intermediate alluvial bottoms of Rock River, like those of the Great Miami, are more sandy and rest on limestone gravel.

2. *The productions* are all the grains, and grasses, and fruits, and vegetables which flourish in Western New-York. We have less snow than falls at Rochester and our wheat suffers sometimes from want of covering in winter. When our farmers learn to plow deeper and bring up the loam to mix with the vegetable mold on the surface; when they sow with drills so that the young plants may come up in little furrows, and that the snow may cover, and the earth crumble around their roots, they will be well paid for their pains. A belt of locust trees a rod wide around all our large 80 acre fields would be easily made, and would give us *ornament, posts, shade and shelter*, all of which we need. No region in the Union is better adapted to the production of apples. The *latitude* is just that wherein the Newtown pippin, Rhode Island greening, Esopus spitzenberg, Baldwin, bellefleur, grovenstein and Northern spy, and all the best American apples *originated* and still flourish. The *soil* is a calcareous, clayey loam, the best of soils for the apple tree. The free winds and open exposure of the prairies keep back the buds until the spring frosts have ceased. Mr. Harkness, of Northern Illinois, took the first premium on apples at the United States Fruit Growers' Congress, Syracuse, and it is understood that he would have probably done so the next year at Cincinnati, had his apples arrived in time for entry at the Exhibition for premiums. He says that ever since his trees began to bear, twelve years ago, he has always had good crops of apples.

No other fruits have yet been fairly and fully tried. We are too far North for the best peaches and grapes. Pears and cherries and plums are likely to do better with us than further South. The most vigorous pear trees in the country are growing near Detroit. Is it not probable that the *pear blight* is the result of an attempt to cultivate the pear tree in a climate far south of its *native habitat?* The paradise of the pear tree is Flanders and that of the Heart cherry, Northern Germany. May not the summers of Southern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois be too long and too hot for both the pear and the heart cherries? Their leaves ripen and drop off in early autumn, and when the fall rains set in their sap starts again, and the tree, during the following winter, is injured and ultimately destroyed. This hypothesis may not be well founded, but it seems to me quite as rational as some others that have been very confidently put forth.

3. No State in the Union has greater adaptations for *internal commerce* than Illinois. Bounded on the east by Lake Michigan, the Wabash and the Ohio rivers; on the west by the Mississippi, and traversed almost its whole length by the Illinois river and canal, it is surrounded and bissected by navigable streams. To which must be added the great Central Railroad from the mouth of the Ohio to *La Salle*, with one branch to the northwest corner of the State opposite *Dubuque*, and another to the northeast corner of Chicago, with the Central Michigan, the Southern Michigan, the Chicago and Milwaukee, the Chicago and Jamesville, the Chicago and Galena, Chicago and Savana, Chicago and Fulton, Chicago and Rock Island, and a great number of other roads running across the State from east to west, ere long to be completed.

These lakes, rivers, canals and roads will carry off our surplus productions, and bring us in return groceries from the South, coal and iron from the interior of the State, lead from Galena, lumber, iron and copper from Fond du Lac and Lake Superior, dry-goods from the Eastern cities, and, what is more important to our true interests, enable us to develop our own resources, manufacture ourselves, furnish a home market for our teeming cumbrous agricultural products.

4. There are no lands to enter in Winnebago County, and all the vacant lands throughout the State, especially near to the projected lines of railroads, are being rapidly taken up. Fine lands at second hand may be bought at from five to twenty dollars per acre near Rockford.

5. The phrase "Improved Farm" means something in Ohio, where it costs ten dollars an acre to clear land. In Illinois it means practically nothing. I would much rather have a quarter section of virgin prairie as it came from the hand of the Almighty, to make a farm of, than one that had been broken and cultivated just long enough to take the cream out of the land and let the weeds in. It costs but two dollars per acre to break up new prairie. It costs one dollar per acre to plow old land. The first crop is quite as good as any that follow, and you then have the land fresh, rich, mellow, and free from weeds. As a successful instance of the ease with which our prairies may be made to respond to the hand of industry, I give you the following facts: In June, 1851, I broke up 65 acres of prairie land, the remainder of the 80 acre lot being covered with grove. It lay unfenced until the ensuing winter, when the whole 80 acres were inclosed with a fence of posts and boards. In March, 1852, we sowed on the "*breaking*" two bushels and a peck of oats per acre and harrowed the land lengthwise the breaking furrow. We then sowed a peck of timothy grass seed per acre and harrowed the land the other way. The season proved favorable, and at harvest, with McCormick's Reaper, at a cost of 50 cents per acre, we cut off a very fine crop of oats from 60 acres, the other five acres not being quite ripe, we afterward cut and threw it to the cattle. Last winter we threshed out from the 60 acres *three thousand bushels*. The timothy came up finely in the stubble, and furnished abundant pasturage for forty cattle and eight horses from the time prairie-grass became hard until December. The oat straw having been harvested without rain and before it was too ripe, afforded a great amount of provender for the winter's feeding. This single crop of oats more than paid for the land, the fencing, breaking, seed, harrowing, harvesting and threshing, and now the land is in the best possible condition. You might plow it all day without touching a stump, root or stone, were it not lying under a beautiful crop of grass.

6. The usual mode of breaking prairie has been to hitch a strong team, say six pairs of oxen, to a large plow with wheels that turns a furrow two feet wide. This is done best in the month of June, when the prairie grass is in full growth. Two objects are aimed at in breaking prairie—one is to kill the grass, the other to bring up loam to mix with the vegetable mold. Shallow breaking effects the former object best, but not the latter. Farmers are lately breaking more with a smaller plow, drawn by a pair of good horses. Fences are made in a great variety of ways; but situated as I am, near a railroad, and as many are soon to be, I prefer a fence of posts and pine boards, without which I am planting hedges of Osage Orange, to take the place of the fence as it shall decay.

7. Having been born South of 40 degrees north latitude, I would myself prefer a warmer climate, just as a New-Yorker or New-Englander prefers this. There are advantages and disadvantages on both sides. Southern Illinois has a milder winter, an earlier spring. She can produce more Indian corn, better peaches and grapes, and earlier melons and culinary vegetables. On the other hand, she has more mud in winter and more oppressive, sultry weather in summer, as well as more agues and fevers in autumn. We have a cold, but dry and pleasant, winter, and a delightful summer and autumn, lengthened somewhat, perhaps, by our prairie fires and consequent Indian Summers. March with us is the most boisterous and unpleasant month in the year. Rockriver has emphatically a salubrious climate.

In Winnebago County we have no agues. I never saw but one case in the country, and that down on the brink of the river. Inflammatory and lung diseases are thus far almost unknown. That great destroyer, *Consumption*, may become more formidable as we advance in wealth and luxury.

8. The mass of the population is from New-England, New-York and Northern Ohio. They read the Bible on Sunday and *The New-York Tribune* and Uncle Tom's Cabin all the rest of the week. Like their fathers at Plymouth Rock, they will have meeting houses and common schools. They have a seminary for males at Mount Morris and for females at Rockford, and a college at Beloit. They are generally sober, industrious, enterprising and moral. A large majority of them would vote for the *Maine Liquor Law*.

If you never saw a Western Prairie, you have one of the great characteristic features of this continent yet to realize. It matters little whether you come in May, when the emerald grass is spangled with violets and the groves are redolent with the perfumes of the wild rose and crab-apple; or in June, when the violets are gone and in their place have come the phloxes and moccasin flowers, white, yellow and pink; or in August, when all the surface grows with helianthus and solidagos; or in mellow autumn, when the groves are clothed in crimson and gold, and when the forty varieties of perennial asters smile in the face of coming winter; or even during the holidays, while prairie fires sweep over slopes at night like contending armies in battle array. See a prairie for the first time when you may, it will fling around you a fascination much more easily felt and realized than described.

To sum up: Our portion of the Rock River Valley is a fertile limestone soil, lying admirably for agriculture. It is very easily subjected to the plow. It produces most of the grains, grasses, vegetables and fruits on an average as well as any other portion of the Union, though some particular crops are surer elsewhere. The average population will compare not unfavorably with that of any portion of the country. Our facilities for market are excelled by no new country in the West. Our prairie winds are cold in winter and bleak in March and April, but, in return, we have delightful breezes in summer, and a bracing atmosphere always. The great advantage to a poor man here is *that he may cultivate cheap land*. If you pay $100 per acre for land, the interest on the cost at 10 per cent. is $10. If you buy land at $1 per acre, the interest on the cost is only 10 cents per acre. Besides, land entered at Government price will soon be worth ten times its original cost; but it will take farm lands bought at $50 per acre a long time to double the original cost. Whenever I see a poor man settling down on a poor piece of rocky land, covered with spruce and pine, toiling to clear a little patch to raise a pittance for his wife and children, I wish he could see the rolling prairies of the West.

WILLIAM BEBB.

[We have appended Gov. Bebb's name to his letter above without his permission, but such statements need a responsible name to ensure them due credit, and Gov. B's many friends in Ohio and elsewhere will be very glad to hear how he likes his new home.—*Ed.*]

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.

Purchase of Port Lloyd.

From the Washington Union.

We have much gratification in laying before our readers the subjoined very interesting extracts from a dispatch received at the Navy Department from Com. M. C. Perry, commanding United States East India squadron, dated at Napa, Island of Loo Choo, June 25, 1853:

I cannot in the space of a letter give a full description of the Bonin Islands, and therefore beg to refer to the accompanying extracts from my rough journal.

Extracts from the Rough Journal of Commodore Perry.

The Bonin islands extend in a direction nearly north and south, between the latitudes of 26 deg. 30 min. and 27 deg. 45 min. north—the center line of the group being in long. about 142 deg. 15 min. east.

The principal islands, and, indeed, all of them, have been named by Captain Beechey, of her Majesty's ship Blossom.

The northern cluster he called 'Parry's Group;' to the middle cluster, consisting of three larger islands, he gave the names respectively of 'Peel,' 'Buckland,' and 'Stapleton,' and the southern cluster he called 'Baily's Islands.'

To the principal port of the island he gave the name of "Lloyd."

"The islands are evidently volcanic, the internal fires being still at work, as Mr. Savory, the oldest surviving settler on the island, informed me that they experienced two or three tremblings of the earth every year.

"The islands, headlands, and detached rocks, present the most grotesque forms, exhibiting the appearances of castles, towers, animals, and almost every hideous thing conceivable to the imagination.

"These geological formations must be of great antiquity, as we noticed numerous canal-like passages in the cliffs, as one might suppose hewn out by the work of the chisel, but they have evidently been dykes produced by the overflowing and cooling of the lava, and then smoothed by the abrasion or attrition of the torrents, which are precipitated in the rainy season down the sides of the mountains towards the sea.

"These dykes, in many parts of the island where the action of the water-courses, assisted by the atmosphere, has not produced any material change, still retain their regular step-like formation, and the observer might imagine that he was gazing upon a series of steps cut by the hand of man in the solid rock to facilitate his descent and ascent to and from the summits of the mountains.

"Indeed, I know of no part of the world which can offer greater interest to the researches of the geologist than these islands present. They are, of course, of trappean formation, as naturally connected with their volcanic origin; but I am not sufficiently acquainted with mineralogy to distinguish the several varieties of which the masses are composed, though specimens have been procured for the examination of the scientific.

"Port Lloyd is situated on the western side, and nearly in the center of Peel Island. It is easy of ingress and egress, and may be considered a safe and commodious harbor, though of deep anchorage, ships usually anchoring in from 18 to 22 fathoms.

"The port is laid down on Beechey's chart to be in latitude 27 deg. 5 min. 36 sec. north, and 142 deg. 11 min. 30 sec. east longitude. This position is, I conceive, erroneous, as, by two sets of observations made by the master of the Susquehanna, the longitude was found to be 142 deg. 16 min. 30 sec. east, five miles more to the east than Beechey makes it.

"The safest anchorage is to be found as high up the harbor as a ship can conveniently go, having regard to depth, and room for swinging and veering cable. Strangers can easily discover by examination the proper position to which they can warp their ships.

"Beechey's directions for entering the port are sufficiently correct. Castle Island, which he speaks of, is easily distinguished, and furnishes a good mark; the starboard shore or southern head should be kept aboard, clearing it one or two cables to avoid a small rock, lying about 150 or 200 yards from the bluff, and having upon it only 8 feet at low water.

"I have caused the letter (S) in a circle to be painted upon the bluff of southern head to mark the bearing of the rock due north from said mark. (S.)

"Wood and water can be obtained in abundance, though the former must be cut by the crew, and, of course, taken on board green. The water is obtained from running streams, and is of good quality.

"The few settlers still remaining on Peel Island—the other islands being uninhabited—raise considerable quantities of sweet potatoes, Indian corn, onions, taro, and a few fruits, the most abundant of which are watermelons, bananas, and pine apples; a few pigs and some poultry are also raised. For these they find ready sale to the whale ships constantly touching at the port for water and other supplies. During the four days we were at anchor at Port Lloyd, three whalemen, two American and one English, communicated by means of their boats with the settlement, and carried away many supplies procured generally in exchange for articles, of which ardent spirits are most acceptable to many of the settlers.

"Were it not for the scarcity of working hands, a much greater extent of land would be cultivated. At present there cannot be more than 150 acres under cultivation in the whole island, and this in detached spots, generally at the seaward termination of ravines furnishing fresh water, or upon plateaus of land near the harbor.

"The soil is of excellent quality for cultivation, very much resembling that of Madeira and the Canary Islands, (the latter being in the same parallel of latitude,) and consequently is admirably adapted for the cultivation of the vine, and of wheat tobacco, sugar cane, and many other valuable plants. Of sugar and tobacco the settlers already cultivate enough for their own consumption.

"Timber for building purposes is rather scarce, and would soon be exhausted if any increase of population were to call for the erection of many buildings. The best kinds are the temana and the wild mulberry. The former is similar to the red wood of Brazil and Mexico, and is very enduring.

"I caused the island to be thoroughly explored by two parties of officers, and their reports will be duly filed with other similar papers. The masters of this ship and the Saratoga also surveyed the harbor.

"The scarcity of sea and land birds has been noticed by every one as singular, not more than five or six varieties of land birds have been seen; of these the common crow and the pigeon are the largest, the others are of small size. Of gulls and other sea birds we saw very few—the booby being the most numerous. I noticed before reaching the islands a few petrels; these were of unusually large size, and of singularly brilliant plumage.

"Of quadrupeds we may enumerate hogs, goats, deer, bullocks, and sheep, with any number of cats and dogs. Many of the cats and hogs having strayed to the jungle, are honored with the appellation of wild cats and wild boars, and are hunted accordingly with dogs. A few deer and goats were some years ago placed upon North or Stapleton Island by the settlers, and the goats have multiplied prodigiously.

"The bulls, cows and sheep, and a few goats were landed from the Susquehanna, in view of their increase—two bulls and two cows being put on shore at Sand Bay, on the north side of Peel Island, and two rams and five Shanghai broad-tailed sheep, with six goats, on North Island.

"On Buckland Island there are a good number of hogs, and the settlers have recently stocked two others of the smaller islands with goats, so that in the course of time they will increase to many thousands.

"The harbor of Port Lloyd and the neighboring waters abound with excellent fish, which may be taken by the hook or seine, though the places for hauling the seine are few, owing to the coral which in many parts lines the shores.

"The best place for hauling the seine in Port Lloyd is upon a sandy beach in ten fathom hole, where there is a small clear spot. The varieties of fish are not very numerous; of those taken in the seine of the Susquehanna, I noticed but five—the mullet, (the most numerous) two varieties of perch, the gar, and the common ray.

"Sharks are very numerous, and when quite small they frequent the shallow places among the coral rocks near the shore, and are there pursued by the dogs, seized upon and dragged ashore.

"Of edible shell-fish there are none, that I could learn excepting the chama gigas, (tridacna,) which must be very tough and indigestible. Of other varieties of the testacea there are many, but none of any rarity. The family of crustacea is, however, more extensive; but the kinds are chiefly confined to the land crab, which are of every variety of size, form and color. A most numerous kind is what is called the pirate. These are seen in every direction near the shore, traveling about with their ribbon-like domicils upon their backs, which they seem to have selected more by chance than choice.

"The waters of the Bonin Islands furnish abundance of crawfish, as also green turtle, of which we obtained a good supply.

"According to Kempfer, these islands were known to the Japanese as early as 1675, and they described them under the name of Bune Sima, and as abounding with fish and crabs, some of which were from four to six feet long. From this description of the crabs, I am led to believe that they mistook the enormous green turtle, which are so common here, for crabs. Other accounts give a much earlier date for the discovery of these islands by the Japanese."

Extract from Kempfer.

"About the year 1675 the Japanese accidentally discovered a very large island, one of their barks having been forced there in a storm from the island Fatsio, from which they computed it to be 300 miles distant towards the east. They met with no inhabitants, but found it to be a very pleasant and fruitful country, well supplied with fresh water, and furnished with plenty of plants and trees, particularly the arrack tree, which, however, might give room to conjecture that the island lay rather to the south of Japan than to the east, these trees growing only in hot countries. They called it Bune Sima, and because they found no inhabitants upon it, they marked it with the character of an uninhabited island. On the shores they found an incredible quantity of fish and crabs, some of which were from four to six feet long."

Extracts from Klaproth's Translation of Sien Kokf Tsou Ran Tu Setz.

"The original name of these islands is O-gasa wara-sima, but they are commonly called Mou min sima, (in Chinese, Wu jin-tou,) or the islands without people, and this is the name which I have adopted in my work. That of Ogasa wara sima, or the Ogasa wara islands, was given to them after the investigator who first visited them, and who prepared a map of them; in the same manner has the southern part of the New World been called Magalanis, (Magellan,) who discoved it some two hundred years since.

"The Bonin Islands are found 270 ri to the southwest of the provinces of Iden. From Simoto, in that principality, it is 13 ri to the island of Mijako; from thence to Sin Sima, or New Island, 7 ri; from Sin Sima to Mikoura, 5 ri; from thence to Fatsio, or Fatiho, (Fatsisio,) 41 ri; and, lastly, from this to the most northern of the uninhabited islands it is reckoned to be 180 ri; and to the most southerly 200 ri.

"This archipelago lies in the 27th degree of north latitude. The climate is warm, and makes the valleys lying between the high mountain, watered by rivulets, to be very fertile, so that they produce beans, wheat, millet, grain of all kinds, and sugar cane. The tree called nankin fere, or tallow tree, (shilingia sebifero,) grows there, and likewise the wax tree. The fishery is good, and might be made very productive.

"Many plants and trees grow in these islands, but there are very few quadrupeds. There are trees so large that a man cannot embrace them with his arms, and which are frequently 30 Chinese fathoms in hight, (or 240 feet;) their wood is hard and beautiful. There are also some very high trees, resembling the Siou-to-Tsoung lin, or chamarops excelsa; cocoa-nuts, areca palms, that tree whose nuts are called pe couan tsz in Chinese; the katsiran, the red sandal wood, the fou moon, the camphor, tub figs of the mountains, a high tree whose leaves resemble those of the ground ivy, the cinnamon tree, mulberry and some others.

"Among the plants, the smilax China, (or China-root,) called san ke rei, the to ke, a medicinal herb called assaghion keve, and others, are to be reckoned.

"Among birds there are different species of parokeets, cormorants, partridges, and some resembling white seamews but more than three feet long. All these birds have so little wildness that they can be taken with the hand.

"The chief productions of the mineral kingdom in this archipelago, are alum, green vitrol, stones of different colors, petrifactions, &c.

"Whales are found in the sea, also huge crawfish, enormous shells, and echinos, which are called 'gull of the sea.' The ocean here is unusually rich in various products.

"In the third year of the reign Ghenfo, (1675) Simaye Saghemon, Biro Saghemon, and Simaye Dairo Saghemon, three inhabitants of Nagasaki, took a sea voyage to the principality of Iden; they were embarked in a large junk built by a skilful Chinese carpenter. These three men were well acquainted with astronomy and geography, and accompanied by Fatobe, the chief shipcarpenter of the port of Yedo, who dwelt in the lane of Nets. Their vessel was managed by thirty sailors. Having obtained a passport from the imperial marine, they left the harbor of Simota 5th day of the fourth moon, and steered for the island of Fatslo. From thence they sailed toward the south east and discovered a group of eighty islands. They drew up a map, and an exact account of them, in which are some curious details, respecting the situation, climate and productions of this archipelago. They returned the 20th day of the sixth moon, in the same year, to Simoda, where Simaye published an account of his voyage.

"It is singular that this writer makes no mention of the swift current Kuro se gawa, which is experienced between the islands of Mikura and Fatslo. Its breadth exceeds 20 ninze, (about half a ri,) and it flows with great swiftness from east to west about 100 ri. This omission would be inexplicable if this current was not much less rapid in summer and autumn than it is in winter and spring. Simaye in his passage to the Bonin islands passed it in the first part of the intercalary month, which succeeds the fourth moon. On his return, to the latter part of the sixth moon, he should have found the currents less rapid, and thus his attention was not called to this dangerous passage.

"The largest of the eighty islands is 15 ri in circuit, and thus is a little less than Isi Island in size; another is 10 ri in circumference, and about the size of Amakusa Island. Besides these two, there are eight others which are from 2 to 6 and 7 ri around. These ten islands have flat plateaus which could be made habitable, and where grain would grow very well. The climate is warm and favorable to cultivation, one might infer from their geographical position. They afford various valuable productions. The remaining seventy islets are only mere steep rocks, and produce nothing.

"The colony of condemned criminals has been sent to these islands there to labor; they have tilled the earth and planted some patches; they are collected in villages, and have brought together the same things found in other Provinces of the Empire. One can visit these islands and bring back its products the same year. In this way a trade would easily spring up, and the benefit to be drawn from it would be considerable. This must be plain to all.

"In the reign of An yei (from 1771 to 1780) I was sent on a commission into the province of Fisen, where I became acquainted with a Dutchman named Aarend Werle Veit, who showed me a Geography in which mention was made of some islands lying 200 ri to the southeast of Japan, called Woest eiland by the author—the word woest means desert, and eiland (or yeirand, as the original reads) island. He remarks that these islands are not inhabited, but that many sorts of herbs and trees are found there. The Japanese might establish a colony on one of these islands, on which grain and other productions would thrive. In spite of the length of the voyage thither, the establishment would be useful to them for these purposes. The Dutch company would derive very little advantage from the possession of these islands, they being too small and too remote for their use.

"I have thought proper to repeat these words, which deserve to be borne in mind, and with them I bring to a conclusion all that I have to say respecting the Bonin islands.

"But upon the subject of the early discovery of these islands I shall have more to say; it is only necessary now to remark that the description given in the two preceding extracts corresponds exactly with the present appearance of the islands. The arrack or areca tree is found upon Peel island, as well as many other tropical trees and plants.

"And, in further confirmation of the accounts given by Kempfer of the accidental visit of the Japanese junk in 1675, I was informed by Mr. Savory that about 13 years ago a small Japanese vessel of about 40 tuns came into Port Lloyd, having been driven by stress of weather from the coast of Japan. She had on board nothing but dried fish. Remaining during the winter, she sailed on her return home in the spring, being provided gratuitously by the settlers with provisions.

"Again, about five years ago a French whaling ship, cruising off Stapleton island, discovered a smoke on shore, and sending a boat to the spot, there discovered the wreck of a Japanese junk and five of her crew, the only survivors, in a most helpless condition. These they took on board, and conveyed to Port Lloyd, and they were subsequently taken away by the humane Frenchman with the intention, as he avowed, of landing them upon one of the Japanese islands.

"A party of officers from the Susquehanna, on a visit to Stapleton Island, accidentally saw the wreck of this vessel, and the following is the account given by one of them, Mr. Heine:

"In the little bay where we landed we found the wreck of a junk, kept together with large copper nails, and having nailed on it several pieces of sheet copper. From these materials I concluded that it was a Japanese junk. The wreck could not be very old, as the edges of the boards were little rubbed or damaged.

"Of the settlers who came from the Sandwich Islands in 1830, accompanied by several natives of those islands, male and female, there are but few left. The names of the whites who were the leaders in this adventure, were as follows: Mattheo Mazara, a Genoese; Nathaniel Savory and Alden B. Chapin, of Massachusetts; Richard Mildcharap, of England; and Charles Johnson, of Denmark.

"Of these, Nathaniel Savory is the only one at present on the island. Mazara is dead, and Savory has married his widow, a pretty native of Guam, one of the Ladrone islands, and still quite young, only 25. Mildcharap is alive, and residing at Guam.

"Having long been satisfied of the importance of these islands to commerce, my present visit has been induced by a desire to examine them myself, in view of recommending Peel's Island as a stopping place for the line of steamers, which sooner or later must be established between California and China. To this end I have caused, as before mentioned, the Island to be explored, and a few animals placed upon two of the group as a commencement of a provision for future wants. I have also distributed garden seeds of every description to the present settlers, and have held out hopes to them that I may furnish them with implements of husbandry, and a greater number of animals. Indeed, I have gone so far as to secure a suitable spot for the erection of offices, wharves, coal sheds, &c. M. C. P.

*Proclivous mistaking the turtles for crabs.

THE DISMISSAL OF COLLECTOR BRONSON.

From The Washington Union.

With all these facts before him, (the opposition to the Administration of J. E. Cooley and J. T. Brady,) Collector Bronson entered the field as an active and zealous advocate of that organization which stands stamped, in its origin and in every step of its progress, and hostility to the administration. By his letter to the Tammany Committee he threw all the weight of his high judicial as well as his official character and station in opposition to the administration; and when rebuked for his disregard of the known policy of the President, he comes forward in a spirit of arrogant defiance, and rebels against the authority of his superiors in office. This letter of Mr. Bronson completes the chain of evidence, and presents him before the country in the same attitude of open hostility which had been previously assumed by Messrs. Cooley and Brady.

We do not suppose that it has ever occurred to any sensible man that the President could for a moment tolerate such insubordination as Mr. Bronson exhibits in his letter to Mr. Guthrie. We cannot suppose for an instant that Mr. Bronson could have calculated on retaining his office after such an act of insubordination. He has evidently sought the sympathy which always attaches to the fate of the martyr; but he should have remembered that sympathy in the manly bosom is alone reserved for those who make sacrifices for their country or for principle, not for men who are animated by selfish objects and bow to the demands of passion and prejudice.

We shall have more to say of Mr. Bronson's letter, and its palpable inherent contradictions, hereafter. The following letters of Secretary Guthrie need no comment:

SATURDAY MORNING, Oct. 22.

SIR: Recently I addressed a letter to Collector Bronson and other Officers of the Customs in the City of New-York.

By some means an imperfect copy of that letter, purporting to have been communicated from New-York by telegraph, was published in one of the papers of this City.

This rendered it proper for me to give to the public a correct copy; and upon the ground of that publication, under such circumstances, Collector Bronson published his long-delayed reply, even before the original had reached me.

Under these circumstances, I deem it proper to transmit to you for publication the enclosed letter.

Very respectfully, JAMES GUTHRIE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 22, 1853.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 17th inst.

It is not my purpose to respond to the many positions of that letter, because most of them bear their contradiction upon its face, and others are too unimportant to require refutation; and also because, while, in several phrases of it, admitting your implied obligation, as a man of honor, to act in accordance with the known policy of the administration, and, moreover, recognizing the propriety and justice of that policy by declaring that you yourself deprecated and endeavored to prevent the divisions now existing in the Democratic party in your State, you nevertheless indulged in a tone of remark, as to various relations of the subject, which not only impugns my motives, but indicates an attitude on your part wholly incompatible with harmonious co-operation between us, and the proper conduct of the business of the Government.

One suggestion appears in your letter which demands animadversion. You allege, by implication, that I have desired you to appoint Free Soilers to office, and in doing so, you strangely misunderstand or misinterpret my letter of the 3d instant. I neither entertained nor expressed any such desire. It has been my pleasure and my duty, not to inquire into the opinions which may have been held by yourself and others as far back as the year 1848, but to regard the claims to consideration of all who have acted with fidelity to the principles and organization of the Democratic party since the convention at Baltimore in 1852 and those only. And with these views, I must condemn your course when in this letter you inform me that you have selected Free Soilers for office without having given me the notice of the fact, which would have enabled me to withhold my approbation from any such appointments. I will add, that the imputation that I have required you to act with reference to controversies of a local or State character, is wholly gratuitous. My letter was intended to guard you against distinctions between Democrats, founded upon local politics and local divisions.

The concluding portion of your letter has left me no alternative but to lay the whole matter before the President, and take his direction concerning it.

You assume that in relation to certain things you are to receive instructions from this Department, and in others that you are to proceed without, or contrary to, such instructions. This cannot be admitted in any branch of the public service; for where the Department is not expressly empowered to give instructions to subordinates, it has the authority to do so, as inherent in the power to remove a refractory officer.

You also assume that you are to appoint the various persons employed in the Custom House—some, as you admit, subject to my approval, and others, as you seem to conceive, on your sole authority. I cannot but regard it as singular that a gentleman of your legal acquirements and experience should have fallen into such error. The Constitution of the United States has empowered Congress to confer the appointment of inferior officers, "in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments." Congress has not attempted, nor, if it had, could it have effected, any modification of this provision of the Constitution.

Those who are employed under you in the Custom House do, both by the Constitution and the laws, derive their appointment and their authority as public officers from the Secretary of the Treasury alone.

What the language and temper of your letter would have rendered embarrassing, these unwarrantable assumptions, marked as they are by a manifest spirit of insubordination, render impossible—namely, your continuance in the office of Collector of the District of New-York. I am, therefore, directed by the President to say that your successor in the office will be promptly appointed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JAMES GUTHRIE.

GREENE C. BRONSON, Esq., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Fredrika Bremer's Impressions of America.

THE HOMES OF THE NEW WORLD. By FREDRIKA BREMER. Translated by MARY HOWITT. 2 vols. 12mo. Harper & Brothers.

Great allowance must be made for the tone of almost infantile unreserve which marks these volumes, from the fact that their contents were addressed in the form of familiar private letters to a beloved sister in Stockholm, who died before the return of the writer to her native country. With her romantic, impulsive sentimentalism, Miss Bremer associated the idea of her departed sister so strongly with the letters, that in transcribing them for the press, she could not divest herself of the feeling, that her sister "stood before her, with her mild, heavenly eyes, her indulgent smile, intercepting the view of the unknown readers" of her work. Hence, the naive egotisms—the gossiping revelations of the family and personal secrets, which were entrusted to her confidence,—the amusing blunders, both as to fact and character,—the flattering caricatures of her friends, including many excellent men and women who will be astonished to find themselves exalted on such conspicuous pedestals,—and the superfluous enthusiasm constantly overflowing her descriptions,—which are the leading traits of these volumes. Doubtless they would have been greatly improved by a severe revision—there is scarcely a page to which the pruning knife might not have been applied to the best advantage—in that case, many a blush would have been spared to the exemplary and modest persons who are now dragged before the public gaze with so little ceremony—her book would have gained more respect for its opinions and statements—and we should have received a higher impression of the taste and ability of the writer;—but then it would have lost the keen edge which is given to curiosity by personal details—we should have missed the incredible frankness which now is so rich in comic effect—and in gaining a more dignified position, it would have sacrificed the charm of free-heartedness that will give it access to the thousands of families whose homes have thus suddenly been laid open to the admiring world.

Miss Bremer evidently brings none of the prejudices against this country, which may perhaps naturally be expected in a foreign traveler—an expectation which is rarely disappointed. She was prepared to witness the unique spectacle of the glowing life of the New-World—she never forgets that she is among a people and institutions, which, if in many respects below the standard of European cultivation, have yet in some degree outgrown its abuses and traditions—which have a character of their own, and are not to be judged by foreign artificial standards—nor does she demand an accordance with the modes of life to which she has been accustomed as the condition of approving the social developments which she witnesses under such different circumstances. No one can complain of her for captiousness or severity in her criticisms. She seldom finds fault—when she does so, it is with kindness and good temper—and for reasons, which most of her readers will approve. In relation to individuals, she looks too exclusively on the bright side. She is easily touched by personal attentions, though not so much from gratified vanity as from a sense of gratitude. It is her great weakness, indeed, that she so readily converts the worthy souls who lionize her, into saints and seraphs of the seventh circle of Paradise. The enterprising Browns, Smiths, and Snookses, who open their hospitable doors to the celebrated authoress, are changed into glorified specimens of humanity, living in bowers of roses, surrounded with celestial halos, and a perpetual rainbow resting on their immortal heads.

We must confess, that this is not the only instance of her want of reflection and discrimination. She seems to be as mere a creature of impulse, as ever wove the realities of life into the dreams of romance. A grown-up child, we should call her, whose exuberance of feeling was never brought under the influence of a disciplined intellect. She seldom attempts to generalize, but her few examples in that kind are conspicuous failures. Sensitive to all external impressions,—craving for sympathy, with the hunger of a famished animal—her head somewhat turned by the strange scenes in which she was placed—with barely sufficient mental self-possession to enable her to keep her balance among so many conflicting influences,—but with a perfectly unselfish, unworldly nature,—her true kindness of heart never long disturbed by the little petulances, which she takes no care to conceal—with a candid love of truth, and a great trust in humanity,—the good Fredrika shows herself neither wise, nor prudent,—she almost loses the prestige which she has obtained by her previous writings—and still, we cannot deny, that her chirping and prattling affords no little amusement, and we listen to her snatches of gossip, with an edification that we might not have received from a more weighty and valuable production.

It was in the yellow month of October, 1849, that our enthusiastic traveler first set foot on American soil. She had not been in the Aster-House, where she first takes up her quarters, more than fifteen minutes before she is met by Mr. Downing, who had made a journey to New-York in order to conduct her to his residence on the Hudson. Before leaving the city, however, she gets sight of several notabilities, who bore her almost to death with their precocious attentions. She is obliged to take her place in a grand parlor, and to go through the ceremony of shaking hands with crowds of lion-hunters, for whose attack she has not had the slightest preparation. Gentlemen are eager to know how she likes America. Ladies invite her to make her home at their house immediately. Requests for autographs begin to pour in. Happily she soon gets rid of all this, and finds repose in the beautiful villa of Mr. Downing. Here she commences her initiation into American society, and from the books with which she is furnished receives her first impressions of several of the poets of the New World. No one excites her curiosity so much as Emerson. He strikes her as an American Thorild, who by his own powerful nature would transform the world, seeking for law and inspiration wholly within his own breast. She finds his language compressed and strong, simple, but singularly plastic—his turns of thought original—reproducing old ideas in so new and brilliant a manner that one fancies them heard for the first time. His strength seemed to her peculiarly that of the critic, a certain grand contempt and scorn of the mediocre, of the weak and paltry, wherever he sees it, and he sees it in much and in many things. He chastises it with a regal splendor, which reminds one of Gustavus Adolphus. But the writings of this bold exacter of perfection in men had a fascination for her which amounted almost to magic.

Her experience with Emerson form such a characteristic feature of her book, that we will gather up some of its scattered threads from different portions of the two volumes. She first meets the philosopher of Concord at his own house, where she arrives on a cold December day, in the midst of a driving snow-storm. Emerson, who came down the little avenue of firs that leads from his house, bareheaded in the snow, to greet his guest, seemed to her younger, but not so handsome as she had imagined him—his external appearance less fascinating, but more significant. He was too cold and hypercritical to give her unmingled pleasure—his strong, clear eye, always looking out for an impossible idea—and with too little experience of suffering to sympathize with the weaknesses of other people. The critical, crystalline and icy nature of this "sphinx-like "individual" chilled the enthusiastic Fredrika, who yearned "for David's heart with David's songs."

She gets on more swimmingly in her next interview with Emerson. At this time she spent several days in his family, and greatly enjoyed the study of his strong, noble, eagle-like nature. Still, a secret antagonism toward him was often felt, in spite of her admiration, and this called forth his glacier-like nature, brilliant and cold as an Alpine peak. His demeanor was noble and pleasing, his voice beautiful—but his words were severe, and his judgment often keen and merciless. His conversation, which flowed as calmly and easily as a placid river, was not inviting. When it came, it was good—when it did not come, it was good also. Thomas Carlyle was the only man of whom she heard him speak with anything like admiration. His moral code, she thinks, would produce conceited and selfish beings, and is adapted only to the rare natures that are as pure and beautiful as his own.

The next time she meets with Emerson was during a short visit to her in Boston. She finds that his world has no firm, unwavering shapes, but floats in an element of disintegration. But if she is dissatisfied with his mode of thought, she is compelled to bow before his spirit and nature.

After returning to Boston from her extended tour in the South and West, she again sees Emerson, to whom she makes a parting visit at Concord. Her account of this can only be given in her own words.

I made two small excursions from Boston, one of which was to Concord, because I wished to see Emerson and Elizabeth H. once more before leaving America forever. I cannot exactly tell why I wished it, but my soul seemed to require it of me. I *must* see Emerson yet once more.

I reached Concord in the afternoon, and took up my quarters with Elizabeth H. We went together to Emerson's. They were both from home. I went for a moment into Emerson's study, a large room, in which everything was simple, orderly, unstudied, comfortable. No refined feeling of beauty has, as is the case at the Downing's, converted the room into a temple, in which stand the forms of the heroes of science and literature. Ornament is banished from the sanctuary of the Stoic philosopher; the furniture is comfortable, but of a grave character, merely as implements of usefulness; one large picture only is in the room, but this hangs there with a commanding power; it is a large oil painting, a copy of Michael Angelo's glorious "Parcæ;" the goddesses of fate, as there represented, are not horrible; they are too noble and beautiful for that, although inflexible. The one, in particular, who holds the thread of life in her hand, is beautiful; she who holds the shears to sever the thread, looks up to the former with a questioning, compassionate expression, and the other replies by a smile of the most beautiful assurance and trust. Mortal cannot gaze upon it without resigning himself with confidence to the hands of the immortal maternal powers.

Upon the large table in the center of the room, at which Emerson sits and writes, just opposite the picture, lay a number of papers, but all in perfect order. I stood silent for a moment in the room. Emerson's spirit seemed to pervade its calm, pure atmosphere.

In the evening I saw Emerson at Elizabeth H.'s. He was kind and bright, like himself in his most amiable mood. I was to leave the following morning. He opposed this, however, most decidedly.

"Oh, no, no, you must not think of that!" said he. "I have been proposing to myself to drive you to one of our beautiful little forest lakes in the neighborhood, and then you must see my mother and receive her blessing!"

I do not know wh