

## AGRICULTURAL.

## National Agricultural Society.

At the banquet held at the National Agricultural Society at Philadelphia last week, Mr. Wilder, President of the Society, delivered the following address:

FELLOW CITIZENS AND FRIENDS OF AGRICULTURE: Amidst these congregated thousands, assembled from various States of our confederacy, and from foreign lands, amidst this array of intellect and learning from all ranks and professions, and in the presence of this galaxy of beauty and taste, my voice can be of little moment, except as the medium of communication between you and those I have the honor to represent.

In behalf of the United States Agricultural Society, and of those by whose invitation and liberality we are here convened, I extend to each of you a very cordial welcome. Welcome to the present blessings and glorious hopes of American Agriculture, the parent and conservator of American freedom. [Applause.]

Eighty-one years ago, in this city of Brotherly Love, the fathers of our Republic planted the tree of Liberty, beneath whose genial shade we repose and of whose fruit we now partake. Their mission was to proclaim political independence; ours to secure to the tillers of the soil the blessings of that independence. Seventy-one years ago a noble band of those patriot sires established the first Agricultural Society on this continent in this city, endeared to us by the most hallowed associations, all of which conspire to render it a most appropriate place for this great national jubilee. [Applause.]

The purpose of this Society is to carry out and to consummate the designs of those venerable men—to bring together the choicest productions of art and science, of industry and enterprise—to awaken and sustain a more general interest in all the departments of husbandry—and above all, and over all, to unite by a band of common fellowship and friendship the yeomanry of all sections of our beloved land. [Rapturous Applause.]

It is our happy lot to live in a period of high and progressive civilization, distinguished by events superior to those which make up the history of the Pharaohs of Egypt, of the Selucids in Syria, or the Caesars in Rome—a period when individual and national character forms with amazing rapidity, and the work of former centuries is transacted in a few days.

We live, too, in a country, the vigorous growth of which readily adapts itself to this active age—a country of stupendous proportions, extending from ocean to ocean, containing vast fields for human development and happiness, embracing nearly every variety of soil and climate, actually producing or capable of being made to produce sustenance for its rapidly multiplying millions, if not for more people than now inhabit the globe; a country, whose thriving cities, springing up as by enchantment, suddenly surpass in the arts and sciences, in manufactures and commerce, the most renowned cities of antiquity, whose free institutions, civil, literary, and religious, attract the attention of all other nations; and whose inhabitants, from every part of the world, are assimilating and commingling into a race more powerful than any which has preceded it. These and similar considerations show the importance of our cause, and the mission which the All-wise and Infinite has assigned to the United States of America. [Applause.]

The lively interest manifested in this exhibition, and the great concourse of persons attending it, afford the ample evidence of the high esteem in which agriculture and the rural arts are held. It will have been witnessed, should the pleasant weather continue, by more than 200,000 people, and it has been pronounced by competent judges, the most interesting ever held on this side of the Atlantic. [Applause.] The number of entries has been very large. In stock, it has embraced some of the finest specimens of the different breeds, which this or any other country afford. The latter with the display of implements and of the productions of the soil and the arts, reflect great honor upon the contributors and the society, upon this city and the country.

For the means and agencies which have secured the complete success of this exhibition we are indebted to the municipal authorities of this city and to their fellow-citizens, for their polite invitation and their large hospitality—to the gentlemen whose liberality provided the guarantee found for the security of the enterprise against failure—to the Philadelphia Agricultural Society for their encouragement and co-operation—to the Senators, marshals and local committees for the energy and fidelity with which they have discharged their arduous duties—to the contributors for the promptness with which they have responded to our call, in many instances at great risk, expense and personal inconveniences—to the judicious manner in which they have fulfilled the difficult and delicate trust confided to them. Our chief regret is that our limited resources constrained them to suffer so much excellence to pass unrewarded.

We are also under especial obligation to the various Agricultural Societies for the large and respectable delegations with which they have favored us—to our honored guests for the encouragement which their presence has afforded us and the course we seek to advance—and last, though first in our affections, to the ladies who, following in the footsteps of their illustrious and common mother, have lent the enchantments of grace and beauty to this primitive pursuit of man—a pursuit worthy of their purest devotion and suited to their most refined and cultivated taste. [Applause.]

Ladies and gentlemen—there are themes of thrilling interest connected with the subject of American Agriculture, but that on which my heart is fixed, and which it holds most dear, is its

power to conserve whatsoever is most peaceful, salutary and hopeful, in our happy land. I allude to its tendency to give regularity and healthfulness to the pulsations of the national heart—to quicken the tide of living sympathy and friendship which should flow through every part of the body politic—to bind together in one great circle of life and love these kindred associations and States—to make and keep them one in affection, in interest, in inheritance and in glorious destiny, a happy, prosperous, free and united people, whose example of union and strength, of liberty and justice, of self-government and progress, shall be the admiration and wonder of the world. [Great applause.]

In conclusion permit me to offer you a toast as expressing the sentiment of the Chair. I give you—

“Our Union.”—The thirty-one farms of the Western Continent.

A union of lakes and a union of lands,  
A union which none may sever;  
A union of hearts and a union of hands,  
Around the flag of our Union forever.

[Great applause.]

## A New Plant.

That there is no lack of plants from which sugar may be made, is well known. Indian corn, the rock maple, and some other trees, the beet root and sundry other esculents, contain and yield sugar, but generally at a cost above that at which it can be extracted from the cane. There is, therefore, a real and realized demand for a sugar producing plant which may be grown in temperate latitudes, and which will yield nearly or quite as bountifully, in view of their relative cost, as the cane.

These requirements, it is believed, are satisfied in the *sorghum saccharum* or sugar millet, which has for ages been cultivated as a sugar plant in China and in Southern Africa. Our attention was first called to it in Paris last summer by a gentleman who had grown it for years in Natal, (South Africa) where, as in China, it had been cultivated for sugar making from time immemorial. His confidence in its adaptation to temperate climates was very sanguine, and he gave us some account of it, which was promptly embodied in a letter to The Tribune.

Before this, however, the sorghum had attracted attention in this country, mainly through the efforts of Mr. D. J. Browne, the agricultural chief in the U. S. Patent Office, who gave some account of it in his report for 1854, and we expect to find a much fuller description in that for 1855, should it ever get published.

Mr. Browne, we believe, obtained the first seed from France, and distributed it eighteen months or more ago. He had full grown stalks of the plant on exhibition in the patent office last winter, and distributed a large quantity of seed to members of Congress and others last spring. This seed has nearly all been planted this year, and with results generally encouraging. The North American says:

“A paper called The Statesman, published at Calhoun, Georgia, says that a Mr. J. Peters, of that place, has made this season about three hundred and twenty gallons of good syrup from the juice of the Chinese sugar millet, and asserts that, with proper cultivation, four hundred gallons of good syrup may be obtained from an acre of millet.”

A person at Newton Center, Mass., as we learn from The Boston Traveler, has cultivated some of this millet this season, and made a quantity of excellent molasses from it, and it is stated that it can be cultivated in New England as successfully as Indian corn.

It thus appears that this plant is adapted to all parts of the Union, as much as wheat and corn. In the present juncture, when the price of sugar is so high, it might be to the advantage of the agriculturists of both sections to attempt its cultivation on a large scale. The process of manufacturing syrup is simple, the stalks being run through between a pair of heavy rollers, the juice received into tubs, and then boiled down into syrup or molasses. There does not seem any relief in prospect for our sugar market, unless the cultivation of some new sugar crop like this can be resorted to at once, and hence the interest felt at the South in all plants of the kind. The success which has attended all the experiments made with the Chinese sugar millet renders it worth a trial, and we trust that the enterprising farmers of Pennsylvania, and the planters of Virginia and the South, may undertake it. If successful, the profits would be quite large, with the present market rates for sugar. In fact, the crop would be just now more remunerative than any other.”

We have seen this sorghum growing and nearly ripened this fall in diverse sections of our own State and Northern Pennsylvania, and estimate its average height in good soil at fully ten feet. Our own little patch will average more than that, but a high wind knocked most of it down more than a month ago. That it is destined to prove one of the best fodder plants, we have no doubt; but we fear it will not usually ripen its seed much north of this city. But the seed, like that of broom corn, is small and light; enough of it to seed an acre (for sugar) would hardly fill a four quart measure, or weigh six pounds. If grown for fodder, it should of course be sown much thicker. We have no doubt that it will pretty uniformly ripen on all the New Jersey soil that will produce sweet potatoes or melons, and that every Northern farmer will find his account in growing at least an acre of it for fodder alone, even though he be obliged to buy his seed. That it will prove profitable southward of this city, cannot be doubted.

We have tasted the syrup made from sorghum, and find it quite palatable. We trust our farmers will cautiously enter upon its cultivation; though we do not believe any sugar will be made from it at a profit for several years yet. Inexperience, want of the requisite machinery for crushing, boiling, refining, &c., with the necessarily high price of seed, seems to stand in the way of any immediate realization of the sanguine visions of the seed sowers.

But if each enterprising farmer will obtain a little seed next winter—through his representative in Congress, if he cannot procure it otherwise—and plant this at Indian corn distance in the richest, warmest land he can devote to it, he may grow a fair supply next year and satisfy himself by experiment that his cattle will eat the stalk and leaves with avidity. Two years hence he may grow a considerable patch, save the seed and feed the stalks; and now he may begin to think of sugar making if he shall meantime have thoroughly informed himself with regard to it. If we can avoid a multicaulis fever with regard to Sorghum, we shall soon find it a valuable addition to the staples of our free as well as slave state agriculture.—[N. Y. Tribune, Oct. 20.]

INFORMATION WANTED concerning the whereabouts of Henriette Chatelain, by her brother who is living with Ira Ames in G. S. L. City.

## Head Quarters Nauvoo Legion.

January 27, 1857.

## GENERAL ORDERS

No. 1.

I. By virtue of authority in me vested by “An Act for the organization of the Militia of the Territory of Utah,” herewith published, and for the purpose therein set forth, the following officers are selected to aid me, viz:—

Generals H. S. Eldredge, James Ferguson, A. P. Rockwood, and G. D. Grant, Colonels H. B. Clawson and L. W. Hardy, Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Kimball and William Hyde, and Major E. T. Burton.

The services also of Hosea Stout, Esq., Territorial Attorney General, are respectfully solicited.

DANIEL H. WELLS,  
Lieut. General Commanding.

## Cut Off.

From the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, in Big Cottonwood Ward, Jan. 25, 1857, GEORGE SMITH, for conduct unworthy a saint.

DAVID BRINTON, Bishop.

## 34th Quorum.

All those belonging to the 34th Quorum of Seventies will please report themselves, by letter or otherwise, to me, in the City of Provo, Utah co., forthwith. The Report must contain their present residence, a certificate from their Bishop of their good standing in the Church, with their genealogy, viz: when and where born, including town, county, state or nation, fathers' and mothers' names, when and by whom baptized, when ordained a Seventy and by whom.

Those members that neglect to comply with the above request, and neglect to meet with the Quorum in this place will be dropped as dead branches and others more worthy grafted in.

A. H. SCOTT, President.

## Sixteenth Quorum.

Of Seventies will meet in the lower room of the Council House G. S. L. City, each alternate Saturday evening at half past 6 p.m., commencing on January 3d.

All the Council and members of the Quorum that live in or near the city will be expected to attend. And all who cannot attend will please report themselves by letter. By order of the Council. 4711

## Lost in G. S. L. City:

From a luggage wagon in Capt. Mayer's hundred, Capt. Alfred's ten, on Sunday, Nov. 30, a coarse linen SACK, with a leather patch, and tied with a piece of rope, containing a small sack marked H. W., in which were the following articles:—one black silk dress, one blue French merino embroidered skirt of dress, two dress patterns, one alpaca dress, one new flannel dressing gown, and three flannel petticoats without bands.

The above articles were lost by a widow named Maisey. Information will be received by Dr. Levi Richards, opposite, west, of Stewart and Co's Store.

## AN ACT

To Amend an “Act regulating the Mode of Procedure in civil cases in the Courts of the Territory of Utah,” approved Dec. 30, 1852.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, that any Deed of conveyance made by a Sheriff, or Collector of Taxes in pursuance of an order of Court and executed and recorded according to the statutes of the Territory, shall be deemed valid in law.

Sec. 2. Any deed heretofore made by those officers or by the Courts themselves in pursuance of law, and by virtue of an order or decree of Court is hereby legalized.

Approved January 14, 1857.

I W. H. Hooper, Secretary pro tem. for the Territory of Utah, hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original Act on file in my office.

W. H. HOOPER,  
Secretary pro tem. appointed by the Governor.

## AN ACT

## Concerning Partnerships.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, that the private property of persons engaged in co-partnerships shall be held liable for the debts of the firm, when the partnership property shall prove insufficient to pay them.

Sec. 2. The assignment of any partner in trade, made to secure, or satisfy a creditor of such firm, shall be deemed valid in law.

Sec. 3. This Act shall not be so construed, as to authorize the assignment of any of the effects of such co-partnership, to satisfy the individual claim of any of the parties, or other than such debts as are incurred for the effects or proceeds thereof so assigned.

Sec. 4. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved January 14, 1857.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the original Act on file in my office.

W. H. HOOPER,  
Secretary pro tem. of U. T. appointed by the Governor.

## AN ACT

## For the organization of the Militia of the Territory of Utah.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, that the present acting Lieutenant General of the Nauvoo Legion, aided by six or more commissioned officers of the line, or staff, to be selected by him, is hereby authorized and empowered to draft, and adopt a system of laws and regulations, for the Militia of the Territory of Utah, and create and fill such officers as are, or may be necessary for its organization; which system of regulations shall be subject to the revision of the Legislative Assembly when in session, and shall be in force from and after their publication, unless annulled by Legislative enactment.

Sec. 2. That the Lieutenant-General shall hereafter be elected by the people, at such time and place as shall be directed by the Governor.

Sec. 3. All laws, and parts of laws, conflicting with this Act, are hereby repealed. Provided, that the present laws shall continue in force until superceded as herein provided for.

Approved January 15, 1857.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original Act on file in my office.

W. H. HOOPER,  
Secretary pro tem. appointed by the Governor.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## TAKEN UP

BY the Subscriber, one PONY, iron grey; no brands visible, saddle marks plain, white strip in face, four years old. JOSEPH HILL, 48-1 Kay's Creek, Davis Co.

## ESTRAY HORSE.

I HAVE in my possession a brown HORSE, about 13 years old; no brand. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. NILES BECK, in Spencer's Pasture. 48-1

## CAME INTO

MY inclosure, a two year old pale red STEER; under bit out of right ear, star horns, no brand visible; driven from Utah valley last spring through mistake. The owner is requested to pay charges, and take it away. JORI PARISH, Centerville, Davis Co. 48-2

## 200 PEACH TREES

FOR Sale, and a quantity of superior Pie Plant Seed, at Cannon's Grove, S. W. corner of 17th Ward.

Inquire of the subscriber at Daguerrean Room, first building south of Amy's Tin Shop. 48-2 M. CANNON.

## TO BE SOLD,

THAT commodious and substantial building known as JARVIS' GENERAL TRADING STORE, 2 Blocks South West of Temple Block. First rate premises and situation for trading purpose, Public Offices, or private residence.

For particulars apply to HENRY J. JARVIS, N.B. A good FARM for Sale in Davis Co. 48-1

## Honesty is the best Policy!

TAKEN, without leave, from the door of Jarvis' Store, on Monday, Feb. 2, a first rate pair of TANN'D Hideskin Pants. Won't the person who took them be so kind as to restore them, or their value, \$12.00, to their RIGHTFUL OWNER immediately? 48-1 HENRY J. JARVIS.

## READ THIS!

CAME into my inclosure on or about the first of January, a dark brown four years old (in the spring) COW, with a little white under the belly, horns stand up straight, and the bush of her tail rather short. No marks nor brands visible. The owner will please call, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JNO. GALLIHER, Ogden City. 48-2

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken up one yoke of dark brindle OXEN, seven years old; one with staggy horns, left one lopped close to head, and branded W B D; flesh brand not intelligible. Also fifteen others of Heifers and Steers. Owners are requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away. HORTON D. HAIGHT, Allen Taylor's Ward. 48-2

## TAKEN UP,

ABOUT the first of Dec., 1856, one HEIFER, coming three years old, with red sides and white strip across the shoulders; tail part white, hind legs part white, star in forehead, hole in the right ear, and has the appearance of frost or dogs' cropping her left ear; no brand visible. The owner is requested to prove, pay, and take her away. Enquire of O. M. Ducl, 15th ward. 48-2

## Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the Subscriber, on the first of December, bay HORSE, large white in forehead, shod before, rope on his neck, when leaving branded L. on right thigh, and B. on the left shoulder. Any person finding and returning said horse, or giving information to his recovery will be amply rewarded by G. W. HICKERSON, South Weber Fort. 48-2

## Jobbers, Look Here!

AN order having been made, by the County Court of G. S. L. County, at the session held on the second day of February inst., for opening the County Road, No. 6, lying between the residence of Edward Pugh and his intersection with the road running south from the City to the Holiday Settlement, near the residence of Joseph Fielding; there will be let on the ground to the lowest responsible bidder, on Saturday, the 28th inst., a number of jobs, including the grading of hills, building bridges, turnpiking, &c. &c., commencing at the house of Edward Pugh, at 10 a.m. The Select Men will be on the ground the day before the letting, to give any information that may be desired, in relation to the nature of the work. 48-1x51

## GARDEN SEEDS FOR SALE.

EDWARD SAYERS, 12th Ward, begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has the following variety of GARDEN SEEDS, of last year's growth, to sell for cash, or exchange for flour, grain, butter, eggs, &c. &c., viz., at

## 10 Cents per Paper.

ASPARAGUS.  
CABBAGE — Late Drumhead.  
CELERY.  
CUCUMBER.  
DILL.  
LETTUCE — Imperial Cabbage.  
MELON — Nutmeg, Mountain Sweet.  
ONION — Large red PARSLEY.  
PARSNIP.  
RADISH — Long Scarlet.  
SPINAGE.  
TOMATO.  
TURNIP — Early White Stone, Red Top, Ruta bage, White French.

## 25 Cents per Pint.

BEANS — Dwarf. PEAS — Early June, Prince Albert, Blue Surprise, Blue Imperial, Late Green Marrow. 48-2

