

French and English Farming.

The last published number of the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society" contains a few particulars concerning French and English farming, which present the different results obtaining in the two countries in a peculiarly striking light. To raise corn, the immediate food of man, has for years been the prime object of the cultivator on the other side of the Channel, and with a bad effect on the land, because he has not sufficiently cared for keeping up the fertility of the soil. The Englishman, on the other hand, by devoting considerable area to green crops and the raising of cattle, not only maintains the fertility of his fields, but produces more wheat from a smaller surface. Taking England alone, a country not larger than one fourth of France, the produce is 38,000,000 hectolitres of wheat, 16,000,000 of barley, 34,000,000 of oats.

France produces 75,000,000 hectolitres of wheat, and 100,000,000 of oats and other kinds of grain. The difference is remarkable; and the writer, who is a Frenchman, states that, "taking all products into account, animal and vegetable, it appears that the produce of England per hectare, nearly doubles that of France." The French farmer contents himself with an average of seventeen bushels of wheat from his hectare, the English farmer reaps his sixty-five or seventy bushels from the same extent of land. In the United Kingdom there are 35,000,000 sheep; and France has an equal number; but while on this side the Channel there are 31,000,000 hectares available for feeding, on the other there are 53,000,000.

The sheep in France ought therefore to number 63,000,000 to be in the same proportion to the land as in the United Kingdom. And if the comparison be made with England alone, the difference is yet more surprising. In England, on 16,000,000 hectares, 30,000,000 sheep are fed—three times as many as in France. And this is not all; the weight of an English sheep is twice that of a French sheep; so that an English farm on an equal surface gives six times as much mutton as a French farm.

The result is not less favorable to English skill and judgment, if we look at cattle. France possesses 10,000,000 head of cattle, England 8,000,000, and yet more meat is produced every year in England than France. Of the 4,000,000 head of cattle killed every year by our allies, 2,000,000 are calves, weighing about seventy pounds each.

And then your Frenchman must have labor out of his cattle, as well as milk and meat; so he keeps his ox till it is too old, and kills it when the meat is scanty and poor in quality. The Englishman is content with milk and meat, and kills the animal just when they weigh heaviest. Hence it is that while the 4,000,000 head of cattle killed yearly in France average no more than 100 kilograms per head, the 2,000,000 killed in the United Kingdom average 250 kilograms per head. Two million cattle on this side of the Channel give 100,000,000 kilograms more of meat than 4,000,000 on the other side.

In other words, "with 8,000,000 head of cattle and 30,000,000 hectares of land, British agriculture produces 500,000,000 kilograms of meat; while France with 10,000,000 head of cattle, and 53,000,000 hectares of land, produces only 400,000,000 kilograms."—[Chambers' Journal.

DECARBONIZING STEEL PLATE.—Engraving on steel plates is an invention of comparative modern date, for which the world is indebted to the eminent American inventor, Jacob Perkins. It is impossible to engrave on the common hard steel plates, hence they have to be decarbonized or softened before the graver can act upon them—the method of doing this was discovered by Perkins.

These plates are decarbonized by being placed in a vertical position in a thick cast iron box, and surrounded on all sides by a stratum of iron filings half an inch thick. The box is placed in a furnace and kept at a red heat for three or four hours, then cooled very slowly by stopping up all the air passages and covering the box with cinders to the depth of six inches. These plates are hardened again by placing them in the box with charcoal made from leather parings placed between them instead of the iron filings, and kept at a bright red heat for three hours, when they are taken out, and immediately plunged in a vertical position into cold water. All kinds of steel can be decarbonized in the same manner.

ORIGIN OF THE FRENCH WARS.—In the Annals of Fashion it is recorded that when Louis VII, in obedience to the injunctions of his bishops, cropped his hair and shaved his beard, Eleanor, his consort, found him, with this unusual appearance, very ridiculous and soon very contemptible. She revenged herself as she thought proper, and the poor shaved king obtained a divorce. She then married the Count of Anjou, afterwards our Henry II. She had for her marriage dower the rich provinces of Poitou and Guienne; and this was the origin of those wars which for three hundred years ravaged France, and cost the French three millions of men. All which, probably, had never occurred had Louis VII. not been so rash as to crop his head and shave his beard, by which he became so disgusting in the eyes of our spirited and vindictive Queen Eleanor.—[The Barber's Shop.

CONSTRUCTION OF WIRE CABLES.—It may be interesting to the inquiring mind to know how the immense cables which are employed to support suspension bridges are manufactured and placed on the towers which support them. They are made on the spot and in the place they are to occupy. There is no twist in the strands; but each wire is stretched across independently and laid by the side of the others, after which the whole is bound together by small wires, at intervals of every few inches.

The four cables which support the bridge at Niagara are each some twelve or thirteen inches in diameter—far too heavy to be handled as a whole by any ordinary or extraordinary tackle; but being laid with each wire pulling independently, and each carefully stretched at the outset, so as to correspond with the others, the whole difficulty is surmounted, and the fullest possible strength of each wire is availed of.—[Tribune.

CUTTING SHEET-METAL.—A new instrument, designated as rotary shears, has been introduced for cutting sheet-metal, and which is made in sizes adapted to the thin tinneled sheets or to the half-inch boiler plate. One straight and one circular cutter are employed, the latter being revolved and slowly moved forward by the aid of a belt acting on a pulley at one extremity of the machine. The knives or cutters of this machine are so set that their edges do not come completely in contact, but only sufficiently near to insure the separation of the sheet. It is found, in practice with the ordinary lesser shears, that the cut invariably precedes the point of absolute contact of the knives, while it falls behind the point where the latter begins to press upon the metal. All shears compel the particles to slide past each other in the act of separation, and it is proved that the cohesion of the metal is destroyed as soon as it fairly commences thus to slide.

PISTOLS.—It is reported that a company has been organized, with a capital stock of one million dollars, to manufacture Pettengill's telegraph revolving pistol, a new invention, which claims to combine, in a special degree, simplicity, strength, and rapidity of execution. It is said to be an extraordinary weapon, and destined to supersede all other revolving pistols, and that it will be adopted by the army and navy. It is alleged that the pistol is self-cocking—an important improvement—and that it can be fired six times in a second and half of time. The hammer is enclosed, and there is no strain on the mainspring, except at the moment of discharge. There are but seven pieces in the lock—two less than a market lock, and so simple that a blacksmith can repair them.—[Boston Post.

LIVE FOR A PURPOSE.—The secret of all success in life, of all greatness, nay, of all happiness to live, for a purpose. There are many persons always busy, who have yet no great object in view. They fritter away their energies on a hundred things, and never accomplish anything, because never giving their attention to only one thing. They are like butterflies, flitting from spot to spot, never gaining wealth; while the ant, who keeps to a certain circuit around her hole, lays up stores for winter comfort.—Such persons are doomed to be dissatisfied in the end, if they are not sooner, for they find in the race of life they have been passed by all who had a purpose. It is not only the positive drones, therefore, but the busy idlers that make a blunder of life for the want of purpose.

WELDING SHEET IRON.—Mr. Bertram, an English engineer, has invented a process of firmly joining together slabs of sheet iron work, for the purpose of making boilers, building ships, erecting bridges, &c., without the use of rivets. This novel method of welding the iron, instead of joining it by the rough means hitherto in use—that of riveting—is accomplished by fusing the two edges of the plates to be adhered, and striking them simultaneously on both sides. By this means the structure is rendered materially tighter and much stronger. It has been hitherto considered impossible to make an unlimited surface of iron, and have it of reliable strength; but this process of Mr. Bertram is claimed to effect the object completely.

COUNTING THE KNUCKLES, TO TELL THE NUMBER OF DAYS IN A MONTH.—By counting the knuckles on the hand, with the spaces between them, all the months with thirty-one days will fall on the knuckles; and those with thirty days, or less, will come in the spaces. January, first knuckle; February, first space; March, second knuckle; April, second space; May, third knuckle; June, third space; July, fourth knuckle; August, first knuckle; September, first space; October, second knuckle; November, second space; December, third knuckle.—[Student and Schoolmate.

DID RIGHT.—George Brogden was tried last month, at Rochester, N. Y., for killing the seducer of his wife. The Judge charged the jury that a willful murder had been committed, and the prisoner ought to be convicted. The jury thought differently, and after retiring for a few minutes, returned with a verdict of not guilty, to the great delight of the multitude of men and women in waiting to hear the result.

Mary, do you not intend to give a dollar to the foreign missions, this year? said the wife of a minister to a poor shop girl. "No," replied the noble girl; "I see every day, in our streets, children as far from what they should be, as any young heathens are; and if I have anything to spare, after my poor sick mother is taken care of, I shall give it to the heathen at home—those whom the priest and Levite pass by on the other side."

We open the hearts of others, when we open our own.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.—ENTRANCE, Deseret Store.—GAREMENTS Out and Made to order by N. H. FELT.

SPEED THE FLOW!—ONE HUNDRED HODGE'S celebrated Steel Plows on hand and for sale by W. H. HOOPER.

WAGONS EXCHANGED.—HEAVY AND LIGHT WAGONS exchanged for Stock on early application to GILBERT & GERRISH.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CATTLE WILL BE PURCHASED.—LIBERAL RATES paid for same on accounts due us, in trade, cash, or its equivalent, the most desirable goods in market—up to 15th of June. 9-4 LIVINGSTON, KINKEAD & CO.

TRADE FOR PROPERTY.—ING. S. L. City, a FARM at Provo, of forty acres grass land, one quarter of a mile from the city, 25 acres grass land. Also half block with dwelling house and other improvements on Main street. Apply to J. L. DUNYAN. 8-2mo.

Reformation in the Canyon.—THIS is to notify all persons hauling out of South Mill Creek Canyon, not to forget the Toll, and to settle up old debts, or they will find "NO ADMITTANCE." 6-3m E. B. FULLER, Collector.

SHEEP, CATTLE & HORSES.—WILL be taken by us on Bingham Creek south to herd or raise on shares, at the usual rates, length of time immaterial with us. We shall prepare to feed our stock when necessary during the winter. (71f) BLAIR & BROTHER.

W. BALLAN, WATCH-MAKER, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Great Salt Lake City and vicinity, that he intends carrying on his business in the house formerly occupied by A. L. Hale, North Temple st., 17th ward, and will warrant all work done by him to give satisfaction, as he understands his business in all its branches. Jewelry neatly repaired; charges very moderate. 43-1f

NAILS! NAILS! NAILS!!—D. SABIN has Machinery in operation for making all kinds of Nails to order. He will exchange Nails for Wheat, Corn, Potatoes, and other Produce. Come on with it now is the accepted time! WANTED!—Tire and Band Iron, for which he will pay in Nails or work in his shop. Encourage Home Manufactures! 44-1f

NOTICE.—A. DOW, Copper, Tin Smith, and Plumber, will make Lift Pumps to draw from 50 to 60 feet, and Portable Garden Force Pumps to throw water 30 feet; also all kinds of Block Tin work, as soon as his Tools and Machines arrive from the Devil's Gate. N.B.—All kinds of China and Queen's Ware neatly clasped, &c. &c. Emigration Street, 12th Ward. 52-3m

CHARLES H. BASSETT, AT Levi Stewart's Store, is my authorized Agent to settle my Land Claims of 1852 and 1853. CAPT. W. H. HOOPER is authorized to settle all other Land Claims. Please call, agents, and settle, and save yourselves and us trouble. 2-3m S. M. BLAIR.

Brand Sheets! Brand Sheets!—NOTICE is hereby given that the Brand Sheets, now neatly bound, can be had by calling at the President's Office, price \$1 cash or wheat at cash price taken in payment. Persons having cattle estrayed, or those purchasing, will find it to their advantage to have the Brand Sheets by them for reference. H. B. CLAWSON, Recorder of Brands. 49-1f

ON HAND AT J. C. LITTLE'S Furniture and Carriage Depot, 13th Ward.—Rocking, dining and children's chairs, tables, lounges, bedsteads, &c. Carriages manufactured and repaired. We are also prepared to paint carriages and other ornamental painting at short notice and for reasonable prices. Also for sale an omnibus or band carriage, one spring carriage and a spring buggy, will take stock in exchange. Lumber wanted. 3-3m

GRINDING, GRINDING.—THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Tooele and the adjoining counties, that persons wishing Grinding done can be accommodated on short notice, all seasons of the year (as the mill springs never freeze) at E. T. Benson & Co.'s New Grist Mill, situated at Richville, 24 miles west from G. S. L. City, which is warranted to make as fine flour and as good a turn out as any mill in the Territory. 45-6m E. T. BENSON & CO.

Cows, Sheep and Herding.—I AM now keeping a herd at Santaquin (or Summit creek) and prepared to take cows and sheep on shares, or any kind of stock to herd, both summer and winter, and to make myself responsible for all losses sustained by neglect or mismanagement. I will give one half the butter, cheese and increase from cows; and one half the wool and two thirds the increase from sheep; and will deliver without expense the butter, cheese and wool as it becomes due. Our range for stock, both for summer and winter, is unsurpassed in the valleys of these mountains. Those in or near G. S. L. City having stock to let or to be herded can inquire of or leave their stock with D. T. Le Baron, Mrs. A. W. Babbitt's residence, G. S. L. City; and any one desiring to trade sheep for good work oxen can by him be accommodated. 6-1f B. F. JOHNSON.

BOUNTY LAND.—FOR the information of persons (or their legal representatives) who may have served the government of the United States, in any of the wars in which she may have been engaged since 1790, I deem it politic to publish so much of the law passed March 3d, 1855, as points out who are entitled. I am still purchasing valid applications for Land Warrants, or Land Warrants after issued, or will obtain the Warrant on commission. The following persons are entitled according to the above law: "Commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, whether of regulars, volunteers, rangers, or militia, who were regularly mustered into the service of the United States, and every officer, commissioned or non-commissioned, seaman, ordinary seamen, marine, clerk, and landman in the navy, in any of the wars in which this country has been engaged since 1790, and each of the survivors of the militia, or volunteers, or of state troops of any State or Territory, called into military service, and regularly mustered therein, and whose services shall have been paid by the United States." Also wagon-masters and teamsters, employed in time of war, in the transportation of military stores and supplies. Also the widows, or orphans of any of the aforesaid. Also officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war, or their widows or minor children. Also "those who served as volunteers at the invasion of Plattsburg, in September 1814; also at the battle of Kings Mountain, in the revolutionary war, and the battle of Nickajack against the confederated savages of the S. W. H." Also "chaplains who served with the army in the several wars of the country." Also, "Militia-men, and those who served as volunteers at the attack on Lewiston, in Delaware, by the British fleet, in the war of 1812-15."

NOTE.—The foregoing act gives to each legal applicant one hundred and sixty acres of land, hence, those who may have received a forty or eighty acre warrant, are entitled to receive an additional warrant for sufficient land to make in the whole, one hundred and sixty acres.

LOST, STRAYED, &c.

STRAYED, A **SORREL PONY,** thick heavy set, branded on the left hip with a Spanish brand, on the left shoulder small N, a streak of white in his face. Also, a cream colored Mare PONY, with dark mane and tail. Any person finding those animals and will bring them to the residence of William Nowell, 17th Ward, G. S. L. City, will be amply rewarded for their trouble. 5-3m

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE!!—THE undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for Great Salt Lake county Administrators of the Estate of A. W. Babbitt, deceased, hereby notify all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to come forward without delay for settlement; and all persons having claims against said estate will please file them with the Hon. Elias Smith, Probate Judge, on or before the first day of June, A. D., 1857. JULIA ANN BABBITT, W. H. HOOPER, BENJ. F. JOHNSON, Administrators. Great Salt Lake City, Dec. 20, 1856. 42-1f

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—HAVING BEEN APPOINTED ADMINISTRATOR of the Estate of Thomas Tennan deceased, by the Judge of the Probate Court for Great Salt Lake county, the undersigned hereby requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, to come forward without delay and cancel the same, and those having demands against said estate will please file them with the Judge of the aforesaid Court, properly authenticated, as soon as circumstances will permit and within the time specified by law. DANIEL SPENCER, Administrator. 44-1f

DISSOLUTION.—PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Levi Stewart, William J. Stewart, Louis P. Drexler and Wm. Sloan, under the name of Levi Stewart & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons holding due bills against us, or knowing themselves indebted to us, also to Levi Stewart and Brother, are requested to call and settle immediately and save costs. LEVI STEWART will continue the business at the old stand, where he hopes to merit a continuance of patronage from his old customers. WANTED.—Mules, wheat, and oats. 51-1f

MEDICAL NOTICE.—J. L. DUNYAN, Physician and Surgeon; residence north west corner 14th Ward, G. S. L. City. Dr. Dunyan will attend to the practice of his profession in this city and county, at all hours of the day or night. His practical experience as a physician, and reputation as such among this people in former days is well known and understood. His treatment embraces every principle that his experience has proved safe and effectual. He anticipates by strict attention to business to receive the patronage and confidence of his brethren. On the receipt of letters (post paid) containing a full description of disease, age and sex, Dr. D. will send advice and prescriptions. Person afflicted with ulcers, cancers, fever sores, scrofula, salt rheum, tetter, fits, palsy, rheumatism, affections of the kidneys and liver, gravel, tic doloureux, Saint Vitus' dance, consumption, dyspepsia, general female debility and sterility and derangement would do better to board in the city for a short time, where they can be treated with electricity and such other means as would be necessary to effect a cure. All kinds of produce, orders on Tithing office and labor on Public Works, received for fees. References.—Edward Hunter, Wilford Woodruff, Jos. Young, Anthony Ivins, W. S. Godbe, John Young, Jesse W. Fox, John Nebeker, Wm. Clayton, Philemon Merrill. 8-6m

UNITED STATES MAIL.—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, } Washington, D. C., Jan. 15, 1857. PROPOSALS for conveying the mails of the United States from September 1, 1857, to June 30, 1858, inclusive, on the following route in the Territory of Utah, will be received at the Contract Office of this department until 9 p. m. of the 15th of June, 1857, to be decided by the 20th of June:—UTAH TERRITORY. 12310 From Cedar City, by Harmony and Pine Valley, to Santa Clara. Bidders to state schedule and distance.

INSTRUCTIONS.—1. No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture.—Deduction will also be ordered for a grade of performance inferior to that specified in the contract. 2. For leaving behind or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in getting up or running an express conveying intelligence in advance of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted. 3. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters, or the affidavits of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or delivering it into, a post office; for suffering it (owing either to the unsuitableness of the place or manner of carrying it) to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost, and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, a coach, car, or steamboat on a route. 4. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for violating the post office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the department; or refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the department to do so; for assigning the contract without the assent of the Postmaster General; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail. 5. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a pro rata increase on the contract pay. He may change schedules of departures and arrivals in all cases, and particularly to make them conform to connections with railroads, without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service, in whole or in part, at pro rata decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interests do not require the same, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation. 6. Payments will be made for the service by collections from, or drafts on, postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August, and November. 7. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. Bidders must inform themselves on this point; and also in reference to the weight of the mail, the condition of roads, hills, streams, &c., and all toll-bridges, ferries, or obstructions of any kind by which expense may be incurred. Offices established after this advertisement is issued, and also during the contract term, are to be visited without extra pay, if the distance be not increased. JAMES CAMPBELL, Postmaster General. 9-1f