

to go down, down, down to the bottom of the bottomless pit, where they will be pitched over with pitchforks. I do not have reference to anything of this kind when I speak of hell, or the world of spirits. I do not wish to frighten people to the anxious seat, and then say O my beloved sister, how did you feel when your dear little infant died?" and "O my beloved brother did not your heart bleed for your dear companion when you laid her in the silent bourne from whence no traveler returns." This is not our religion; our religion does not consist of sensation or animal magnetism as that of the sectarian world does. I have seen it from my youth up working on the passions of the people, making them crazy. About what? Nothing at all. I have seen them lie, when under their religious excitement, from ten minutes to probably an hour without the least sign of life in their systems; not a pulse about them, and lay the slightest feather in the world to their nose and not the least sign of breathing could be discerned there, any more than anywhere else. After lying awhile they would get up all right. "What have you seen, sister or brother? What have you learned more than before you had this fit?" I do not know what kind of a fit it would be, whether a falling sickness or fainting fit, or a fit of animal magnetism. "What do you know, sister?" "Nothing." "What have you seen brother?" "Nothing nor nobody." What have you to tell us that that you have learned while in this vision?" "Nothing at all." It always wound up like the old song, "All about nothing at all."

That is not the faith of the Latter-day Saints. Their religion consists of the knowledge that comes from God; a knowledge of the law of Heaven, the power of the eternal priesthood of the Son of God; and by obeying this law and these ordinances we, in a business manner, philosophically, in a manner that can be demonstrated as clearly as a mathematical problem, gain the right to eternal life; and though we do not see the Lord in the flesh we can see Him in vision, and we have a right to visions, administration of angels, the power of the eternal priesthood with the keys and blessings thereof. And by and through the labors of His faithful servants the Lord offers salvation to the human family; and though they will not save themselves we calculate to do all we can for them.

God bless you. Amen.

AGRICULTURAL.

PINE KANYON, Tooele County,
April 8th, 1871.

Mr. Editor:—A question of considerable importance to farmers comes up for discussion in relation to the restoring of poor, worn-out land to a state of good fertility. When manure is abundant, it is easy to replenish land; but when it is not made in sufficient quantities, what plan shall be adopted, is the question to be solved. Resting and fallowing are two plans which may be adopted with profit. It is asserted, and has been published in your columns, to sow with clover, and then plow under for manure, is an excellent restorer, and may be the best: then a question arises at what period of the year should it be sown, and what quantity to the acre, and also what depth ought it to be sown?

Clover seed is not always to be obtained in this locality. We have a small pea which is productive, and runs very much to vines; now, as the pea is easily obtained, and is very easy to cultivate, will not the pea answer as a good substitute for clover?

Suppose we put the pea into the soil in the fall, plow deep, sow broadcast, and lay off in drills for irrigation, they will grow a foot high by the June following, then plow them under and harrow down; will not this process answer almost as well as clover? By resting and cultivating the poor land in this manner it ought to be tolerably well prepared for a wheat crop to be sown in September. As this question is of importance now, and may be of greater importance to this community, any one who can give reliable information on the subject will confer a benefit upon the farming interest. You will much oblige by giving the subject a consideration and reply.

INQUIRER.

IN answer to INQUIRER's questions about the value of peas as a crop for green manuring we see it stated that some kinds are valued as highly as red clover, for this purpose. They exceed that plant in the mass of matter and are its equal in fertilizing elements. Whether the kind which he says they have in his locality be as good a fertilizer as the Canada pea, the name sometimes given to the ordinary black-eye marrowfat, or not, we think it will answer excellently as a green manure. It will be found, however, a difficult crop to plow under, and on this account, we have seen the idea of mixing it with oats recommend, ed; the oats have a tendency to prevent its trailing and lying in masses. To

draw the mass of vegetation under the turning soil and to completely cover it, it has been suggested to hook a heavy chain to the outside clevis of the furrow horse, which is made to drag in a loop from thence to the plow beam. Two bushels of peas and the same quantity of oats are the usual quantities sown to an acre. In many places, especially in Canada, peas are sown as a preparation for wheat. If any of our readers can throw any light on the subject upon which INQUIRER writes, we shall be pleased to publish their communications. It is true that our system of irrigating the land, has an excellent effect in preserving its fertility; still our farmers cannot neglect manuring. Farms are small in this country, and the system of "high farming," which is now being advocated in the East, and which is found to be so profitable there, as it also is in Great Britain, ought to receive attention here. Every acre should be so enriched that it will produce the largest possible amount.

THE New York Evening Post describes the qualifications needed to make a successful farmer. From a perusal of these requirements our young men, who intend to adopt farming as their pursuit in life, can form an idea of the amount of knowledge which is required to make a thorough and successful agriculturist. There is no branch of business which offers a wider field for self-cultivation than the business of farming. The Post says:

"First of all, he should be a healthy, honest, scrupulous man—a man whom his neighbors will trust, and in whom all with whom he deals will place implicit confidence. Such a character, coupled with robust and hearty good health, would be the best half of a young farmer's stock in trade. Then, again, he should be thoroughly versed in the details of farming as an art.

When and how to plow, to sow, to hoe, to harvest, to garner, and to sell; how to keep his land improving in richness and in tilth, how to buy, how to breed, how to feed, how to grow, and how to sell his live stock; how to drain land, build fences, lay out fields, arrange and construct farm buildings, make roads and manage all kinds of farm machinery; how to manage the dairy, from the setting of the milk to the marketing of the products. All this and much more should be learned—not parrot-fashion, but so that the knowledge will become as intimate as an instinct, and always ready in any emergency.

Underlying all this should be a knowledge of the science of agriculture—the "reason why" of all this work, so far at least as the present state of agricultural knowledge makes possible; vegetable physiology, that is, the construction of plants, and the manner in which they form their growth and perpetuate their species; vegetable chemistry, or the composition of various parts of plants, and the different composition of the same parts at different stages of growth; vegetable nutrition, or the sources from which the plant obtains its food, and the manner in which the food is assimilated; The chemistry and mechanics of the soil; the manner in which it is influenced by growth and by decaying vegetation, by the action of frost, of water, of air, and of the various chemical agents; why wet land should be drained, and why dry land be irrigated or frequently stirred."

THE Germantown Telegraph says:

"There is nothing easier to grow than the raspberry, and of all our small fruits it is the most wholesome and to be preferred. The blackberry may be as wholesome when it is in perfection, but the strawberry, while it is a delicious fruit, and chosen by many to all others, is positively injurious to a considerable proportion of persons. It contains an acidity of a very peculiar and powerful nature. It affects the blood and produces eruptions; and people subject to gout are prohibited from touching the fruit. Raspberries, on the other hand, are not merely innocuous, but they are extremely wholesome, and may be eaten in any desired quantity. Raspberry canes can be set out now at any time. They should be planted three feet apart in the row and the rows three feet and a half to four feet apart. Cut down the canes to within six inches of the ground and set firmly. We prefer rather a moist spot for them, and if in the shade a portion of the day, so much the better. They can be planted under fruit-trees where scarcely anything else will grow, and the berry will be larger and finer."

IN feeding poultry the habit of giving much food in a short space of time is a very bad one. If you will notice their habits you will perceive that the process of picking up their food under ordinary or what may be called the natural condition, is a very slow one. Grain by grain does the meal get taken, and with the aggregate no small amount of sand, small pebbles and the like—all of which, passing into the crop, assist digestion greatly. Do not throw down a great heap of food to your fowls at once. If you do, they fill their crops too quickly. There should also be regularity in feeding.

DR. DIO LEWIS recommends gardening as a suitable employment for women, and one in which they will receive an equal remuneration with men. In many branches there is a difference in price between the labor performed by a man and that performed by a woman even if the quality of the labor be alike. But in gardening he argues this is avoided. A man who would sell a beet is not obliged to put on a label, "raised by a man, ten cents," and upon another, "raised by a woman, four cents," but the article brings its market value. A peck of peas has a certain market value, not dependent on the hands which raised them. But, he says, a woman who works at making pants receives fifty cents a day, not on account of the amount or quality of her work, but because she is a woman.

THE editor of the *National Live Stock Journal*, of Chicago, has written to Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, asking information as to whether breeding stock could hereafter be imported free of duty from Canada. To that letter the Secretary replied under date of the 24th ult., informing Mr. Reynolds, the editor,

"That instructions had that day been transmitted to the collectors of customs on the frontier, to allow the free entry of animals specially imported for breeding purposes from Canada, upon the production of the same proofs that are required when such importations are made from countries actually 'beyond the seas.'"

THE omnibus and street-car companies in New York city have found that a horse weighing 1,000 or 1,100 pounds is the most serviceable; and that the best food for him is twelve pounds of hay and fifteen pounds of corn a day, and two or three pounds of salt in a month. The hay is cut and moistened, and the meal is mixed with it. Twenty miles travel a day is expected of him.

It may be of interest to some of our readers just at this time to know that in setting out orchards they need not confine themselves to very small non-bearing fruit trees. A reliable gentleman of our acquaintance in Kay's Ward informs us that apple trees six or seven years of age, and even older, can be successfully transplanted without injury to the trees and without preventing the maturity of fruit the same year. He tells us that he has removed fruit-bearing trees from nurseries in this city to Kay's Ward which have borne abundantly the same year they were transplanted. It is only necessary to keep the roots moist—plant with the same side to the south, at the same depth, to secure a fruit-bearing orchard the first year.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, 14.—Judge Strickland, from Utah, is here for the purpose of obtaining from Congress an appropriation to pay expenses of the District Court in Utah, for the trial of criminal cases recently tried. The Federal courts have transferred the duties heretofore performed by the Territorial District Attorney and Territorial Marshal, to the District Attorney and Marshal appointed by the U. S. authority. These decisions were based upon a legal definition of the Organic Act and previous decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. Brigham Young, finding the occupation of his District Attorney and his Marshal gone, refuses to pay the expenses of the Courts for the transaction of Territorial business. The effect of this refusal is to stop the course of justice. Indictments have been found against many persons, some of them Mormons, for criminal offences, and the parties cannot be tried because there are no funds to pay the necessary

expenses. It is feared that if the courts continue to be prevented from considering criminal cases, summary vengeance against murderers and other criminals, by the action of a vigilance committee, will be the consequence. It is to prevent the re-enactment of such illegal sanguinary scenes as those which have been witnessed in other Territories, that an appropriation of \$30,000 is to be added to the deficiency bill now pending before Congress. It is suggested and is deemed necessary that Congress could subsequently reimburse the treasury by paying it from a tax upon the Territory.

NEW YORK, 14, Paris 14, afternoon.—Asniers holds out having repulsed several attacks.

Engagements are promising at Neuilly and Valerien. Shells fall in the Champ Elysees.

There was a cannonade to the south this evening.

The object of the Versailles troops today is apparently to reach Asniers to relieve a detachment which was surrounded in the island of Grand Jatti. Versailles batteries cannonade the villages of Livattois and Neuilly. The infantry are fighting in the approaches of these villages. The Communists gave way at eleven this morning. Dembrowski has asked for reinforcements. To-night Communist journals say the Versailles were repulsed.

ALBANY, 15.—Winans, Republican, from Chatillanqua, Co., announced in the House, this morning, that he would vote with the Democracy. It was received with great applause. The Democrats have secured a clear majority.

A Washington special says it is understood that the Joint High Commission have concluded a convention, containing the basis for a settlement of the Alabama claims, which has been signed by all the Commissioners. The report professes to give substantially the main points of the convention in detail. The gist of the whole matter is that it is agreed the Alabama claims shall be sent to a commission to consist of five members, one to be appointed by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate, one by the Queen of England, one by the Emperor of Brazil, one by the Republic of Switzerland, and one by the King of Italy; this commission to meet in Washington, D. C., within six months after the ratification of this convention and to decide the responsibility of Great Britain in each case where an award of damages may be found. If either of the three powers, last mentioned, fails to appoint a commissioner, the vacancy shall be filled by the King of Sweden and Norway.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, Wednesday eve.—Porte Mailat has been shattered by the guns of Fort Valerien. The cannonade previous lasted all day, numerous shells reaching the Arc de Triomphe. It was intended to disperse the bodies of Communist troops. The latter were advancing from Choisy le Roi, but were driven back on the Orleans Railway, which had been cut by the Versailles troops. The condition of Paris is unchanged. The Commune grants passports more liberally. Resignations from the Commune continue. The Archbishop has written to Thiers, begging gentle treatment for prisoners. Rochefort writes boldly against the Communes, denouncing Platt and the whole set as abominable tyrants or more probably downright fools.

VERSAILLES.—The *coup de main* arranged for last night was deferred till to-night. Thiers said it was doubtful if it could be done without bloodshed. The Assembly are enraged at the inactivity of the troops. At Valerien there was excellent practice last night. Two new guns have been erected at Chatillon to bombard Issy at the last moment. An attack inside and outside of Paris will take place certainly to-night.

The *Officielle Journal* says Dembrowski, commander of the national guards, was a Prussian spy during the siege. The *Tribune's* correspondent at Rouen, on the 12th, says Fabrice goes to St. Denis to-morrow with troops, to establish his headquarters.

Thiers, in a circular of the 12th, describing the situation as mainly unchanged, says the government will act at the proper time. He says: It is alleged the Paris delegates who arrived were not received, not because of their being Communists, but because they were Republicans. My answer is, no one menaces the Republic but assassins. The secession must be suppressed as in America.

LONDON.—The *Times's* special from Versailles says a column of insurgents