currency, of monied monopolics, of Bank are made richer, and the poor, poorer .-Without going back to the time when Mr. CLAY, and other distinguished Whigs, lifted their warning voice against the beginning of that series of experiments, which has destroyed the best of currencies, prostrated the commerce of the country, and reduced both government and people to distress, and, even to the verge of bankruptcy, we invite your recollection to what has transpired, in our own State, within five or six years. Our Banks suspended specie pay. nents when the measure became one of necessity. They suspended, because the Banks of other States had done so. To have continued in the payment of specie, alone of all the Banks in the Union, would have invited hundreds of persons, out of the State, to get possession of their paper, that they might obtain the specie. This being done, and the notes redeemed by the Bank, the holders of the specie, would have carried it out of the State; and thus, there would have been no currency left to usthe specie gone, and the Banks without a basis on which to re-issue their notes. This measure, which was one of the most obvious policy, and the coming necessity of which had been foretold by those statesmen who had opposed the destruction of the United States Bank, was immediately seized hold of by the leaders of the Democratic party, and denounced as a Whig attempt to perpetuate the circulation of mere rags and to reduce the people under a paper

Early in the session of 1840, M. Hoke. Esq., a distinguished Democrat, of Lincoln, introduced a resolution demanding the reasons of suspension, and the operations of the Banks during it. The Whigs, to a man, voted for it, and a Committee was appointed, with that gentleman at the head of it. He left the Legislature about seven days before its adjournment, without making any report. But the Committee, who had waited with the utmost patience for all the facts and views which the originator of the enquiry could present, did not feel itself ed, notwithstanding his departure, in abandoning the duties assigned; and immediately, betook itself to the preparation of a report upon the important matters of inquiry. The report was unanimous, and wholly justificatory of the course pursued by the Banks. For a while, there was a pause in the warfare on these institutions, but it was only because there was no political end in view: and as soon as an important election was at hand-just as soon as the party had selected their candidate for Governor, that gentleman ordered out the Bank poney for the field. The campaign was fought on his back; and although the captain fell, his followers triumphed.

followers triumphed.
In his Address to the People, the senti-ments of which were re-echoed by the press, and repeated as the test of the Democratic candidates, throughout the State, the report of the Bank Committee of 1840, was con-demned as worthless—"a mere paper re-port:" and every epithet that could make the people curse the Banks, and desire their nolition; every reproach, that could declare their hostility to liberty and characterize their operations, as worse than the parent conviction of truth. Under their banner, "down with the Banks and up with Democracy," the party deluded the people ism could not co-exist. And, taking an artful advantage of a severe distress in money affairs, which was falsely attributed to the Whig triumph of 1840, but which, in truth, was the fruit of a long train of ill advised measures opposed by the Whigs at the outset, and at all times afterwards, they promulgated the charge, that the Banks had hoarded the money, and promised that they if elected, would unbar the prison houses of the hidden millions of gold and silver. Coming, as these men did, into the Legislature, with their declared hostility against the very existence of Banks, as being antirepublican; with their open made charges, that they were full of corruptions and rottenness, and had not been sufficiently investigated, but in fact, had been basely whitewashed by the Whigs of 1940; and avowing, further, that the owners and directors of the institutions were in the habit of shutting up the money, so as to produce distress amongst the people; declaring and avowing all these things, what had the people a right to expect of these legislators, when they should become rightfully possessed of the power to act at their discretion? A candid man can answer but in one way, and that is-First, that they would destroy the Banks, if any lawful opportunity should offer, whereby both the hoarded money would go out to the relief of an afflicted people, and the obnexious monsters cease to feed on the liberties of the country. And secondly, if no proper opportunity should occur to destroy them, then, that they would probe into their conduct, detect and expose the corruptions, and cut off their rottenness. Obvious as would seem to be the per-

formance of these duties, by men who had spoken and acted as the party did, while before the people seeking seats in the Legislature; let us enquire what that body, with overwhelming Democratic majorities the Banks.

On the 13th day of December, Mr. Biggs of Martin, introduced into the House of Commons, a series of Resolutions, propos ing an enquiry into the expediency of enacting a law-First.—That a suspension, for thirty

days, of any Bank, should work a forfeit. Secondly .- That, when a Bank should

be in a state of suspension, it might be sued but should not sue its debtors. Thirdly .- That the suspending Bank

paper, as it did not redeem on demand.

newspaper warfare. The Whigs were accused of being the champions of a rag nected with Banking and Bank management, and they were referred to the Join oppression; and of being all this, in order Select Committee on Banks. Very soon to perpetuate a system, whereby the rich after the reference, Mr. Brown, of Caswell, who was Chairman of that Committee, reported a bill to the Senate, declaring that a suspension of specie payments, for thirty days, during the year, should be a forfeit-ure of charter, and the Bank abould cease to exist. Near the same time, Mr. Briggs introduced, into the House of Commons, a bill carrying into effect the suggestions of his Resolutions, and providing, further, that no Bank should sell Exchange at a higher rate than one per cent. Just about this time, also, Mr. Shepard, of Wake, who became famous for attempting, as a relief to the people; to make and utter a million of irreble Trensulty notes, which by express provision, were not allowed to circulate as money, nor be receivable in payment of taxes, introduced his "bill relating to Banks &c." by which, for the more effectual relief of the people, as we must suppose, it was declared in one Section, that no Bank in this State, should take in payment of its debts, the notes of any sister State Banks under penalties, fines and imprisonment; and, in another Section, that if any Bank should suspend specie payments for thirty days in a year, it should forfeit its charter, and further forfeit and pay into the public Treasury, three per cent on the entire amount of its circulation and deposites. On Friday, the 30th day of December,

within one day of the close of the sixth week of the Session, came to the House of Commons from the Senate, certain resolutions proposing an immediate and thorough investigation into the Banks, by a Joint Se. lect Committee. These resolutions were the offspring of the Senator from Granville; and, in the House of Commons, were ad ed without debate, and without dissent. On the next day, the democratic party moved a reconsideration of them, alleging as the reason therefor, that they were not broad and comprehensive enough to cover the ground of examination, which the party had so much at heart; and, moreover, that the remainder of the Session would be too short to carry on that searching and sifting investigation which the people were so anx-iously looking for, and which the Whigs, heretofore, had wholly neglected. The Whigs opposed a reconsideration, and proposed to extend, by additional resolutions, agreeable to the party, the powers and duties of the Committee. They declared, in the face of the House, and in the presence of a crowded gallery, that they had no confidence in the professions of the party to make investigation; that the party had, intentionally, postponed, till that late day, any attempt to raise an examining Committee: that, if the Resolutions were reconsidered, there would be no investigation; that they were sufficient to build on, and if they were set aside, the vote, which should do this, would amount, in their opinion, to a refusal to investigate at all. They charged the party with an intent, never to investigate on its own responsibility, because, upon such investigation it feared, the charges of corruption and mismanagement would be found to be untrue, and then would be lost that favorite theme, in all elections, of abusing Banks. The Whigs announced their readiness and desire to give every constitutional power to the Committee, in order cratic party replied, that the adherence of the Whigs to the Resolutions, already pass-ed, was founded on their known insufficienelief, that Banks and republican-not co-exist. And, taking an antage of a severe distress in when these resolutions should be out of the probe the Banks to the bottom, and that the

> reconsidered, with the avowed object of permitting them to sleep on the table, and—
> there they sleep! By a strict party vote the resolutions was there they sleep!

Thus stood, on the last day of the year 1842, and on the first day of the year 1843

Before we proceed further with the history of this subject, we propose to make a short inquiry into the principles of the bills of Messrs. Brown, Biggs and Shepard.— more!!! OF The mysteries of Bank cor-In all of them, suspension of specie payments, no matter what the necessity, was forfeiture of charter. This was in the teeth of the charter itself, which is but the teeth of the charter itself, which is but the contract between the State and the Stock-holders. Upon the faith of this contract, Biggs, and Shepard—violations, which we the State invited individuals to invest their money; and, therein, it is provided that, in case of a refusal to redeem its notes, when presented for payment, the Bank shall pay 12 per cent. per annum till redemption; 2 vol. Rev. Stat. p. 63, Sec. 29. This is the penalty the State exacted in making the contract, and this the penalty agreed to by the Stockholders. How then, can the Legislature add a greater penalty, without their consent? Again, by the charter, Sec. 28, the State has utipulated, that, before she will direct any proceedings to be taken against the Bank, even for a declared violation of charter, she will hear the excuse for complete control of the Democratic major-the violation. How then, can the State, ity; they had but to speak the word, and without breach of her faith, undertake, not only to pronounce that a forfeiture, which was not so when the citizens were invited to subscribe their money, but only attended on the stump, and in the public press, bewith a penalty of additional interest, but, also, to declare that she will hear no excuse in both Houses, did with and concerning for the act? Would such conduct be honor- now fumed and fretted and raved with mad able between man and man? Mr. Biggs penalty of 25 per cent, and Mr. Shepard's of 3 per cent, on the total circulation and deposites, contain the same gross violation of contract, and deserve, in our opinion,

enough to stick to it. If, upon a matter so grave, when the sub-ects are considered and likely to be so disastrous to the public honor, if the proposed Legislation should ever be adopted, we had a smile to bestow, it should be freely given to the proposal of Mr. Biggs, that the Banks should never sell Exchange at a higher rate their bills of attainder and forfeiture, all Thirdly.—That the suspending Bank a smile to bestow, it should be freely given should pay 25 per cent per annum, on such to the proposal of Mr. Biggs, that the Banks

the same censure from those who think the

State able to make a contract, and honest

declamation, in all their popular addresses, in all their stump speeches, and in all their speeches, and in all their stump speeches, and in all their stump speeches, and in all their stump speeches, and in all their speeches, and in all their speeches speeches, and in all their speeches, and in all their speeches speeches, and in all their speeches, and in all their speeches speeches, and in all their speeches, and in all their speeches speeches speeches speeches, and in all their speeches speec arpool. That difference depends on many circumstances connected with commerce, over which the State of North Carolina can have as little control, as over the tides: And we should have been as wisely engaged, if we had set about to regulate the exact difference, in the value of two horses of the same size and qualities, in the two quarters of the globe. This idea, of regulating Exchange between distant countries, by the positive law of one of them, is we believe, wholly new, and well comes in at the tail of the grand financial quackeries of the day.

It is obvious to any man of reflection,

that the Banks of the State could not redeem their notes, and yet survive in the midst of a general suspension around us. They would be compelled to collect all their debts from the people, in order to meet the pres-sure of specie demands: and the end of such business would be, to break the people and wind up the Banks. Brown's Biggs and Shepard's bills all declare, that unless the Banks do this, they shall die. In case of a Northern suspension, it would become the inevitable necessity of the Banks to begin an indiscriminate and screwing collection from the people, every where; and, as our Banks could not tell when the Northern Banks would resume, their only course of safety would be, to collect every dollar due them, with all possible despatch; for if ever, for the space of thirty days during a year, the Bank should be out of funds, wherewith to redeem, the charter would be forfeited, and a heavy penalty accrue to the holder of its notes. And who, fellow-citizens, would be the losers of these heavy penalties? Who, but your own citizens your own State and your own long cherished Common School Fund! And who would be me gainers! The poor! No, indeed! But the keen-eyed broker—the man who has been fattening, for years, on a disordered currency and will continue to fatten, so long as the causes of disorder exist, while their authors are daily haranguing the peoole against the plundering rapacity of the money dealers—a swarm of vampires they beget themselves, by furnishing such abun-

Next to Mr. Biggs' idea of regulating the value of a dollar, a thousand miles off, by an act of the General Assembly, in that case made and provided, the most whimsic al was that of Mr. Shepard, who undertool by one bill, to make times easy, by increasing the quantity of paper, and, by another, to prohibit the citizen from paying his Bank debt, with Virginia, South Carolina, Ten-

nessee or Georgia money.

Having presented to your view the attitude of the Democratic party, on the subject of currency, on New Year's day 1843, we will open a new chapter and conclude

with their doings.
On Monday, the 2nd January 1843, and doubtless with the view to redeem the pledge of the party for a scorching investigation made the Saturday before, Mr. Jones, of Orange, introduced a formal set of Resolutions, duly garnished with a pompous Preregard to the public interest requires that condition of said institutions shall be thoroughly investigated, that it is impossible to make it during the short time that any General Assembly ought to be in session;" and that "it is alike due to the public and shall be ascertained and made known to the country." The Resolutions, after this flourish, proceed to appoint three Commissioners who are to be sworn, to be selected by joint vote of the two Houses, with pow-er to inquire into "all abuses" and "all way, such should be introduced as would violations of their charters, and generally, into all and any matters connected with the management of said Benks," to summe

Governor.

Now after the faunting given by the Whigs to the Democrats two days before, this did look something like coming to the the action of the democratic party of the point—yet alas! how brief their career! last Legislature, on the Banks of the State. how absurd their end! They were read and ordered to be printed—they were printed. more!!! OF The mysteries of Bank cor-ruption are thus safely laid away for another political struggle.

In view of the multiplied, deliberate and do not hesitate to believe, would have been pronounced gross and palpable by any and every Judge in N. Carolina, the Bank of the State, unwilling to breathe out its existence under the strangling operations of financial quackery, or to maintain its chartered rights, by a war with the Legislature, proposed to that body that, if it would take on itself the responsibility of advising, on behelf of the people, a dissolution of the copartnership and closing the business of the Bank, the individual stockholders would concur therein. This proposition placed the future existence of the Bank under the seal foreper its fate. Yet, the men who loved the people, and for their sake hated all Banks; who had sworn their downfall cause they were leeches feeding on the heart's blood of the republic; THESE MEN ness, because their long pursued victim had surrendered itself, and invited them to take its life, on their own responsibility. They had no idea of making such an unwelcome conquest, and they were sorely puzzled to know how they should treat their prisoner. They debated, and considered, and resolved and re-debated, and re-considered, and reresolved; some went for its plunder, and instant decapitation; others for a decent burial and a legal administration of its assets: And, finally, not being able to agree

hanging on its bosom and delighted with its pictures. Thus ended the Democratic Bank crusade of the year 1842; not the least curious and entertaining part of which is, that, on the eve of our adjournment, a Locofoco movement was made to repeal the penalty of 12 per cent. now in force against Bank suspensions. If our serious readers desire to know, precisely, what became of the proposition of the Stockholders, we will, tell them, in a few words. Mr. Jones, of Orange, introduced into the House of Commons, a set of Resolutions, proposing to wind up the affairs of the Bank, which for a rockless disregard of the rights of private property are unprecedented, and of which even the Standard thus spoke :-- "A more acobinical encroachment upon the rights of private property, or a more despotic seizure of the same, never occurred in any na-tion, having the pretence of civil rights or

political liberty in its Constitution. The Premble recited, as a fact, what no one could prove, "that the Stockholders of the Banks have tendered a resignation of their charter." These passed the House of Commons by Democratic voices, and were sent to the Senate; but so monstrous were heir provisions, that, in that body, they were laid upon the table, and, others, of a milder character, proposing to close the risiness of the Bank, were substituted in their place. These recited, as their founds. tion, what was, equally, but not so glaringly untrue, to wit: that "the Stockholders had signified their willingness to surrender their urter." The Stockholders had done no such thing, but had expressly referred the whole matter to the sovereign authority of he Legislature, and did but declare that if that body wished it, they would throw no obstacle in its way, but would conform to its legislative will. Our readers will readily perceive, that these misrecitals, of the true state of the case, were but the meanest devices of throwing on the Bank, the responsibility of its own destruction, and of creeping out of the bold position of bostility to these institutions, which the party had taken before the people, and which they had neither the courage to maintain nor the man-liness to abandon. We need not invite your attention to the deplorable consequences to the community, if either set of resolutions had received the assent of the Legislature. The responsibility of these consequence must, in truth, have rested on that body; and how any man could lend his assistance to an act which must have completed the cup of misery and beggary for thousands, is what can be learned, only by watching the buleful blight of party rancer on the charities of the heart. CONCLUSION NEXT WEEK

The last from "Arkansaw." Capt. Raft, of the steamer Hurricane.

was one of those eccentric men that took a great deal of pleasure in running his boat where no one but himself would or could. In one of his eccentric humors, he run the Hurricane up Red River into Arkansas, as his pilot observed about " a feet," which in the Southwest means several hundred miles. Among the patrons of the Hurricane was old Zeb Maiston, a regular out-and-outer frontiersman, who seemed to spend his whole life in settling out of the way and locating his family in sickly situations. Zeb was the first man that "blazed" a tree He knew every snag, sawyer, nook and corner of the Sabine, the Upper Red River, and their tributaries, and when "bar whar scace," he was wont to declare war on the Cumanches, for excitement, and " use them up terribly." But to our story. Zeb moved on Red River, settled in a low, swampy, terrible place, and he took it as a great honor that the Hurricane need there was tumbled out at Zeb's yard a barrel of new whiskey. (as regularly as she passed,) for which was paid the proper amount of cord weed.— Now, Capt. Raft was a kind man, felt disposed to oblige every resident that lived on his route of travel, but it was unprofitable to get every week to Zeb's out of the way place, and as he landed the fifteenth barrel he expressed his surprise at the amount of whiskey consumed at his "settlement," and hinted it was rather an unprofitable business for the boat. Zeb, at this piece of information, " flared up," raised his mane, shut his "manlers," and told Capt. Raft he could whip him, and the pilot, and deck bands, and if they would give him the "under grig," he would let the piston rod of the engine punch him in the side all the time the fight was going on. Raft, at this display of fury from Zeb, cooled down inmediately, acknowledged himself "snagment they were both to publish their views god," begged Zeb's pardon, and adjourned. ged," begged Zeb's pardon, and adjourned to the bar for a drink. One glass followed another, until the heroes got into the mel-low mood, and Zeb on such occasions al-ways "went in strong" for his family.— After praising their beauty individually and collectively, he broke into the pathetic, and set the captain crying by the following heart-rending appeal—" Raft, Raft, my dear fellow, you talk about the trouble of putting out a barrel every week at my diggens, when I have got a sick wife and five small children and no cow!—whar's your heart?

Deputation of Dissenters, who waited on his Royal Highness in London, he thus expressed himself: "Gentlemen, I am now 65 years old, 35 of self: "Gentlemen, I am now 65 years old, 35 of them I have spent in indisposition: gentlemen, that sobers a man, that makes him think—that corrects many of the opinions he might have entertained in former years: it has done so with me. I am accustomed every morning, alone, to read two hours before breakfast in the Bible, and if any man read that book as he ought, he himself will, in some measure, become inspired by it."—His Highness's Biblical Library contains, in different tongues and editions, 1500 Bibles, and is es, I limated to be worth from £40,000 to £50,000.

A writer in the Whitehall Chronicle says every nistration should be known by it cha cognomen as for example : r. Madison's as the War Administra Mr. Monroe's do Pacific Mr. J. Q. Atlam's do Economical

THE MESSENGER

D. R. M'ANALLY & J. ROBERTS, EDITORS.

ASHCEVICELE, N. C. Friday, June 9, 1843.

1 In order to make room for the Whig address, a part of which we give this week, we have left out much that we designed to publish. The address we earnestly recommend to the attention of the candid of all

PRESIDENT TYLER AND MR. BOTTS.

most furious war-of words-is now being waged between these two gentlemen in which Mr. Borrs makes sundry grievous and weighty charges against Mr. TYLER; to which he (Mr. Tyler) rejoins in terms far from being of the most conciliatory character. Possibly we may notice the matter more fully at another time, but we do not promise it. We have ever regarded Mr. Botts as being too impetuous and reckless, and in Mr. Tyler we are sorry that we can have no confidence at all. We respect the office to which he has " in the course of human events" been called, and out of respect for the office, we wish to speak respectfully of the man, bu; for himself we have no respect. We can have none while we retain our present views of honor, justice, truth, and propriety. We regard him as having betrayed his friends, disgusted his enemies, and by his many political tergiversations gained for himself a distinction that few have possessed and none desired. We say, we may notice the quar, rel hereafter, but do not suppose gentle reader, that we have any design to publish it. Nay, verily; we never have as yet, and we never will, soil our sheet, humble as it is, and unknown as it may be, with such language as Mr. Borrs reports to have been used by himself and Mr. Tylen. If Borrs' account be true-and he has sworn to it-himself and Mr. Tyler used language in common conversation the like of which we seldom hear in this unpolished, unrefined part of the country among the drunken rabble! We feel mortified and humbled to think that the chief officers of this christian nation and many of the members of our national legislature, manifest so little interest for the laws of God, for the best inte rests of man, or for the common rules of propriety. Too little attention is paid by the press and the people generally to the moral qualifications of those aspiring to office. Rarely, indeed, is there a distinction made on this ground at all. The duty eems forgotten, the consequences are los sight of, in the rage of partyism, and few seem to think of the moral responsibility resting upon them in their choice of public officers, and rush forward without enquiring whether the person to whom they are principles and virtuous habits or whether he be a swearer, a gambler, a debi

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

or all three together.

There has been held lately a Democratic State Convention in South Carolina. An on the subject of the next Presidential election was adopted, together with a series of resolutions relating to the manner of appointing delegates to a national convention. and to the mode of proceeding when assembled. We have not room this week for an extended notice of the doings of the convention.

Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, has published a lengthy address to the people of that State, setting forth his views on some of the leading questions of national policy which at present agitate the country, such as a on those questions. We have not as yet seen Mr. Polk's.

HENRY W. MILLER, Esq., has been brought out in the Wake district, as the Whig candidate for Congress in opposition to Gen. SAUNDERS.

Hon. K. RAYNER has accepted the nomination as the Whig candidate in the 9th

In the 2d district, Gen. EDNEY still hold out in being a candidate in opposition to Col. BARRINGER, the nominee of the convention, and Mr. CRAIGE, the Democratic himself, by a proper direction of his labor, candidate, who was also brought out by a

In this (the 1st) district, there are as yet but the two candidates already announced

wonder .- The Democratic Recorder of the 30th ult., published at Fredericks burg, Va., contains a communication sign d " A Tyler man"—and from the remarks of the editor, we are inclined to think it no should like to see what kind of

Col. R. M. Johnson, it is said, will Vew England States during the

is the present system of farming through great portion of this, and the adjoining States; if we should succeed in definit what it should be, we will have gained the summit of our wishes for the present. A very great portion of Eastern Tennes all of Western Virginia, and all of the Western part of North Carolina, are, or might be, grazing or grass growing countries. We speak more particularly of that part of this State with which we are most familiar, and which lies west of the Blue Ridge. From the extreme western boun-dary of Cherokee county to the extreme eastern boundary of Yancy is not less than two hundred miles, while the average distance from the Tennessee line to the Blan Ridge is, we take it, about fifty miles.— Here, then, is a tract of country two bun-dred miles long by fifty wide, than which there is not to be found in the United States a country of the same dimensions better adapted to the growing of grasses and the

being made in respect to farming, in almost every part of it; but in two many instances the labor is misdirected, and conseque does not yield the profits it otherwise would do. To know how our labor should be directed and when applied, is the secret of success in all enterprizes—particularly in farming. In the country of which we speak, it is attempted to tend too much land in corn. This is almost a universal error. Though under a proper mode of cultima tion, corn does well, yet we do not believ that large bodies of land thus occupied will. or can, yield the same profits as if it were used differently. We will come to fact and figures.

raising of stock. Great improvements are

The labor of a good field hand in this country is worth, counting every expense, say \$150 a year. One hundred and fifty dollars' worth of labor, at the prices of this country, will do all that is necessary to be dope towards cleaning and sprouting off, mowing, curing, hauling and stacking of the hay from fifty acres of meadow. This is an estimate sufficiently liberal-th dollars to the acre. Fifty acres of mount land, properly attended, will yield two ton of hay to the acre on an average, or one hundred tons in all. This hay is richly worth ten dollars per ton in feeding stock, or the product of fifty acres-100 tonsworth one thousand dollars! Here, then is the labor of one hand.

One hundred and fifty dollars, the worth of a year's labor for another hand, will tend seventy-five acres in oats. This will be \$1,50 to the acre. Seventy-five acres in oats, properly taken care of, would be considered a very poor crop at less than 25 bushels to the acre, or one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five bushels for the whole. These outs, with the straw, would be considered low at 25 cents per bushel, or four hundred and sixty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents for the crop. Here is the cost of another hand.

One hundred and fifty dollars' worth of labor will tend twenty acres in Irish potatoes, which, when the ground is properly prepared, will yield 300 bushels to the scre, or say 250 bushels to the acre, though we are satisfied that the former amount is low enough, where proper attention is given .-Twenty acres, at 250 bushels per sere, would yield five thousand bushels, worth 20 cents per bushel, or one thousand dollars for the whole.

Then the product of 145 acres of land on which has been expended four hundred and fifty dollars, is as follows: 100 tons hay, at \$10 per ton, \$1000.00

1875 bushels outs at 25 cts. per. bushel, 5000 bushels potatoes a at 20 cts.

2,468.75

450.00

2018.75

Deduct for labor.

per bushel, . .

Deduct for incidental expenses, such as hauling, ploughing, &c.

Nett profit, These conclusions, we believe, are just being warranted by facts which have com under our own observation. Any syste which will work well on a large scale will work in the same proportion on a small one -hence, if a farmer be poor, have but a few acres of land and no one to work but he may, in most cases, realize from 50 to 100 per cent. more for his labor than he has hitherto done.

Three acres, well set with grass, and one acre of potatoes, will winter more cattle or mules, and do it better, than can be done from ten acres of corn, taking the average yield of both in this country, while the labor of the corn more than doubles that of the grass and potatoes. This country perer will or can prosper as it would, until there are still greater improvements in our farming operations. But lest we weary you with a long article, we will wait until an other time for the remainder.