



## AGRICULTURAL WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the Preliminary Report of the Eighth Census of the United States and the latest other reports and statements from official sources, we condense the following interesting statistics showing at a glance the vastness of our country's agricultural interests and resources, as already developed:

Cash value of farms -	dollars	6,650,872,507
Cash value of farming im-		
plements and machi-		
nery -	do	247,027,406
Value of live stock -	do	1,107,490,416
Value of lands improved -	do	163,261,389
Value of lands unimproved -	do	216,508,244
Wheat crop -	bushels	171,183,391
Rye crop -	do	20,976,286
Indian corn -	do	630,451,707
Oat crop -	do	172,554,688
Rice -	pounds	187,140,173
Tobacco -	do	429,390,771
Ginned cotton -	bales, 400 lbs.	5,198,077
Wool -	pounds	60,511,343
Peas and beans -	bushels	15,188,013
Irish potatoes -	do	110,571,201
Sweet potatoes -	do	41,606,302
Barley -	do	15,635,119
Buckwheat -	do	17,664,914
Value of orchard pro-		
ducts -	dollars	19,759,361
Wine -	gallons	1,860,003
Productions of market		
gardens -	dollars	16,541,027
Butter -	pounds	460,509,854
Cheese -	do	105,875,135
Hay -	tons	19,129,128
Clover seed -	bushels	929,010
Grass seed -	do	900,356
Hemp, dew rotted -	tons	83,247
Hemp, water rotted -	do	3,943
Hemp, other prepared -	do	17,800
Hops -	pounds	11,040,012
Flax -	do	3,783,079
Silk cocoons -	do	6,502
Maple sugar -	do	38,863,884
Cane sugar -	hds, 1000 lbs.	302,205
Cane molasses -	gallons	16,337,030
Sorghum molasses -	do	7,235,025
Maple molasses -	do	1,944,694
Beeswax and honey -	pounds	26,356,855
Value of animals slaugh-		
tered -	dollars	212,871,653
Number of horses -		7,300,972
Number of asses and mules -		1,296,339
Number of sheep -		24,823,563
Number of neat cattle -		28,937,316
Number of swine -		36,022,276
Agricultural implements produced		
in the United States -		17,902,514

We may also state, in this connection, that the value of cotton goods produced in the year ending June 1st, 1860, was one hundred and fifteen millions, one hundred and thirty-seven thousand, nine hundred and twenty-six dollars.

The value of woollen goods produced was sixty-eight millions, eight hundred and sixty-five thousand, nine hundred and sixty-three dollars.

It will be noticed that the manufactured syrup from the sorghum cane, as exhibited in this official statement, is not an altogether inconsiderable item. If syrup making from this cane can be rendered a profitable investment eastward of us, it ought certainly to be very profitable in the mountain valleys of Deseret; for, in many sections of the Northern States according to reports, sorghum cane does not succeed so well as here; and, when manufactured into syrup, is much inferior to our own. In some parts of Pennsylvania and Ohio, it is said, the seed rarely matures.

The exceeding high and alarmingly increasing rates of Southern products, in consequence of existing hostilities, no doubt, has had an effect decidedly favorable to the culture of this cane in the North as a substitute for the great sugar-producing cane of the South.

What has been done in the east toward creating for themselves by home produce a supply of the staple article of syrup has been chiefly accomplished during the past two or three years. That the amount produced there will annually increase—unless the labor of the country be more directed to swelling the ranks of war than to promoting the arts of peace—there can be no question; and we doubt not the practicability of producing from this cane a full supply of syrup for home consumption in the North, should the whole sugar trade with the South cease for ever.

The production of marketable molasses from the sorghum we regard as the sure step-

ping-stone to the production of sugar from the same, as the former is but the anterior or preparatory condition of the latter. This first desideratum having been obtained, the other may be expected, ere long, to follow—preceded, of course, by many and possibly tedious and at the time discouraging experiments, but success crowning all, dissipates the idea of uncompensated and wearisome mental and physical toil.

From the same statement we learn that the number of patents issued for improvements and inventions in agriculture in 1861 was five hundred and twenty one—an encouraging fact to the farmer, as indicating an unflinching increase of facilities for making easier and more scientific the performance of all agricultural labors.

By an act of Congress passed July 2, 1862, about ten millions of acres of public lands were appointed for the support of colleges and schools for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanical arts in the several States and Territories of the United States.

The announcement by the President, in his late message to Congress—published in the News columns of this week—that he had caused the Department of Agriculture of the United States to be organized, furnishes occasion for general gratification. We have in time past stated, and we are as yet unconvinced to the contrary, that such a Department, in connection with the Bureaus of the Government, was almost indispensable; and that, if judiciously conducted, it would prove one of the greatest auxiliaries in developing the inexhaustible resources of our country.

We trust that the "more immediate" benefits of this Department will not only be extended to "a large class of our most valuable citizens," as specified by Mr. Lincoln, but to the entire mass of those truly "most valuable citizens," whether prominent or obscure—the indigent as the affluent—whose daily, honest toils, in our country's past illustrious career, have more than all others brightened the hues in our bow of promise and of peace and, by their Heaven-blest labors, caused plenty to fill the granaries of our own land and to supply the hungry and famishing millions of Europe.

**WINTER BOQUETS.**—In answer to an "Inquirer," a contributor to the *Country Gentleman*, gives the following valuable list of grasses and flowers suitable for winter boquets:

**Ornamental Grasses.**—*Agrostis nebulosa*, *Briza gracilis*, *Chrysurus aureus*, *Eragrostis elegans*, *Lagurus ovatus*, *Pennisetum villosum*, *Setaria pinnata*.

**Everlasting Flowers.**—*Acroclinium roseum*, *Helichrysum*, of various colors, white yellow, rose scarlet and purple, all good; *Rhodanthem manglesii*, a lovely little flower, of a rich rose color; *Xeranthemum*, white yellow or purple.

**OHIO PEACH CROP.**—It is said that, so abundant was the peach crop this year that Warren county alone could supply the entire North. Two farmers in that county have one hundred and twenty-one acres of peach trees.

## WEBSTER AND WIRT.

Daniel Webster was once engaged in a case in one of the Virginia courts, and the opposing counsel was William Wirt, author of the "Life of Patrick Henry," which has been criticized as a brilliant romance.

In the progress of the case, Mr. Webster produced a highly respectable witness, whose testimony (unless disproved or impeached) settled the case, and annihilated Mr. Wirt's client. After getting through the testimony, he informed Mr. Wirt with a significant expression, that he was through with the witness, and he was at his service. Mr. Wirt rose to commence the cross examination, but seemed for a moment quite perplexed how to proceed, but quickly assumed a manner expressive of his incredulity as to the facts elicited, and coolly eyeing the witness a moment, he said—

"Mr. K—, allow me to ask you whether you have ever read a work called Baron Munchausen?"

Before the witness had time to reply, Mr. Webster quickly rose to his feet, and said—"I beg your pardon, Mr. Wirt, for the interruption; but there was one question I forgot to ask the witness, and if you will allow me that favor, I promise not to interrupt you again."

Mr. Wirt, in the blandest manner, replied, "Yes, most certainly," when Mr. Webster, in the most deliberate and solemn manner, said:

"Sir, have you ever read Wirt's Patrick Henry?"

The effect was so irresistible, that even the Judge could not control his rigid features. Mr. Wirt himself joined in the momentary laugh, and turning to Mr. Webster, said, "Suppose we submit this case to the jury without summing up," which was assented to, and Mr. Webster's client won the case.

## ABSTRACT

Of Meteorological observations for the month of Nov., 1862, at G. S. L. City, Utah, by W. W. Phelps.

### MONTHLY MEAN.

Barometer, (out of repair.)  
Thermometer attached.

7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
40	50	42

Thermometer in open air.

7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
30	52	34

Dry Bulb.

7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
42	48	43

Wet Bulb.

7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
40	46	42

Highest and lowest range of Thermometer in the open air during the month:

Max. 60°. Min. 24°

The amount of rain water that fell during the month was .70, which is less than any other month of the year, so far.

The weather was warm and mild, with a very little wind. Truly it may be said, our autumn was pleasant and delightful!

### MONTHLY JOURNAL.

1. A.m. cloudy: p.m. clear. First severe frost.
2. do do
3. Cloudy till evening.
4. Clear and cold.
5. Clear.
6. do
7. Partly clear.
8. do
9. Clear.
10. do
11. Mostly clear.
12. Clear.
13. do
14. Hazy and clear.
15. do do
16. Clear.
17. do
18. do
19. do
20. do
21. do
22. A.m. clear: p.m. cloudy.
23. Clear.
24. do
25. do
26. do
27. do
28. do
29. do
30. do

A very fair month for securing the abundant crops of our peaceful mountain retreat.

## REJOICING OF THE CONFEDERATES OVER THEIR EXPLOITS ON THE SEA.

The Confederates appear to be in high glee over the recent piratical exploits of the Alabama, otherwise called the "290," on the ocean, and expect that their privateersmen will extend their work of destruction on the "High Seas," and become a greater terror to the merchantmen of the North than they hitherto have been. The *Richmond Dispatch* a few weeks since gave utterance to the following:

"The piteous groans of the New York Chamber of Commerce over the destruction of Yankee property upon the high seas by the Confederate vessels, show where the shoe pinches, and where we ought to strike the enemy if we would hurt him most. The doleful lamentations of these 'Shylocks' over their lost diamonds are music to our ears. Nothing can equal the satisfaction which they experience from robbing other people, except the anguish they suffer in being robbed themselves. The vital part of these gentry lies in their pockets; the sensitive nerve of their whole system is in their purses, and, when that is effectually pierced, the death agony is sudden and irremediable.

A great deal has been said about invading the North, and seizing the great centers of its wealth,—Philadelphia, New York and Boston. This would be desirable if practicable; but whether it is practicable or not, another thing, which is more important, is practicable, and that is to cut off the sources of its wealth and the golden streams which supply the reservoirs of its prosperity. If Northern commerce upon the ocean could be destroyed, or even to any great extent crippled, we should do the Lincoln empire more damage, at less cost, than by any land invasion of their territories. The peculiar sensitiveness which the North manifested, long ago, in regard to privateers, ought at once to have taught us where our blows could be most effectively struck. They would never have singled out privateersmen as the objects of peculiar vengeance, and threatened to treat them as pirates, if they had not felt that the privateers were assailing their weak spot, and that when we had only two or three little vessels upon the waters.

Now that we have several efficient vessels, sailing fast and well armed, they are thrown

into convulsions, and begin to tremble for the future. It is evident that the true way to retaliate for their plunder upon land is to assail them upon the seas, and make it a matter of uncertainty whenever (or wherever) a ship leaves a Northern port whether she will ever arrive at her anticipated haven. For this purpose we must increase our navy and our privateersmen, and if the enemy undertake to make any distinction between them and any other class of our fighting men, to retaliate, life for life, upon every prisoner in our hands.

We are glad to learn from the doleful statements of the New York Chamber of Commerce that the Confederates have several other formidable vessels in course of preparation, besides those which have already spread such consternation throughout Yankeeedom.

We trust that they may harass the Yankee commerce upon every sea, and make a speedy prey of their rich argosies of California and the Indies. We have skillful and gallant naval officers in abundance, and the time is at hand when they will reap laurels as rich and abundant as their brethren on the land. Our government should elevate its most powerful energies to this means of harassing the enemy and of building up a strong navy. The iron-clads of the United States can never accomplish much at sea. They will be slow sailers and not easily handled in a rough sea. Our fleet ships, where they cannot fight them, can easily escape them, and when they cannot carry off their prizes, can sink them, which is just as bad for the Yankees. Let us hear some more groans from the Chamber of Commerce.

**THE ARMY AND THE WOOL CROP.**—The *Economist* estimates that to supply an army of eight hundred and fifty thousand men for twelve months with suitable clothing, will demand 51,000,000 pounds of wool. The effect of this extraordinary demand is thus set forth:

We should represent the most general estimate of the wool trade in supposing the present crop, in the now loyal States, to reach about 120,000,000 pounds. According to this estimate the demand will take up about forty-two and a half per cent. of our whole crop of wool. It is unnecessary to indicate the effect of this extraordinary demand on the value of the staple. The demand will be mostly for the low grades of wool which, as last year, may be expected to realize fabulous prices, and out of all proportion to the value of the finer goods. It may perhaps be questioned, however, whether we shall this year witness such a depreciation in the value of fine grades as was experienced last year. The largeness of the demand may be reasonably expected to give an enhanced value to all qualities; though as the finer grades have no preference for army purposes over the coarser, they may not be expected to range so much higher than common wools, as is the case in ordinary times.

It is not improbable, under these circumstances, that we may witness an unusual importation of foreign wools. Although both the tariff and exchange are against its importation, yet prices may range so high as to render these considerations secondary. The effect of this extraordinary consumption of army woollens must be to inflate and derange the ordinary business in woollen fabrics. Probably the machinery employed last year in manufacturing woollen goods might be sufficient, if running extra time, to meet this demand. But that proportion of our woollen machinery leaves but little for meeting the demand for ordinary goods. The result will probably be that fabrics for civilians' wear will be in light supply and realize higher prices.

**CELEBRATED AUTHORS.**—Steele wrote excellently on temperance—when sober. Sallust, who declaimed so excellently against the licentiousness of the age, was himself a debauchee. Johnson's essay on politeness is admirable, but he was himself a perfect boor. The gloomy verses of Young give one the blues, but he was a brisk, lively man. "The Comforts of Human Life," by B. Heron, was written in prison, under the most distressing circumstances. "The Miseries of Human Life," were, on the contrary, composed in a drawing room, where the author was surrounded with every luxury. All the friends of Sterne know him to be a selfish man; yet, as a writer, he excelled in pathos and charity, at one time beating his wife, at another wasting his sympathies over a dead monkey. So Seneca wrote in praise of poverty on a table formed of solid gold, with millions let out at usury.

**LIST OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS WHICH HAVE BEEN OVERLOOKED.**—It is women's right to have her home in order whenever her husband returns from business. It is women's right to be kind and forbearing whenever her husband is annoyed. It is women's right to examine her husband's linen, and see that it needs neither mending nor buttons. It is women's right to be satisfied with her old dresses until her husband can afford new ones. It is women's right to be content when her husband declares to take her to the country. It is women's rights to nurse her children, instead of leaving it to a maid. It is women's rights to get her daughters married—happily, or not at all. It is women's rights to feel pleased, though her husband brings a friend unexpectedly to dinner. It is women's rights to be content with her own garments, without encroaching on those of her husband. And, finally, it is a woman's right to remain a woman, without endeavoring to be a man.