.

#### QUANTITY OF SEED.

Much difference of opinion exists in regard to the quantity of seed to be sown per acre, but the probability is, that the quantity should be varied according to the condition of the ground, season, &c. The most successful raisers practice very light sowing, some even as low as eight quarts per acre; but a fair average quantity, for all farms and all circumstances is, say from twelve to twenty quarts, when the crop is cultivated exclusively for the seed—thus securing plenty of room for the stalks to stand upon the ground and spread out their branches, and give the sun access to their roots, and securing strength of earth for nourishment and maturity of the stalk. When sown thin, the stalk branches nearly down to the ground, and each branch is loaded with bowls. When sown thick, the stalks are spindling and weak, and often have but a single berry on the top, and, perhaps, no seed at all, besides burthened with a thick mass of flax fibre, is good for nothing for years after. When sown thin for the seed, the fibre is very short and coarse; and in the new linen process, as well as for the paper mills, is quite equal to the fine fibre. In Ireland, where the finest linen is produced, it is not uncommon to see as much as twelve bushels of seed sown to the acre, so that the stalks are little above fine threads, growing up through each other in a dense mass, and producing no seed at all. In Russia, the German States, and other portions of Europe, and in India, the quantity sown is regulated more to a view of both seed and fibre, and the quantity ranges from 1 1/4 to 2 3/4 bushels per acre.

#### TIME FOR HARVESTING.

Flaxseed should be cut before it is ripe, when the bowls are beginning to pass from the yellow to the brown color, and it is better to let it lie a few hours if the weather is dry, before binding it up, so that the seed can fall and ripen from the nutriment remaining in the stalk. If it is quite ripe, a large proportion of the seed will be lost in gathering the crop.

#### MANNER OF GATHERING.

The crop can be cut with a cradle, or in any of the usual modes. After laying in the swath

a few hours, it should be bound up in bundles and put in stack, or barn, secure from the weather. Some farmers mow the crop the same as hay, and handle it in bulk; but the best way is to cradle, rake and bind in bundles.

#### THRASHING—TIME AND MODE.

It should be threshed as early in the fall as possible, and in a time of dry weather, for if it lies too long, the seed is apt to adhere to the shell, and is more difficult to thresh and clean up, and for the same reason, it should not be threshed in damp weather.

#### CLEANING UP AND MARKETING.

The seed should be cleaned up on a barn floor, and in still weather. When it is cleaned up in the field, or when the wind is driving dust about, the dust and dirt gets in with the seed, and a great deal adheres to the seed, in spite of all efforts to clean it with the fan, causing it to look dull and dusty, and the oil makers will not buy it as prime seed. When it is cleaned up and ready for market, it should be put into new, strong bags; for there is no other seed, or grain, that will creep out of so small a hole, or that is so likely to burst the bag. If the seed is plump and clean, and your half-bushel is correct, you will find that it will more than hold out by weight. The standard weight of a bushel is fifty-six pounds, and you will find that prime seed will go sixty pounds.

### The family of the late Czar.

The Emperor Nicholas leaves the following numerous family: His wife, the Empress Alexandra, Fedorowna, formerly called Frederica-Louisa-Charlotte-Wilhelmina, daughter of the late Frederic William III, king of Prussia, was born July 13th, 1798, and is in very weak health. The issue of this marriage are:

1st. Alexander Nicolaievitch Cesarovitch, the present Emperor, born April 29, 1818; married, April 28, 1841. Maria, Alexandrona, the present empress, (formerly Maximillienne-Wilhelmina-Augustus Sophia-Maria,) born May 8th, 1824, daughter of the late Louis II., Grand Duke of Hesse.

Issue of this marriage: Nicholas, Alexandrovitch, the present crown prince, born September 20th, 1843; Vladimir Alexandrovitch, born April 22d, 1847; Alexis, Alexandrovitch, born January 14, 1850.

2d. Maria, Nicolaievna, born August 8, 1819; married July 14th, 1839, to Maximilian, Duke of Leuchtenburg, Prince of Eichstedt; became a widow November 1, 1852.

3d. Olga, Nicolaievna, born September 11, 1822; married to Charles, Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, July 13, 1846.

4th. Constantine, Nicolaievitch, born September 21st, 1827; married, September 11th, 1848, to Alexandra Josefovna, daughter of Joseph, Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, was born July 20th, 1830. Issue—a son and daughter.

5th. Nicholas, Nicolaievitch, born August 8th, 1831.

6th. Michael, Nicolaievitch; born October 25th, 1832.

The late Czar also leaves two sisters: Maria Paulovna, Dowager Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar; and Anna, Paulovna, widow of William II, King of Holland. Also a sister-in-law: Helena, Paulovna, widow of the Grand Duke Michael, and daughter of the late Prince Paul of Wurtemberg. This lady's daughter, the Grand Duchess Catherine, Michaelovna, is married to the Duke George of Mecklenburg Stralitz.

CRIME IN BOSTON.—During the last ten days there has been no less than fourteen sudden and violent deaths in this city and vicinity. Three of them were occasioned by stabbing.

In one of these cases of alleged murder, the circumstances are the most remarkable that have occurred since the Parkman case. A wife (Mrs. Sias,) is found strangled in her bed, and her husband is arrested, charged with the crime. There is no actual evidence of his guilt, but a chain of circumstances is being gradually brought out which may ultimately develop the whole matter. It appears that the trouble between Sias and his wife was the result of her suspicions that he was criminally intimate with another woman, whom she therefore turned out of the house. It also appears that afterwards he was in the habit of visiting this woman at a house in Charlestown. Another witness testifies that Sias stated that he was willing to pay a thousand dollars, or even more, if his wife would remain at Great Falls, where she had been visiting.

Other witnesses are yet to be examined. In another case, that of Mrs. Green, of Commercial street, found murdered in her shop, no trace has yet been found of the murderer.—[Traveler, March 23d.]

A NEW KIND OF APE.—Professor Owen, the celebrated naturalist, describes a new species of ape, recently discovered on the western coast of Africa, named the Gorrilla species, the adults of which attain the height of five feet five inches, and are three feet broad across the chest. Its head is doubly the size of a man's, and its extremities are enormously developed. They existed in some numbers in the interminable forests of the Gambia river.

The negroes of the country, in their excursions into the forests in search of ivory, exhibited little fear of the lion, as it slunk away from man; but they dreaded the gorrilla, for when he saw a man advancing, he came down out of the trees to the attack, and could strangle a man with the greatest ease. The strength of this man ape is enormous: his jaw is as powerful as that of a lion, and his canine teeth equally formidable!

### SKETCHES...BY ANNIE LEE.

In a thriving village not unknown to tourists, and no more than forty miles from my home, an Irish resident, appealed to the law and the lawyers for damages done to him for the loss of a box of goods upon the railroad.

Our friend Richard has a Yankee wife, and it aroused her indignation to perceive the inclination to make fun of her husband; but Richard kept, as he thought, provokingly cool, and the better to carry on the sport, looked and acted as green as the latest importation from Erin could do. How he ever accomplished the business of making the jurors believe him a raw one, with his fine intelligent face and unusually gentlemanly bearing, is a mystery, but he did wonders. After numerous inquiries from the judge, relative to the ownership of the lost goods, all of which were skillfully met, the judge, in blandest tones, said to the witness:

"Will you please enumerate some of the articles in the box, that we may obtain some estimate of their value?"

"Well, your Worship, first, there was some pious pictures, I'd not wish to lose."

"Pious pictures were they? Were they paintings or drawings, and how large?"

"They were colored pictures, your Worship, good paints, but they were pious pictures."

"Tell us what the pious pictures were about."

"Well, your Worship, first, there was Father Mathew, the great temperance apostle, wid a great crowd of poor Irish around him, and they takin the pledge from him; perhaps your Worship may some day have heard of him."

"Yes, sir, go on, what was the next picture?"

"Your Worship, the next was Daniel O'Connell, the great liberator of Ireland, who procured emancipation for us; he lived at Derrynane Abbey, was remarkable for his hospitality and his wolf dogs; his coat of arms was a harp and a wolf dog. Perhaps your Worship may in your life-time have heard of him?"

By this time the risibles of the court were greatly excited, and attempts were made to prevent laughter.

"Yes, sir," said Judge G., "what next?"

"The next, your worship, was Washington, the great liberator of America, on his deathbed, with his wife and his servants weeping around him. Perhaps your worship may have heard some one speak of him?"

This was coolly impudent, and impudently cool, but the air of innocence and native simplicity about Richard was irresistible, and the laughter increased, spite of all efforts to subdue it. "Yes, I've heard of him; proceed, sir."

"The next, your worship, was St. Patrick, the patron saint, and apostle of Ireland, who flourished about the third century; who converted the wicked pagans into good Christians, and drove all the toads and snakes, and pisen sarpiants across the ocean into Ameriky. Your worship has heard of him?"

A sound like the gathering of a tempest rewarded the last effort of poor Richard, but the judge signifying that he had in his life heard of St. Patrick, bade him proceed.

"The last, your worship, was the crucifixion of our blessed Lord and Savior, who came to save such miserable sinners as we. He was hung on a cross between two thieves. Perhaps in some part of your life, your worship may have heard of him?"

"Yes! yes! you may go down, sir." And well might he retire, for the last coup de grace put an end to all decorum, and literally "brought down the house." Lawyers, jurors, and bystanders joined in the shout. Cries of "order" were unavailing, and for a few minutes the laughing fiend was in the ascendant.

Richard gained his cause, and the villagers had a new story in their mouths. Everywhere the judge met the inquiry, "your worship may have heard of him," and to his praise be it spoken, he took the lesson as he ought, and it is said that even "Richard, himself again," can hardly excel the manner in which the judge tells the story of his own discomfiture.

A FEAT IN CHEMISTRY.—During the recent lecture delivered by Prof. B. Silliman, jr., in New York, he solidified carbonic gas. This was effected by bringing sulphuric acid in contact with carbonate of soda in a strong iron vessel capable of resisting an expansive pressure of thirty-four atmospheres, or 510 pounds to an inch? Prof. S. stated that this experiment has been given up entirely in France in consequence of the bursting of several iron vessels, by which several persons had been killed. But he stated that the iron vessel used on this occasion had never been known to burst, and the experiment was considered not at all dangerous.—As the liquid (it being in a liquid state in the vessel) was drawn off, a large portion evaporated, and by the evaporation, reduced the remainder to the freezing point. In this way, several pounds of solid carbonic acid were obtained. It had the appearance of the whitest snow, and was so cold that by holding it only three seconds the hand would be frozen. He placed a portion of it round a long vessel containing mercury and froze the mercury solid. The mercury was then taken out and hammered like lead.

A workman at a Lunatic Asylum in England, left a chisel, more than three feet long, on a recent occasion, in one of the wards. A furious patient seized it, and threatened to kill with it any one who approached him. Every one then in the ward immediately retreated from it. At length the attendant opened the door, and balancing the key of the ward on his hand, walked slowly toward the dangerous madman, looking intently at it. His attention, said the attendant, was immediately attracted. He came toward me, and asked:

"What are you doing with that?"

"I'm trying to balance this key on my hand," said I, "and I can do it; but you can not balance that chisel in that way on the back of your hand."

"Yes, I can," said he; and he immediately placed it on the back of his hand, balancing it carefully, and extending it toward me.

I took it off very quietly, and without making any comment upon it. He seemed a little chagrined at having lost his weapon, but he made no attempt to regain it, and in a short time all irritation passed away.—[Ex.]