stock. 'He had never seen,' he said, 'a rational face in his life.'—Their origin seemed to him an ill managed, half dozing 'circumstance' of the legal prostitution, called marriage. That matter was now better understood, as it related to the great improvement to the breed of quadrupeds, which he hinted, might be carried to an infinitely higher and more worthy scale of melioration, when applied to the breed of bipeds. The energy of mutual liking, and of constantly accumulating power, will and muscle, promised illimitable advantages to the generations of the future. As it was now, it was a joke, and rank perjury, to swear, either in prose or rhyme, on the knees, or howsoever 'stirring the stumps in doleful dumps,' that the parties would love each other, *till death them depart*, seeing it was not improbable, from the analogy of no small number of similar cases, that they would prove very tabby cats, soon after the lapse of the honey moon. Christian society was one web of lie, warp and woof, dissimulation, quarrel, and bloodshed.—All the great drama of deceptive acting, all the malevolence, poverty, and evils of society he traced to the *free will* system of religion, to the priests and the weekly preachings of ministers, to whom none might reply. Some of his illustrations had simplicity, piquancy and point. Take an example, 'My friends,' said he, 'it is not quite two months, since I was in the great square in the city of Mexico. I heard a little bell tinkle. A friend said to me, kneel down Mr. Owen, or you may else be killed, the Host is passing. I took out my pocket handkerchief, laid it on the ground, and kneeled on it. Had you been reared in Mexico my friends, you would have been as serious in that way as you are now in your own. And, so far as numbers can give authority to opinion, they are greatly, your superiors.'

According to him the social system is to be a complete renovater and purifier. Under its influence man is to be regenerated into a paradisical millennium. A *nova progenies*, a new race of most vigorous and beautiful lads and lasses are to be turned together into the fresh clover field of existence. Undisturbed with mediations upon the past or the future, unshackled with matrimony, almost freed from disease and the seeds of decay, performing the little labor necessary to subsistence, chiefly by machinery, with the greatest abundance of the best of every thing for human nature (a favorite phrase) these pretty ones will have little to do, but to eat, and drink, and rise up to play: billing like turtle doves, so long as mutual liking lasts; and dissolving the partnership with the first harbingers of a murky atmosphere. They will treasure chemistry, philosophy, and useful knowledge, and pry into some of nature's privacies in a new sort of style. Children of five years will know more than the best educated scholars of twenty do in the present ordar of things. The world is to be dotted off into one immense family of communities, of a minimum of 300, and maximum of 2000, all wantoning in the aforesaid rich clover field. Travelling is to freed from its present bitter concomitant, expense, for the traveller will be every where at home, and welcome to the commonwealth of the community.—Society will be inexpressibly delectable; for like will cling to like, precisely like two magnets. Such is Mr. Owen's romance of the social system—as fair as a piony; as fragrant as a white honey suckle—as loving, as the Vermonter said, as *forty*—and alas! as short lived as the prophet's gourd.

'The particles which compose my boddy,' said the philosopher, are eternal. They had no beginning, and can have no end. I shall be decomposed, and lose my consciousness in death, to be recomposed, and to re-appear in new forms of life and enjoyment. At least he could not be charged with disguise of reservation; but came out with gratuitous plainness, in the most revolting and desolating tenets of the creed of the everlasting sleep of death. As he uttered this, a general revulsion of horror passed across the countenance of the crowded audience. We felt at the moment the long covered coals of our own eloquence burning in our bosom; and fancied, that we could have made an overwhelming appeal to the horror stricken multitude. Not so Mr. Campbell. He had other combinations for the close of the campaign, and had determined to put his antagonist to the logical sword, in his own time and way, *secundum artem*. Mr. Owen, aware of the impression he had created, diverted the current of feeling by a pun. 'My friends,' said he, 'you have heard these wonderful stories. If you can away with them all, you are able indeed, to swallow a camel,'—(Campbell.)

They very often had good and palpable hits at each other, raising a good humoured laugh at each other's expense. Mr. Campbell generally commenced his tilt of thirty minutes, by presenting Mr. Owen's positions in a ridiculous light, often availing himself of the argument of *reductio ad absurdum*. Many of his *jeux d' esprit* were singularly quick and felicitous. Amidst the general laugh, Mr. Owen's equanimity never for a moment deserted him. Some of his own retorts flashed upon the yawny tediousness of the prolonged content, like lightning at midnight. We give two, which remain distinctly in our memory.

A certain Paul Brown wrote a book entitled 'a twelve months residence in New Harmony.' He was a disappointed grumbletonian and did up Mr. Owen and his system, as with a cleaver. 'We have just heard,' said Mr. Campbell, 'Mr. Owen's beautiful theory of the social system; and Paul Brown's twelve month's residence in New Harmony'——and he made a rhetorical pause, to give force to the intended sarcasm, in saying, *will show the thing in practice*. Mr. Owen, who had hitherto received the thirty minute's fire of his antagonist with smiling and unwincing silence saw what was coming, after 'Paul Brown's twelve month's residence,' and interjected in the rhetorical pause, 'is all false.' The effect was electric, though whole members of sentences are required to relate it. Another retort was still happier. Mr. Campbell had been discussing the evidences of Christianity from the fulfilment of prophecies. He gave the customary views of the duration of a prophetic year. Said he, Mr. Owen denies the truth of the prophecies, and is at the same time a prophet himself—aye, and a false prophet too, as I shall prove. Few of you can have forgotten, that, three years since, he prophesied in this very city, that within three years, the houses would be tenantless, and the inhabitants emptied into the 'city of mental independence.' It was a home thrust; and seemed almost too severe for the comity of a debate, in which the parties constantly called each other 'my worthy friend.' Mr. Owen rose with his invincible equanimity of good humor. 'At that time,' said he, 'being a prophet and availing himself of a prophet's phraseology, I spake of prophetic years. Taking the position of my worthy friend, the period of my prediction includes something like 750 years. The prophecy will be fulfilled, long before that.'

Mr. Campbell possesses a fine voice, a little inclined to the nasal; and first rate attributes and endowments for a lawyer in the interior; perfect self possession, quickness of apprehension and readiness of retort, all disciplined by long controversial training. The words, 'logic, ratiocination, sylogism, premises, subject, predicate, conclusion, dilemma, demonstration, axiom, &c.' were uttered, perhaps too frequently; and the whole had the air of being said, *ad captandum*. We forbear to notice the unfortunate demonstration; touching the two parallel lines. In a popular argument before such an audience many provincialisms, and ungrammatical phrases, ought of course, to be excused. But we could with difficulty; reconcile his occasional fine flights with God and the Saviour in such perfectly equal, trivail and common parlance colloquy with mortals, as he often ascribed to them. We know, that this is almost the universal popular strain in the western country. A man of such talents and powers ought to give the first example of correcting it. The congruity of such associations in every trained mind is monstrous. We dissented wholly from his favorite theory; that the idea a God, a spirit, an altar, a priest &c. could only have been taught by revelation or tradition. We yielded no readier faith to his declaration, that language must have had the same origin. Some parts of that system of Christianity, which he presented were as new as they seemed circumstantial, singular, and whimsical to us: and the whole of the logomachy had resemblance to any thing, rather than a public forensic disccussion at Cambridge or Yale.

But a part from these defects, as they seemed to us, he evinced a very great amount of various reading of every thing, that could be supposed relevant to his discussion. Every ancient writer, sacred or profane that had left any remains, which had the least bearing on his subject, came back from his niche, to instruct us.—Warburton, Newton, Locke, Milton, Butler, Soame, Jennings, and the great names of that class were put in requisition on the one hand; and the whole herd of philosophers, skeptics, and atheists on the other, were evoked from their sleep of the tomb, to be compared, judged and sentenced.—His proofs of Christianity were of the common character, arranged in the common way. We cannot say that the arguments were stronger or better than Paley's. But they were able; and we were at once pleased and surprised to find, that his views of Christianity were decidedly of the liberal cast. In the contrast between the tendencies of the two systems, and the hopes of a Christian, departing in the joyful triumph of faith to his eternal home, and the desolate sulleness of the Epicurian, laying himself down under the omnipotent pressure of hostile nature to the eternal sleep of the grave, he was impressive and happy. Very often, during the debate he manifested those resources, which belong only to an endowed and disciplined mind.

On the 7th day of the debate, the shot in the locker of the Welsh philosophher having temporarily given out, without his hanging out any signal of surrender, he retreated behind his 'twelve fundamental laws,' and intimated that his antagonist might thunder upon him unanswered, for some hours, if he chose. Mr. Campbell availed himself of the opportunity, to carry forward his argumentative sequence of proofs, in a connected and uninterrupted essay of some hours. Having recruited somewhat during this interval, Mr. Owen availed himself once more of his thirty minutes, not forgetting the 'famous twelve fundamental laws,' and the debate closed.

During the eight days, that the discussion lasted, the church was uniformly crowded, seldom admitting all the spectators. We all felt, that our city richly deserved the compliment, which both the disputants gave it. There was the most perfect order, and entire decorousness of observance during the whole debate. Although the far greater proportion were professed Christians, and no small part of the stricter class, they received with invincible forbearance, the most frank and sarcastic remarks of Mr. Owen, in ridicule of the most sacred articles of Christian belief.—We thought these remarks often gratuitously offensive. But we perceived it to be a part of his system, to keep back nothing; and to leave no ground for charges of reservation, or withholding the most revolting features of a full length portrait of his scheme. An intelligent foreigner remarked to us, as a compliment apparently involuntary, that he had seen no place, where he thought such a discussion could have been conducted in so much order and quietness. All the weapons, badges and guards, that sustained it, were the invisible ones of opinion. Nor did Mr. Owen fail to remark upon it, as a harbinger of the general and speedy prevalence of his opinions, that had he declared the same sentiments fifty years ago in any part of Christendom, he would have been torn in pieces. Truth is, our industrious people gave up eight days to their curiosity, and desired to understand the art of chopping logic, and reviewing the several systems of skepticism. They returned with ten-fold zest to their handsaws and trowels, aware that a bushel of words would not buy a single article in the market; and to their pews, as usual, on the Sabbath, fully impressed, that to live in clover, with ample range of the social system for eighty years, was a poor substitute for the hope of a happy immortality in the eternal regions of the living. Meanwhile we are to have the whole debate from the press; and therefore we have found it necessary, only to touch upon the more prominent points of discussion.

Mr. Campbell at times discovered some impatience, that Mr. Owen could in no way be brought to grapple with him in a metaphysical wrestling match of words. The philosopher, keeping steadily in view his great purpose, to bring his social system fully within the apprehension of the people, never left the fortification of his 'twelve rules' for a moment.—When the debate terminated on the eighth day, it had become too dark in the evening to read, after Mr. O. had made his last remarks.—Mr. C. desired the whole congregration to be seated.—Every one in a moment sat down in profound stillness. 'You,' said he, 'who are willing to testify, that you bore the gratuitous vilification of your religion, not from indifference or skepticism, but from the Christian precept to be patient and forbearing under indignity; you who prize the Christian religion, either from a belief in it, or a reverence for its influence, be pleased to rise.'—Instantly, as by one electric movement, almost every person in the whole assembly sprang erect. 'Gentlemen,' he continued, 'now please to be seated.' All again were seated in a most breathless expectation.—'You,' said he, 'who are friendly to Mr. Owen's system, be good enough to rise.' It was almost with a shivering, that we saw three or four rise from the mass of this unenviable notoriety—The people resumed their character, as sovereigns, for a moment. A loud and instant clapping and stamping raised a suffocating dust to the roof of the church.—The invincible good temper of Mr. Owen, was not overcome even by this. He smiled, bowed, called it a pretty manœuvre, and seemed a little perplexed at this turn taken upon him, by one who perfectly knew the Kentucky management of the people. We humbly trust, that the result will be that the empire of bigotry in this quarter, will be shaken to its centre—that the two extremes of Calvinism and Atheism will be alike rejected by the sober good sense of the people, and that the intellectual pendulum will settle in its vibrations to the permanent point of reasonable and liberal christianiy.

For the rest, every one remembers the employment, which Milton assigns, as a recreation on their sulpher hills to the spirits in prison. It was these same inscrutable mysteries of fate, fixed fate, and chance, and the origin of evil, that involved them in mazes of worldly dispute, that rendered confusion worse confounded. Every thinking person must have felt the true character and import of such a discussion before such an assembly.—Whoever wishes to know the utmost, that the human mind can achieve upon the subjects, brought into discussion before this audience would choose to sit down in his closet, with Locke and Butler, and Paley before him. But Mr. Campbell left on the far greater portion of the audience an impression of him, of his talents and powers, and his victory over his antagonist, almost as favourable, as he could have desired.

To prevent wounds from mortifying.—Sprinkle sugar on them. The Turks wash fresh wounds with wine, and sprinkle sugar over them. Obstinate ulcers may be cured with sugar dissolved in a strong decoction of walnut leaves.

U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, June, 1829.

To the Secretary of War.

SIR:—Having been invited by you to attend the examination of the Cadets of this Institution, as a Board of Visiters, for the present year, and having in that capacity completed our observations and inquiries, we beg leave to submit to your consideration the result of our labours.

The examination commenced with the Mathematical Department, and nothing could surpass the proficiency of the Cadets in whatever was connected with the science of calculation. The most complicated diagrams and figures were drawn with the greatest neatness, dexterity and precision; and all the required demonstrations, however elaborate or involved, were conducted with a promptitude and correctness which quite astonished some members of the Board of Visiters, whose previous experience enabled them to judge of such exhibitions. Nor could there be a fallacy in this, or indeed in any other part of the examination, since in addition to the questions proposed by the examining Professors, many queries, and some of them of the most abstruse character, were propounded by the Visiters themselves. All were answered with equal readiness, propriety and exactness.

In Engineering, military and civil, the attainments of the Cadets were no less satisfactory. In reference to military operations, the mode was exhibited of constructing and arming fortifications, whether permanent or temporary, and whether such works were designed for attack or defence, either in the field or on the sea coast.

In the civil department was stated the manner of collecting and preparing the various materials used in masonary and carpentry, in architecture ornamental and useful, in the structure of roads, bridges and rail-roads, in remedying the obstructions in rivers, and in the formation of canals and artificial harbours.

While on the subject of Engineering, however, the Visiters are bound to remark, that at present the civil branch of the science can be more thoroughly taught than the military; the models, &c. belonging to the former being more complete than those appertaining to the latter. But this school is primarily and essentially military. To secure, consequently, not only the equality, but the just superiority of Military Engineering, the Visiters would recommend that the appropriation, which has been some years annual, be continued for the purchase of models and the employment of a modeler. If this be done for a short time, whatever may be requisite will be obtained, and then the expenditure may cease.

To the Mathematical sciences, and their various and important applications, succeeded Natural Philosophy, embracing Mechanics, Optics, Electricity, Magnetism, and Astronomy. On these several subjects, the acquirements of the Cadets were highly creditable: but two deficiencies were noticed. First, the entire omission of Acoustics, they not being contained in the text books which are used. Secondly, the course of instructions is not sufficiently practical. The laws regulating the propagation of sounds are obviously connected with military manœuvres, and every Cadet should be able to illustrate, by experiment, the truths which he has been taught in physical science. But this he cannot do with the apparatus at present possessed by the Institution. To remedy this defect an appropriation was made the last year, which although judiciously disbursed, has been found inadequate, and will be in a great measure lost, unless it be further extended. The Visiters, therefore, would recommend that a small sum be granted, and a very small one indeed is all that is required, to complete in this respect the experimental department of the Academy.

In Ethics, Natural and National law, &c. the Cadets proved the excellence of the instruction which they had received, and the valuable use which they had made of that instruction. Under this head, consequently, the Visiters have only to advise, first, a strict adherence to the directions of the law, as it at present stands, with regard to the subjects which the Professor of this department is to teach; and secondly, that this Professor have an additional Assistant. This last recommendation involves no increase of expense, and would, if complied with, be very advantageous.

In teaching French, the object is not that the Cadets should speak the language with the strictest propriety of accent, but that they should be able to translate with correctness and despatch any work written in that tongue. This end the Visiters think is attained.

In Chemistry no regular professorship has been established by the Government, until lately an officer of the Medical Department of the Army, specially detailed for that purpose, discharged the duties of this chair. Those duties, since the resignation of Dr. Torrey, have devolved upon Lieut. Hopkins, and how well they have been performed, the admirable preparation of his class fully evinced. For his year of toil and responsibility, Mr. Hopkins receives, in addition to his ordinary pay as Lieutenant, *the sum of eight and forty dollars*. Surely this statement of the fact will at once induce Congress to correct so manifest an impropriety, by erecting and endowing a Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology. These sciences are exceeded by none in utility, and surpass all others in the rapidity and extent of their improvement.

While speaking of the improvements of the Professors, the Visiters would remark, that one of these gentlemen (the Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy,) is much more highly paid than his colleagues. This inadvertence, for such it is understood to be, should be rectified. All the Professors should have assistants in proportion to their respective wants and be placed upon perfect equality both as regards rank and remuneration.

In the examination hall, and daily in the field, the Visiters had ample evidence of the skill and dexteriy of the Cadets in Infantry tactics. Equal attainments were manifest in drawing, and in this department, which is fully provided with every requisite, it is worthy of observation, that on making the comparison, the class of each year surpasses that by which it was preceded.

If any one subject taught at this institution deserves superior attention, that pre-eminence the Visiters conceive should be bestowed upon the Department of Artillery. The value of instruction in this department, results not only from the intrinsic importance of this arm of the public defence, but from the peculiarity of the knowledge which it requires—a knowledge not to be elsewhere very readily attained. Under these impressions the Visiters are bound to state, that this branch of instruction, though conducted with great zeal and talent by Lieut. Kinsley, labours under great disadvantages. In the first place, the appropriation for the erection of buildings, &c. although not exhausted from the great economy observed in its expenditure, is nevertheless inadequate. Secondly, more time should be bestowed upon the management of great guns, the preparation of ammunition, and the study of pyrotechny generally. Lastly, merit in this department should be more highly estimated, in determining the relative standing of the Cadets, since those studies will always be the most eagerly pursued, in which rank is conferred by proficiency.

Having thus, Sir, disposed of the subjects which are taught in the Academy, of the manner in which instruction on those subjects is imparted, and of the acquirements of the Cadets, the Visiters will next call your attention to the general concerns of the institution. And here the Visiters, with great pleasure remark, that the police and discipline which prevail in the establishment are admirable, in themselves, and are faithfully and impartially administered. But the officers to whom are confided such important trusts as police and discipline, labor under a difficulty which the Visiters would earnestly represent cannot be too speedily and effectually removed. The evil alluded to arises in this manner; to enforce the regulations of the Academy, to keep the Cadet in all things, and at all times to his duties, is a task which admits of no relaxation, is never agreeable, and frequently becomes odious. It is not to be supposed, therefore, that officers will either seek such employment, or remain in it longer than they are obliged, unless there be something to compensate them for the irksomeness of their situation. So far is this from being the case, however, that an officer, whose days and nights are devoted to the unpleasant duties which have been mentioned; duties, it is almost needless to say, affect not only the prosperity, but the very existence of the Academy, is actually in a worse condition than if he were at his post, since his chance for promotion to staff appointments is less. And it must, too, be borne in mind, that those officers who are selected for the duties of which we are speaking, are precisely those whose merits would lead to the promotions mentioned. Compulsory service, consequently, on the one hand, and what is worse, frequent changes on the other, are unavoidable, and constitute the most serious evil to which the Academy is at any time subjected. The mischief may be, in part if not fully, remedied by a more liberal, and it is believed, by a juster construction of the law, granting officers of companies whether Captains or Lieutenants, extra-pay for extra-services. Than this, nothing can be more proper, and well aware of its weighty importance, the Visitors cannot too strongly urge it upon your early and most favorable attention.

The managemet of the Academy, as it regards the diet of the Cadets, their supplies of clothing, necessaries, &c. has not escaped the attention of the Visiters. All these subjects have been enquired into, and were found, in every respect, well regulated.

The last topic to which the Visiters would call your attention, is the want of the Institution A large number might be easily enumerated, but the Board well knowing that a sound economy should ever characterize a wise administration, will mention but two—a house to preserve the health of the Cadets, and a building for the worship of God.

With regard to the first, it is well known to all who have attended to such inquiry, that severe mental labor, without corresponding corporeal exercise, will undermine the strongest constitution. The cause of this need not be here investigated. The fact is notorious, and has been observed in this place as well as elsewhere. True it is, that many of the Cadets do not die, the mortality being as low as the one sixth of one per cent. But it is believed that some, after leaving the school, have ultimately fallen victims to the sedentary habits which have unavoidable been acquired at this establishment. A calamity, moreover, of this kind it must be remembered, is much more likely to befall those who are the most emulous of distinction. With regard to all the Cadets, however, it may be averred, that they are constantly tasked to the utmost in the way of mental exertion, while from the nature of the climate, for very nearly an entire moity of the year, they are, for all the purposes of recreation, debarred from the use of their limbs. A building sufficient for the purposes contemplated, may, it is understood, be erected for some six or seven thousand dollars, a sum altogether insignificant in comparison with the magnitude and the importance of the object to be obtained.

The apartment at present used for divine worship, was originally designed to answer a different purpose, for which indeed it is much needed. If this were otherwise, however more room and better accommodation are wanted for religious exercises; and a mere expression of the fact, is all that the christian rulers of a christian people can require, when those rulers alone are competent to recuify the evil.

In conclusion, the present Visiters concur with their predecessors in bearing cordial testimony to the zeal, ability and devotedness of Col. Thayer and the Academic Staff. From the Colonel himself, and the various gentlemen connected with him, the Visiters experienced individually every courtesy, civility and attention. And the different members of the Board will now return to their respective dwellings, fully persuaded that this institution, even in peace, more than repays its cost to the nation. They are yet more thoroughly convinced, should the storms and perils of war assail us, that among the graduates of West Point, would still be found the appointed and efficent defenders of this, our country, so favored and so beloved.

We have the honor to be, respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
(Signed)
PIERRE VAN CORTLAND, *President.*

J. BURNETT,
W. J. WORTH, Lt. Col. U. S. A.
WM. M. DAVIS,
CHRISTOPHER E. ROBBINS,
J. AUGUSTINE SMITH,
TIM. WALKER,
E. S. DAVIS,
THO. S. BELL,
LEVI POWLING,
THOMAS CLELAND,
F. W. HATCH,
WM. ROSS,
WM. LAW.

ROBERT ARCHER, *Secretary to the Board.*

SUGAR.

Copy of a letter from Florida.

ST. AUGUSTINE, May 13, 1829.

In compliance with your request, it affords me considerable satisfaction at the present period of affairs in Florida, to place before you and your friends, such experience, experiments and local knowledge, as have been fully tested by myself, and the success of my labours has undoubtedly given additional stamina to our persevering planter. It is much to be regretted that for a series of years past a horrid prejudicial mania, seriously affecting the agricultural pursuits of this Territory, has been allowed peaceably to stalk abroad, without a single attempt to check its baneful career; and that our northern brethren should have been so credulous and easily duped from information of an erroneous nature, promulgated probably from private pique, political considerations, or unexpected disappointments, without exercising the slightest curiosity to personal examination. I trust, however, if truth is our guide, the period has at length arrived when all prejudice and doubts on this subject are entirely dissipated. About two years ago I arrived from the West Indies, after a long residence, and considerable experience in the island of Jamaica; and in the course of conversation with several of my friends in Charleston, relative to the nature of the climate and soil of Florida, my mind was at once impressed that a source of immense wealth remained buried for want of sufficient enterprize and emulation in agricultural investigation. Personal inducements combined with a thorough knowledge of manufacturing Muscovado Sugar, and the distillation of Rum, prompted my emigration to this spot in the month of January last, and in a few days after obtained the opportunity of displaying my talent on a plantation situated on the Tomoka River, about 50 miles southward of this place. Here, indeed, I met with a wide source of unexpected information, annihilating at once the remotest prejudicial idea; pointing out at a glance the decided advantage Florida sustains (particularly the eastern province) in relation to other countries where the sugar cane predominates. About the 12th Jan. it was exceedingly wet and cold, having had a severe frost for three days previous, a circumstance very unusual in this climate, but might have been apprehended from the severity of the winter in the northern states. The canes were consequently all cut down for their preservation and piled in heaps on the field, covered with a little dry cane trash, as a protection in some degree from exposure. I entered on the duties of the boiling at this time, and on a minute conversation and examination, I perceived that the largest portion of the canes had been cut down about sixty days, lying exposed in the field. This circumstance surprised me not a little, as I was sensible from experience it would be hardly possible to expect granulation from canes partially sour, and consequently a considerable diminution of its saccharine quality. Notwithstanding this unfavorable omen, I was determined to test the operation of a rich soil and favorable climate to its full extent. I accordingly commenced the process immediately, satisfied that no time should be lost—ground every cane that could be gathered; produced granulation, and finally turned out 40 hhds. of excellent Muscovado Sugar, and 23 hhds. of prime molasses. This was accomplished in 40 days, from canes perfectly streaked with red, a positive indication of their acidity. Here is a glorious triumph for neglected Florida, unprecedented in the annals of sugar boiling—an undeniable fact proclaimed and testified by the most respectable authorities in the province. If then these facts are established beyond the shadow of a doubt—and we are perfectly satisfied that no plant on earth can be cultivated on the same portion of soil that is so economical and satisfactory, or will repay the planter so handsomely for his exertions as the sugar cane—emigration must certainly ensue, and Florida be distinguished as the first consideration to the adventurer and enterprising planter. I wish you to bear in mind, that this crop was accomplished by the aid of only thirty negroes, including old men, and women, and boys, and when sickness intervened, I frequently had but two men in the boiling house, so that the number daily employed at work, in grinding and manufacturing, were 14. With this small force, if the canes had been all previously carted to the mill, I could have manufactured 100 hhds. as easily as the 40. Having stated in a concise and explicit manner my practical experience on the nature of the soil and climate of Florida, acting on the cane, under considerable disadvantages, I will now proceed to point out the decided preference this territory sustans in relation to other portions or sections of these United States, discovering at a glance the immense wealth that must necessarily accrue from an immediate location and perseverance in agricultural pursuits.

It affords me particular satisfaction, identified as I am, in one common union with the citizens of Florida, to be the instrument, in any point of view, of removing the gloomy veil of prejudice that has so long prevented the discovery of naked truth, in all that modest dignity so repelling to her enemies. I beg leave, therefore, to assure you, that from general observation and practical experience in Florida, the luxuriance of the sugar cane, and the infinite richness and sweetness of its juice, notwithstanding the short period allowed for its maturity, exceeds any possible calculation that could have been conceived, astonished the West India planter, and would almost induce him to suppose that his power of vision and taste were altogether unnatural; but such is the undeniable fact produced, 'that canes cut ninety days, exposed to the inclemency of the season, partially or materially sowered, from this exposure, will evidently produce excellent muscovado sugar. How, then, are we to account for this extraordinary phenomena in the vegetable creation? I can only conceive these natural inferences:—1st. The general nature of the swamps and marshes (which is, in my opinion, the best calculated for the cane, when properly drained) is composed of a rich blue clay, that appears to be inexhaustible, retaining a considerable degree of moisture, nourishing the plant in dry seasons, and facilitates that luxuriancy, without the least manure. 2d. The canes seldom or ever have more than eight months to mature, notwithstanding they possess infinitely more sweetness than any of the West India canes of 12 months' growth. 3d. It is also a singular coincidence, and worthy of observation, that the white frosts tend considerably to the addition and preservation of that sacharine matter, without which it would be impossible to produce the point aimed at, and although exposure may originate 90 days, from necessity, or want of force to cut down and grind at the same time, yet the acidity that may occur from these consequences will not materially affect the manufacturer. A negro, with a plough, can cultivate five acres with considerable ease to himself, but he cannot manufacture, in the ordinary method, more than one acre, which ought to produce two hhds. of sugar, equal in value to $200, each hhd. averaging 1100 lbs. But if the canes were allowed, at a risk, to remain 60 days (and really I cannot perceive any material injury to be apprehended, and what I should do if I had but few hands) or, at any rate, until you could possibly convey them to the mill, 1 negro will manufacture the five acres, and realizing the enormous sum of $1000 per hand. The reasonableness of this position and assertion is fully demonstrated by the very circumstance, as I have already stated, that the exposure of 60 days, from the experiments I have made, does not disqualify the canes for granulation; on the contrary, has produced excellent sugar, as per sample sent you. These are, therefore, facts, sir, which I believe you are aware of; I trust, therefore, that your friends may perceive the immediate necessity for an emigration to Florida at the present crisis; if the accumulation of wealth be an object, and should there exist the smallest doubt of the truth of what I have stated, a personal examination, as early as possible, I am confident, will be attended with a satisfactory result.

A LOVER'S ENERGY.

A letter from Coblentz, dated March 14, says a small vessel was this day wrecked against one of the pillars of the bridge over the Moselle river. It contained seven individuals, amongst whom there was a young lady of uncommon beauty, 19 years of age, and belonging to a most respectable family. She was, moreover, betrothed to a young man, an inhabitant of Coblentz, of the name of Fasbender. This gentleman, happening to be an eye witness of the shocking accident, precipitated himself from the bridge, with the rapidity of lightning, into the foaming surge, and, fortunately, seized hold of the object of his affection just as she exclaimed 'Jesu Maria, I am dying!' and commenced sinking, when he succeeded in dragging his half bride to the shore. Sailors (fresh water sailors) hastened to the spot, and this young lover's example, stimulated them to achievement, by which the lives of all the seven individuals were happily saved.

DEATH BY FRIGHT.

During the thunder storm on Sunday night, a lady residing in Courtlandt street, New-York, was very much alarmed and went to bed. As the storm increased, she became exceedingly agitated, and at length a fit seized her. Before medical assistance could reach her, she was a corpse.

A number of patriotic genetlemen in New York, are about forming themselves into an Association, to be called the '*Union Emigrant Society.*' Their object will be to provide all Foreigners, coming to that city, with such information as will direct them to those settlements where they can most securely earn their living, and establish themselves and families to most advantage. Such an institution if properly conducted will prove of great utility and convenience to the thousands of strangers who annually arrive at New York.

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