THE DAILY BEE.
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The New Orleans Bee.

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One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each language on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one.
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NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1859. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 11,013.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY BEE.

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FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 25.

TROUBLES ABROAD.

The London *Times* and other European journals are habitually addicted to the deprecation of a republican government, and to the disparagement of the political institutions of the United States. The most perfect system of national policy ever devised by man is human, and therefore subject to abuse, and liable to objection. We do not believe a republican form of government infallible in itself; but we hold that it is far more conformable to the demands of justice and right than any other. That it tends to make demagogues; that its large endowment of liberty is apt to lead to license; that the purity of the principle which underlies it is sometimes polluted by corruption; that, in short, errors and evils are frequently manifested, even in a republic, does not arise so much from any inherent weakness in the system as from other causes, easily discovered by the reflecting mind. It is clear enough that the very existence of a republic presupposes the intelligence requisite for the thorough comprehension of the responsibility of self government. Ignorance is incompatible with its permanent and successful administration. It is, moreover, equally manifest that, as a republic is, from its very nature, far more complicated than a despotism, its system of checks and balances must be perpetually watched, lest the equipoise be unduly disturbed, and freedom be inconsiderately expanded or unwisely contracted. Trite as the axiom has become, it is as true now as it was when first uttered, that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance.

The old world is fond of reproaching the new with its failings and its short comings, but what are these compared with the constantly recurring troubles with which European governments are afflicted. In proof of this we append an extract from a leading article in a London journal:

"At this moment, continental Europe is one vast camp. Not only have the visions of long enduring peace faded away, but every one is preparing for immediate war. If these preparations continue, the resolution may have been taken which is to plunge Europe into blood. Austrian and Prussian soldiers may be watching each other across a narrow river. The arsenals and foundries are at work day and night in France; horses are being bought up in Germany; the navies of Russia are fitted out with haste, and thousands of men fully equipped for the field are ready for embarkation on the Algerine coast. A Congress, on the other hand, in spite of debt, dissatisfaction, and that worst of enemies, an alienated friend, in the past, is as full of the elements of strife spirit as her antagonist. Her armies are immense, and they are being marched in mass to the points threatened by the French. Positions have been taken up, fortifications built or repaired, strong points made stronger, and the whole resources of a federate military organization brought to bear on the defense of a highly-valued province. Prussia and the German States, jealous of the jealousy of France, would hardly go to war to uphold Austria's right of occupying the Legations. Yet Prussia, Hanover, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, all look upon war as a probable eventuality. Their armies are being put on a war footing; heads of departments are in council together, the export of horses is forbidden; patriotic speeches are made in the Chambers; and, as a matter of course, the conscription is higher than ever. What passes in the vast and silent empire of the Czar is not so easy to learn with accuracy, but there are rumors of troop concentration in Poland, and we may conclude that there, too, there is no alleviation of the burdens of an armed peace. But when we turn to our own country, we feel most keenly the situation of affairs. Are these reactions never to cease? Are these apprehensions never to be allayed? Twenty-three millions were spent in armaments last year, and yet the cry is still, 'Give!' Statesmen and generals tell us we are not secure. Periodical panics humiliate us in the opinion of foreigners, and need to be made use of in our own eyes. Peace and we are assured by the Premier that no taxes can be taken off, and that we may think ourselves fortunate if further ones are imposed. The talk is continually of recruiting soldiers, manning the navy, casting rifled cannon, and building invulnerable rafts."

Contrast the foregoing tableau with the picture of profound peace which for forty-five years has prevailed in our country—interrupted but once by the war with Mexico, which created no more disturbance in the United States than if it had not occurred. Look at the difference between monarchical Europe bristling with armed men, nations steadily preparing for the dread arbitrament of war; France and Austria straining every nerve to augment their already vast and imposing military strength; Sardinia following the example of more powerful States; all Germany agitated and terrified, and Russia ready to meet the coming storm; England increasing her navy and extending her system of coast defenses, and withal the various nations recklessly adding to the stupendous and almost intolerable burden of public debt, and then let the eye that is wearied with gazing on military paraphernalia, and the pride, pomp and circumstance of war, turn towards the United States and dwell delightedly on the spectacle presented. We are not plagued here with wars and rumors of wars. We have no large standing armies to support the edicts of a despotic sovereign, or be a terror to our own people or foreigners. We have no huge national debt lying like an incubus on the people, nor are we oppressed with the extortions of the tax-gatherer levied for the purpose of paying the interest on the capital. We are peaceful and prosperous. If the administration of the Government displeases us, if we conceive dishonesty and corruption to have infiltrated the public councils, we can effect reform by the peaceful agency of the ballot box, and need no gleaming bayonets to keep us from breaking out into revolution. Our troubles then are light and trivial compared with those which almost perennially hover over Europe, and this being the case we can afford to smile at the petty annoyances which our progress is regarded, and the captious criticism which constantly snarls at our prosperity.

STEPHEN MASSETT, Esq.—This far-famed gentleman, better known as "Jeems Pipes, of Pipersville," who stands unrivaled as a narrator, traveler, vocalist, &c., has reached our city, and intends giving a series of his inimitable entertainments, in song, recitation, mimicry, chitchat, incidents of travel and the like. Mr. Massett has just concluded some highly successful performances in his peculiar line in Mobile, and has completely secured the enthusiastic endorsement of our neighbors across the Lake. It will be seen by the announcement elsewhere that the first of Mr. Massett's entertainments will take place to-morrow (Saturday) evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall. We think we can promise the audience something unique, original and delightful.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.—The semi annual exhibition of the classes in elocution will take place to-morrow evening in the University Hall, corner of Common and Baronne streets. The gold medal awarded at the last examination will be presented by the Board of Administrators. The exercises on the occasion will be exceedingly interesting.

Governor WICKLIFFE has appointed Hon. CHARLES BUSHNEY as District Attorney for the Second Judicial District, composed of the parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemines, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of C. B. PERKOES. Mr. BUSHNEY is a gentleman of high character and fine attainments, and possesses every possible qualification for the office.

ELIGIBLE LOTS FOR SALE.—Mr. C. E. FORSTALL, auctioneer, will offer for sale on Saturday, the 26th instant, at the rotunda of the St. Louis Hotel, a number of lots of ground and entire squares, eminently suitable to those who are desirous of obtaining residences more spacious, airy and salubrious than can be procured in the heart of our city. Those lots are situated in the immediate neighborhood of Esplanade street and the Bayou Road, along the route traversed by the omnibus lines. The ground is higher here than in any other part of the city, and is completely secured from all possible danger of overflow, even should a crevasse inundate the rest of New Orleans, as the lots lie upon a perfect ridge of land. They consequently present marked advantages to persons wishing to combine the convenience of city occupation with the pleasure, comfort and health of country life. See advertisement.

The terms of sale are uncommonly favorable, the purchasers having only to pay one-fifth cash, and the balance at 1, 2, 3 and 4 years' credit, without endorsers.

THE McDONOGH ESTATE.—*Property situated in the country.*—Catalogues, in French and English, of the property of the McDonogh estate, accruing to the city of Baltimore, and situated in the country, have been published, and are ready to be delivered at the auctioneer's office, corner of Conti street and Exchange Alley.

FATAL AFFRAY BETWEEN TWO LITTLE BROTHERS.—The Spencer (Owen county, Ia.) *Journal* learns that, on Saturday week, two little boys, aged respectively two and four years, sons of Mr. A. Goodwin, of Green Co., got to quarreling as to which each should have possession of an axe. After a short scuffle the elder one succeeded in getting the axe, and immediately struck his little brother in the head, killing him almost instantly.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

We find the following items in the advices by the City of Washington, to the 2d March:

THE REFORM BILL.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli rose to explain and ask leave to introduce the promised Parliamentary Reform Bill. The House was filled in every part. A large number of Peers occupied the gallery set apart for their use, and in their midst was Mr. Dallas, the American Minister.

Mr. Disraeli commenced by reviewing the history of the reform question since the cardinal event of 1832; and, although he admitted the importance of population and property, he gave a variety of reasons why representation based upon these grounds solely would not answer, and contended that the principle of representation founded upon population was limited, fallacious, entirely erroneous, and had nothing novel about it. The principles of the proposed ministerial measure he stated to be as follows:

In respect to borough it is intended to create a new franchise by conferring it upon those who derive $20 a year from Government, India or Bank stock, as well as upon those who had sixty pounds in a savings' bank, or pensions for naval, military and civil services to the amount of £30 a year, and dwellers in parts of houses paying a rent equal to eight shillings per week. The bill also proposes an educational franchise by conferring votes upon the under graduates of all the universities, ministers of all religious denominations, (subject to regulations) all members of the legal profession, registered medical men, and a certain class of schoolmasters.

In respect of counties the bill proposes to establish identity of suffrage between the counties and the boroughs, giving to the forty shilling freeholder the right of voting for the borough in which he resides instead of voting for the county in virtue of that freehold. It is not proposed to fully disfranchise any place at present represented, but it is intended to reduce the representation of fifteen small boroughs from two to one member each, and to give the fifteen so vacated—eight of them to certain counties, and the remaining seven to large boroughs not at present represented. All voting to be done by means of voting papers, and a register to be kept of all qualified voters.

Mr. Disraeli concluded by earnestly recommending the measure to the impartial consideration of the House. He was greeted with loud cheers at the termination of his speech, which occupied three hours and a quarter in its delivery.

Several members forthwith proceeded to attack the bill, including Lord John Russell, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Gladstone. Disraeli said that Irish and Scotch bills would also be introduced. He fixed the 21st of March for the second reading of the bill.

In the House of Commons, on the 1st inst., Messrs. Walpole and Henley explained the reason for the resignation of the Parliament cabinet, an anticipated difference of opinion upon the reform question caused their secession.

Mr. Fitzgerald said the correspondence with the United States respecting the right of visit would probably be laid on the table in a few days. He also stated that negotiations with the French Government regarding the introduction of Indian coolies into the French colonies had been resumed.

The Mineral Statistics for last year, the principal topic of discussion in the London journals, and it is, of course, regarded in a variety of lights.

The *Daily News* describes the measure as a miserable failure, a delusion so obnoxious that it is impossible to be accepted, by a reform bill imperatively required, except to supply the great defect of the bill of 1832? What is of real and pressing moment is, that the political power of the working classes should be fairly recognized without delay; yet, instead of any attempt of this kind being made, the Government bill distinctly avoids the whole question. Ministers promised a bill to amend the representation of the people, and they bring in a measure that does not refer to the people at all.

The *Times* thinks that the bill does not deserve the condemnation lavished upon it. There would perhaps be something like fairness in the objection that the bill was not a development of principle, in that it did not even profess to bring that act up to the present day; that it left immense anomalies not only unamended, but even exaggerated; that what it gives it gives grudgingly, it does a great deal. As an extension of the suffrage, it very far surpasses the act of 1832. "But, on the bill, it is not the measure that ought yet a vote if they thought it worth while. On the whole, it we cannot under-take to press the measure, we cannot, we may add, find it a fair trial on its own merits, and its rejection only for the sake of a better, and one more fair and wide, is not very.

The *Chronicle* says it is pre-eminently a practical measure, adapted to the wants of the times and the temper and spirit of the people; yet in every essential respect a contrast to the wild schemes which have proceeded from various quarters of the political world during the last few years.

The *Herald* believes it contains what most impartial men will be inclined to regard as an equitable settlement of a long pending controversy.

The *Post* designates it as a small and wretched fragment of reform.

The *Star* considers that omission, not commission, is the fatal sin of the measure.

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"To-day the Council of Ministers was convoked and presided over by the Emperor. His Majesty informed the Council that the apostolic nuncio had officially demanded the recall of the French troops now occupying Rome, and that an evasive reply had been given. His Majesty, in concluding his statements, used words to this effect: 'You know, Messieurs, with what solicitude I have watched over the interests of the Holy Father; what zeal I have ever displayed in defending his rights. I believe, in my conscience, that he is able to dispense with the assistance of my Government. I have taken the resolution to withdraw from him the charge with which the dominacy of his Government exposes him, in not following my disinterested counsels.'"

The same correspondent says that all persons who know the country believe that if the French troops leave Civita Vecchia a revolution will break out in Rome, and that the 18,000 men who compose the Pontifical army will be powerless to suppress it.

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TEXAS.—By the arrival of the steamship Mexico we have received Texas papers to the 22d instant.

Grasshoppers are making their appearance in several counties in the State.

Our exchanges are remarkably barren of news.

Congress passed an act in 1818 providing that one new star shall be added to the national flag on the 4th of July next, succeeding the admission of a new State. So that the number will remain 32 until next 4th of July, after which it will be 33.

A FATHER KILLS HIS SON.—James H. Bates killed his son, John Bates, near Fulton, Tennessee, on Monday night, March 7th. A dispute arose between father and son about some cards which a younger brother was playing with, the father saying he did not allow such in his house, when the young man left the house, followed by the father, who told him not to return or he would stick his knife in him. The son returned, having no idea his father would use the knife, when his father stabbed him through the left breast, causing instant death.

A GOOD SERVICE ACKNOWLEDGED.—Lord Napier, in a recent letter to Gen. Cass, expresses the sentiments of his Government in the warmest terms, in acknowledging the services of Captain Cutting, of the New York packet ship John Bright. Captain Cutting had the privilege of rescuing from a watery grave the crew of the brigantine Liberal, of Weymouth, Nova Scotia. The captain of the brigantine had broken his leg, and the limb had begun to mortify. His Lordship says:

Under these circumstances, Captain Cutting having assumed the case to the judgment of his passengers, determined, though without any surgical experience whatever, to amputate the leg. This he effected with success, and it is gratifying to know that the patient was, when last heard of by Her Majesty's Government, in a fair way of recovery. In acknowledgment of the courageous exertions of Captain Cutting, it is desired to present him with a telescope, which I have the honor to present to you herewith. I am directed to solicit your offices in conveying it to its destination, and in expressing to Captain Cutting and the five men of his crew who put off to the relief of the sinking ship the thanks of her Majesty's Government for their services.

DEATH OF A VENERABLE SERVANT.—Sarah Mallory, a colored woman belonging to the estate of the late Captain Gilbert, died at Norfolk, on the 22d. She is said to have been born in 1740, and was therefore in the 120th year of her age. The *Day Book* says: "Her youngest child attended her funeral, as the last of the family; his back is bent, and his locks frosted o'er with the snows of eighty-seven winters. Sarah Mallory lived one hundred and eleven years a disbeliever in the teachings of the Scriptures. At that advanced age her mind became much exercised on the subject of religion. She accordingly proposed conversion and was baptized, and for the last ten years of her life had been a meek and constant Christian. She remembered many of the exciting scenes which were enacted during the revolution; and the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown was but as yesterday to her. At that time she was forty-seven years of age, and her youngest child was four years old.

By Telegraph.

[PRESENTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

MEMPHIS, March 24.—The Overland California mail arrived here last night, bringing San Francisco dates of the 28th ult., which have been anticipated by the arrival of the Quaker City at New Orleans.

STATE OF THE RIVER.

MEMPHIS, March 24.—The river at this point is now rising slowly, and fears are entertained of further breaks in the levee below.

THE THREE MILE RACE AT MOBILE.

MOBILE, March 24.—The most important race of the season, the three mile race, came off to-day over the Magnolia Course.

This race was originally intended to have been run yesterday, but owing to the heavy state of the track, occasioned by the heavy rains in the early part of the week, it was postponed till to-day.

The race was won by the Hennie Farrow in two straight three mile heats, beating Nicolas and Mogul, the principal competitors. Time—First heat, 5.55½. Second heat, 5.46.

Sale of the Yacht Wanderer.

A correspondent of the New York *Express* thus describes the sale of the yacht Wanderer, by the United States Marshal, at Savannah, a few days ago:

At 11 o'clock a good crowd had collected, when Mr. Stewart, the United States Marshal, proceeded to sell a trunk which was found on board, containing private papers belonging to Captain Corrie. He stated that there was nothing but letters and papers in the trunk, and hoped that some person would buy it and send it to Captain C. Mr. C. A. L. Lamar then bid one dollar, at which price it was knocked off to him. The Marshal then read the advertisement under which he offered the Wanderer for sale, when Mr. Lamar, who was standing by his side, said: "Gentlemen, I claim this vessel as my property, taken from me by the high hand of the law. I intend to buy her, and it matters with you whether I shall be compelled to pay a high price for her or not." The Marshal then commenced the sale. The first bid was $500, and from this it ran slowly up to $750, when Mr. Charles Van Horn, the jailor of Chatham county, at his own request, bidded Mr. Lamar, jumped to $1000. It then ran along between these two, $25 at a time, till it reached about $3500, with the exception of two or three more $250 starts by Van Horn.

There was very little dwelling on any bid, each party nodding as soon as the bid of the opposite party was uttered. Several gentlemen in the crowd spoke to Van Horn, begging him to cease bidding, as they did not consider it right, but he said he had said, but he went on until his last bid was $3975. Lamar bid $4000, and the Wanderer was knocked off to him. He then presented, directly beside the United States Marshal, and Van Horn, was in front, about ten feet distant. I was facing Lamar, and the bidding went on, I saw that in his eye which betokened mischief, and watched the motions of the parties attentively. When the sale was completed, Lamar walked towards Van Horn, denounced him with most opprobrious epithets, and as he moved, he drew a bowie knife, which he did effectually. The blow took effect on Van Horn's ear, turning him completely around, and knocking to describe almost a somersault on the ground. The crowd cheered bravo most lustily, and closed around. Van Horn was immediately taken by his friends, and, as he is and made a rush towards Lamar. Both parties are accustomed to go armed, and a bloody affray seemed imminent. Cries of "Charley," "give it to him," "kill him," &c., were made, but it was not so easy to tell which side the cries came from. Lamar was both were known by the name of Charley." Friends of both parties interfered, and the threatened affray was prevented.

Cotton Statistics.

The importance of the staple is shown by the following extracts:

The quantity of cotton wool brought into England every year might be piled into a pyramid which would rival that of Cheops. The eight thousand million yards of cotton in the millions of miles of yarn spun in England in a year might be wound round and round the earth, as by winds stirring round the world. It is a weight that a shuttle over distant Uranus, and then thought it worth while. On the whole, it we cannot under-take to press the measure, we cannot, we may add, find it a fair trial on its own merits, and its rejection only for the sake of a better, and one more fair and wide, is not very.

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NEW JERSEY.—The opposition members of the New Jersey Legislature held their caucus on Wednesday. The principal candidates for the office of United States Senator were Messrs. Wyckoff, Browning, Grover and Randolph. Nine ballots were taken, which resulted in the choice of John C. Ten Eyck, of Burlington, on the last ballot, which stood 24 for Ten Eyck to 18 for Browning. The nomination was then made unanimous. John D. Bunkleaw was nominated for State Treasurer, and E. D. McClurg for State Prison-Keeper.

At the Democratic caucus Wm. Wright, P. D. Vroom, J. S. Darcy and Jacob Vannatta were put in nomination for Senators. Five ballots were taken by the whole number, after which seven of the number announced that they would not support Wright if nominated. The balloting then proceeded, the seven not voting. On the 9th ballot, Mr. Wright received within one of a nomination. On the 10th, Mr. Vroom had 16, and Mr. Wright 14. Mr. Vroom's nomination was then declared unanimous.

A WINDFALL FOR A PRISONER.—A gentleman recently died in Paris, leaving his son, who is now on a visit to the United States, the snug little sum of $2,000,000, of which $60,000 was subsequently remitted to a New York banker, to be paid to the young man. It appears, however, he could not be found, although advertised for, until a few days ago, when he was discovered lying sick in the workhouse in Erie county, N. Y., where he had been committed as a vagrant. The Lockport *Advertiser*, which tells this story, says the young man brought with him to the United States $63,000, and of this he lost $30,000 by the failure of a banker, and spent the balance in gambling and dissipation. Query: How long will the $2,000,000 last this "fast young man?"

A SKILLFUL PRISONER.—Last week a Sing Sing convict contrived to manufacture an image and place it in his cell. When his keeper looked up at night, as is the custom, he counted the image as the man. The outside night guard heard a noise in the cabinet shop during the watch, and on searching the premises found the convict ready to take leave. He was taken into custody.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AMUSEMENTS TO-DAY.—At the Amphitheatre, the March Juvenile Comedians in the gorgeous spectacular drama of Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp, with the farce of Brian O'Linn.

At the St. Charles Theatre, the popular actress, Miss Coombs, in the celebrated comedy of Masks and Faces, and the Ballet.

To Cotton Planters, Commission Merchants, Editors of Papers, and the Friends of the South—Patented Machinery, for spinning the Cotton Crops of the Plantations directly from the Seed, fully demonstrated, by which the Planter's net income is doubled or more than doubled!

THE above invention has been put into complete and successful operation on the plantation of one of the most distinguished gentlemen of Mississippi, and he invites Planters and a interested to go and see it. The machinery works beautifully. Little negroes learned to attend it in a few days, and the yarns are very commanding high prices at the Mississippi State Fair, but one of the judges states (who is a spinner of twenty years' experience) that they are about double as strong as any that were in competition with them; and now all question, or conjecture as to its practicability is satisfactorily and positively answered, by its actual and daily working demonstration. Working on one plantation proves that it will work on all.

The machinery was exhibited at the Crystal Palace in New York, and the Judges of the American Institute awarded it a medal and a full and well deserved report, in which they stated that, "as the cotton seed directly on from the seed continuously from any Hermaphrodite to the other machines, by which I excluded from use the ginning and baling machine-ry of the plantation, and several machines used in the factories to open and disentangle it, and which are very expensive, and in operation, they make any yarn of a longer and less broken staple, and therefore it must be a stronger and better yarn."

THE PRACTICAL RESULT OF THE INVENTION is—that it DOUBLES THE NET INCOME of the Planter adopting it, and I, in effect, sell him a new plantation, free of cost, stock, etc., fully as valuable to him in its production as that on which he makes his cotton and other attendant crops; and the prodigious result is achieved by him without strain or difficulty.

My invention consists in the discovery that the same capital that now produces a crop of cotton, the same steam or water power that now gins and bales it, the same expenses very nearly that serve to raise the crop, and the labor of a few little negroes and women, (the feeble as well as the hale), could attend the machinery, which would put the crop into yarns, instead of ginning and baling it as cotton, whereby the planter's income would be doubled, a better yarn be spun, at least nine-tenths of the risk of fire on the plantation would be avoided, half the bagging and rope, and less seed charged, (save those of commissions, which will be doubled to the commission merchant, as they will be on a double amount,) and which is made practically effective by machinery which raises the separate processes of the gin and packing house of the plantation and that of the spinning factory into one, with a great saving in machinery, and in motive power, and labor.

We can make any number or size of yarn desired, and this invention, from its nature, is complete, and cannot be improved upon.

The cost of the machinery to the planter will not be much or at all beyond the actual value of the first crop spun up, and the operatives in a great many cases required to attend the machinery, will not diminish the expense of the crop, but, on the contrary, it will pay well to hire hands to be put in their place, and the enhanced value of the second crop produced by the first application of the machinery will pay for it, the planter chooses. The accumulation of money by this self-operating planter will not of doubt be so new in value, and rapidly at first them means, and those not in debt to carry out his most sanguine wishes.

The yarns are selling here at 19½ to 23½c. and there is not only a demand here for many more than we now can make, but we are informed that there is a market for them in Great Britain and in Europe far beyond our capacity to supply, and at prices fully and over selling what we are getting here. The quotations for such yarns as we are now making on the Liverpool Exchange quotations are quoted at twelve—was 11d. per pound, and in Germany 24c., which would net here 20 to 21c., and the accounts are that planters have contracts 90 days ahead. In putting our crops into yarns we have, perhaps, ten thousand customers for them as many planters, and hence our ability to get a fairer range of prices for them than we now do for cotton. The people, from the nature of the case, will be our friends, and buyers of yarns, while the whole cotton crop is bought up, and is packed up, compressed, &c., to make the powerful inducement to the planter to spin his crop up more clear and striking, I would suggest that the Government should fix the value of the bale that is all the year are employed in raising the crop in the field, and that the planter should pay the standard crops are made—the value of the mules, stock, implements, machinery, etc., necessary to help raise the crop, and the expenses paid out to raise, gin and pack the crop, and let me contract all the value and expenses in its formation, and the planter has no objection, but yield by my invention, effected by a few half hands and mules, and the investment which raises the cotton, and the investment which raises the cotton, and upon which the outlay, in addition to his present investment, is a profitable one, and, in a few years, and the wages of a spinner and one.

The moment the planter is emboldened by the plan, that these few half hands and the machinery and trifling outlay will set them a much increased value on his plantation, and that the expenses on it to raise the crop does, they will not pause in their decision to avail themselves of my invention and of my yield by

That the immensely increased income is not to be transferred to the cotton, and thus reduce the value of the lands