

From the Mobile Advertiser.
Mr. Calhoun and Protection to Sugar.

The N. P. Courier publishes a correspondence between R. C. Nicholas, Esq., the present Secretary of the State of Louisiana and formerly Locofoco Senator in Congress, and John C. Calhoun, on the subject of protection to the sugar interest, which is, on the whole a most curious affair, and an interesting comment on the professions of the free trade Democracy. Mr. Nicholas is a "free trader" Locofoco of Louisiana, who, last year, became exceedingly alarmed, lest, in the adjustment of the Tariff then pending in Congress, the interests of the sugar planter would be sacrificed! So he writes to Mr. Calhoun, the "free trade" champion par excellence, to save the sugar interest! We regret we have not room for the whole of Mr. Nicholas' letter, it is such a beautiful commentary on "free trade." We cannot forbear, however, giving a few extracts. They are exceedingly rich.

Mr. Nicholas thinks the abolitionists are aiming to destroy the profits of slave labor and fears they will endeavor to effect their object by reducing, or repealing altogether the duty on sugar. These fears are strongly expressed at the beginning of his letter; then, he says to Mr. Calhoun:

"The sugar interest may, and probably will be prosperous if not sacrificed by its own government in the pending adjustment of the Tariff. Sugar growers are large consumers of most of the articles of manufacture and products on which the duty will fall, and if they do not obtain a corresponding duty on their product when imported, it is their settled conviction that this branch of Southern agriculture must be abandoned."

What! Such doctrines as these from a free-trade Democrat! Why it is real tariffism!

But hear him again:
"I confess I never was an advocate, I never can be, of a protective Tariff, as such; but have never been able to see the impropriety of SO ADJUSTING THE TARIFF, as to yield such INCIDENTAL PROTECTION to the great interests of the country, as could fairly and honestly be given."

Of course! opposed to a "protective tariff," but in favor of "INCIDENTAL PROTECTION!" Beautiful! But hear him still again: and recollect he is addressing John C. Calhoun:

"Strong as your feelings and principles have always been against the protective policy, I don't think that you have ever contended that fair incidental protection was either ineffectual or adverse to any sound principle. But even if you were, you could not, I think, fail to perceive that when such favors were being dispensed, the South would be entitled to a fair participation."

"Favors!" Protection a favor! Why we thought it was ruinous to all concerned, and particularly to those protected. At least, so says Judge Goldthwaite. But we have no room for further extracts from the letter of Mr. Nicholas this morning. We give the answer of Mr. Calhoun entire. It is a curiosity in its way.

WASHINGTON, 7th May, 1842.
My Dear Sir: You do not state too strongly the danger to which the South, and in fact the whole country is exposed. Never in my opinion, has the country been in more danger than at present. The administration is powerless, and the Whigs infatuated; and if the object was to ruin, instead of saving the country, it would be scarcely possible to take a more effectual way than that which has been pursued.

I concur in most of your views and reflections on the identity of interest (fairly considered) between Cotton and Sugar; and, as far as my principles will admit, will see full justice done to the latter, to the extent that it can be effected by my exertions. I can, however, agree to no duty but such as the revenue may require; and none so high on any article as will push it beyond the greatest amount of revenue that can be derived from the article. These are the limits within which I may act, and with them, exercise a sound discretion. But in determining the amount of revenue required, I shall expect economy and retrenchment, on the part of those having the control, as far as public policy may permit, and that no part of the public revenue shall be given away. Observing these rules, and with the scope they will admit, I shall take pleasure in PROTECTING your great staple against the machinations of the opponents of slave labor. They are ever on the watch, and stand ready to seize every opportunity to render our labor worthless, and to weaken our title to our property.

J. C. CALHOUN.
We say nothing of the enlarged (?) views the expanded (?) patriotism, the statesman-like (?) sentiments contained in this letter. They will strike the reader with peculiar force, we have no doubt. But it appears that Mr. Calhoun is absolutely in favor of "PROTECTING"—yes, "PROTECTING" is the word! protecting the sugar interest! Consequently, the sugar planters are perfectly satisfied with Mr. Calhoun, and are fully convinced that "free trade" means a PROTECTIVE TARIFF of about a hundred per cent on sugar! The N. O. Courier, the free trade—sugar protection—Locofoco organ in Louisiana, is in an ecstasy of delight at Mr. Calhoun's letter, and claims him as the special friend and able advocate of the sugar interest! Hear what the said Courier says:

"From this correspondence the planters will learn with pleasure, contrary to what the Whig papers have been in the habit of asserting, that the distinguished statesman of the South is as friendly to their interests as they could desire."
Really, this thing called democracy, is a lovely article!
The N. O. Bulletin of Saturday comment on the letter of Mr. Nicholas:
The arguments by which Mr. Ex-Senator Nicholas in his letter to Mr. Calhoun, endeavors to show a community of interest between cotton and sugar, may be applied with equal propriety and force to any other

articles produced in the country; indeed, as far as they go, they sustain the doctrine upon which the protective system has always been advocated. It is the interest of the cotton planter, as we understand Mr. Nicholas, that the sugar culture should be sustained because otherwise, those who plant sugar will turn their fields into cotton. Upon the same principle, certainly, it is the interest of wheat growers that the wool business should flourish, because otherwise those who raise sheep would instead, plough up their fields and sow wheat. Upon the same principle, precisely, it may be and is urged with the same force, that it is the interest of all agriculturalists that mining, manufactures and the mechanic arts, should be protected. So the argument of Mr. N., if it proves any thing, proves too much, for those who will not acknowledge "a protective tariff as such." If it establishes any thing, it establishes the principle upon which the whole protective system rests. Mr. Calhoun, it seems, disagreed the conclusion to which the arguments of his correspondent inevitably tend, for he did not admit the premises without a qualification which left abundant room for escape.

If we have not misunderstood the letter of Mr. Nicholas, he founds his appeal to Mr. Calhoun upon the idea that the North and South are necessarily at variance, and that the Southern representatives in Congress should act as if treating with wily and inveterate enemies, and so forth.

Mr. Calhoun, in his answer, does not discourage the idea. It would seem to be time, however, that statesmen of liberal minds; and especially such as aspire to the suffrages, and to administer the laws of the whole country, had discarded so illiberal and unpatriotic a sentiment. May not the whole difficulty of the case be traced to that unjust and unfounded prejudice? Certainly the feeling which we think we detect in the correspondence to which we have alluded, runs through every argument that we have seen, in which it is attempted to make a protective duty on sugar appear compatible with the principles of free trade. If people could once persuade themselves that these twenty-six States and three Territories are one country, to stand or fall, flourish or suffer in all their departments, interests and pursuits together—there would probably be but two opinions instead of a dozen, on the tariff question. There would be protection and non-protection; these would cover the ground, and the question would be suffered to go to the people on its merits. We would have no more special pleadings, to show that thorough protection, as a rule, was abominable, yet as applied to sugar, (or iron, or lead, according to locality), it was precisely the thing we wanted. As if that were not the most odious light in which the principle could possibly be placed or defended.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.—Of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence, it is stated that nine were born in Massachusetts; eight in Virginia; five in Maryland; four in Connecticut; four in New Jersey; four in Pennsylvania; four in South Carolina; three in New York; three in Delaware; two in Rhode Island; one in Maine; three in Ireland; two in England; two in Scotland, and one in Wales.

Twenty-one were attorneys; ten mechanics; four physicians; three farmers; one clergyman; one printer; sixteen were men of fortune.

Eight were graduates of Harvard College; four of Yale; three of New Jersey; two of Philadelphia; two of William and Mary; three of Cambridge, England; two of Edinburgh, and one of St. Omer's.

At the time of their deaths, five were over 90 years of age; seven between 80 and 90; eleven between 70 and 80; twelve between 60 and 70; eleven between 50 and 60; seven between 40 and 50; and the age of two uncertain.

At the time of signing the declaration, the average age of the members was 44 years. They lived to the average age of more than sixty-five years and ten months. The youngest member was Edward Rutledge, of South Carolina, who was in his 27th year. He lived to the age of 51. The next youngest member was Thomas Lynch, of the same State, who was also in his 27th year. He was cast away at sea in the fall of 1776.

Benjamin Franklin was the oldest member. He was in his 71st year when he signed the declaration. He lived until 1790 and survived 16 of his younger brethren.—Stephen Hopkins, of Rhode Island, the next oldest member, was born in 1707, and died in 1785.

Charles Carroll attained the greatest age, dying in his 96th year.—William Ellery, of Rhode Island, died in his 91st year.

A PICTURE OF JESUS IN THE GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE.—President Durbin, of Dickinson College, who is now travelling in Europe, in a letter to Professor Allen, thus speaks of a picture of Jesus in the Garden of Gethsemane, by Charles Dolci, at Florence. "This painting, though a small piece," says the President, "has wondrous power to touch the heart. The profound submission and agony expressed in the attitude and countenance of the Saviour, wrapped in the gloom of night over whose face some straggling locks of hair mingled with the drops of blood which are starting from the pores while an angel in a flood of light above, holding the cross on his left shoulder, presents him the cup with the right hand, overwhelms one with the force of the words: 'O my father, let this cup pass from me. Yet not my will but thine be done.' I sat down before it in silence, that I might feel its full effect, and then, unwilling to change the current of my thoughts by other and less holy images, I immediately departed from this world of varied beauty and feeling, wishing that all who visit the gallery of the Pitti Palace, might enjoy as much pleasure, and receive as much profit, as I did."

THE MESSENGER.

D. R. McANALLY & J. ROBERTS, EDITORS.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
Friday, July 14, 1843.

The Season.—We have been favored in this section, with remarkably fine weather for the growing of corn, potatoes, &c., during the last few days. Very warm and frequent showers. Crops look finely and promise well.

☞ The Branch Bank, (that is to be) is making rapid preparations to commence business in this place. How soon they will be ready to go into operations, we have not been advised.

☞ Whigs of North Carolina, remember that an important election comes on the third day of August. It will soon be here—prepare yourselves—your country will then demand your services. Let all recollect that it is a most solemn duty which you owe to yourselves, your country and your children, to cast your votes conscientiously, for the man whom you believe will be most likely, by present and example, to promote the true interests of our favored land.

A DUEL! A DUEL!!

Week before last a regular built, bona fide duel came off near the State road on the South Carolina side of the Saluda mountain, between a Mr. Tudor and a Mr. Choiseul, both of whom have been summering in the vicinity of the river rock. We certainly should have chronicled so important an event immediately, but for the fact that the parties were South Carolinians, the fight took place in South Carolina, and we thought it but courteous that South Carolina should first have the honor of giving publicity to the event. As they, however, with something of their wonted tardiness, have neglected it for two whole weeks, the parties might have some just cause to think themselves slighted if the matter were suffered to rest longer. It must be made public—must go before the world; for who in these, or any other times, would think of fighting a duel but for being lionized afterwards?

The parties in question had the great misfortune, as we have been informed, to differ in a way and about a matter by which their honor became so tarnished that nothing could restore it to its former purity but the flashing of powder and the whizzing of lead. Accordingly a challenge was passed, accepted, seconds chosen, surgeons engaged, pistols procured, and perhaps sweethearts kissed and wills signed. They met, the distance was marked off, they took their stands, the word was given—tut-phish—bang went the pistols—it was an awful moment, but the smoke cleared away and there stood the combatants safe and sound, without injury to hair or hide! By a most wonderful coincidence, just as the smoke was blown off from their deadly weapons, their difficulties all vanished, their wounded honor was healed, and all parties, as we learned, left the bloodless field of war perfectly satisfied that their difficulties were honorably adjusted.

☞ Dr. Woodfin of Macon county, sent us the other day, two beautiful and fine apples, one of which grew last year and the other the present. Almost any person in this country, with proper attention may have the luxury of ripe apples all the year round. This is a great country; a fact that will be abundantly proven whenever the people exercise the proper industry and economy.

The Rev. Mr. Brownlow, editor of the Iowa Borough Whig, was recently assaulted by three men. He flogged each of them, and then bound them over to keep the peace.

The above is from the West Chester (Pa.) Examiner. We have known Brownlow for some time, and been acquainted with his acts. We are now living and acting only about seventy-five miles apart, but the above is altogether new to us. Friend; thee has made a great mistake.

The Independent, is the title of a new paper published in Raleigh, by T. LOURING, Esq., former editor of the "Standard." It is a handsome sheet, filled with interesting miscellaneous matter and promises to credit to the proprietor, as well as be a valuable auxiliary to the circulating literature of the State. See the prospectus in another column.

☞ The Whig convention which lately met in Georgia, nominated Henry Clay for the Presidency, and John M. Berrien of that State for the Vice Presidency.

Hon. George W. Crawford was nominated as the Whig candidate for Governor of the State, and A. H. Stephens for Congress. The election comes on the first Monday in October. Success to Crawford.

FOREIGN.

Through the promptness of Mr. WILLIAMS, of Liverpool, we have European dates to the 17th of June. We take the following from Charles Willmer's American News Letter, of the 17th of June:

After a succession of wet and cold weather, extending over a period of nearly forty days, the climate has suddenly changed, and the season is now warm and genial. The crops, which were not, most providentially, injured, as it was feared they would be, by the inclemency of the elements, are healthy and abundant, and the most confident expectations are entertained that the harvest of this year will be immensely prolific.

Next to the prospects of the coming harvest, a subject at no time unimportant, and at this time of especial moment, we must class the present condition of Ireland. It would be utterly impossible even to index the several disturbances (many of which are but of ordinary, and as it would seem, unavoidable occurrence) which have been formally pleaded and characterized as indications of a forthcoming revolt. The affrays and collisions of the loyalist and repeal factions are distinguished by the ordinary features of an Irish broil; and but for the presence of the soldiery, and the fierce invectives of the agitators, we might quote the condition of Ireland to be as usual. The circumstances of the times lend an importance to the incidents occurring in Ireland, which, intrinsically, those incidents do not possess. In the mean while, O'Connell remorselessly pursues his trade—agitation. The harangues which he has sought to inflame the passions of the populace have latterly been imbued with the fiercest spirit of rancorous hate to England. Abstractedly they cannot be denounced as treasonable or seditious; the potency of them is snatched and robbed from the circumstances of the times. No one is better aware than is the agitator of the singular obliquity which attaches itself to "a word spoken in season," and so, magogue could more cunningly avail himself of his knowledge. It does not suit his purpose to blurt out bald, and bold, and unsophisticated rebellion. There is no occasion he should adventure the expression of it. The mob are already flogged into a state of excitement sufficiently feverish for his deepest ends and purposes. With masses of men, morally, the same rule obtains as does with individuals physically. There are certain stages of nervous irritability, during the course of which, in order to startle the patient, it is not necessary to discharge a pistol at his couch side. The dropping of a pin will afford you artillery loud enough for your purpose. And thus it is with O'Connell and the Irish. He has chafed and goaded them into so fearful a condition of excitement, that the mere repetition of statements which, "rough hew them as you may," cannot be distinctly denounced as treasonable, do, nevertheless, by the dexterous application of them, produce a fury and a fervor as fierce and glowing as could be effected by the enunciation of the most disloyal harangues which rebel eloquence ever perpetrated.

The rumors of disaffection among the troops have been, as indeed have been all the rumors lately current in Ireland, grievously exaggerated.

O'Connell and his faction have availed themselves of a most ridiculous incident, in order to magnify the dangers which the Agitator wishes it to be believed he incurs. A Custom-house officer, in a state of inebriation, addressed a letter to the Home Secretary, in which he offered to assassinate O'Connell. The Secretary procured the fellow's arrest, and, after some delay and more explanation, the author of the joke was liberated on bail.

Of one thing we may assure ourselves—that the executive, if it were any thing less than a senseless Repealer, to brawl at meetings and to muster at lodges; are determined so soon as rebellion fairly and boldly shows itself, to crush the cause and its promoters. When the heat and bustle of the aimless disturbances which now distract Ireland shall have subsided, rational men will denounce the proceedings of the agitators as the selfish attempts of heedless incendiaries to gulf and delude to revolt an excitable people by the prospect of a doubtful accession of happiness and prosperity, in order to enrich themselves at the cost of a nation's welfare.

No man dreads rebellion—no man, from Londonderry to Cork, deprecates repeal more heartily than O'Connell himself. But then, Daniel O'Connell is a mendicant with a "continually emptying wallet." Filled it must be—so the man labors in his ignominious vocation.

The King of Hanover has arrived in England, and was greeted with a very equivocal reception.

The Parliamentary proceedings have not been of such character as to be interesting to the mass of American readers.

The views expressed above, in regard to O'Connell and the agitation in Ireland, we believe to be correct.

The Cotton market was said to be dull.

FRANCE.—Guizot still proclaims his intention to cut a canal across the Isthmus of Panama, and declares it to be no chimera.

The Ex-Queen of Spain was at Paris, actively engaged it was thought, in aiding the purposes of her party.

In Spain all is confusion. An insurrection had actually occurred in some of the southern States, but finally suppressed.—The affairs, however, of Espartaco were said to be in as favorable condition as could be expected, under the troubled state of the Kingdom.

There had been another battle fought by Sir Charles Napier in India, in which, according to his account, one hundred of the Indians were slain.

Melancholy Occurrence.—On Saturday last, the 8th inst., Mr. Bayless Brookshier, of this place, and a Mr. Francois of France, (we are positive as to the name) were returning to the house of the former from a rabbit hunt, Francis walking before, and Brookshier carrying a gun cocked on his shoulder. Some noise was made that caused him to turn round, when the gun went off, and the bullet struck Francis in the back and passed through his heart, causing instant death.

The gun had been asked to shoot, but failing to have shot, Brookshier neglected to let down the cock.

France, we learn, formerly lived near Tazewell, Tennessee.

☞ We have received the proceedings of the celebration of the 4th of July, by the Temperance Society of Henderson co., in the shape of six and a half pages of large fool-cap paper! We can stand any thing in reason, but that is a little too much. The substance of the whole is, that the Henderson county Temperance Society held its anniversary meeting at Hendersonville on the 4th inst., that the Declaration of Independence was read, and a number of pieces of music sung or performed, or both—that a short address was delivered, and the ordinary business of the society transacted.

The society "ordered" the publication of the proceedings, and we would most unhesitatingly do any thing reasonable, for the accommodation of the society or the forwarding its interests, and would cheerfully give their proceedings a place were it not for their great length, and for the fact that there is some uncalled for, not to say invidious remarks in reference to ourselves personally, which we should feel bound to notice were we to publish the communication, which notice of ours, would, in all probability, bring us into collision with the society, a circumstance we should greatly deplore.

We most readily, however, give place to the Constitution, as revised at their last meeting:

CONSTITUTION OF THE HENDERSON COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

ART. 1st. This society shall be called the Henderson County Temperance Society, and its officers shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, a recording and corresponding Secretary, and an Executive Committee of five members.

ART. 2nd. The President, or in his absence, one of the Vice Presidents shall preside at all of the meetings.

ART. 3rd. The officers and Executive Committee shall be elected annually, by the society, and shall hold their office for one year, unless in case of death, or other inability, of any of their number, the remainder shall have power to fill the vacancy until the ensuing election, which shall be held in Hendersonville, on the 4th day of July in each year.

ART. 4th. The recording Secretary shall keep the minutes of the Society, and report its proceedings on all public occasions.

ART. 5th. The corresponding Secretary shall obtain, by correspondence or otherwise, all the information he conveniently can, of an interesting nature, and communicate the same either verbally or through the Highland Messenger, to this Society, together with whatever else he may deem well suited to promote the objects of the Society.

ART. 6th. The Executive Committee shall make out the annual reports of the Society, and procure speeches for public occasions, and they may hold meetings of their own appointment when deemed necessary, and with the consent of the President, they shall have power to call extra meetings of the Society.

ART. 7th. All members of auxiliary Societies shall be considered honorary members of this Society, and may be heard or permitted to take part in its proceedings at any regular meeting.

ART. 8th. Every person who is resolved to abstain from the use, traffic, and distillation of ardent spirits, as a beverage, and will not procure them for any person in his or her employment, may by signing the pledge, become a member of this Society, and can, by making his or her wishes known to the Secretary, withdraw their names from the pledge.

ART. 9th. This Constitution shall not be altered nor amended, but with the consent of two-thirds of the members present at a public meeting called for that purpose.

At their tricks again.—A number of the Democratic papers of the country are laboring hard to make the impression that after all, HENRY CLAY will not be the candidate of the Whig party, but will be set aside for Judge McLEAN, of Ohio. What they expect to accomplish by this, is hard to conjecture. Not a single leading Whig paper in the Union, so far as we have been able to learn, has hinted at such a thing.—Judge McLean has declared his determination not to be a candidate in opposition to Mr. Clay—the name of Henry Clay is dear to the Whig party from Maine to Florida—from Dubuque to the Atlantic—with one heart and one voice, they proclaim him to be their choice—first, last, and all the time. Still, these sage Democrats, affect to know better! He is not to be the Whig candidate, they insist that he is to be given the go-by for some one else. Now we beg leave to say to those gentlemen, that unless we are very much mistaken in the feelings

and determinations of the Whig party, Mr. Clay is their candidate and will be their candidate until November 1844 when we confidently expect him to be elected President of these United States by a large majority of the popular vote and in the electoral College, which office, if it please God to spare him, he will fill more ably and more advantageously to the country than it has been done since the days of Madison, for four years. Then gentlemen—then we will talk of Judge McLean.

☞ The Convention at Davidson College, on the 4th inst., resulted in the nomination of Col. BARRINGER, as the Whig candidate for Congress in the second district. Gen. ENNEY, made a speech to the Convention after the nomination, declaring his entire acquiescence, and full determination to support the nominee, which speech was received with great applause.

☞ Messrs. Johnson and Gudgeon of Wayneville, sent us an answer to the puzzle published in our last paper. We have not room for a more extended notice this week, but will pay our respects to it in our next.

☞ A COURT ORDER on the outside of this paper calling on Isaac W. Cox to make his appearance before the Superior Court at Burnsville on the 24th Monday in August, should read "1st Monday."

☞ There has been lately a destructive fire in Boston.

ASHEVILLE, July 10th, 1843.

Messrs. Editors: In lieu of the document requested of me by the Society, I have been pleased to present you with the following; hoping that it may be as acceptable to the people, and knowing that it will be more so to the printers. My reasons for not producing the other, are many; though I will trouble you with but few. The speech was written for, and delivered to, the Asheville Total Abstinence Society, and as many of the members as were at all interested in the matter, were present, I presume; and I care not that any others should either see or hear of it.

Besides, so many fourth of July orations have been written and published, and that too by our ablest men, that any thing common cannot fail but to be uninteresting.

If mine can reach that rank, it is as much as it can do; it can by no means reach an higher one. Moreover, it has to be considered that your paper has an extensive circulation, therefore the speech would have been read by many talented men, who not being acquainted with the attendant circumstances, it would have tended rather to the lessening than raising of the Society in their estimation. But in conclusion I will say, that if I had thought any one would have been profited by its publication, I would willingly have submitted to it; but supposing that a contrary result would have ensued, I have concluded to withhold it.
P. W. ROBERTS.

[FOR THE MESSENGER.]

The public are cautioned against receiving metal purporting to be silver coin, which is believed to have its origin in Henderson county. I examined a few of them on yesterday, by way of a sample. They were believed to be puter, or something of the kind, resembling an old fashioned Spanish mill dollar in every way except the ring—they want tingle. They appeared to be quite fresh and new, and hard to tell from a good dollar, without a close examination.

There is some probability of there being two branch mints of that description in the said county. Wonder if Capt. Tyler would move the superintendents if he knew they were Clay men? One of them is supposed to be a distant relation of R. M. Johnson's wife. Some of the others supposed to be concerned have, in days gone by, emigrated from the regions of nullification, yet for aught we know there may be some Clay men in office; if so, Capt. Tyler ought certainly to be advised of it immediately. But whether there be any Clay men concerned or not, we can assure the Captain that there is no Tyler man engaged in the business, nor neither will there be, unless he sends him from some other parts, for there is no such animal in all these diggings. Should the Captain choose to remove them for the reason that they are not Tyler men, he may turn them out from door-keeper up. The superintendence of the branch mints in Henderson would be much more adapted or suited to the peculiar principles of the Tylerites than that of the branch mints at Charlotte and Dahlonega.
Claytonville, N. C., July 8th, 1843.

[For the Messenger.]

Messrs. Editors: The condition of matters and things in Macon, alias the "Far West," alias the land of "two books," has already been made public through the Messenger, when the prospect and aspect of things were most gloomy and discouraging. Now, when the change may be said to be for the better, I trust you are still ready to give words of encouragement and consolation to those who are so ready and so willing to profit by them. For several years past, corn crops have not been so promising as at present. Certainly I never have seen in any country, crops generally so clean and every way so well cultivated. Outcrops are very good—wheat and rye are, perhaps, better than usual, although our country is not well adapted to the growth of these grains. We have a fine season for hay making, and our farmers are likely to make good use of it, so that instead of yielding to their misfortunes, the citizens of the "far west," are only stimulated by these things to greater exertions. It has only called into exercise their latent energies, and the day is close at hand that will crown their labors with plenty and prosperity.