

ten thousand of them who cannot pay for their claims on any condition. We have built houses, we have cleared land, and cultivated the soil; we have built fences and dug wells, and made bridges and roads, and in some cases school-houses, but after the 15th day of this present month (October,) any body who has two hundred dollars or a land warrant, can buy our improvements and our claims of the Government, and turn us out of doors.

We do not ask to have property taken from our fellow citizens and given to us for nothing, but we submit to you brethren, whether we have not done something of permanent benefit to the country, and something to entitle us to the land we occupy? There are, doubtless, some seekers after land, who would not disturb the settlers, nor buy the land from under them, but the power to do is theirs, and we fear the worst. We are confident the facts of the case will cause you to decide that we are about to suffer injustice, and so decide, as we are confident you will, we ask you to do what lies in your power to relieve us from this state of uncertainty, and the actual forfeiture of our claims.

Moses Goodrich.	P. Putnam.
D. B. Tompkins.	B. Wakefield.
George Coombs.	E. Hibbard.
Charles Bryant.	W. Walker.
George W. Fee.	James Hibbard.
Hiram Locks.	D. McKenzie.
Paul Kennedy.	Wm. A. Stone.

Sianca, Minnesota, Oct. 1860.

## The United States cannot feed the whole World.

The present arid condition of Kansas, so much worse than is ever known further East, is suggestive of certain facts concerning the Western country, as a producer of cereals, which are not so widely known as they should be. Most of our people are as ignorant of the Far West as the English are of the United States generally. The idea seems to prevail that the whole region West of the Mississippi—except that occupied by a few insignificant plains—is a rich prairie land, which will all be ere long occupied by such thrifty farmers as now people Illinois. This is a great mistake. As to wheat, for instance, those who know and ought to know most about it, tell us that Ohio is the western boundary of the rich wheat-growing country. What, then, becomes of the dreams of those who would have it that we will soon be able to supply the whole world with flour? Few men know more about wheat than Mr. Klippart, of Columbus, Ohio, a gentleman of European reputation as a scientific agriculturist. He has made the study of this subject the great business of his life; and yet he, in his recent book on the "Wheat Plant," which was

mostly published at first in the report of the United States Patent Office, makes the above statement. Although American pride has prevented the due circulation of this statement, he substantiates it very thoroughly. He says that the black prairie soil is not the thing for wheat; that it needs a large admixture of clay, such as is found in Ohio and the States east of it; that showy crops can be raised for a while on the prairies, but something generally goes wrong with them. Smut or insects, or some other of the innumerable evils wheat is heir to, destroy so large a portion of the Illinois crop, that the farmers of that State consider it very unsafe, and in many cases entirely abandon it for corn, which is much hardier. Some will say, we can then feed the world with corn. This is a more reasonable supposition; but when we consider the present condition of Kansas, and the structure of all that region which feeds the tributaries of the Missouri river, we see but a poor chance for such an enormous increase of our annual corn crop as is anticipated. The great enemy of all those millions of acres at present called United States Territories, is drought; the condition of Kansas is only a foretaste of what you can find beyond; and consider the state of things even there. In which one of our Eastern States was such a condition of things ever known? After long preserving as strict a silence as possible, Kansas correspondence of eastern papers, for fear thing should be thought to be in a worse condition there than they really are, come out and acknowledge the following facts: Long caravans of retreating emigrants are repassing the border. The loss of the grain crop cuts all means of keeping the hogs now in the Territory. Four weeks ago hogs were almost given away in many places. No one would buy, as there was nothing for them to eat. Thousands could have been bought for half a cent a pound. Soon parties came in from Illinois to buy them up at a fair price—one or three cents a pound, and they are buying nearly all there are there. It has taken five years to accumulate this stock. As to cattle, they are being driven South for wintering; in many cases one-half being offered for the winter feed of the other. Seed wheat is being brought from Chicago; but it is of no use until rain comes. There has been only one remedy offered for these evils that seemed very plausible to us, and that is the thorough use of the artesian well, and irrigation by its aid. Of course it could never supply the place of rain; but by its help a moderate population could be sustained in almost any portion of the country between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains. For the "plains," hitherto supposed to be quite uninhabitable, only need some sort of chance to drop "the old oak bucket" in them, to make them the great grazing country of the world. The soil is generally too poor for cereals, but the short, mossy grass which spreads out a carpet of so many thousand of miles in diameter, furnishes excellent perennial cattle fodder, so that wherever the settl-