

AGRICULTURE VS. MINING.

In an editorial article, which recently appeared in the Sacramento Union, headed "Our wheat vs. Our Gold," the writer sets forth the advantages of agriculture in California, and proves by statistics that agriculture is the solid interest of the State, and mining merely a secondary one. "Statistics (not very closely gathered either) show," he says, "that the wheat production for the year 1866 was fourteen millions of bushels." The aggregate value of that cereal alone in California last year, at the rate at which it was generally sold, was \$12,600,000. Ross Browne's estimate of the gold product of the State for the year 1866 was \$25,000,000. But the writer of the article in question asserts that this year's wheat crop will reach \$25,920,000 in value—a heavy advance on last year's crop. The production of gold decreases yearly, he estimates, about 40 per cent.

In view of this rapid increase in the production of wheat, the writer indulges in glowing visions respecting the future of California as a grain producing State. He thinks that if proper encouragement be given to agriculture, it is not extravagant to assume that within five years the wheat production of that State may be raised to thirty millions of bushels annually, or one-eighth of the entire estimated yield of the United States for the year 1867.

There may be many more persons in California who have reflected upon this subject, besides the writer of the above article. But a few years ago such views were unpopular. Then mining interests were deemed of paramount importance. Every encouragement was given to this branch, and California's prosperity was thought to be entirely dependent upon her mineral wealth.

The digging of gold does not enrich a State. A man who raises a pound of wool, or cotton, or flax, or hemp, and converts it into an article of clothing, confers a benefit on the world. So also with the man who produces an article of food. The world is enriched by his labor. But the man who digs a pound of gold, confers no benefit on his kind, only so far as that gold is converted into some article of use or ornament. Yet individuals, communities and nations, in our day, have almost gone crazy in their anxiety to dig gold. They have abandoned every useful pursuit in their eagerness to clutch gold. Because a different policy has been urged upon the people here by their leaders, the latter have been derided and denounced in unmeasured terms. Mining for the precious metals has not been encouraged here. Yet there are reputed statesmen who think we are unwise in neglecting this pursuit. One of this class visited this city in the summer of 1865. The ignorance he displayed on this subject was most astonishing. He thought our citizens were neglecting their interests in not prospecting the mountains, cañons and valleys for gold!

If such men were to have the leadership of a people, it can readily be imagined what their fate would be. In a country like ours, they could not hold together beyond a single season. Our Territory has steadily increased in wealth from the first days of its settlement until the present; but if mining had been encouraged, we could not have maintained our footing. Mining is not a pursuit that can be counted upon to bring wealth and prosperity to a State. Under the interest of mining, California, with all its wonderful advantages, has been depleted and gradually depopulated.

ed. But for the farming interest—the writer from whom we quote says—the people of California would, to-day, be among the least prosperous and possibly the most wretched communities in the world. His closing remarks on the subject are worth reading. He says:

"The miner's labor profits all the world more than that part of it in which he obtained his wages. His improvements were temporary and insignificant. When the gulch or bar was exhausted the town of his creation went rapidly to decay, and he himself, in nine cases out of ten, departed with his gold dust to other regions. A million dollars dug out by the miner has not been worth as much to the State, as a general rule, as a thousand earned by the farmer, because the miner's million has gone abroad to improve other States or be wasted in dissipation, while the farmer's thousand is almost invariably laid out in solid improvements here, which increase in value with time and furnish the sinews of Government and public prosperity."

[Special to the DESERET EVENING NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

CONGRESS WILL CONTINUE ITS RECONSTRUCTION POLICY!

The President's Reasons for Stanton's Suspension!

WAR DECLARED BETWEEN ST. DOMINGO AND HAYTI!

More Fenian Attempts in London, and consequent alarms!

STANLEY ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS!

The President specially commends Hancock!

ADMIRAL PALMER DEAD!

More Fires and Earthquakes!

Washington, 16. In the House a large number of bills and resolutions were introduced, several of which contain various financial propositions looking to the resumption of specie payment.

A resolution was offered reciting the President's recommendation to repeal the reconstruction laws, and declaring that Congress will never consent to take a retrograde step, nor deviate from its fixed purpose of protecting all men equal before the law, and stating that there is no reason to doubt the restoration of the rebellious States being successfully accomplished, nor any good reason to repeal the reconstruction laws. The resolution passed by a strict party vote: yeas, 111, nays, 82.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, to consider the deficiency in the appropriation bill.

The House soon after adjourned. Senate.—After the introduction of a number of bills and resolutions, the House bill repealing the tax on cotton, was considered. Several amendments were offered and a long discussion ensued.

Washington, 16. The President's communication, giving his reasons for the suspension of Stanton, is published. It says Stanton's condemnation of the Tenure of Office Bill, in the Cabinet meeting, was the most elaborate and emphatic of all the members. It says after the death of President Lincoln a scheme of reconstruction was adopted which Stanton had himself prepared for the Lincoln proclamation, organizing a government in North Carolina, which was issued in pursuance of this scheme with the approval of every member of the Cabinet. The present difference of opinion with Stanton began with the acts relating to suffrage in the District of Columbia and the reconstruction bills of March '68. It affirms that Stanton withheld the dispatch stating the probability of a riot in New Orleans until after the riot had occurred, and refused to send instructions to prevent the disturbance.

The President then attempts to prove the illegality of the efforts to check the responsibility of the President by depriving him of the right to elect his agents.

The President has nominated W. H. Gibbs, Governor of Idaho; Alexander K. Lowry, Register of the Land Office in Marysville; and Jas. F. Swain, Postmaster at Benicia.

Havana, 16. The murder of General Montez is confirmed. The populace are very tumultuous.

St. Domingo, 16. War has been declared by St. Domingo against Hayti, on account of the Government lending aid to the partisan forces already marching to Hayti.

Paris, 16. Baron M. Gunzh, Prussian Minister to Mexico, has arrived.

Copenhagen, 16. Negotiations with Prussia, with regard to Schleswig, have been resumed. Important notes are exchanged, but the result is unknown.

London, 16. Last night an apparently organized attempt to fire several warehouses in the city was unsuccessful. It is generally supposed to be the work of Fenians. The events cause alarm throughout the metropolis, and hundreds of special policemen are being sworn in. A man is arrested on suspicion of having engineered the Clerkenwell explosion. He is said to be the person who lit the fuse.

New York, 16. The English papers contain dispatches from Lord Stanley in reference to the Alabama claims, which say, England cannot consent to refer to foreign powers to determine the question whether her policy in recognizing as belligerent the Confederates was suitable to the circumstances, at the time. When the negotiations were made regarding the so-called Alabama clause, the only point which the English Government would consent to refer to the decision of an arbitrator was the question of the moral responsibility of England, on the assumption whether an actual state of war existed between the United States and the Confederate States; on which assumption it would be for the arbitrator to determine whether there had been such failures on the part of the British Government as a neutral, legally or morally, in the observance of any duties or relations towards the United States, as would be deemed to involve moral responsibility on the part of the British Government to make good the losses caused by the Alabama or other vessels. Stanley proposes a limited reference to arbitration, with regard to the so-called Alabama claims, and an adjudication by means of a mixed commission of general claims.

Chicago, 17. The Times' special says the President is about to send to Congress an extraordinary Message, specially commending the course of Gen. Hancock in New Orleans; and will ask Congress for some recognition of one who, the President says earnestly, has inaugurated the reign of civil law, given the citizens the privilege of Habeas Corpus, the possession of the Courts, and the freedom of the press. This document will be soon presented, and will probably create a sensation, being regarded as the commencement of a new policy, which will probably be followed by the removal of Pope and Canby.

Dublin, 16. Legal proceedings, on the charge of seditious conduct, have been commenced against Martin, President of the Irish National League, Sullivan, Editor of the Dublin Nation, and others, for taking part in the Fenian funeral obsequies of the 8th.

Florence, 16. The Liberal members of Parliament have made a violent attack on the Government. Minister Menabrea replies to-morrow.

New York, 16. The Susquehanna has lost three of her crew by yellow fever.

Admiral Palmer died at St. Thomas on the 7th.

The Tribune editorially says, negotiations for the fusion of the Fenian organizations are likely to be successful under the Presidency of John Mitchell.

New York, 17. The Herald's Havana special has news from Demarara, which state that a terrific fire occurred there.

The report of the terrific fire on the island of Guadalupe is confirmed.

Violent shocks of an earthquake were experienced at St. Kitts, Nov 16th and 30th, the sea rising several feet on each occasion.

An earthquake visited Antigua on the 8th, causing great loss of life and property.

Reports from St. Thomas are more cheerful. Attempts to raise the sunken wrecks, by a New York Submarine Company, are meeting with great success.

The commercial feeling at Havana is very insecure, and some failures are expected.

Montgomery, 17. The Advertiser contains the particulars of the arrest of the negro George Shorter, the leader of the insurrectionary movement in Bullock County. Shorter pretends to have been sent by the northern Radicals to organize a Government for the blacks.

At a sheriff's sale to-day railroad stock sold at remarkably low figures, and land sold from five cents to twenty cents per acre.

The Herald's special says, several

Democratic members from the west who have heretofore favored Pendleton have declared in favor of Hancock. The movement in this direction acquires strength daily.

The World has a marked editorial upon the ability of Hancock setting his judgment above that of General Grant. The World's special says, the Committee on Ways and Means find that the government ought to receive for the whisky tax \$305,000,000, whereas the actual receipts are only \$28,000,000 estimating the product from the capacity of the stills government ought to receive \$1,200,000,000.

GREAT SAYINGS OF GREAT MEN.

He who tells a lie is not sensible how great a task he undertakes; for he must be forced to tell twenty more to maintain one.—[Pope.]

Virtue is a rock, from which rebound all the arrows shot against it.—[Koslay.]

Wrong is but falsehood put in practice.—[Penn.]

An idle reason lessens the weight of the good ones you gave before.—[Swift.]

Education is the cheap defense of nations.—[Brooks.]

Talkative men seldom read. This is among the few truths which appear the more strange the more we reflect upon them. For what is reading but silent conversation?—[Landon.]

Give your son a trade and you do more for him than by giving him a fortune.—[Franklin.]

The greatest friend of truth is time; her greatest enemy prejudice, and her constant companion is humility.—[Colton.]

Costly apparatus and splendid cabinets have no power to make scholars.—[Webster.]

Books are the depository of everything that is most honorable to man.—[Goodwin.]

There is a comfort in the strength of love. 'Twill make a thing endurable which else would overset the brain or break the heart.—[Wordsworth.]

Agriculture is the most useful, the most healthful and most noble employment of man.—[Washington.]

One-half of mankind are not born with saddles on their backs, to be ridden by the other half.—[Jefferson.]

I would rather my daughter should have a man without money than money without the man.—[Themistocles.]

Ignorance is the curse of God; knowledge the wings wherewith we fly to heaven.—[Shakespeare.]

Success in life depends upon the heroic self with which one sets out in life.—[Lowell.]

The history of the world tells us that immoral means will never interrupt good ends.—[Coleridge.]

Wit will never make a rich man, but there are places where riches will always make a wit.—[Johnson.]

It is more easy to be wise for others than for ourselves.—[La Rochefoucauld.]

Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent.—[Swift.]

He is a fool who will not yield to reason.—[Shakespeare.]

Castles are proud things, but 'tis best to be outside of them.—[Emerson.]

Every man is a volume if you know how to read him.—[Channing.]

Beauty devoid of grace is a mere hook without the bait.—[Talleyrand.]

What you leave after your death, let it be without controversy, else the lawyers will be your heirs.—[Osborne.]

A good example is the best sermon.—[Franklin.]

THE LARGEST CITY IN THE WORLD.—A very erroneous idea is indulged in by many people, in relation to the largest city in the world, many confidently assert that London is far superior, both in size and the number of its inhabitants. But such is not the case. Jeddo, the capital of Japan, is without exception the largest and most populous city in the world. It has the vast number of 1,500,000 dwellings, and five million souls. Many of the streets are nineteen Japanese in length, which is equal to twenty-two English miles. The commerce of Jeddo far exceeds that of any other in the world, and the sea along the coast is constantly white with sails of ships. Their vessels sail to the southern portion of the empire where they are laden with rice, tea, sea coal, tobacco, silk, cotton and tropical fruits, all of which can find ready market in the north, and then return freighted with corn, salt, linings, and various other products which have a market in the south.

A Brussels paper has twenty-two correspondents in Paris.