WILLAMETTE FARMER.

WILLIAM H. GARDEN.

Salem, Monday, June 28.

The Tide of Immigration.

The Massachusetts Phonogamia (which appearance among our exchanges we gladly welcome) comes to us with an editorial under the above caption, which is almost a wall over the fact that the tide of immigration from the old world, as well as that from New England, "sets towards the West," leaving the old homesteads of the oldest Anglo-American settlements with nothing but the hands of old men to till them, and leaving, as a consequence of this state of things and the difficulty of hiring efficient farm labor, "farms for sale in vast numbers of instances." The Phonogamia wisely, as a cultivator of New England interests, invites the attention of such study, careful and industrious classes of emigrants as the Scotch, who are in "tolerably easy circumstances, with a farm of their own," and who says they can get them "at the extreme west.

We of the Pacific slope claim to be "the extreme west," and notwithstanding we acknowledge that the Scotch, Irish or German emigrant "feels at home in the 'effete civilization' and relies of feudal despotism of his native country," it will be seen that a New England farm, we desire to show such a one that he would in the end fare better by coming further.

We show some endorsements that we can offer a fresher civilization in this new society, in which the immigrant will find the largest liberty for toil and thought, in the wild districts of the Northwest, secondly, one in which the possession of a family of children above a certain age can be sure of a success. And thirdly, one in which we are so well provided for common school education, which his coming here will improve. Our high schools are now as good as highly educated New England men can make them, improved by that emancipation from "stereotyped ideas" which even New England produces in too great abundance. In short, we can offer the emigrant a civilization fresh in its newness, and as broad as the Christian principles upon which it is founded. And then we can offer the virgin soil which are under almost every variety of price and circumstance. The New England man has that found opportunity for trade, or manufactures, or farming. We have for lumbermen of Maine, and sitters for the phenomena of Cape Cod. We can give the lowland Scotchman his fat "corn" lands, or the highlander "bragged of" in Maryland, where an acre may here find soils fall as good as the best of his country, under a climate for superior. The Frenchman and the German may here find fertile hills warmer than those of "classic France," and the German may eke them with vines, or the Switzer may stock them with kine, and see scenery as grand as the Alps, or as beautiful as the banks of the Rhine. We have the soil, where to settle hundreds of thousands, under circumstances as eligible to the wants of the quiet German, who finds his happiness in tilling a few acres of vineyard, or the more ambitious farmer whose desire soil his hundreds of acres, or the grazer who occupies his thousands. Here in these three isomorphs of immigration we find climatic conditions similar to those they leave behind them. Here they will find men of their own country, who have preceded them here, they will find them settled, with the free spirit of the wide West circulating around them; where they have no need to "count the months they have to feed," and where it will be many years before such a question will be necessarily raised.

We have need of all of us can get of all the classes of men we have named, and room for millions of them. Therefore hope our Eastern contemporaries will not seek to divert the tide of emigration from coming westward, even to the extreme west, but by admitting to this land and making them both to himself and his old friends, the farmers who are selling their lands in New England. The great State of California is in need of such a bright one, and Oregon can furnish streams which never dry up in summer or freeze in winter, sufficient to drive all the wooden mills and cotton factories of New England, and a new field for manufacturing enterprises, for those of the"Coun of the Capitol."

CROPS IN CALIFORNIA.—From the San Francisco Bulletin of the 11th instan we take the following:

As the time for gathering the wheat in the northern districts near, reports of a generally good crop are coming more general particular along the central coast. A gentleman who had returned from a week's journey across the bay, assures us that there is not a wheat field in Alameda county, between the bay and the mountains, that is not more or less affected by rust; in most cases the damage is of a serious character. Several farmers have already cut their fields, when others have turned their cattle in upon them. The early sown fields are less affected, but scarcely one has entirely escaped injury. Those of late have been quite unfavorable to the wheat in the section referred to, Heavy fog has been rolling in all night, dampening the grain, which, during the middle of the day, has been barely dried by the burning sun. Beyond the early crops in the "sunny county," the crop is reported to be doing well.

Cytus Waves.—A correspondent at Portland, for the Pacific Coast Post asks: "Do you know of your readers a source and a simple method of destroying ear-worms? This pest has been very bad in portions of this state, both on grain and vegetables." Don't know who does.

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Our Relations with England.

We are not that the agitation of the question of war with England is a matter of serious consequence to this country, it would be highly enter- taining to contemplate the present excited state of the governing classes of the British people over the rejection of the Alabama treaty by the U. S. Senate. This arrangement is to that portion of the British people whose feelings this toward this Government were plainly expressed by the number and action of the Alabama, are imbued with a wholesome fear of the power of a people whose Government they hate, and who is ready to be subverted. It is also a sure indication that the building, fitting out, manning and sailing of a naval vessel to prey upon a neighboring power, while professing friendship for that power, is felt to be a wrong, the consequences of which will be sufficiently raised. Under these circumstances, it only remains for the people of the United States to choose the manner in which they will receive their redress; and it is our firm belief that the longer we can make that the more ample will the measure of that redress be. As matters now stand, the Government of the United States may well afford to deal fur- ely with its repentant individual enemies, and make them friends, while it is in a good situation to enjoy the mortification and perfection of those Governments which have harrassed us in the same way. As matters now stand, we are drawing the very life-blood of England's pros- perity from her. In one short month the stock of several thousand emigrants left Liverpool, five-sixths of whom intended to settle in the Uni- ted States. In one year, coming into our chief port, there were about fifteen hundred, three hundred of whom are skilled workmen, whose labor and skill will enable us to make our national system to grow, while its loss dries up the fountain of England's power. In order to save the people of the United States know well it would not be the best method of the emigration of from five hundred thousand to one million of people, in order to redress a few so great a wrong as the Alabama case; and the aggressor is not in a condition to force a settlement upon terms distasteful to us. Let her wise men get over their stomach ache.

Tax Crops. The weather continues dry, and, as a consequence, the crop prospects may be said to promise, which will yield some few fall an average per acre. The hay crop is, according to our judgment, three-thirds this year to an average range in the same county, the crop is reported to be doing well.

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DESTRUCTION.—A Jacksonville paper says: "The circle of the same occasion, that some farm- ers may this year at the expense of their crops, but it is with a widespread and general that of cutting some of the light grain in a few acres of the state, but many can do so, and yet have plenty of grain left.