

tands of destitute females, who have now no resource but to live on the charity of others, or to starve on their own ill-paid labor of the needle.

Another new kind of industry now seems likely to be introduced, and established with profit—and which, in a different manner, offers great benefit to the agriculture of a large portion of the United States. This is the making of sugar from beets. We readily confess, that until very recently, we considered this scheme worthless, and absurd in every country that could freely import sugar produced from the cane—and that this species of industry, which could not be established by the iron despotism of Napoleon, and the protection afforded by his 'continental system,' could not exist in times of peace and comparatively free trade. But we have been forced to yield the opinion to such facts as are presented in the latter of professor Cooper and other papers in this No. which are but specimens of many that have recently appeared. If, as seems to be undeniable, beet sugar can be made cheaper than that of the cane can be bought, there is an end of all question and doubt as to profit. There is also an agricultural benefit to be expected from the new culture of beets, for sugar, that is very important, and that is an addition to all the pecuniary profit expected from the sale of sugar, and the profits of live stock fed on the pulp left after the saccharine matter has been expressed. This is the introduction in our farming of what is so greatly needed, an increased extent of culture of roots, or green and meliorating crops, to take the place of our too extensive grain culture. The culture of beets for sugar, and the use of the pulp as food for cattle, must necessarily make the rotation of crops more mild, and add greatly to the improvement of the soil—and by these means, would ultimately add very much more to the fertility and wealth of a country, than as much grain culture, even though the pecuniary profits to the farmer, at first, might be no more. The same important consideration applies also, in a different manner, to silk culture. Thus it may well happen, that the introduction of these two new kinds of culture, even though not attended with greater pecuniary profits, (or not much greater,) at first, would be productive ultimately of far greater advantage to each individual farmer, as well as of greater moral and political benefits to the nation.

This important consideration of the advantage of beet culture to a rotation of crops, is properly appreciated in France. The latest French article on the subject that we have seen is from the pen of M. Soulange Bodu, and appeared in the *Annales de l'Agriculture Française* for April, 1836. We offer a translation of a passage on this head.

"The Viscount Morel de Vindo, in these Memoirs, has then presented the sugar beet as being the best, or rather the only kind of tilled plants which, in the four-shift rotation, can usefully be substituted for the year of naked fallow (to prepare for wheat;) and he thus considers as connected with the universal perfection of our agriculture, the manufacture itself of sugar from beets: a manufacture which, by its indefinite extension, and demand continually renewed, ought to give greater encouragement to the culture of this plant, which is susceptible of having, from this moment, a general use, and a certain sale. Indeed, he says, the (making perfect the) four-shift rotation, consists in finding a plant that is not exhausting to the soil—of which the tillage is confined to one year, and serves well to cleanse and pulverise the soil—and of which the products, not yielding a kind of food for men before indigence, or belonging to the country, shall however be in general use, and command certain and ready sale. The beet, applied to the making of sugar, fulfils perfectly the conditions of the problem." "It may also be observed that the plant which by the production of this sugar renders possible the universal improvement of agriculture, furnishes besides, by its remains, (as food) the best of all manures from cattle. This plant fulfils so completely all the conditions required from tillage crops, that it would be necessary to substitute it for the naked fallows, even though it should not yield otherwise (and at first) such rich or important products."

In the report of the Council of Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce, which was also published in the *Annales*, it is stated by the Minister of Commerce (presiding at the meeting) that the manufacture of France in 1835, yielded 25 millions of kilogrammes of beet sugar, of the value of 35 francs the quintal, which is equal to one third of the annual consumption of the kingdom; that 50,000 hectares of land were then subjected to the culture of the plant; and that in those parts of France where the culture was established on a large scale, the value of the lands had been increased, and in many cases even had been doubled.

According to the present imperfect lights on this subject, we fear that the beet culture will not suit a

region so warm as Eastern Virginia. But its introduction will be a benefit sufficiently important, even if confined to the regions lying more north and west. It is probable that the fanaticism of the "abolitionists" may be mingled with the motives to spread this culture in the north—and that one of the results may be an effort to lessen the consumption of sugar from the cane, as being the product of slave labour. Be it so. This fanaticism cannot exert any part of its tremendous force more harmlessly to the south, or more beneficially to the north, than in promoting the extension of this new culture.

UNITED STATES.

From the Newburyport Herald.

HIGH PRICES, &c.—The flour market has suddenly advanced about two dollars per barrel, so that this prime necessary of life now stands, in a time of profound peace, when the whole energies of the people are, or ought to be, applied to productive industry, at what might be considered a war price. The rice of almost every necessary of life has been great within the last year, greater than has been the advance in the price of labor, although that has been considerable. It is an important inquiry for every individual, how long this state of things is to continue. Our own opinion is, that these high prices may continue some months longer. The great influx of emigrants, and the large number of individuals who have left the more honest vocations of life, to become gamblers, not indeed at the fare table, but in the stock exchange and real estate speculations, together with the fact that probably three fourths of our population are at present profitably employed, in the growing of cotton and tobacco, in manufactures, and on railroads and buildings, fully warrants this belief. In the mean time, should the merchants act with a due regard to their own interests and the wants of the country, the rise in the price of bread stuffs will be checked in sixty or ninety days. There is not a country in Europe, from which bread stuffs may not now be imported to pry a handsome profit. To the densely populated countries of Prussia, Austria, and the neighborhood of the Black Sea, and other regions, the people of the United States, possessing a soil exuberant in fertility and almost illimitable in extent, will be compelled to resort for food to sustain life.

Notwithstanding all the plausible arguments which are urged to the contrary, it is manifest that this is an unhealthy condition of things, and that a disastrous reaction must ultimately follow. This reaction may come upon us in a few months, or may be protracted to several years; yet the longer it is protracted the more disastrous will it be to the speculator who is caught in the hurricane, with his studding sails and top-gallants all spread to the breeze.

The ebbs and the flows of business, in a country like ours, although not occurring at regular intervals of time, are as certain as the flux and reflux of business, and prices has been raised by the unwarrantable extension of the credit system. This system, highly beneficial in developing the latent resources of the country, when confined within proper limits, has repeatedly been grossly mis-used. Like fire, it is an admirable servant, but a very bad master, to the community.

The unjustifiable warfare waged upon the Bank of the United States by the administration, first contributed to bring about the present mania. The Government at first denounced the Bank as being insolvent, and afterwards finding its error in this method of attack, changed its ground, charging the Bank with being an enemy to President Jackson and his administration, and threatening to crush it, thus making it a party measure. This created in the country a mighty contest between political power on the one hand and commercial wealth on the other, and the whole business of the country was shaken to its centre. While the General Government and an institution so long and so intimately connected with the currency of the country as the Bank of the United States, were spending their whole time in efforts to overthrow each other, it became necessary for the State Governments and the State Banks to interpose in behalf of the suffering traders.

THE CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.—We learn from the New York Sun that the Cholera has made its appearance in that city. A man named Walter Reed, aged 40 years, who was on Friday sent to the Penitentiary as a vagrant, died at that prison on the following day, of most decided and virulent Cholera Asphyxia—as pronounced by Dr Marrell, the physician of the establishment. Two other deaths that occurred in that city, within a few days, though reported to have been produced by cholera morbus, are well known—says the Sun, to have resulted from Asiatic Cholera of the most unequivocal character.

GREAT BRITAIN.

From the Novascotian.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.—The Ship *Acadian* brought London papers to the 24th, and Glasgow to the 29th of August. Their contents are not very important, if we except the news from Spain. Parliament was prorogued on the 20th August. We copy the King's Speech entire:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The state of the public business enables me at length to relieve you from further attendance in Parliament; and in terminating your labors, I have again to acknowledge the zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the public business, and the attention which you have bestowed upon the important subjects which I brought under your consideration at the opening of the Session.

The assurances of friendly disposition which I receive from all Foreign Powers enable me to congratulate you upon the prospect that the peace will continue undisturbed.

I lament deeply that the internal state of Spain still renders that country the only exception to the general tranquility that prevails in the rest of Europe, and I regret that the hopes which have been entertained of the termination of the civil war have not hitherto been realized.

In fulfilment of the engagements which I contracted by the treaty of quadruple alliance, I have afforded the Queen of Spain the co-operation of part of my naval force, and I continue to look with unabated solicitude to the restoration of that internal peace in Spain which was one of the main objects of the quadruple treaty, and which is so essential to the interests of all Europe.

I am happy to be able to inform you that my endeavours to remove the misunderstanding which had arisen between France and the United States, have been crowned with complete success. The good offices which for that purpose I tendered to the two Governments were accepted by both in the most frank and conciliatory spirit, and the relations of friendship have been re-established between them in a manner satisfactory and honorable to both parties.

I trust that this circumstance will tend to draw still closer the ties which connect this country with two great and friendly nations, with which they have so many important relations in common.

I have regarded with interest your deliberations upon the Reports of the Commons appointed to consider the state of the dioceses in England and Wales, and I have cheerfully given my assent to the measures which have been presented to me for carrying into effect some of those most important recommendations.

It is with no ordinary satisfaction I have learned that you have, with much labor, brought to maturity enactments upon the difficult subject of Tithes in England and Wales, which will, I trust, prove in their operation equitable to all the districts concerned, and generally beneficial in their results.

The passing of the acts for Civil Registration and for Marriages in England has afforded me much satisfaction. Their provisions have been framed upon those large principles of religious freedom, which with a due regard to the welfare of the Established Church in this country, I have always been desirous of maintaining and promoting; and they will also conduce to the greater certainty of titles and to the stability of property.

It has been to me a source of the most lively gratification to observe the tranquillity which has prevailed, and the diminution of crime which have lately taken place in Ireland. I trust that perseverance in a just and impartial