

grass, is light and mellow as an ash-band. In the prairie, too, a hand can cultivate one-third more than in the timber.

I ought here to say that both in Missouri and Kansas the winters are always dry, and with but little snow, and hence hands are able to work during the entire winter."

As regards yield of crops,* the same writer makes the following statement, to show the great profit of *slave* labor; and we will not insult the good sense of our friends, by doubting for a moment that a *freeman* can accomplish as *much* as a *bondman*. He says:—
can you get? None, none.

* * * * *

"We want your moving population to come here. We want your poor and rich, who are inclined to move at all, to come to Kansas, and while they thus secure this glorious Territory to the South, and the Union to us all, take my word as a man of honor, they will reap a rich harvest in their own personal advancement."

Our other witness is the Hon. Sterling G. Cato, one of the Territorial Judges, who received his appointment under the administration of President Pierce. In a Letter of recent date, addressed to his brother, residing at Eufaula, Alabama, he says:

"The people here are quiet and orderly, sharp and intelligent; a little rough in manners, but warm-hearted and cordial. This is as fine a country as any on the face of the earth, and the profits of its productions would far exceed those of the cotton fields of the South. All kinds of grain, grass, clover and hemp, yield a rich product. I have no doubt but that slave labor would yield in hemp, corn and grain, at least from thirty to forty dollars per acre annually. I have seen no poor land; it all seems to me richer than the best Chattahoochee bottom, and most of it just such land as in the adjoining Missouri counties, is now selling at from \$20 to \$50 per acre. Corn is now selling at twenty cents per bushel, and the product estimated at one hundred bushels an acre; and hemp crop (six tons per hand,) at \$140 per ton, and you see at once how labor is more productive here than at the South. It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the beauty and fertility of the soil and country; generally rolling, without a great deal of timber, but, as I understand, abounding in coal for fires, and stone for building and fencing; good wells of water can be obtained anywhere, besides frequent streams running through the prairies."

Another very recent writer (1857), whose affection for New Englanders may be judged from his pronouncing them "as vile a pack of Abolition thieves and assassins