

ability, sketches the cause which have produced the rapid growth of the American Republic, and points out its future destiny as a food-producer for the continents which lie on either side of it. He gives suggestions for the preparation of the tables of the Census of 1850, which, if adopted by our Government, would tend to make our statistics almost as complete and instructive as those obtained by England, France, Belgium, and Austria. He justly remarks that "in the absence of official returns, the most accurate statements and approximation are to be found in the *Mark Lane Express* and the *London Farmer's Magazine*; and are thence transferred to the columns of American newspapers, for the information of American farmers. Thus does individual enterprize seek and partially obtain those results which Governments alone can accurately furnish."

From accounts which are reaching us from different sections of country, we may infer that the crops promise well for a full harvest. Spring has come upon us unusually early, and winter grain, which had been severely injured by the unusual appearance of snow, is feeling the effects of warm rain and sunshine. In central New-York it is thought that it will get such a start as to be beyond the reach of the fly; but if we should have a sudden change, and, as has sometimes been the case, a "cold term" set in for a week or so of this month, great damage will be done to vegetation, which is everywhere in a forward state. In Maryland the reports are flattering, with the exception of grain on low lands, which has been considerably thrown out. The accounts from Virginia are conflicting; but, in the main, favourable. Pennsylvania, Missouri, and Kansas all give cheering indications of a bountiful yield. In Illinois the prospects are that an average crop will be obtained, the warm weather having worked a great change for the better—especially in the central and southern portions of the State. In January and February the accounts were peculiarly discouraging, a great part of winter wheat being supposed to be winter-killed, and some of the agricultural press seriously advised the farmers to cultivate Indian-corn to the exclusion of wheat, the latter being too uncertain. Now the *Chicago Tribune*, and other leading newspapers, say that the farmers are everywhere encouraged with their prospects. Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and the fertile states of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, give the same flattering hopes for the coming harvest.

The *New-York Herald*, quoting the estimates for the crop of 1859 (as given in my former communication), corrects them by the light of our present prospects, as follows:—

Estimate of Col. Johnson as given in my letter.		Estimate of <i>New-York Herald</i> .	
New-York .....	20,000,000 bushels.	20,000,000	bushels.
Pennsylvania .....	20,000,000 "	20,000,000	"
Virginia .....	18,500,000 "	20,000,000	"
Kentucky .....	8,500,000 "	12,000,000	"
Ohio .....	22,000,000 "	27,000,000	"
Indiana .....	13,000,000 "	20,000,000	"
Illinois .....	14,500,000 "	18,000,000	"
Other States .....	42,000,000 "	65,000,000	"
158,500,000 bushels.		282,000,000 bushels.	

Cotton promises well so far as accounts reach us from Alabama, South Carolina, and Texas. The *Mobile Mercury* asserts that the present crop of cotton will exceed the production of any previous year by several hundred thousand bales.