

THE GREAT WEST.

The Emigrants and Settlers' Guide to the new States and Territories.

[Number Three.]

The Territory of Utah.

Area, 106,392 square miles. Population, 93,000. Capital, Great Salt Lake City, population 15,000.

Utah Territory, so called from its Indian settlers, the Yuta—those that dwell in the mountains—was organized by act of Congress, Sept. 9, 1850.

It is bounded on the north by the new Territory of Montana, on the east by Colorado, on the south by Arizona, and on the west by Nevada.

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The Mormons, after their expulsion from their settlement of Nauvoo, in Illinois, emigrated to this Territory, and having located on the borders of the Great Salt Lake, assumed a provisional form of Government, and gave to their Territory the name of the State of Deseret.

In 1850, as above stated, this form of Government was surrendered, and the name of the Territory changed to Utah.

Settlements were made in Utah as early as July, 1847. It originally formed part of Mexico, but by the peace of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in 1848, it was ceded to the United States.

The comparatively small beginning in 1847 has grown and lengthened, until now the settlements extend a distance of 500 miles north and south; and wherever a valley can be found that can be watered, there you will find the industrious, uncomplaining settler, making an honest living in the way most congenial to nature and most conducive to health, by the cultivation of the soil.

Not only are the ordinary vegetables and cereals produced, but in the southern part of the Territory they are raising cotton, and last year exported some tons to the States, the product of free white labor, thereby removing the objection of some of our Eastern friends to the use of this necessary article.

In a word, the desert has been converted into the fruitful field, and the frowns of nature exchanged for smiles and gladness.

PHYSICAL ASPECT AND CLIMATE.

The country for the most part is mountainous, interspersed with valleys, which can only be cultivated by irrigation.

The melting of the snow in the mountains affords in ordinary seasons, sufficient water to cultivate the crops successfully.

The Summers are very warm and dry; the Winters mild and open. The fall of snow is light in the valleys and heavy in the mountains.

The climate may be said to be invigorating and healthful, fevers and pulmonary complaints being almost unknown.

The soil, which, to a very great extent, is formed of the mountain washings, consists principally of a gravelly loam, and is well adapted to the growth of wheat and other cereals.

Wheat is indeed the great staple product of the Territory. In good seasons the average yield per acre is about forty bushels.

Sixty to seventy bushels are not unfrequently obtained; and in some instances as high as eighty bushels have been raised from a single acre.

Oats, barley, rye and fax are cultivated with great success.

All kinds of vegetables grow astonishingly large, and of a superior quality.

In Washington County, in the southern part of the Territory, large fields of cotton are cultivated, the growth of which will be sufficient in a few years to supply all the wants of the people.

Last year quite a considerable quantity of cotton was exported to the States at remunerative prices.

Madder, indigo, figs, grapes, and other tropical fruits, are also raised in this part of the country.

Timber is scarce, and being found only in the mountains and "kanyons" is very difficult of access.

As a consequence of this, houses are costly to build, and rents are proportionately high.

It may with truth be said that no country possesses greater advantages for the raising of stock than Utah. Horses, cattle and sheep are not only healthy, but they mature early, and the latter reach a large growth.

During the Summer months they are herded in large droves, on the open plains, with but trifling expense; while in the Winter they are easily shrouded, with a little care and attention.

The beef obtained from the cattle fed in this country, owing to the nutritious character of the grass, is of a superior quality.

The climate and soil of Utah are particularly adapted to the production of fruit, and her citizens, no doubt feeling the promptings of an internal as well as external nature, have improved their opportunities for cultivation.

Apples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums, grapes, and currants, are produced, not only in great abundance, but of a superior quality.

In addition to flouring and other mills necessary for the support of the Territory, woolen and cotton factories are being established in different parts of the country for home supplies.

Great Salt Lake City being the center of the surrounding mining districts of Montana, Idaho and Nevada, a ready market is afforded for all the surplus products of the soil.

From Chicago or St. Louis the emigrant boats, for Utah and the Plains has continuous railroad or water travel to the Missouri River.

Arrived there, he has the choice of several points of departure, all vying with each other as to the "best point." These are, Atchison, in Kansas, St. Joseph, Mo., and Nebraska City and Omaha, in Nebraska.

I should recommend Nebraska City as the most eligible, the distance to Fort Kearney by this route being more than 100 miles less than by either of the lower routes, while the difference in its favor over the Omaha route is about 80 miles by water and 30 by land.

The average traveling time to Salt Lake by stage is 12 days; fare, \$175. By light mail outfit, 30 days, and by heavily-laden trains, with cattle, 70 days.

On either of these routes abundance of water and grass can be obtained, and, by following the Central route from Nebraska City to Great Salt Lake, no danger from Indians need be apprehended.

The best time for starting out from the river is about the 1st of May.

Extract from the speech of the Hon. John F. Kinney, Delegate in the United States Congress from Utah, delivered March 7, 1864.

How to End the War.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: There is a very general sentiment among all people whom I meet, to this effect: It is high time this war was ended; it cannot be continued much longer, as it has been, without ruin to the country. Let the President call out men enough to end it at once. The North will give a million of men for six or nine months cheerfully, to accomplish that object. Let such a force be launched upon the South, in addition to the soldiers we now have in the field, that resistance will be hopeless. Men will go cheerfully, knowing that it is not for a short period, and that their going is likely to do some good. The Government is trying to procure men in three ways: 1st, by conscription, and thus, and so on. It must and will end, somehow, in less than three years. Why not raise 50,000 cavalry, who could at this season of the year sweep the South from Virginia to Texas, and find plenty of forage for their horses by the way. They will employ their own horses at a fair appraisement, and will have horses upon which they can rely. Men are being sent out of being sent to the front in squads. There must be a levy, on a large scale, of all business men, and of all the men of the country, and only, perhaps, can the war be ended certainly and quickly. This is the feeling of the masses.

Reading, Pa., July 15, 1864.

Arrival of Sick and Wounded.

The following is a list of sick and wounded, per hospital steamer George Lewis, from various hospitals at Fortress Monroe, Va., to Connecticut and New-York City, July 17, 1864.

- Leet, Col. Hagan, Co. G, 11th Mass. Heavy Artillery.
Mass. Infantry, Co. M, 7th Conn. Light Regt.
Capt. B. S. Broaden, 10th N. Y.
Sergeant Abraham T. Prayn, Co. H, 1st N. Y. M. R. gunboat
wound.

- James W. Parks, Co. F, 13th N. Y. Heavy Artillery.
Ben. Lincoln, Co. G, 4th Mass. Cavalry.
Henry Morley, Co. H, 1st N. Y. Heavy Artillery.
Ben. W. Gilmore, Co. I, 13th N. Y. Cav., dyspepsia.
Corp. Alvin A. Davis, Co. J, 4th Mass. Cavalry, gunshot wound.
Patrick Kearney, Co. K, 1st N. Y. Heavy Artillery, gunshot wound.
Walter Hinton, Co. L, 20th N. Y. Cav., gunshot wound.
Fred. A. Hutchings, Co. M, 11th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, gunshot wound.
Alfred H. Collins, Co. N, 1st N. Y. Heavy Artillery, gunshot wound.
Jacob H. Newkirk, Co. O, 17th N. Y. Cav., gunshot wound.
Geo. S. Stewart, Co. P, 2d Mass. Artillery, gunshot wound.
Patrick Kearney, Co. Q, 1st N. Y. Heavy Artillery, gunshot wound.
Seth W. Washburn, Co. R, 1st N. Y. Heavy Artillery, gunshot wound.
Chas. F. Bean, Co. S, 11th Mass. Cavalry, gunshot wound.
Ezra H. Foster, Co. T, 1st N. Y. Heavy Artillery, gunshot wound.
John O. Allen, Co. U, 1st N. Y. Heavy Artillery, gunshot wound.
Philip Norwood, Co. V, 11th Mass. Cavalry, gunshot wound.
Ezra H. Foster, Co. W, 1st N. Y. Heavy Artillery, gunshot wound.
John O. Allen, Co. X, 1st N. Y. Heavy Artillery, gunshot wound.
Mike O'Connell, Co. Y, 11th Mass. Cavalry, gunshot wound.
Ezra H. Foster, Co. Z, 1st N. Y. Heavy Artillery, gunshot wound.
Alfred H. Collins, Co. AA, 1st N. Y. Heavy Artillery, gunshot wound.
Jas. L. Dickinson, Co. AB, 1st N. Y. Heavy Artillery, gunshot wound.
Jas. L. Dickinson, Co. AC, 1st N. Y. Heavy Artillery, gunshot wound.
Jas. L. Dickinson, Co. AD, 1st N. Y. Heavy Artillery, gunshot wound.
Gilbert Strong, Co. AE, 1st N. Y. Heavy Artillery, gunshot wound.
John H. Brown, Co. AF, 1st N. Y. Heavy Artillery, gunshot wound.
Wm. Kipper, Co. AG, 20th N. Y. Cav., gunshot wound.
Alfred H. Collins, Co. AH, 1st N. Y. Heavy Artillery, gunshot wound.
Howard W. Foster, Co. AI, 1st N. Y. Heavy Artillery, gunshot wound.
John O. Allen, Co. AJ, 1st N. Y. Heavy Artillery, gunshot wound.

- Albert B. Clark, Co. B, 8th Conn. chronic diarrhoea.
Frederick Miller, Co. C, 11th N. Y. Cav., gunshot wound.
Henry Adams, Co. D, 4th N. Y. Cav., gunshot wound.
John Briscoe, Co. E, 4th N. Y. Cav., gunshot wound.
David Edmondson, Co. F, 4th N. Y. Cav., gunshot wound.
Thos. H. Taylor, Co. G, 4th N. Y. Cav., gunshot wound.
E. H. Hester, Co. H, 4th N. Y. Cav., gunshot wound.
John Evans, Co. I, 1st N. Y. Cav., gunshot wound.
Ben. H. Cannon, Co. J, 4th N. Y. Cav., gunshot wound.
Richard W. Foster, Co. K, 4th N. Y. Cav., gunshot wound.
Lucas D. Smith, Co. L, 2d Mass. Artillery, gunshot wound.
Corp. Daniel R. Hooper, Co. M, 11th Mass. Cavalry, gunshot wound.
John O. Allen, Co. N, 1st N. Y. Heavy Artillery, gunshot wound.
M. C. Woodruff, Co. O, 7th Conn.
George H. Clark, Co. P, 7th Conn.
Wm. H. Houghton, Co. Q, 7th Conn.
John Buckley, Co. R, 8th Pa. Cavalry.
John Meak, Co. S, 8th Pa. Cavalry.
George Hester, Co. T, 8th Pa. Cavalry.
Hiram Moore, Co. U, 8th Pa. Cavalry.
Frederick D. McComber, Co. V, 1st N. Y. Artillery.
George H. Clark, Co. W, 1st N. Y. Artillery.
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THE WORKINGMEN OF NEW-YORK.

Protest Against Mayor Gunther's Letter.

The officers of the Workingmen's Association of New-York called yesterday at the Mayor's office to protest against the instigations against their character as law-abiding citizens in which the Mayor indulged in his late letter to Major-General Sandford. The Mayor being absent, the following letter was served upon his Chief Clerk:

To His Honor, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of the City of New-York:
SIR—The undersigned, the Committee of Correspondence and the Workingmen's Democratic Republican Association, respectfully ask leave to submit for your consideration a brief statement of some of the views they entertain relative to the duties and responsibilities of the Mayor of this city at the present juncture of the history of our country. This expression might, on a superficial view, be deemed impertinent, and by some be treated with contempt; but, believing that the industrial classes have an important duty to perform in the field, the workshop, and at the ballot-box—these manifold duties all contributing to the preservation of our beloved country—we take the hazard of appearing presumptuous in order that we may thereby make a contribution to the great work of the restoration of peace and union. We should not have presented ourselves to your notice in this relation, did we not so cordially acquiesce in the letter to Major-General Sandford as a warrant for our doing so.

We confess to a feeling of surprise on the reading of that letter. At a time when the incursions of armed forces of Rebels, engaged in a malignant and desperate attempt to overthrow our Government, threaten the peaceful enjoyment of the rights of the citizen, and the support of every man in the effort to restore the national jurisdiction, the voice of New-York should be heard loudest in the response. Yet you feel justified in declining the aid required, under the pretext of the military force being necessary to suppress disorders in our own city. We feel warranted in dissenting from the view thus expressed. We believe the Workingmen of New-York have no other country, no other allegiance, no other duty, but to stand by the Government in its own streets, and to make them more than ever guarded against the first attempt to precipitate a recurrence of the events of last July.

There are too many unfortunate victims in our midst who bear evidence of the terrible results of that rebellion—there have been too many taxes to pay, and too many losses sustained—soon to renew the experiments of civil war, to give to the people of New-York, a few reckless and dissolute men, who vibrate between the penitentiary and the dark den of crime, are not the representatives of the Workingmen of the metropolis. Nor can the militia be regarded as the best of the military force, necessary to suppress disorders in our own city. We believe that you can throw yourself back with full confidence on the industrial masses, and appeal to them to sustain you in the maintenance of law and order, and you will be heard with respect and honor.

It would have been in perfect harmony with your character as the representative of Democratic reform to have thus trusted yourself to the people in your efforts at once to aid the Government and preserve the honor of the city.

You remark that "enlightened self-interest is emphatically the synonym of patriotism." Permit us to say that the converse is not less true: Patriotism is emphatically the synonym of enlightened self-interest. It is especially true of the Government to which we belong. Under the existing laws, the beneficent legislation, and the democratic institutions of our country, the poorest citizen has an opportunity for advancement and prosperity, not equaled in any other nation on the globe. There he is not hindered by the restrictive barriers to prevent the humblest citizen from gaining a place of honor, education, and wealth. If he possess the elements of character, he can rise to the highest rank in the institutions—or their material modification by innovations—would be disastrous to the interests of every workingman. Hence, patriotism, loyalty and devotion to the Union becomes only another word for that self-interest which is the basis of all progress and influence and all its resources to maintain the Government in the face of all odds through which it is called to pass.

High prices which equalize themselves, in accordance with established laws of trade, and high taxation for a few years, are nothing compared to the restoration of our former peace and union. The costly sacrifice we are making is, indeed, great; but this is the purchase price for the generations to come, and for the cause of universal liberty.

The Workingmen of this city and of the country should speedily learn one grand truth—We are now engaged as a nation in fighting the battle of Democracy against the aristocracy, and the struggle is one of desperate measures to narrow down the great opportunities of the people, or for some favorite political cause, cannot lead us to the grander nature of our struggle. We are to-day fighting for Democratic reform against the aristocracy, and the struggle is one of desperate measures to narrow down the great opportunities of the people, or for some favorite political cause, cannot lead us to the grander nature of our struggle. We are to-day fighting for Democratic reform against the aristocracy, and the struggle is one of desperate measures to narrow down the great opportunities of the people, or for some favorite political cause, cannot lead us to the grander nature of our struggle.

We are, as a nation, the advance guard in the cause of human liberty and progress. At this hour we are doing picket duty, on a grand scale, in the great struggle of human rights against the aristocracy. We have no other duty, but to stand by the Government in its own streets, and to make them more than ever guarded against the first attempt to precipitate a recurrence of the events of last July.

Deaths of Graduates of Amherst College During the Year 1863-64.

David Oliver Allen died at Lowell, July 17, 1863, aged 32 years, with congestion of the lungs, occasioned by a cold taken while attending Commencement at Amherst College, and was buried in the cemetery at Lowell, Mass. He was born in Barre, September 14, 1799. He entered Union College in the Fall of 1819, and, after spending two years there, he transferred to Amherst College, where he graduated in 1822. He was a member of the Amherst College Association, and was a member of the Amherst College Association.

William Osgood died at Concord, Ohio, July 17, 1863, aged 32 years, with congestion of the lungs, occasioned by a cold taken while attending Commencement at Amherst College, and was buried in the cemetery at Concord, Ohio. He was born in Concord, Ohio, September 14, 1799. He entered Union College in the Fall of 1819, and, after spending two years there, he transferred to Amherst College, where he graduated in 1822. He was a member of the Amherst College Association, and was a member of the Amherst College Association.

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