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# DE BOW'S REVIEW,

DEVOTED TO THE

RESTORATION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES,

AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE

WELFARE AND RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY.

JOURNAL

OF

THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, MINING, AND STATISTICS.

THE QUESTION OF THE FREEDMEN

J. D. B. DE BOW, EDITOR AND PROFESSOR.

Commenced in May, 1845.

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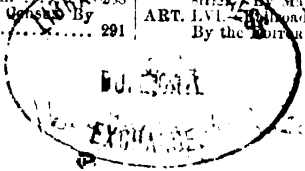
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# DE BOW'S REVIEW.

ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1846.

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## ART. I.—THE TOURNAMENT.

“ Where throngs of knights and barons bold,  
In weeds of peace high triumphs hold,  
With store of ladies, whose bright eyes  
Rain influence, and judge the prize  
Of wit or arms, while both contend  
To win her grace whom all commend.”

*Milton's L'Allegro.*

“ Le donne, i cavalier, l'arme, gli amori  
Le cortesia, l'audaci imprese io canto.

*Ariosto.*

It is not known with certainty at what time the tournament came into vogue. Some historians think that it was derived from the Arabians, but the general opinion is that it was of Teutonic origin. The French word *tournois* (tour, tourner, tournament) would seem to indicate that although that mercurial and pleasure-loving people did not invent this gay amusement, it was very soon adopted by them; for it was from a French nobleman named Godfrey de Preully that we have received the earliest account of the rules by which the tournament was conducted. The custom, however, was soon introduced into all parts of Europe as the herald of civilization. The *joust* differed from the tournament in this particular, that it was a combat between two knights, while tournaments were performed between two parties of cavaliers. The *joust a l'outrance* was a serious affair—a fight to the death—whereas the *joust a plaisance* was a mere pastime, which usually took place after the conclusion of the tournament. The *passage of arms* was somewhat different from the others. A party of knights assembled at a public place appointed for this especial purpose, and hung up their shields of various colors, which was touched by the knight who wished to engage any one with

whom he preferred to enjoy the sport. But the tournament was the most popular of these kinds of exhibitions.

From the histories which we have read (and their name is legion) of this amusement, we learn that it was conducted in this manner. The spot fixed upon for the lists was in the immediate neighborhood of some abbey or castle, where the shields of the various cavaliers who purposed combating were exposed to view previous to the meeting. A herald was also placed beneath the cloisters to answer all questions concerning the champions, and to receive complaints against any individual knight. If the king at arms and the judges found him guilty of dishonorable conduct, he was forcibly and contemptuously ejected from the lists.

Round about the field appointed for the spectacle were raised galleries, scaffoldings, tents and pavilions, decorated with all the magnificence of a luxurious age. Banners and escutcheons, silks and cloth of gold covered the galleries and floated around. Heralds and pursuivants, youth and beauty, rich garments and precious stones fluttered and flashed about, while bands of warlike music were stationed near to animate the contest and to salute the victors. The knights as they appeared in the lists were greeted by the people and the heralds according to their renown; but the approbation of the female part of the spectators was the great stimulus to all the chivalry of the field. Each knight, as a part of his duty, either felt or feigned himself in love, and it was upon these occasions that his ladye-love might descend from the high state to which the mystic adoration of the day had raised her, and bestow upon her favorite champion a glove, a riband, a bracelet, a jewel, and sometimes even a garter (*honi soit qui mal y pense*), which, borne on his crest through the hard contested field, was the chief object of his care and the great excitement to his valor. One of the old chroniclers states that "the ladies so stripped themselves of their ornaments that they went their way bareheaded, with their long disheveled locks floating down on their shoulders, more glossy than fine gold, and with their robes without sleeves—hoods, mantles and shifts having been all given to their knights. When they all found themselves undressed to such a pitch they were at first quite ashamed, but as soon as they discovered that all were in the same predicament they began to laugh at the whole adventure."

The heralds animated the ardor of the combatants by exclaiming, "the love of ladies," "death to the horses," "honor to the brave," while as each blow of the lance or sword struck home, they were greeted by the loud acclamations of the spectators. The weapons were generally blunted swords and head-

less spears, and sometimes daggers and battle axes. After the sport was concluded, the champion whose achievements were most admired, had a jewel, a coronet of flowers or laurel bestowed upon him by the chosen queen of the field. The award implied a right to one kiss from the lips of the lady appointed to bestow the prize. They then retired to their castles, where they were entertained by songs of troubadour, vagrant minstrels, jugglers and story-tellers. "The foundation of tale and song was chivalry, the objects of all praise were noble deeds and heroic actions, and the very voice of love and tenderness, instead of seducing to sloth and effeminacy, was heard prompting to activity, to enterprise and to honor—to the defence of virtue and the search of glory."

Although the amusement was not always followed by serious consequences, yet it sometimes happened that the combatants were severely wounded; and if the old writers are to be credited, many nobles and even princes lost their lives in these fatal exercises.\* From the comparatively innocent pastime of the tournament sprang the noble order of chivalric knighthood. The first principle of chivalric honor was never to violate an engagement. The knight made a solemn vow to be chaste, brave, truthful, faithful and magnanimous. He was a sworn foe to vice and a valorous defender of injured innocence; and as great power was entrusted to him, so great shame and dishonor would attend his abuse of it. The enthusiasm which was excited in the breasts of kings and priests to rescue the sepulchre of the Saviour from the hands of infidels gave rise to the Crusades. What to them seemed a glorious enterprise seems to us now as a kind of fanatical phrensy; but it cannot be denied that it was fruitful of heroic deeds. The achievements of their great leader of the hosts of the cross, Godfrey of Boulogne, have been embalmed in immortal verse by Tasso, one of the greatest epic poets of modern times.

After capturing many cities in the land of the infidels, and suffering incredible hardships, they at length approached the city of Jerusalem.

"At Emmaus," we are informed by the chronicler of those events,† "deputies arrived from the Christians in Bethlehem, praying for immediate aid against their infidel oppressors. Tancred was in consequence sent forward with a hundred lancers; but the tidings of a deputation from Bethlehem spread new and strange sensations through the bosoms of the crusaders. That word *Bethlehem*,

\* Henry the Second, of France, was killed in a joust a plaisance with the Count Montgomeri. The circumstance is thus related by Lord Bacon in his essay on PROPHECIES. "When I was in France I heard from one Dr. Pepa that the Queen mother, who was given to curious arts, caused the king's (her husband's) nativity to be calculated under a false name; and the astrologer gave a judgment that he should be killed in a duel; at which the queen laughed, believing her husband to be above challenges and duels. *But he was slain upon a course at tilt, the splinters of the staff of Montgomeri going in at his beaver.*"

† Chronicon Hierosotymatanum

repeated through the camp, called up so many ideas connected with that sweet religion which, however perverted, was still the thrilling faith of every heart around. The thought of their proximity to the Saviour's birthplace banished sleep from every eyelid; and before midnight was well passed the whole host was on foot towards Jerusalem. It was a lovely morning, and after they had wandered on for some time in the darkness, the sun rushed into the sky with the glorious suddenness of an Eastern dawn, and Jerusalem lay before their eyes. The remembrance of all that that mighty city had beheld; the enthusiasm of faith; the memory of dangers and ills, and fatigues and privations endured and conquered; the fulfillment of hope, the gratification of long desire, the end of fear and doubt, combined in every bosom to call up the sublime of joy. The name was echoed by a thousand tongues—*Jerusalem! Jerusalem!* Some shouted to the sky, some knelt and prayed, some wept in silence, and some cast themselves down and kissed the blessed earth."

After the city had been invested on all sides the attack was begun. The great leaders of the expedition, Godfrey, Tancred, the Duke of Normandy, and Robert of Flanders, by a vigorous effort carried the barbican and reached the wall. After a long and desperate conflict, in which the Christians and the Saracens were alternately successful, night came on and the battle was still undecided. On the next morning the struggle was renewed with almost superhuman valor on both sides. About noon a soldier was suddenly seen on Mount Olivet, waving on the Crusaders to follow. This sight raised the fainting hopes of the Christians. They saw, or thought they saw, figures clothed in white raiment, and mounted on white horses, coming to their aid over the mountains. The tower of Godfrey was rolled up till it touched the wall, the movable bridge was let down, and a knight sprang upon the parapet, and the banner of the cross announced to the anxious eyes of the army that Christians stood upon the battlements of Jerusalem.

Forthwith from the glittering staff unfurled  
The imperial ensign, which full high advanced,  
Shone like a meteor streaming to the wind,  
With gems and golden lustre rich emblazed  
Seraphic arms and trophies; all the while  
Sonorous metal blowing martial sounds;  
At which the universal host up sent  
A shout.  
All in a moment through the gloom were seen  
Ten thousand banners rise into the air,  
With orient colors waving: with them rose  
A forest huge of spears; and thronging helms  
Appeared, and serried shields in thick array  
Of depth immeasurable."

Godfrey was soon after proclaimed King of Jerusalem, but it is said that he declined to receive a *golden crown*, exclaiming as he turned his eyes toward Calvary, "It would ill become me to be crowned with a diadem of gold in sight of that spot where my blessed Saviour was crucified with a crown of thorns upon His head."

The graphic pen of Sir Walter Scott must be called into requisition to present a vivid picture of a combat *a l'outrance* in the days of Richard Cœur de Lion, when chivalry, brutality and cruelty seemed to have attained their highest perfection. We allude to the fight between the Templar, Sir Brian de Bois-Guilbert and Wilfred of Ivanhoe.

“ ‘Rebecca,’ said the Templar, ‘think upon thine own fate—to die the dreadful death of the worst of criminals—to be consumed upon a blazing pile.’ ‘Bois Guilbert,’ answered the Jewess, ‘thou knowest not the heart of woman, or hast only conversed with those who are lost to her best feelings. I tell thee, proud Templar, that not in thy fiercest battles hast thou displayed more of thy vaunted courage than has been shown by a woman when called upon to suffer by affection or duty. I am myself a woman, tenderly nurtured, naturally fearful of danger, and impatient of pain, yet, when we enter those fatal lists, I to suffer and thou to fight, I feel the strong assurance within me that my courage shall mount higher than thine. Farewell, I waste no more words on thee; the time that remains on earth to the daughter of Jacob must be otherwise spent; she must seek the Comforter, who may hide His face from His people, but who ever opens His ear to the cry of those who seek him in sincerity and truth.’

\* \* \*

“The Judges had now been two hours in the lists awaiting in vain the appearance of a champion. \* \* \* It was, however, the general belief that no one could or would appear for a Jewess accused of sorcery, and the knights, instigated by Malvoisin, whispered to each other that it was time to declare the pledge of Rebecca forfeited. At this instant a knight, urging his horse to speed, appeared on the plain advancing towards the lists. A hundred voices exclaimed, ‘A champion! a champion!’ and, despite the prepossessions and prejudices of the multitude, they shouted unanimously as the knight rode into the tilt yard. The second glance, however, served to destroy the hope that his timely arrival had excited. His horse, urged for many miles to its utmost speed, appeared to reel from fatigue, and the rider, however undauntedly he presented himself in the lists, either from weakness, weariness, or both, seemed scarce able to support himself in the saddle.

“To the summons of the herald, who demanded his rank, his name and purpose, the stranger knight answered readily and boldly, ‘I am a good knight and noble, come hither to sustain, with lance and sword, the just and lawful quarrel of this damsel Rebecca, daughter of Isaac of York, to uphold the doom pronounced against her to be false and truthless, and to defy Sir Brian de Bois-Guilbert as a traitor, murderer and liar, as I will prove in this field with my body against his, by the aid of God, of our lady, and of Monseigneur Saint George the good knight.’

“ ‘The stranger must first show,’ said Malvoisin, ‘that he is a good knight and of honorable lineage. The Temple sendeth not forth her champions against nameless men.’

“ ‘My name,’ said the knight, raising his helmet, ‘is better known, my lineage more pure, Malvoisin, than thine own. I am Wilfred of Ivanhoe.’

“ ‘I will not fight with thee at present,’ said the Templar, in a changed and hollow voice. ‘Get thy wounds healed, purvey thee a better horse, and it may be worth my while to scourge out of thee this boyish spirit of bravado.’

“ ‘Ha! proud Templar,’ said Ivanhoe, ‘hast thou forgotten that twice didst thou fall before this lance? Remember the lists at Acre—remember the passage of arms at Ashby—remember thy proud vaunt in the halls of Rotherwood, and the gage of your gold chain against my reliquary, that thou wouldst do battle with Wilfred of Ivanhoe, and recover the honor thou hadst lost! By that reliquary and the holy relique it contains, I will proclaim thee, Templar, a coward in every court in Europe, in ever Preceptory of thine Order, unless thou do battle without further delay.’



"Bois-Guilbert turned his countenance irresolutely toward Rebecca, and then exclaimed, looking fiercely at Ivanhoe, 'Dog of a Saxon! take thy lance and prepare for the death thou has drawn upon thee!'

"Does the Grand Master allow me the combat?' said Ivanhoe.

"I may not deny thee what thou hast challenged,' said the Grand Master, 'provided the maiden accepts thee as her champion. Yet I would thou wert in better plight to do battle. An enemy of our order thou hast ever been, yet would I have thee honorably dealt with.'

"Thus, thus I am, and not otherwise,' said Ivanhoe; 'it is the judgment of God—to his keeping I commend myself. Rebecca,' said he, riding up to the fatal chair, 'dost thou accept of me for thy champion?'

"I do,' she said, 'I do'—fluttered by an emotion which the fear of death had been unable to produce; 'I do accept thee as the champion whom Heaven hath sent me. Yet, no, no, thy wounds are uncured; meet not that proud man, Why shouldst thou perish also?'

"But Ivanhoe was already at his post, and had closed his visor and assumed his lance. Bois Guilbert did the same, and the Squire remarked, as he closed his visor, that his face, which had, notwithstanding the variety of emotions by which he had been agitated, continued, during the whole morning, of an ashy paleness, was suddenly now become very much flushed.

"The herald then seeing each champion in his place, uplifted his voice, repeating thrice—'*Faites vos devoirs prenez chevaliers!*' After the third cry he withdrew to one side of the lists and again proclaimed, that none, on peril of instant death, should dare, by word, cry or action, to interfere with or disturb this fair field of combat. The Grand Master, who held in his hand the gage of battle, Rebecca's glove, now threw it into the lists, and pronounced the fatal signal words, '*Laissez aller.*'

"The trumpets sounded, and the knights charged each other in full career. The wearied horse of Ivanhoe, and its no less-exhausted rider, went down, as all had expected before the well-aimed lance and the vigorous steed of the Templar. This issue of the combat all had foreseen, but although the spear of Ivanhoe did but in comparison touch the shield of Bois-Guilbert, that champion, to the astonishment of all who beheld it, reeled in his saddle, lost his stirrups and fell in the lists.

"Ivanhoe, extricating himself from his fallen horse, was soon on foot hastening to mend his fortune with his sword, but his antagonist arose not. Wilfred, placing his foot on his breast, and the sword's point to his throat, commanded him to yield him or die on the spot. Bois-Guilbert returned no answer.

"Slay him not, Sir Knight,' said the Grand Master, 'unshrived and unsolved. Kill not body and soul; we allow him vanquished.'

"He descended into the lists and commanded them to unhelm the conquered champion. His eyes were closed, the dark, red flush was still on his brow. As they looked on him in astonishment, his eyes opened, but they were fixed and glazed. The flush passed from his brow and gave way to the pallid hue of death. Unscathed by the lance of his enemy, he had died a victim to the violence of his own contending passions.

"This is, indeed, the judgment of God,' said the Grand Master, looking upwards. '*Fiat voluntas tua.*' 'O Lord, Thy will be done.'"

Chivalry and the Crusades give rise to a multitude of *fabliaux, serventes, tensons, pastorelles, nouvelles* (whence sprang the modern *novel* or romance), or *contes*. These tales, songs and satires were composed by *troubadours* and *trouveres*, wandering minstrels and cavaliers, in the most mellifluous and forcible of languages, the *langue d'oc* and *langue d'oïl*. These led to the establishment of Courts of Love, where causes concerning that passion were judged worthy of serious considera-

tion. The *Romaunt of the Rose* is the most celebrated poem of this sort, which was followed at a later date by Gothic romances, such as the *Arcadia* of Sir Philip Sidney and the allegorical *Fairy Queen* of Spenser. The passage from this splendid poem, describing what was called, "amiss," the *Bower of Bliss*, has always been highly commended.

Eftsoones they heard a most melodious sound  
Of all that mote delight an empty eare,  
Such as at once might not on living ground,  
Save in this paradise be heard elsewhere :  
Right hard it was for wight which did it heare  
To reade what manner musicke that mote bee ;  
For all that pleasing is to living eare  
Was there consorted in one harmonee :  
Birdes, voices, instruments, windes, waters, all agree.

The joyous birdes, shrouded in cheareful shade  
Their notes unto the voice attempered sweet ;  
Th' angelicall soft trembling voyces made  
To th' instruments divine responce meet :  
The silver-sounding instruments did meet  
With the base murmure of the watersfall !  
The watersfall with difference discreet  
Now soft, now loud unto the wind did call ;  
The gentle warbling wind low answered to all.

The whiles some one did chaunt this lovely lay ;  
Ah ! see, whose fayre thing doest faine to see  
In springing flowre the image of thy day,  
Ah ! see the virgin rose, how sweetly shee  
Doth first peepe forth with bashfull modestee,  
That, fairer seemes the lesse ye see her may ;  
Lo ! see soone after how more bold and free  
Her bared bosom she doth broad display ;  
Lo ! see soone after how she fades and falls away !  
So passeth in the passing of a day  
Of mortal life, the leaf, the bud, the flowre :  
No more doth flourish after first decay  
That earst was sought to deck both bad and boure.  
Gather therefore the rose whilest yet is prime,  
Gather the rose of love while yet is time.

The celebrated tournament which took place on the *Field of the Cloth of Gold* on an open plain for the amusement of King Henry and Francis, was remarkable, says an eye-witness, for the unkingly tussle between the royal personages, who, after deep potations, caught hold of each others collars and *tried to trip up each others heels*. Bluff King Hal, it seems, came off second best. Francis threw him violently on the ground, but both of them were too drunk to renew the contest, and were separated by the bystanders.

In the year 1840, the Earl of Eglinton gave a splendid tournament to the nobility who expressed a desire to see the good old times revived after the manner described by Sir Walter

Scott. The houses of Douglas and Sutherland were represented in the lists, and the present Emperor of the French, then plain Louis Napoleon, appeared as the penniless knight, Ivanhoe, and bore on his shield the single word, "Desdichado," the disinherited. It was a brilliant affair, and was witnessed, it is said, by more than one hundred thousand persons from all parts of the United Kingdom.

Efforts have been made at various times to revive the time-honored custom in our own country. The most memorable of these was that witnessed by the writer of this article on the 22d of May, at the race-course, near Memphis.

It was, in every respect, truly a magnificent spectacle, and did honor to the courtly elegance of the chivalric knights who took their places in the lists. The whole country was represented. The white rose and the red were blended (York and Lancaster affiliation, as after the close of the civil wars of another age)!

The orator of the day, Hon. Landon C. Haynes, one of Tennessee's most brilliant and honored sons, pronounced a discourse which was full of the spirit of romance and poetry. Inasmuch as it defends and explains the characters of the tournament, as existing at the South, we cheerfully accord it a place in our pages at the close of this article.

After the address had been concluded, the tilting at the ring began. As the band, which was stationed in the upper portion of the judges' stand struck up a quickstep, the knights entered the arena amid the huzzas of the assembled multitude. Each knight selected his costume according to his own taste. Some were of the most fanciful description. All rode with elegance and grace. After repeated tiltings, it came to a tie between the knight of the "Night before Last" and Sir James Fitz-James, the Knight of Snowden; but it was finally decided by the judges that "Night before Last" was entitled to the prize. This was a splendid diamond ring. The ring and the crown were bestowed upon the Queen of Love and Beauty. The crown was in the form of a coronet, and was admired for its unique design. "The circlet was of royal blue, trimmed at top and bottom with a gold band, while the upper portion of the chaplet was most tastefully ornamented with crystals and Australian diamonds set in beautiful wreath work, fit to adorn the brow of any lady in the land. The wreaths for the maids of honor were composed of white roses, with jessamines and lilies of the valley, the latter falling pendant over the right ear. The pretty flowers were most tastefully relieved with green leaves and Australian diamonds, producing an effect as if the wreaths were intended for the wedding head-dress of some fair bride.

We close, as promised, with the address of the Hon. London Haynes.

THE SOUTH—CHIVALRY—THE CRUSADES—THE ISSUES OF THE DAY.

In its ancient signification, a knight was a person of Patrician birth, possessing the accomplishments, the abilities, the martial prowess and gallant spirit of a soldier. The *Equites* of the Romans, or the Roman knights, were cultivated youths, selected from the best class of Patrician families, trained in equestrian exercises, and taught to serve on the back of the war-horse in the armies of the Roman State. None were allowed to enter that noble order, and to serve as knights in the Roman legions, but those of refined manners and gentle blood, whose characters and morals were irreproachable, and who served their country alone for the public good. From this ancient order of Patrician knighthood sprang the institution of modern chivalry.

According to the historic writers, it receives its greatest impulse from the spirit of the Crusaders, who marched in myriads to the Holy Land to rescue the sepulchre of the Saviour from the empire of the Turk. And after Palestine had been reduced by the power of the sword to the dominion of the infidel, and the Crusader had been expelled by the scimitar of Saladin from the scenes made sacred by the presence of Christ, he returned once more to his native Europe, where he and his descendants gave to chivalry the perfection of its splendor and the intensity of its influence in the refinement of the manners of European nations. For in those days of feudal violence, when there was "no right but might, and no law but power," but little protection existed for the people and the helpless against insult, robbery and rapine, except from the generosity and valor of those gallant knights, who declared themselves throughout Europe the avenging defenders of injured innocence. Religion and gallantry were the essential elements of the institution, while justice, courtesy, humanity, uncorrupted faith and inviolable truth, were the resplendent ornaments which shone most conspicuously in the crown of knightly honors. Their knighthood was deemed, even by the nobles, superior to royalty itself, and monarchs were accustomed to bow the princely hinges of the knee in courtly pomp to receive admission into the order, in consequence of which the courts and palaces of kings were made brilliant with the charms of chivalry and softened into refinement by the elegant accomplishments and gentle manners of "fair women and brave men.

And when military violence and the bloody butcheries of the trade of war had in some degree abated, while the spirit of chivalry still survived, ever and anon it manifested its knightly virtues in the innocent, but splendid pageant of the tournament, where the thrilling smiles of lovely woman stimulated gallant men to deeds of daring and of honor. And we have been taught by history that the generosity of valor, the magnanimity of courage, the gentleness of religion, and the tenderness of humanity, which became the distinguishing ornaments of European knighthood, not only softened and mitigated the ferocity, but breathed into the laws of nations and of war that humane spirit of modern civilization now practiced by the brave and gallant nations of the earth. And though some may be inclined to misconstrue the intentions of this day, who look upon the scene through the prism of green-eyed prejudice, yet this tournament is not less brilliant for the beauty of the ladies who are present, and the chivalry of the knights gathered within the lists, than innocent in its motives and beneficent in its objects. These exercises are peculiarly appropriate to you, the sons of the South, and the lineal descendants of brave cavaliers, in whose blood still survives, we have a right to suppose, by natural inheritance, the chivalrous virtues of your ancestors. For, as Horace has said, the brave are descended from the brave and good. *Fortes creantur fortibus et bonis, nec feroces aquilæ progenerant imbellem columbam.* I know it is alleged that the chivalry of the South are still disloyal to the Government of the United States. But this is nothing more or less than a bold and reckless fiction. And you will allow me a moment, by an easy digression upon this point, to make a single observation. We have faithfully acquiesced, and intend to acquiesce, in every

issue legitimately involved in and decided by the war. We have repealed the ordinances and yielded up the principle of secession. We have surrendered three thousand millions of dollars worth of property. We have expunged the slave clauses from the constitutions of the States, and closed up the question forever by an amendment of the Constitution of the United States. We have sent Senators and Representatives to the Capital, who now stand waiting restoration to the constitutional right of representation in the Federal Congress. Evidence more sublime and demonstrative was never given by any people in all history, of uncorrupted faith and naked truth in their sacred pledges of fidelity to their Constitution and Government. The magnanimity and grace with which the people have acquiesced in the issues decided against them by the verdict of the sword, are only equaled by that superhuman high-mindedness and knightly chivalry, which, in the hour of battle, not only extorted admiration from their stern foes, but made them seem to forget that they had ever heard the name of death. And it can scarcely now be expected by enlightened men, that the people of the South should suddenly transfer their affections personally to those whining, canting, graceless, Godless, Christless vipers in the human form, who, cruel in the name of humanity, nefarious in the name of piety, cowardly in the name of courage, warlike in the name of peace, and disunionists in the name of the Union, seek to prevent fraternity and concord, and to reduce a vanquished people to servitude, and to hasten them down into an abyss of ruin unequalled in this or any other age or country. While we give our allegiance and fidelity to the Government of the United States, we reserve our scorn for these buzzing insects of the hour, who, with the venomous stings of malignant asps, would goad us to degradation and to death.

But the President of the United States, however they may have hitherto differed with him on other questions, on account of the generosity of his behavior in the performance of official duty, deserves and receives the esteem and admiration of their hearts, as well as the approbation of the civilized world. Born on Southern soil, without rank, fortune or opulent friends, by the masculine vigor of an unaided intellect, he has not only conquered the adversities of life, but from the ranks of the people, in despite of all opposition, has ascended through all the gradations of official responsibility, State and Federal, to the very summit of the national honor. There he now stands with sublime resolution and knightly gallantry, to rebuke the bloody spirit of persecution; to protect and defend the rights of the States, and to guard the Constitution from further wounds from malignant and revengeful daggers. And when he shall come to stand before the tribunal of history to receive the judgment of posterity on his conduct, his fame, I imagine, will be pronounced immortal. If his policy of restoration had been acquiesced in, as the Southern people, with dignified anxiety have desired, the States long since would have been restored to the ancient integrity of their Federal relations, and the people to concord and harmony. The South and the North thus brought together by a wise and comprehensive policy, and the military renown of their Lees and Grants, their banners and soldiers blended into one like "two mirrors that reflect each into the other its propagated light," would have doubled by augmentation the national glory in the eyes of all christendom.

Let then the innocent exercises of this tournament proceed without misconception as to its motives and the beneficent object of erecting a monument to the Confederate dead. Let it be a monument "durable as brass" and lofty as the splendid pyramids, which the ravages of wasting time, the raging tempests of innumerable years, and the flight of seasons shall never destroy. Where is the man so far beyond the sense of shame or pity who would malignantly grudge the marble column in memorial of the loved ones gone, whose memories nature demands, like perennial flowers, shall bloom forevermore in the summer of the Southern heart? The President of the United States has magnanimously extended amnesty to the living, and will not heaven and earth conspire to extend it to the memory of the dead? Where is there a ruffian so horrid in his nature as to deny to parental and kindred affection the compassionate, mournful and tender office of guarding forevermore with monumental preservation

the recollection of the fallen, and of ever recurring to their solemn sepulchres, there to bedew their sacred ashes with a tributary tear? Yes, ye gallant knights, your friends are gone; but you love them still! They are gone where their dooms are fixed beyond the mutabilities of fleeting years. They have gone where time plows no wrinkles on the cheek of beauty, and old age sets no more her hoary hairs on the blooming head. They have gone where the calumnies of base minds, the wrongs of living cowards, the missiles of hostile arms, the tumults of stern battle, and the wounds of unconquerable death, shall reach them never more. They have gone where glory draws, bound in her shining chariot, not less the obscure than the nobly born. *Gloria trahit constrictos fulgente curru, non minus ignotos generosis.* Their names are enrolled in the peaceful ranks of departed knighthood, while on the Campus Martius of eternal fame they have pitched their lucid tents. Their names will shine with untarnished honors, while men shall admire that virtue which unbars heaven to the entrance of the brave, and welcomes to immortality the names of those who do not deserve to die.

On, then, with the splendid feats of the tournament! Ye knightly champions marshal your fiery steeds to the concord of sounds, sweet as ever crept into a "bridegroom's ear at the break of day to summon him to marriage." Ye gallant knights light the lists with the equestrian skill and brilliant chivalry of heroic times, and let the victorious champion, amid the applause of admiring thousands and the smiles of beauty, receive the honors of his triumph; and, in the exercise of the franchise of knighthood, elect the proud Sovereign of Beauty and of Love. Let him drop from the point of his triumphant lance the coronet of victory on her spotless brow, and crown her Queen of the Tournament.

But how shall he choose between these "roses of Sharon," and these "lilies of the valley?" For here are a thousand fair ladies, in whose persons stands the perfection of the beauty of form. Beauty moves in all their steps, it is eloquent in all their actions, it flows in their ringlets, it sits radiant on their cheeks in heavenly smiles, it laughs in the dimples of their chins, it beams in the cloudless heaven of their eyes, it throbs in the emotions of their glowing bosoms, and mingles with the moral graces of their stainless lives.

I pause, gallant knights, to await that thrilling moment which shall test not less your taste, than the knightly conflict of your skill and valor. On to the contest, and let the pageant proceed.

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## ART. II.—PROPERTY TITLE IN THE SOUTH AS AFFECTED BY THE LATE WAR.

BEFORE proceeding to speak of Property Title in the South, as affected by the late war, it is proposed, as necessarily preliminary thereto, to touch briefly on the Government of the United States, and the offence of treason against the same. By this government it is claimed that the government of the Confederate States never had any lawful existence, and that the allegiance of every citizen of a Southern State is now, and hath ever been, due to the United States, irrespective of any acknowledgment of the same by such citizen. And, this being taken to be the case, it is further held that, as no ordinance of secession, or act thereunder done, could absolve such citizen from this allegiance, it follows, of necessity, that any "levying

war" by him against the United States would amount to the offence of treason as defined in the Federal Constitution.\*

Having thus gotten the Federal view—a view from which the present writer very thoroughly dissents—it is proposed to consider, as above stated, the subject of Property Title in the South. By the common law, he who was adjudged guilty of treason became thereupon *attaint*, that is to say, was held to be so stained by crime as to be incapable of inheriting, holding, or transmitting any property, and all his estate whatsoever became absolutely forfeit to the crown. By the Constitution of the United States [Art. III., Sec. 32], it is provided that "*Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the party attainted.*" By act, approved 30th April, 1790, Congress accordingly declared the punishment of treason to be death, but expressly enacted in Sec. 24 of said act, that no judgment thereof should work "corruption of blood, or any forfeiture of estate." So far, then, in the Federal law, no conviction or judgment of treason would have operated to prevent any person, so convicted or adjudged, from inheriting property of any sort, holding or disposing of it during his natural life, or transmitting it to his heirs. By another act of Congress, *eo nomine*, however, approved 17th July, 1862, and commonly known as the Confiscation Act, the law was again so altered as to restore the common law doctrine to the extent permitted by the Constitution, and a forfeiture of "*all the estate and property, moneys, stocks, and credits*" follows upon conviction of treason in a Federal court. This forfeiture, however, it should be observed, is only for the life of the party so adjudged, and the United States Government, or the grantee or vendee of said government, thereby takes in the property of said person, but an estate for the term of his natural life, with remainder over to his heirs.

Beyond this Confiscation Act, which, as being the most important, is mentioned first, there are four other acts passed by Congress, since the middle of the year 1861, and up to the time of the assembling of that body now in session in Washington, which bear upon the subject of Property Title in the South, and, in connection with the Confiscation Act itself, will be taken up in regular succession.

First, is "*An act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes,*" approved August 6, 1861, and to be found in the United States Statutes at Large, 1861, Chap. LX., p. 319. This act, which consists of four sections, is now by its terms inoperative, and of value only in view of any past

\* Art. III., Sec. 3.

seizures of property made by virtue of its provisions during the pendency of actual hostilities. Sections two and three being merely ministerial, and section four having reference alone to slave property, will not be considered, but section one is here given *verbatim*:

*"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That if during the present, or any future insurrection against the Government of the United States, after the President of the United States shall have declared, by proclamation, that the laws of the United States are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the marshals by law, any person or persons, his, her, or their agent, attorney, or employee, shall purchase or acquire, sell or give, any property of whatsoever kind or description, with intent to use or employ the same, or suffer the same to be used or employed, in aiding, abetting or promoting such insurrection or resistance to the laws, or any person or persons engaged therein; or if any person or persons, being the owner or owners of any such property, shall knowingly use or employ, or consent to the use or employment of the same as aforesaid, all such property is hereby declared to be lawful subject of prize and capture wherever found; and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the same to be seized, confiscated and condemned."*

It will be noticed that the terms of this act—for succeeding sections do not enlarge the scope of the one just given—are such as confer a certain power of confiscation of property "*during*" the existence of insurrection against the Government of the United States. This confiscation is, moreover, defined as resulting from "*prize and capture*," a phrase of definite meaning in the law of war, and from the use of this phraseology and the express limitation as to time conveyed by the word "*during*," it is conceived that, under this act, "*property*"—to use the words of a very eminent lawyer in case of an essentially similar law—"not actually seized for the offense during the continuance of hostilities, cannot be subsequently taken, captured, seized, or forfeited, for or by any reason of any violation of that act."

So far then as regards any case arising since the cessation of hostilities, it is held that this act cannot in any manner rightfully affect property title in the South. And wherever there has been dispossession, by virtue of its provisions, during the late war, it is necessary that the property whereof any one has been so dispossessed, should have been "*condemned in the District or Circuit Court of the United States, having jurisdiction of the amount, or in admiralty in any district in which the same may be seized, or into which they (it) may be taken, and proceedings first instituted.*" In case this procedure should not have preceded confiscation, or in case of informality therein—for the law being a penal law, is to be construed strictly—such confiscation is invalid, and the party dispossessed of property



thereby has a right to enter the Federal courts with demand for rendition of that whereof he was unlawfully deprived.

The *second* act bearing upon the subject of property title, as here considered, is the famous Confiscation Act; or, as it stands on the statute book: "*An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes,*" approved July 17, 1862, and to be found in the Statutes at Large, U. S., 1861-'62, Chap. CXCIV., pp 589-592. This act, being both interesting and important, is here given in full, with the exception of sections nine, ten, eleven and twelve, which are taken up with certain provisions in regard to slaves.

*"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:* That every person who shall hereafter commit the crime of treason against the United States, and shall be adjudged guilty thereof, shall suffer death, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; or, at the discretion of the court, he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years and fined not less than ten thousand dollars, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; said fine shall be levied and collected on any or all of the property, real and personal, excluding slaves, of which the said person so convicted was the owner at the time of committing the said crime, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted:* That if any person shall hereafter incite, set on foot, assist, or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof, or shall give aid or comfort thereto, or shall engage in or give aid and comfort to any such existing rebellion or insurrection, and be convicted thereof, such person shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and by the liberation of all his slaves, if any he have; or by both of said punishments, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted:* That every person guilty of either of the offenses described in this act shall be forever incapable and disqualified to hold any office under the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted:* That this act shall not be construed in any way to affect or alter the prosecution, conviction, or punishment of any person or persons guilty of treason against the United States before the passage of this act, unless such person is convicted under this act.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted:* That, to insure the speedy termination of the present rebellion, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the seizure of all the estate and property, money, stocks, credits, and effects of the persons hereinafter named in this section, and to apply and use the same and the proceeds thereof for the support of the army of the United States, that is to say:

First. Of any person hereafter acting as an officer of the army or navy of the rebels in arms against the government of the United States.

Secondly. Of any person hereafter acting as President, Vice-President, member of Congress, judge of any court, cabinet officer, foreign minister, commissioner or consul of the so-called Confederate States of America.

Thirdly. Of any person acting as governor of a state, member of a convention or legislature, or judge of any court of any of the so-called Confederate States of America.

Fourthly. Of any person who, having held an office of honor, trust, or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States of America.

Fifthly. Of any person hereafter holding any office or agency under the

government of the so called Confederate States of America, or under any of the several states of the said confederacy, or the laws thereof, whether such agency be national, state or municipal in its name or character: *Provided*, That the persons, thirdly, fourthly, and fifthly, above described, shall have accepted their appointment or election since the date of the pretended ordinance of secession of the state, or shall have taken an oath of allegiance to, or to support the Constitution of the so-called Confederate States.

Sixthly. Of any person who, owning property in any loyal state or territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, shall hereafter assist and give aid and comfort to such rebellion; and all sales, transfers, or conveyances of any such property shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*: That if any person within any state or territory of the United States, other than those named as aforesaid, after the passage of this act, being engaged in armed rebellion against the government of the United States, or aiding or abetting such rebellion, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation, duly given and made by the President of the United States, cease to aid, countenance, and abet such rebellion, and return to his allegiance to the United States, all the estate and property, moneys, stocks, and credits of such person shall be liable to seizure as aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of the President to seize and use them as aforesaid, or the proceeds thereof. And all sales, transfers, or conveyances, of any such property after the expiration of the said sixty days from the date of such warning and proclamation, shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*: That to secure the condemnation and sale of such property, after the same shall have been seized, so that it may be made available for the purpose aforesaid, proceedings *in rem*. shall be instituted in the name of the United States in any District Court thereof, or in any territorial court, or in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, within which the property above described, or any part thereof, may be found, or into which the same, if movable, may first be brought, which proceedings shall conform as nearly as may be to proceedings in admiralty or revenue cases, and if said property, whether real or personal, shall be found to have belonged to a person engaged in rebellion, or who has given aid or comfort thereto, the same shall be condemned as enemies' property and become the property of the United States, and may be disposed of as the court shall decree, and the proceeds thereof paid into the treasury of the United States, for the purposes aforesaid.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*: That the several courts aforesaid shall have power to make such orders, establish such forms of decree and sale, and direct such deeds and conveyances to be executed and delivered by the marshals thereof where real estate shall be the subject of sale, as shall fitly and efficiently effect the purposes of this act, and vest in the purchasers of such property good and valid titles thereto. And the said courts shall have power to allow such fees and charges of their officers as shall be reasonable and proper in the premises.

SEC. 9. [Declares free the captured or escaped slaves of those who give aid or comfort to "the rebellion."]

SEC. 10. [Provides that escaped slaves shall not be surrendered unless the claimant make oath of uniform loyalty.]

SEC. 11. [Authorizes the employment of "persons of African descent" for the suppression of "the rebellion."]

SEC. 12. [Authorizes the President to colonize emancipated slaves "in some tropical country beyond the limits of the United States."]

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*: That the President is hereby authorized,

at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any state or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such times and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted:* That the courts of the United States shall have full power to institute proceedings, make orders and decrees, issue process, and do all other things necessary to carry this act into effect.

Approved, July 17, 1862.

On the passage of this act by both Houses, and its presentation to Mr. Lincoln for his signature, that officer refused at first to affix his name thereto, and had, in fact, prepared a veto message, whereupon a joint resolution was passed, which had the effect of removing the executive objections and the act was then approved. This resolution is to be found in the United States Statutes at large, 1861-'62, p. 627, as follows:

[No. 63.] *Joint Resolution explanatory of "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes."*

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the provisions of the third clause of the fifth section of "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," shall be so construed as not to apply to any act or acts done prior to the passage thereof; nor include any member of a State Legislature, or judge of any State Court, who has not in accepting or entering upon his office, taken an oath to support the Constitution of the so-called "Confederate States of America;" nor shall any punishment or proceedings under said act be so construed as to work a forfeiture of the real estate of the offender beyond his natural life.

Approved, July 17, 1862.

By the last provision of this joint resolution the force of the Confiscation Act is made to appear, though even had there been no such resolution passed, the constitutional provision would have forbidden absolute forfeiture.

The *third* of the acts bearing on Property Title is, to continue that approved on the 20th of February, 1863, and to be found in the U. S. Statutes at large, 1862-63, chap. XLVI, pp. 656, 657, under the title of "*An Act concerning Pardons and the Remission of Penalties and Forfeitures in Criminal Cases.*" This act is in two sections; the first whereof, gives the President full discretionary power, whenever any person, on criminal proceeding, shall have been, or be, sentenced to two kinds of punishment, the one corporeal and the other pecuniary, to remit the whole or a part of either kind, and the second provides for the collection of fines imposed in criminal cases. The effect of this first section is to empower the President to remit any forfeiture of property consequent on conviction and judgment of treason against the United States.

The *fourth* of the acts bearing on Property Title is that passed on the third, and claimed to have been approved on the twelfth, of March, 1863. It is the opinion of very eminent counsel; among them, James T. Brady, Esq., that this

statute is wholly without the force of law, not having received the signature or approval of the President until after the adjournment of the Congress, by which it was passed. It is borne upon the statute book, however, and is to be found in the volume just above quoted, chap. CXX, pp. 820-821, under the title of "*An Act to provide for the Collection of abandoned property and for the Prevention of Frauds in insurrectionary Districts within the United States.*" As imported by its title, it is taken up mainly with regulations for the collection of the property named, and is now for the most part inoperative, there being no such property as it describes. On this act, it may be mentioned, that what is known as the Treasury Agent system—*monstrum horrendum, ingens, informe*—is based.

The *fifth*, and last, of the acts named is that approved on the 2d of July, 1864, which is to be found in the United States Statutes at Large 1863-64, chap. CCXXV., pp. 375-378. It consists of eleven sections and is chiefly valuable, in the general point of view here presented, as containing in its second section, *ad fin.*, an authoritative definition of abandoned property as follows: "*Property, real or personal, shall be regarded as abandoned when the lawful owner thereof shall be voluntarily absent therefrom, and engaged either in arms or otherwise, in aiding or encouraging the rebellion.*"

With this insight into some late legislation, it is proposed to consider the effect thereof on Southern property title, and, in order to do so at once, more clearly and succinctly, such effect will be looked at; first, during, and secondly, since the war.

These various acts named, having been passed during a period of hostilities and avowedly for the main purpose of subserving certain, military ends, must be looked at almost entirely from that standpoint. As will be shown, their present effect is exceedingly limited, and even during the pendency of the late struggle, their operation was restricted by certain imperative rules, that must have been observed to legally divest any southern man of his property title. Chief among these is the fundamental maxim: that guilt must be shown ere punishment can rightfully follow. Thus, if, by the action of any person or persons, or, under color of any authority, any southern man was, during the late war, dispossessed of his property, otherwise than on due conviction of treason, or of engaging in, assisting, abetting, or giving aid and comfort to "rebellion against the United States Government," such dispossession was, and is, illegal, and such person so dispossessed, has his remedy by action in a Federal court against any person or persons now

claiming to hold his property of right. As, so far as is known to the writer, there never was during the war any conviction of treason or of aiding or abetting, as aforesaid, it follows that no title has been rightfully divested out of the southern owner under these acts. And, furthermore, it should be known that, until the allegation was only made and proven that any given lawful owner of property, was, at the time of seizure of said property, "*voluntarily absent therefrom, and engaged either in arms or otherwise, in aiding or encouraging the rebellion,*" such property was not, in the eye of Federal law, "*abandoned property,*" and title thereto could not legally have been divested out of such owner. Every man, therefore, who now has his property detained from him on pretence that, during the war it was condemned as "*abandoned,*" has the clear right to demand, through the Federal courts; possession of the same in absence of evidence to the effect:

*First*, that, prior to such condemnation, he was duly proven

1. To have been absent therefrom,
2. Voluntarily absent,
3. Engaged in aiding or encouraging the "rebellion,"

while so absent:

And, *secondly*, that thereupon, proper condemnatory process was issued and executed.

The burden of this proof lies on those who would profit by the establishment of those facts going to make it up, it not being the case that the party claiming can be forced, under a highly penal statute, to prove his innocence.

Besides these acts above cited, it may be mentioned that there were, during the war, certain tax and revenue laws providing, in divers cases, for confiscation, but inasmuch as any discussion thereof would give this article too technical a cast, and, inasmuch further, as but little property, comparatively speaking, changed hands by their operation, they will not be further alluded to in this connection.

Such, then, as above given, being the effect of the statutes named on Property Title in the South during the war, their operation in this regard, since the termination of that struggle, will be taken up.

The act of August 6th, 1861, heretofore referred to, is of course now wholly inoperative and has been since the cessation of the "insurrection," being limited by its terms to the duration of such a state and authorizing that species of confiscation known as "*prize and capture,*" only permissible in a time of war. The act of July 17, 1862, is also impliedly limited, so far as its confiscatory powers go, to the existence of a like state of insurrection, the fifth section opening with a declaration that it is "*to*

*insure the speedy termination of the present rebellion*" that certain seizures, condemnations, and applications of property are authorized. *Cessans ratio, cessat lex*, of course, and such seizures are now clearly illegal and have been since the "termination of the rebellion." By referring to sections fifth, sixth and seventh of this act, the necessary preliminaries to any legal confiscation, even during the war, will be found set forth; and wherever these conditions were not complied with precedent to condemnation, such condemnation is void and the title still remains with the original owner.

The act of February 20, 1863, gives, as said, the President full discretionary power to remit all forfeitures or confiscation of property, imposed prior or subsequent to its adoption.

The act of March 12, 1863, is of denied validity, but in its third section provides that within two years after the suppression of the "rebellion," persons whose property may, during such "rebellion," have been seized as "abandoned," may sue therefor in the Court of Claims and obtain such proceeds as may be left from its sale, on proof of "loyalty." It is thought by very eminent council that this law is absolutely void, and it certainly violates all sound jurisprudence by seizing and selling a man's property on mere suspicion, and then forcing him to prove his innocence of a capital crime before receiving such feeble remnants of the proceeds of sale as a hungry swarm of judges, attorneys, informers, and judicial hangers on generally may have spared.

The act of July 2, 1864, is also so purely a law calculated for the meridian of war that it is wholly inoperative now, and has been since the war ceased. And with this the legislation of the Federal Congress, *eo nomine*, during the war, so far as it affects Property Title in the South, comes to a close. From what has been said, it will be said that, with the exception of a portion or two of the acts, its entire operative force is confined to the period of the war, and then only applicable on compliance with certain prerequisites. But, not to go over this ground again *in extenso*, it will be sufficient to recapitulate by three propositions which will be found, outside of impost and revenue acts, to embody the Status of Property Title in the South as affected by the late civil war. And

*First*, during the war there could have been no legal forfeiture or confiscation of property, save on due conviction of treason, or on proof that the lawful owner of said property was, at the time of the seizure thereof, voluntarily absent therefrom and engaged in aiding or encouraging "the rebellion."

*Secondly*, Since the close of the "insurrection" there can

have been no lawful forfeiture or confiscation of property, save on due conviction for treason of the owner thereof, and

*Thirdly*, in either case, during or since the war, no forfeiture of real estate—all laws to the contrary notwithstanding—could possibly be for a longer period than the natural life of the person adjudged guilty of treason, or proven to have been voluntarily absent, &c., as above stated.

From this *résumé*, which it is thought will stand the test of legal examination, the Southern property holder may rest assured that his title, if not, as above given, divested out of him, still remains in him, no matter by what bureau, commandant, commission, commissioner, or other official agent or agency, or by whatsoever general order, circular, decree, or procedure any thing to the contrary may be made to appear. Trial and conviction thereon must in all cases precede forfeiture, and forfeiture in all cases, without any, the least, exception, is only of real estate for life. And titles being thus good, and doubtless to be soon so judicially declared, on the re-opening of the Federal courts, it is hardly necessary to deprecate any relinquishment of the same by quit claim deeds for trifling consideration, to those sharks who seek to prey on the general ignorance of our people as to their rights.

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### ART. III.—THE COTTON RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

HOW THE SOUTH CAN DEFY THE COMPETITION OF THE WORLD, AND WITH FREE LABOR MAINTAIN THE ASCENDANCY WHICH AMERICAN COTTON ENJOYS—THE COTTON-FIELDS OF AMERICA, ETC.

We are indebted for the following paper to Edward Atkinson, a cotton manufacturer of Massachusetts, who prepared it at the instance of the "American Geographical and Statistical Society of New York."

IN modern times, commerce has taken the place of military power, as the measure of the strength of nations.

A nation may be powerful within its own limits, may be the abode of a happy and contented people, without foreign commerce, and it may be as prosperous as one possessing a large foreign commerce until its population becomes too dense for its area; but that nation only is strong among other nations, which has the ability to produce some one or many articles which other nations must have, and which it may exchange for articles which it needs; or if it contain within itself almost all the commodities needed for comfort, then, as in our case, its surplus will be exchanged for luxuries.

It is one of the signs of the internal resources and consequent strength of our own country, and not of its weakness, that we exchange so large a proportion of our surplus gold and cotton and oil

for luxuries with which we can dispense, as we did during a portion of the war, and not for commodities absolutely necessary to the existence or comfort of our people.

The power to establish foreign commerce is, therefore, inherent in the soil, or in the mines underlying the soil. It may arise from the possession of a soil peculiarly fitted for the production of raw materials necessary to other nations, or from the possession of mines of coal and iron from which machinery and, in these later days, steamships may be built cheaper than other nations can build.

In such mines of coal and iron is the source of the greatest power, and thus far England has maintained her supremacy by means of them, but as her coal mines become deeper, and as it becomes evident that our iron is better and can soon be more cheaply worked, we may rest assured that her power will become less than ours.

By one of the accidents which usually give direction to the pursuits of young men in this country, it has been my lot to be somewhat intimately connected with the cotton manufacturing industry of New England during the past fifteen years.

I have been led to examine into the cultivation of cotton in this country, both by the curiosity which one naturally feels in regard to the raw material which he manufactures, and by my conviction that it was being cultivated under a false and wasteful system of labor, and one opposed to all sound principles of political economy. My conviction, *a priori*, was that the superiority which had been attained in this country in the supply of a material so necessary to human comfort would be found in the fact that we possessed a climate and soil so perfectly adapted to produce this result, as to enable us to compete with all other nations, in despite of our vicious and wasteful system of labor, and not, as claimed by the advocates of slavery, because that system was the one best adapted to give the result.

The peculiar climate of the cotton States, I understand to be caused by the chain of mountains which intersects our country, catching and condensing the moisture brought inland by the sea-breezes from the Gulf stream, causing it to fall in frequent showers, without many devastating storms, these showers coming more in the winter and spring, and most frequently followed by the dry summers and autumns in which cotton and maize rejoice, the cotton plant drawing the small modicum of moisture necessary to it after it has attained a vigorous growth, by means of its long tap root, from a soil wonderfully retentive of the moisture absorbed during the winter and spring rains.

Another characteristic of the climate is in its inequality, the summers giving the heat necessary to bring the cotton to its full maturity, while the winter gives a certainty of frosts sufficient to kill the plant, rendering the clearing of the ground easy, and also destroying the grubs and eggs of many of the insects which infest the cotton plant.

It is a common claim for many of the new countries in which cotton is being cultivated, that the plant is perennial; this is no advan-



tage; the quality of the fibre on the perennial plant deteriorates year by year.

In Texas, which by itself could produce ten million bales of cotton, or twice the amount of our largest crop, we have another singular provision of nature, by which the coast and a large portion of the interior are protected and made habitable. As you cast your eye upon the map along the coast of Texas, you come to Padre Island, a long, narrow island, a little north of the Rio Grande. On the beach of the southern part of this island, you find the drift-wood of the tropics, brought by the Gulf stream from the Amazon; but on the northern end you find the drift-wood of the Mississippi, whose current, making slowly down the coast, forces the Gulf stream away from the land. Across this counter-current the tornado of the Gulf never passes. Were it not for this, the coast of Texas would be a most dangerous one, as there are no harbors, except at Galveston, and even there, only vessels of light draft can enter, all large vessels anchoring in the open roadstead, where the only stormy wind to which they are exposed is the norther, which blows off shore.

I may here notice another peculiarity of Texas, which may fit a large part of it for cotton, in a wonderful manner. South-west of the great staked plain or desert, is a vast extent of country, now only used for grazing, but which may yet become a great cotton country. Under the staked plain, flow the waters from the melting snows of the mountains of the interior, coming nearer and nearer the surface, until, at last, in a line of many miles in extent, they break out in great springs—in one or two cases, in such volume as to make great rivers at their very point of out-burst. Now, where these waters underlie, but are near the soil, are immense plains covered with grasses which dry in summer into nutritious hay, without being cut. The climate is so dry, that a slaughtered animal will dry up, but will not decay. It would seem that here we had the best of all conditions for cotton, a dry climate and a moist soil. And here we may hope to see a great German colony, quickly rallying around the nucleus of loyal Germans now to be found at New Braunsfels, of whom 2,200 being conscripted into the rebel armies, 1,700 deserted, joined our army and fought to the end; and the survivors returning were the first to hoist again the Stars and Stripes, before a Union force had landed within the State. Around such a nucleus as this, we may hope that a host of emigrants may gather soon.

In the north of Texas we find the cotton and wheat lands, on which the winter wheat has to be cropped by cattle to keep it below the first joint until after-frosts have ceased, keeping the cattle in full condition.

I have read that on the deserted corn and cotton fields of the Wachita Indians, on the Red River, Capt. Marcy found the herbaceous weeds twelve feet high, and so dense that men on horse-back could scarce break through them.

And in this great State an average population of three-fourths of

a negro to the square mile, putting under cultivation in cotton less than one-quarter of one per cent. of her area, produced, in 1860, one-half of all the cotton required by the United States north of the Potomac, in all 405,000 bales, including the crop of the Red River, usually counted in New Orleans.

But returning from Texas to the oldest cotton country we find the line of mean summer temperature starting from near the centre of the coast of North Carolina, thence through the centre of South Carolina, through central Georgia, northern Alabama, and then almost due north across Tennessee to southern Illinois, thence bearing again to the south-west through southern Missouri and northern Arkansas.

My attention has been especially turned to these facts, for, I think, none will deny that the climate of Georgia is more suitable to the labor of the white man than the climate of southern Illinois. We have never heard that white men could not live and labor in St. Louis; yet it has the mean summer temperature of central Georgia, and the extremes of heat are greater in St. Louis than in New Orleans. I do not expect to see cotton made a permanent crop north of Tennessee; the summer is hot enough, but frosts come too soon, and the picking season is too short, unless (and while it sounds absurd it is not improbable) a month shall be added to the picking season, at the beginning, by starting the plants in a hot-bed as we do cabbages in the North.

It may be that some time will elapse before the cultivation of cotton will be fully re-established in the more southern portion of the cotton country, except in Texas. The first idea of freedom with the negro is to leave the hated cotton-field, and much suffering must of necessity ensue, and much time must elapse before he will labor cheerfully again upon the river bottoms and in the southern region where white labor will not at once attempt the cultivation of the land. It is perhaps needful that we should induce emigration from southern Europe before the question of the cultivation of large crops in southern Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana will be fully settled. But there is a broad tract of cotton country lying in Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, northern Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas, the land of farms, not of plantations, on which a million and a half bales of cotton have been produced in a given year, of which a very large portion was produced by white labor, even in the days of slavery. On this section we shall soon see an enterprising community of small farmers, not raising cotton by the plantation system, but on small allotments, under the personal supervision of the owner, himself working in the field. Here we shall soon see northern economy—the seed no longer wasted, but the rich oil which composes twelve and a half per cent. of its weight expressed and turned to a useful purpose; the cake, the richest food for cattle known, fed out to stock; the land no longer exhausted by the waste of seed, but the manure returned, and the cotton-farm growing richer instead of poorer year by year. And as the population becomes more dense,

the towns and villages will increase, and manufactories will become established; and, before many years, we may confidently expect to see the manufacture of the coarser cotton cloth transferred to the South and West, nearer to the place of growth of the cotton, while the North, with its greater skill and more abundant labor, will undertake the finer work which we have not yet drawn away from England.

It is curious and interesting to consider the effect of the late war upon the labor of the world. The war was a war for the establishment of free labor, call it by whatever other name you will.\* Its one great result has been to redeem labor in this country from the indignity of slavery, and the result ends not here; the slow moving and stolid English operative or artizan has had ideas beaten into his head by the arguments of the partizans of one or the other side of our struggle, one side endeavoring to arouse in him a spirit of discontent with the action of his Government, the other to keep the peace; and these men, who have moved and would have continued to move only from their poor dwellings to their mills, have been driven into new paths, into new ideas; they have been awakened to the advantages of diversity of employment; and, having once left Lancashire, they cannot be induced to return; and throughout England you will find vastly more knowledge of this country among the people than ever before, and an ardent desire to come here among the best workmen. A friend of mine lately went to Nottingham to procure knitting machinery; and having procured his machines, he then told the employers that he must have a few of their best operators, and advised them to make a selection for him, to prevent the excitement which would ensue if he went himself among the work-people; they selected the men and got rid of him as soon as possible. This is the true warfare against England. Let us draw to our shores her best operators and mechanics. By this peaceful warfare, we will soon destroy her supremacy in almost all branches of manufacture, and do it by raising the wages of our true friends, the working men of England, by not lowering wages here.

From Germany, too, we hear that emigration will only be limited by the amount of transportation possible, and when the Germans of Texas shall send word home, that in 1866 they have made one hundred thousand bales of cotton at 8 to 10 cents per pound, and sold it at 30 to 50 cents (and nothing is more probable than that they may do this), what, think you, will be the effect on the cheap labor of Germany, against which we have to compete only by means of protection on many classes of woollen goods? Does it not seem probable, that by elevating the laborer upon the cotton-field, we shall elevate the laborer throughout civilized Europe, and ultimately establish our own ability to compete in all branches of manufacture without the need of a protective tariff, and to compete, not by depressing our own rates of wages, but by raising those of Europe?

\* This is candid. It was once said the war was to re-establish the Union.—  
EDITOR.

And look, again, at the vast benefits which will accrue to Turkey, Egypt and India. Millions upon millions have been poured into these countries, and although all but Egypt must cease to hold an important position in supplying the world with cotton, yet vast permanent improvements will have been established, works of irrigation, railroads and canals, and better systems of agriculture, new and better tools introduced, the effect of all of which will be to permanently improve the condition of the laborer in those distant regions.

It is thus that the brotherhood of nations asserts itself. We may not, here, trace out the degrading influence upon labor which the existence of slavery has exerted in the past upon all nations, but we may trace out the manner in which the efforts for its overthrow have resulted in elevating labor throughout the world.

To return to the actual cotton question, you will have seen from what I have stated, that the true climate for cotton is not a tropical one, but one of considerable extremes of heat and frost—of moderate rain at the proper season, followed by dry summers; and to these qualities must be added clear sunshine, for cotton is essentially a sun plant. And you will see how wonderfully all these conditions are met by the condensation of the vapor raised from the warm waters of the gulf stream, brought inland and condensed upon the Alleghanies and the Blue Ridge, and also by the equally wonderful provision by which Texas is made a great cotton State, although one of less certain crops, owing to severe droughts which occasionally destroy them.

But a word about soils. I dare not treat of soils, as I am neither chemist nor geologist, but one may find a most interesting and valuable analysis of the soils of the cotton States in a little book upon the culture of cotton, by Dr. Mallet, Professor of chemistry in the University of Alabama, and published in London by Chapman and Hall, in 1862.

The soil of the Sea Islands, on which the Sea Island cotton is produced, is very light and sandy, one on which very wretched crops of corn can be made. The Sea Island cotton is a different variety from the common cotton; it is a black seed cotton, requires special cultivation; and a crop can only be made by heavily manuring the land with a compost of marsh mud, salt, grass and reeds. On these islands, a wretched and isolated population of negroes, ill fed and badly clothed, has furnished wealth to a few planters.

The islands are unhealthy, but perhaps the causes of ill-health may be removed by drainage. The amount of the cotton has been less than the one one hundred and fiftieth part of the entire crop, and if entirely given up, would have but little adverse effect on our manufactures. The manufacture of some of the very finest laces and organdies would cease in England and France, but only articles of luxury would thus be lost.

The soils on which the green seed, or great useful crop of cotton is raised, are divided as follows. The bottom lands of the rivers, on which, in favorable years, the great crops, per head and per acre, are

made—on these lands the alluvial soil is from thirty to sixty feet deep, of inexhaustible fertility, on which the wasteful systems of slave cultivation could make no impression in centuries of abuse; but these lands are not yet proved to be healthy; they were the abode of terrible fevers, until by the use of rain-water, stored in cisterns in winter, the malignant types of fever were banished, but the intermittent fever still prevails.

Next we have the cane-brake soil in Alabama and Mississippi, mostly lying over beds of rotten limestone, a deep, finely comminuted soil, requiring, like the bottom lands, much expense in clearing, twenty to thirty feet in depth, full of decayed vegetable matter, wonderfully retentive of moisture, and yielding great crops.

Lastly, we come to the prairie lands and the hill lands, hereafter to be the region of cotton farms and a dense population, and no longer the region of the exhaustive and wretched system of plantations under slave cultivation. The soil of the prairies and hills is rich and good, but not inexhaustible, like that of the bottoms; but so immense in extent is the land, that although slavery has blasted a portion of it, it has not nearly exhausted the whole area, and that over which it has passed in many cases needs only good cultivation to bring it up.

I do not mean to say that there have not been men of great intelligence among the planters, who have made the best possible use of their tools and chattels; but in the nature of the case they could not make the best use of the land.

They have maintained the supremacy of America, not by means of a good system, but because America possessed such superiority, in point of climate, over other cotton regions, and such a vast area of soil, either inexhaustible in quality or inexhaustible in quantity, that even the worst system of labor could not deprive them of a virtual monopoly.

They wasted a large portion of the seed, which takes from an average acre of land fifty pounds of mineral element where the fibre takes five—a seed so valuable that, could the plant be cultivated in the north, we should raise it for seed alone; they yet persisted in their course, despite the warnings of many of their own number.

Governor Wise condensed the whole system into an epigram: "The negroes skin the land and the white men skin the negroes."

I have spoken of the great range of upland prairie and hill country, than which there is no more healthy region in the United States. On this soil corn and grain thrive as well as cotton, fruit is in abundance, nutritious grasses are very numerous (but Northern men must here lose our green turfs)—stock can be raised in vast numbers—sheep cropping turnips from the soil, as in England, can be carried through the winter without shelter, and a thousand industries can be combined with cotton cultivation.

And if the crop of this range of country be not as great, per acre, as upon the bottoms, yet the crop, per hand, will soon be equal, for a man can cultivate vastly more cotton than he and his family can pick.

Eight to ten acres to the full hand is the limit beyond which the picking force of the plantation cannot be carried, but upon the prairies and hills a dense population will, in a few years, be gathered; then we shall find the cotton farmer cultivating twenty, thirty—aye, even fifty acres to the hand, with the certainty that he can call to his aid in the picking season the entire force required, who will be employed during the rest of the year in all the various industries of civilized life, but which dense population the barbarism of slavery has not even permitted to have an existence upon the territory which it cursed.

On these lands we shall soon see the principle established of making great crops from a small number of acres, new varieties of the cotton plant introduced, like the Tipporah cotton, grown from a black seed variety, imported from Mexico just before the war, and which yields a staple much like that of Egypt and Brazil, intermediate between the Sea Island and our common cotton.

There are many impediments to be overcome, chief among them the enmity of the mass of mean whites, who dread the elevation of the negro.

The most reasonable men among the Southerners are the ex-Confederate officers—the men most interested in peace and good order are the land-holders, whose only resource is in the cultivation or sale of their lands; and it cannot be doubted that these two classes combined will, before another year, compel the more ignorant citizens to abate their prejudices, and if they do not cease to hate, at least cease to molest\* Northern settlers.

I hope soon to see the scarcity of labor tending to proper treatment of the freedmen and to competition for their labor.

We are accustomed to regard the negroes in mass as an aggregate of four millions, but let us cease so to regard them, and consider them in relation to the area of territory on which they are placed, and we find only one family to the square mile.

The most dense negro population in any State is in Maryland, not in South Carolina. And now that slavery has ceased to repel a free white population, it will, by emigration, increase much more rapidly than the black, and presently the negro will cease to be a disturbing element, by being swamped in a dense population of whites.

We may gain some idea of the profitable nature of Southern agriculture from the fact that, in 1859 and 1860, the current prices at which slaves were hired out by their masters, the lessees assuming the cost of feeding and clothing and the risks of sickness, were from \$250 to \$350 per annum.

I have thus given a very superficial statement of the natural adaptation of our Southern lands to the cultivation of cotton, by which the Southern planter has maintained his monopoly.

Russia yields, as her surplus for export, wool, hemp, tallow and naval stores.

\* There are no such cases, unless on provocation, which result everywhere.—EDITOR.

Germany, producing a surplus of cheap wool, and having a population too dense for its soil, is enabled, at low and insufficient wages to the working population, to furnish for export its manufactures of wool and worsted.

The South of Europe its wine, its oil and its silks. But England is chief in power among all nations, because, by means of her coal and iron, she can build cheap machinery. In no other country can a manufacturer establish his business on so small an outlay. It is the capital wrung by hard manual labor from the soil, which comes slowly to a nation as to an individual, and that nation which, like England, could first supplement its manual labor by the addition of machinery, at one-half or two-thirds its cost elsewhere, gained a power as ten to one, and secured an advanced position, which centuries may not wrest from her.

Bad laws and oppressive legislation, prohibitory export and import duties, may deprive a nation of its inherent power, as in Hungary, whose lands are so rich and productive that it has become a proverb, that Austria tries to "smother Hungary in her own grease."

But although the chief power lies in the ability to import raw materials, and by cheap machinery to export finished products, yet power almost equal may accrue to a nation which, like the United States, can, upon a little patch of its soil, less than the hundredth part of its area, produce a material which the whole world absolutely needs for its health and comfort. And such a commodity is the cotton of the United States.

By this product we can, at all times, in spite of constant and injurious changes in our tariff system, maintain our foreign commerce; true, we have other surplus for export, but none which this world cannot spare.

Now that the false and iniquitous system of labor by which our cotton has been raised is overthrown, it behoves us to see to it that a new system shall take its place, which shall be a blessing to all—a curse to none. Then may we rejoice in the virtual monopoly which we possess. It shall no longer be a temptation to the Southerner to break the bonds of the Union, and it shall surely give security for peace with those nations who need it from us, and to whom by means of it we may again become the best customers they have for their surplus manufactures or products of their soil. The power, which we possess, and on which the Southern rebels relied, can be easily demonstrated. In 1860 we made a crop of 5,000,000 bales of cotton—enough to supply all the mills in Europe and America. Other countries furnished in that year about 750,000 bales, all of which could have been spared. Our crop was sufficient to supply 33,000,000 spindles in Great Britain, 12,000,000 upon the Continent, and 5,000,000 in the United States—50,000,000 in all.

These spindles, at only \$10 each, represent with their looms, bleacheries and print works, a fixed investment of \$500,000,000. In their operation, about 1,000,000 operators raised the five million bales of cotton from a value of \$200,000,000 to, at least, \$500,000,000, and thus furnished cheap clothing to the world.

The crop of 5,000,000 bales of cotton was made, estimating six bales to the hand, by a force of about 800,000 human chattels; and at \$1,250 each—a low price in 1860—these chattels represented a value of one thousand million dollars, or double the investment in machinery on which the cotton was worked.

And now, as we have defined the secret of power to be inherent in the soil, let us see on what this immense fabric of labor, machinery and capital rested. A few great planters, monopolizing the land, repelling free laborers, cultivated in cotton, to produce this result, only one and two-thirds per cent. of the area of the cotton States. Suppose the cotton country to be that portion of the United States south of the northern boundary of Tennessee, and to be represented by a common chequer-board, and if you wish to realize the exact quantity which was under cultivation in cotton in 1860, you must take exactly one square—no more, no less—one square of the sixty-four represents the entire cotton-field for 5,000,000 bales of cotton.

This is the power which the war has transferred from slavery to freedom.

And here you shall find the secret of the power of King Cotton. The foundation of all this immense structure of labor, capital and machinery, was only a little patch of Southern land, equal in size to old Massachusetts and little Rhode Island combined.

Can we wonder at the confidence of the Southern leaders? None knew better than they the power which they wielded by the possession of this land; none know it better now. Our wheat, our corn, our coal and iron, even our gold and silver, the world can spare, but our cotton the world cannot spare; this it must have if it would clothe itself cheaply and with comfort.

We may now pass to some of the other cotton countries. In Mexico, although further south than our cotton States, there are upon the higher plains large tracts of land well adapted to cotton, and from which some of the best varieties of the green seed cotton have come (for there seem to be as many varieties of the cotton plant as there are among strawberries with us). But from Mexico little aid can be expected in the supply of this staple for many years.

Brazil will probably yield this year a quantity equal to 130,000 bales of our weight of black seed cotton, most excellent in quality, better than any of our cotton, except the Sea Island (for which it serves as an acceptable substitute in many branches of manufacture). But in Brazil cotton increases slowly in competition with coffee and sugar, which in this, as in all the tropical climes, will pay much better at ordinary prices.

Upon the Paraguay and Parana rivers there is probably a cotton zone fully equal to our own, of immense extent, having a dry and healthy climate, a rich, moist soil, covered with nutritious grasses, in fact a country fit to produce the most useful cotton, and perhaps even



better adapted to the labor of the white man than the southern portion of our cotton States, but it is cursed by a government which has cramped all useful industry, and, for half a century, at least, the world can hope for little aid from this section.

Upon the West India Islands a little cotton is made upon the perennial plant; it is long and fine, but weak in staple and will almost cease to be cultivated when cotton falls to twenty-five cents in gold here.

In Italy much progress has been made, and Italy may continue to make a part of the cotton for the use of her own mills.

In Turkey and in Asia Minor there are doubtless large tracts of land suitable for cotton, and a climate which gives tolerable assurance of a crop, but subject to devastating storms and rains during the picking season. Their cotton is a coarse, but strong and useful variety, and probably much improvement might be made by the introduction of exotic seed, but the curse of a bad government and of a semi-barbarous people is upon the land, and this crop will disappear almost entirely when we again put our crop in market.

Egypt has made great strides, her Pacha is the largest and most successful cotton planter in the world, he employs the best engineers and the best implements, steam-ploughs, &c., but among his people the same plough in use among the Pharaohs is in use now. The crop of Egypt has increased from 90,000 to 440,000 bales; the cotton is long, strong and fine, better than our best, except the Sea Island.

At one time I thought the crop of Egypt might be increased to a very large extent. Very simple and inexpensive works would restore old methods of irrigation by which 2,000,000 acres superb cotton land could be put under cultivation, but already the limit has been reached, so much labor has been bestowed upon cotton (which takes twice the time to make a crop that grain takes in Egypt), as to cause a scarcity of food, and Egypt, which used to export grain largely, has this year been an importer, and the Pasha has issued an edict limiting the area of cotton. In consequence of this edict and of a bad season it is now estimated that the crop of this year will be less than 300,000 bales.

China and Japan furnished England a large supply of beautifully white and clean cotton, but so short in staple as to be almost useless. It is already disappearing from market and will not be seen again except in the time of a famine. I am told that the only use made of this staple in China and Japan is to wad the silk or cotton jackets which form the common wear. China and Japan produce no supply of cotton useful for spinning purposes, which they can afford to export.

We come now to India, the land of great promise but of little performance. She has given England during the war a little over a million bales per annum, of short, rough and dirty fibre, and seems to have reached her limit.

In consequence of the decline of American cotton to thirteen pence,

last spring, the crop of India cotton is already diminished. The theoretic crops of five and six million bales prove to have no existence in fact.

The truth is, India is not a true cotton country, her crop is only thirty to 100 pounds per acre. Exotic seed does not produce thrifty plants for more than one year, and in the face of our competition India must go back to its former insignificance.

India cotton can be used for coarse yarns, and a much larger proportion has always been spun in Germany, where labor is abundant and cheap; but with the scarcity of labor now prevailing in Lancashire, spinners will be forced to use our cotton or lose their operatives.

The Manchester Cotton Supply Association wrangles over the misgovernment of India, and in truth one can hardly realize in this country the obstinacy with which her land tenure is kept unaltered; but a change of government cannot change climate and soil, nor can it, under a century or two, change the character of the Hindoo people.

In 1857 Great Britain consumed of American Cotton.....	627,198,000 lbs.
In 1860.....	956,894,000 "
Increase.....	329,796,000 lbs.
In 1860 Great Britain consumed of other sorts than American.....	126,706,000 lbs.
In 1864 only.....	491,147,470 lbs
Increase.....	364,441,470 lbs.

So it appears that under the stimulus of four prices the increase of supply was but little more than the increased want, even had America maintained an average crop of 4,000,000 bales.

In 1860 the total supply of all Europe was 1,797,400,000 lbs., of which we furnished eighty-seven and a half per cent., at an average cost of eleven and a half cents per pound, equal to a little over 200,000,000.

In 1864 the total supply of Europe was 928,896,810 lbs., of which we furnished only 8 per cent. The cost was 44 cents per lb., equal to 400,000,000.

In 1850 the weekly consumption of cotton in England was 29,125 bales, of which 20,767 were American, 3,310 Brazilian, 1,542 Egyptian, 3,385 East Indian and 121 various.

In 1860 this weekly consumption was 48,523, of which 41,094 was American, 2,164 Brazilian, 1,804 Egyptian, 3,340 East Indian and 121 various.

Thus, it appears, that the immense increase in English manufacture depended on America.

And let me say one word here upon the mutual dependence of England and the United States. We are justly incensed against

England, but our anger should not be against the English. The people of England, the great masses are our friends.

They need our cotton and our grain; we need many of their manufactures. With peace between us the wages of the two countries will become equal by the rise in England.

If we war with them, we aid the class who are our enemies, and give them a new lease of power, and we injure our friends.

Instead of cherishing our anger, would it not be far more magnanimous to take England at her word, revise the laws of neutrals, the maritime law, and let it now be declared that private property is exempt from seizure upon the sea? Would not this be a vast step in the path of civilization; a real progress of ideas? To return from this digression.

Thus, although it may be asserted that cotton may be raised all over the world, yet with the exception of the region on the Paraguay and Parana rivers, we possess the only region in which there is the exact combination of soil and climate with a sufficient population necessary to mature a crop sufficient to meet the need of the world.

I am rejoiced that the large estimates of old cotton remaining at the end of the rebellion were erroneous, and that, with the small crop of this year, there many not be enough to cause any great reduction in price. The reorganization of industry and the protection of the colored laborers is a herculean task. . . . . The planters and the land-holders are eager to invite Northern settlers; as yet such settlers are unsafe, and must continue so until the men of property and influence, and the ex-confederate officers, who are the most reasonable of all, shall combine for the protection and advancement of the negro. This their interest must lead them to; for until peace and good order and habits of industry shall be renewed, their lands must be without permanent value, and they have nought beside.

But while I have proved that we have the control of the best cotton land in the world, I regret to see a proposition from the comptroller of the currency to tax cotton ten cents per pound. I do not regard the natural price of cotton to be over eight cents. I feel confident that when labor shall be completely reorganized its actual cost on good land will not exceed five cents, and that eight cents at the ports will pay a fair profit. A tax of 200 per cent. on the natural cost would be inexpedient, and would seriously check the renewal of cultivation. I think the country will get more revenue in the long run from a tax not exceeding three cents per pound; but in this I am, probably, a little below the average opinion of spinners.

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#### ART. IV.—SHALL THE SPARTAN VIRTUES OF THE SOUTH SURVIVE THE WAR?

We agree with Mr. Fitzhugh in his protest against a return to the regime of fashion and luxury at the South, already but too plainly indicated in every quarter. In regions scourged but twelve months ago by the demon of war, it is not difficult to-day to find all the fashions of Paris flaunted, and balls, dancing and dissipation in constant vogue. Let us hold on a little longer to the hardier virtues of the war and indulge occasionally at least in its black broth.

What Mr. Fitzhugh says in a vein of irony of the nobler and happier life of the savage and the negro, must be taken *cum grano*, as we have seen that philosopher disport himself in the courtly saloons of the Capital in other days, imbibe the wines of France and puff the regalias of Habana and occasionally indulge himself in a broad cloth suit, which however never retained very long its finish. He has taken to the pipe now, and naturally enough

"Compounds for sins he is inclined to,  
By damning those he has no mind to."

EDITOR.

CIVILIZED mankind might learn some useful lessons from savages and semi-savages, that would enable them to live more happily and contentedly with less of labor. The all-absorbing pursuit of wealth that occupies and harasses the minds of most of the civilized by day and by night, and leaves them no time for observation and reflection, no time for the cultivation of intellect, and little for social or family intercourse, is unfelt and unknown by the savage. He practically adopts the maxim, "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof," does no attempt to accumulate and hoard up for the future, which he may never live to see, nor to provide against inevitable misfortunes nor evils that may never arise. He trusts that by confining his wants to the actual necessities of life, he may at all times, by a few hours daily light labor, be able to supply those wants, or if he should live to extreme old age and become weak and decrepid, that his children and his grand-children will take care of him and provide for him as he earned and provided for them in their infancy. He is never harassed or rendered miserable by the cares of the rich nor the hard and excessive labor of the poor, as civilized people are.

Being too wise and sagacious to attempt, like the white man, to take a bond of indemnity from fate, or to insure himself against the future; when misfortune or death befall him, he meets them with dignified fortitude and impassive serenity. Living on plain and simple food, indulging in no luxuries, laboring little and taking a plenty of wholesome exercise, his diseases are few, rare and simple, and he is neither troubled with the many pains and aches which often torture the life of the rich, nor exhausted and prematurely worn out by the labors which shorten the lives of the working poor. He is too sensible to become the fool and the slave of fashion, to acquire artificial wants, and to work twelve hours a day, not to sustain life and health, but to jeopard life and to destroy health in the vain pursuit and rivalry of fashion. What matters it to him what the fit, the

cut, the color or the material of his clothing, provided it does not encumber him, and keeps him comfortable. When he in summer sleeps in the open air, do not the fields and forests around him, and the gorgeous Heavens above him, afford him a dwelling and a resting-place, more quiet, more beautiful and sublime, and more healthful and invigorating too, than the palaces of kings? And in winter how much better to breathe the open air clad in a warm blanket or a simple garment of furs by day, and to sleep in a cabin or a cave at night, with plenty of pure air and before a roaring fire, than to dwell in close and confined rooms, in the midst of an atmosphere poisoned alike by slow heat and frequent inhalations; and added to this to be "cabined, cribbed, confined," bandaged up and tortured by a tight coat, a tight waistcoat, horrible suspenders, tight pantaloons and tight boots, to be choked by a neckerchief and have one's ears half sawed off by a stiffly starched collar. Well dressed white men are slaves to their toilet, slaves whilst putting on and adjusting their multifarious and perplexing dress, and penitential martyrs to it after it is put on. But fashion, fickle as her chiefest votary, woman, and changeable as the morn, prescribes and demands it, and white men must obey her behests, for nature has made them the slaves of fashion, and doubled their cares and their labors by so constituting them. The savage leaves his children to run abroad unrestrained, "*in puris naturalibus*" as innocent in appearance and in feeling as marble statuary, and more beautiful than it, or any other production of art or of nature. Naked little children are the loveliest, the purest, the most innocent and graceful things in the world. Young children require almost constant motion and exercise, are injured by confinement, and learn more by outdoor observation and experience in a week, than they would learn in a school-room in a year. How natural, how human and how beautiful the custom of all savages to permit them to spend their early years at play, all the while acquiring useful knowledge and insensible educations. How differently, how cruelly, how unnaturally and how unwisely do the civilized whites treat their children. Fashion requires that the little things should be bound and bandaged up in tight clothing that pains them, conceals their beauty, destroys their gracefulness, and renders them stiff, awkward and artificial in their movements and their manners. Cruel fashion does not cease its persecution of the little innocents even here. So soon as they can fairly toddle along, they must be sent to infant schools, where nasal-twanged school marms confine them in close rooms for six hours, getting lessons in uneasy postures, and then give them tasks to be learned at home. What an effectual and ingenious way this of retarding the growth and development of both mind and body! Lord Brougham says that a child up to five years of age learns more from observation and experience than it will ever learn from every source in after life. But how can a child learn anything shut up in a school room and excluded from every avenue to knowledge? The caprice of fashion costs the parents the salary and board of a school

marm, and the school marm, herself the slave of fashion, must have a new set of school books every six months, for books go out of fashion now as fast as bonnets. The tyranny of fashion, self-imposed as it is, costs civilized people more than the amount that they pay in taxes to government, without adding at all to convenience or comfort, but on the contrary increasing thereby our cares and troubles, for we are continually expending money in things wholly useless or entirely superfluous, merely because it is fashionable so to do, and casting off things that are useful and convenient, and that were costly very often, to procure very inferior articles in their place, merely because the latter are in vogue and the former have gone out of fashion. How can there be real progress or improvement in a world where what is good and excellent is thrown aside every day to give place to what is new and fashionable, however indifferent or vile. In literature especially is this capricious, unjust and evil influence of fashion felt; books become the rage and are bought and read by everybody in one generation, which are thrown aside with disgust and contempt in the next, to give place probably to a new sort of literature, more worthless than that rejected and cast aside. Fashion is silly, as it is unjust and capricious, and never applauds or patronizes what is really worthy and meritorious. A good book never was fashionable, never was all the rage, neither in the age in which it was written nor in after ages. It is true, whatever is excellent and truly meritorious, is apt in the long run to be justly appreciated, but only by the few wise and select. The votaries of fashion are universally weak people, utterly incapable of understanding, appreciating or realizing what is good in art or literature, or in any other way. Gaudy caricature alone suits their tastes. They read novels, and all flash sensational periodicals, but they never read (except when compelled at school) the Bible, nor the Greek and Roman classics, nor the English classics, nor translations of standard works from any language. Fashion is a low, vulgar thing, and its followers are low-minded, silly, vulgar people, yet these trifling people drag the reluctant world of sensible people along after them. None can long resist the behests of fashion—that is, none of the civilized races. Negroes, Indians and all savages are too sensible and philosophic to labor twelve hours a day in the vain and delusive pursuit of fickle, ever-changing fashion. They have the good taste and good sense to prefer what is prescriptive, what has been tested and found well adapted, useful and convenient, and what requires little labor to obtain or manufacture, to what is new, fashionable, inconvenient and costly. Does not this show good sense and sound practical philosophy? Savages are the most thorough conservatives, and we like them all the better for it.

But we must return to our little infant savages, whom we left wandering about at large, in paradisaical nudity, learning self reliance, and acquiring all sorts of useful knowledge and practical wisdom, from the seductive and delightful study of the great book of nature. How easily and rapidly does their education proceed. In

this great book, man and his nature is their first study, and he, in the savage state, is so simple, guileless and unsophisticated, that it is easy to comprehend him. Then he observes, studies, and makes useful deductions from viewing the trees in the forests, the grasses, vegetables and fruits in the fields, the birds in the air, the beasts in the woods, the fishes and the fowls in the bays and the rivers; in fact, all of animate and inanimate nature. He becomes versed in the knowledge of human nature, of botany, of natural history, of astronomy, meteorology, mineralogy, geography and geology in their practical and useful applications, in all save their scientific nomenclature and lumbering vocabulary. He knows them in the concrete, just as they have come, in all their beauty and perfection, from the hand of God and nature. He is too wise and too religious to inquire how they came here, to dissect, anatomize and analyze them, in the sceptical and profane attempt to learn how they exist, who made them, how long they have existed, how they germinate, and blossom, and grow and bear fruit and perish. The secrets of life he does not attempt to fathom. He thanks God for all his gifts; will not look a gift horse in the mouth, nor examine, like a scientific geologist, the teeth of "terra mater" to find out how old she is, satisfied that, however old, she will last as long as he will have use for her. He learns the uses of the gifts of nature, as medicines, food, clothing, &c., and, true philosopher as he is, troubles himself with no further inquiries. Whilst he is thus unconsciously studying the book of nature, he begins, also, to learn to make a living, not by what we whites consider labor, but by pursuing the most delightful amusements. He makes traps, and dead-falls, and snares, and pits, and spears, and fishing tackle, and nets, and bows and arrows, and with them entraps, catches or kills quadrupeds, and birds, and oysters, and fish, and all kinds of game. His life is a holiday, a life of high, exciting and varied enjoyment, or of careless ease. In Europe, kings and noblemen are almost the only men who are permitted to hunt or shoot game; 'tis royal sport, but sport which the cares of state seldom leave royalty time to enjoy. The savage pursues game almost every day of his life, and enjoys the pursuit with more zest than kings, or noblemen, or American shopkeepers, farmers, or mechanics do, because the game, the oysters and the fish which he catches afford him delightful and luxurious subsistence. He does not eat stale meat and fish, and vegetables and oysters in close rooms, filled with unwholesome scents and a noxious atmosphere, but whilst they are fresh and pure he cooks and eats them in the open air, under the glorious canopy of heaven. This done, he drives away dull care with his fragrant pipe, then takes a nap, awakes, and is ready for a long and pleasant talk. Is not this the true philosophy of life? How very preferable to the life of the millions of white laborers in Europe and America, who toil from ten to twelve hours a day in fields, or shops, or mines, or factories, or on board ships, and who have scarce time for necessary rest, none for amusement; who live in small, close, and uncomfortable houses, breathe a fetid atmosphere, and

eat a scant allowance of indifferent and stale food. The Roman people, when treated by the nobility as our vulgar bosses treat modern white laborers, used to run away to Mount Sacre, or Mount Aventine, to strike for higher wages, but the nobility always got the better of them as they do of our trades' union folks when they strike for better wages. There is but one means of escape from slavery to skill and capital, and that is to run clean off into the wilderness, where there is no skill or capital, and become wise, indolent, free, and philosophic savages. You have tried trades' unions, tried the ballot, tried strikes, tried the ten-hours rule, but all in vain. We advise you, our friends, to pack up some duds in carpet bags and flee to the far-off forests and prairies, or join the negroes in Africa, if you would be free, and wise, and philosophic, and live by light labor, or by delightful amusement. If we were younger we should certainly join you; at all events, you shall have our very best wishes.

Now, we have a moral in this matter. We write for the people of the South. We strenuously advise them to cut loose from the tyranny of fashion, and lessen thereby, fully by one-half, the expenses of reasonable and comfortable living. Never did people fight more bravely, or evince more patience and fortitude in bearing up against want and privation than did we in our late war. We cared nothing for fashion then. Shall we, in our present poor and destitute condition, become again the slaves of fashion, and quadruple our labors thereby? Shall the Empress Eugenie dictate to us what we shall wear, and how we shall live? for at present she sets the fashions for Paris, and Paris for the world. Together, they exercise a power over civilized Christendom greater than that of the Pope, far greater, for weal or for woe, than was ever wielded by any imperial potentate. We of the South have abundance, superabundance of fertile lands, and may live by very light labor if we will but reject the superfluities that fashion dictates. Why not have fashions of our own? Why not imitate the fashions of old Rome, in her early, palmy and glorious days? Why not win distinction by the simplicity of our lives, and the economy and frugality of our living? Do we not all admire far more a Socrates in his little house, with his bare head and shoeless feet, or Diogenes in his shirt and tub, or Fabricius, or Cincinnatus, or the Cato's, in all their simplicity and poverty, to Croesus or Lucullus? Do not simplicity of living and frugality always command a respect and admiration that wealth, extravagance and luxury never can! The world intuitively and unconsciously knows that the man who labors not, and produces not, yet extravagantly wastes, is stealing. Disguise it as you may, luxury and extravagance are dishonesty, and in time mankind find it out, and hate and despise the luxurious and dishonest. We of the South may borrow useful hints from the negro—from savage life—for the negro in America is still, and ever will be, a savage, but in some respects a practical philosopher. Or, if we scorn to take lessons from the savage negro, let us adopt the manners and mode of living of the Spartans, of the Greek philosophers, and of the early Romans. Let us sedulously attend to



our religious, moral and intellectual improvement, and freely spend money for such purposes, not under the dictates of fashion, but when and where experience shows it may be spent with profitable results.

It will require ten times as much of moral courage to cut loose from the dominion of fashion as it did to secede from and fight the multitudinous North. In that contest the women were by far our best and most devoted soldiers. They were ready to give up to their country their husbands, children, friends and relatives, and their properties, but we fear they will not be willing to give up the Fashions.

### ART. V.—PROPOSED BANKING SYSTEM FOR THE SOUTH.

#### UNCONSTITUTIONALITY AND VICIES OF THE PRESENT NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM.

The author of the following article, which he sends us in manuscript and addresses to the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, sends also an able pamphlet, in which he very fully presents and expounds a New Banking System, proposed for the adoption of the country, and more especially for the South. He will be happy to furnish the pamphlet to all who may desire to study the system.\*

Though the experience of some of our States has been unfavorable to the *property* instead of *specie* basis (for example Louisiana), which is advocated, we have never been very clear that the measure has had a fair test, but rather in-

\* The principle of the system is, that the currency shall represent an *invested* dollar, instead of a *specie* dollar.

The currency will, therefore, be redeemable by an invested dollar, unless the bankers choose to redeem it with *specie*.

Theoretically the capital may be made up of any property whatever. But, in practice, it will doubtless be necessary, in order to secure public confidence in the currency, that the capital shall be property of a fixed and permanent nature, liable to few casualties and hazards, and yielding a constant, regular, and certain income, sufficient to make the *PRODUCTIVE STOCK*, hereafter mentioned, worth ordinarily par of *specie* in the market.

The best capital of all will probably be mortgages; and they may perhaps be the only capital, which it will ever be expedient to use.

This capital is to be put into joint stock, held by Trustees, and divided into shares, of one hundred dollars each, or any other sum that may be thought best.

This Stock may be called the *PRODUCTIVE STOCK*, and will be entitled to the dividends.

The dividends will consist of the interest on the mortgages, and the profits of the banking.

Another kind of Stock, which may be called *Circulating Stock*, will be created, *precisely equal in amount* to the *PRODUCTIVE STOCK*, and divided into shares of *one dollar each*.

This *Circulating Stock* will be represented by certificates, scrip, or bills, of various denominations, like our present bank bills—that is to say, *representing one, two, three, five, ten, or more shares, of one dollar each*.

These certificates, scrip, or bills of the *Circulating Stock* will be issued for circulation as a currency, by discounting notes, &c., as our bank bills are now.

This *Circulating Stock* will be entitled to no dividends; and its value will consist wholly in its title to be received, at its nominal value, in payment of debts due to the bank, and to be redeemed by the *PRODUCTIVE STOCK* unless the bankers chose to redeem it with *specie*, and the *Circulating Stock* will be in the nature of a lien upon the *Productive Stock*.

eline to think that, with proper guards and restrictions there is merit in it. This is a favorable opportunity to examine the whole subject, for in a little while the question of the currency will be the most absorbing and exciting one which ever addressed itself to the attention of any people.—EDITOR.

I take the liberty of sending you two pamphlets relative to "*A New System of Paper Currency*," and of enquiring whether you see any good reason why the Government should be in any way unfriendly to the establishment of banks on this plan in the South. I think that such banks, in great numbers, would speedily be established, and be of the greatest utility in reviving the industry and promoting the prosperity of the South, if it could but be understood that the United States Government would be in no way unfriendly to them.

Under this system, *land*—that is, mortgages upon land—is the best of all possible capital. Mortgaged at only half its ordinary value, the real estate of the country (according to its last valuation in 1860), would furnish five thousand millions of loanable capital; five thousand millions of capital, which, as *loanable capital*, is now lying idle. All this could be loaned in the form of currency, the best possible form in which credit can be given. And this currency would all be perfectly solvent—specie in, or specie out of, the country; would all be substantially equal in value, dollar for dollar, with gold; and could all be redeemed on demand, *according to its terms*—that is, in the capital itself, if not redeemed with specie.

Such an amount of credit, furnished in the form of currency, would supercede the necessity for all other forms of credit; would introduce cash payments in all transactions between man and man; would give such an impulse, as has never been given, to manufacturing industry; would induce manufacturing laborers to migrate to this country in immense numbers; would speedily double, triple, or quadruple our machinery, and introduce it into the South and West; and would be, in short, all that is needed, in addition to our present facilities, for making our country the greatest manufacturing country in the world.

I think, for the reasons given in some of the chapters, that, as a matter of constitutional law, the system stands on the same footing with patents; and that (if the opinions of the courts on such subjects are sound) the faith of the United States is therefore pledged to protect the system, and the full and free enjoyment of it, not only against all taxation and interference by the State Government, but also against all taxation and interference by the General Government. If this legal position be sound, all questions are settled, and the faith of the United States is pledged, not only that the Government will not obstruct, nor in any way oppose, the adoption of the system by the people, but that it will, in all legal ways, protect them in the full and free enjoyment of it. And the people have no occasion to consult either Congress or the State Legislatures as to whether it shall be adopted; but may at once establish as many banks as they please.

But, independently of that consideration, why should the United

States Government be unfriendly to the system? I will attempt to anticipate your reasons, and answer them.

1. Perhaps you will say that the system would make too much currency. I answer that there is no such thing as having too much paper currency, provided every separate piece of paper represents a separate piece of property, which can be delivered on demand in redemption of the paper. All the trouble that has ever heretofore arisen from a paper currency, has resulted solely from the fact that the paper was either irredeemable on demand, or not redeemable in full, or not redeemable at all.

The commercial value of paper currency does not depend, as so many suppose, upon the nominal amount there is in the market, but upon the simple fact of its redeemability—that is, upon the certainty of its being redeemed, upon the time when it will be redeemed, and upon the commercial value of the property with which it will be redeemed. Paper that will certainly be redeemed on demand, with gold, has the same commercial value with the gold. Paper that will certainly be redeemed on demand with wheat, has the same commercial value with the wheat. Paper that will certainly be redeemed, on demand, with any other property, whose market value is known, has the same commercial value with such other property. And if the commercial value of such other property be as fixed as that of gold, and as well known as that of gold, the paper representing it has as much commercial value, and makes as good a currency, as paper that should represent gold. And the amount of such paper in the market has nothing to do with its value. A large amount has the same value, dollar for dollar, as a smaller amount; for each separate piece of paper represents a separate piece of property, one of which is as valuable as another. If it were possible that all the property in the world could be thus accurately represented, at its true and known market value, by paper that would certainly be redeemed, on demand, by a delivery of the property it represented, no harm could come of the amount of currency thus furnished; for no more of it could be kept in circulation than was wanted for legitimate purposes; and every species of property would stand in, and only in, its just and true relations to every other species of property. All property cannot be thus represented; but there is no harm in being as much of it thus represented as possibly can be, or as may be found convenient by those who choose to buy and sell, borrow and lend, property in that manner. No contracts ever made between man and man, are intrinsically more just and legitimate than those by which such paper is bought and sold, lent and borrowed; and Government has as much right to prohibit all contracts whatsoever between man and man, as it has to prohibit contracts in such paper.

Under my system, there is always a dollar in bank for every dollar in circulation; and the entire currency of the country can all be redeemed at once, if not in specie, then in the capital which the currency represents, which is of substantially the same market value

with specie, which will generally be preferred to specie, and which is promised in default of specie. So that the bankers' contracts can always be fulfilled to the letter.

When (as under my system, by means of mortgages, it may be) one half the real estate of the country can be cut up into parcels, and represented by a paper currency, and the commercial value of these parcels will be as fixed, and as well known, as the commercial value of gold, is it not stark folly and suicide for a nation to deny themselves the use of all this currency and credit, and rely instead upon a contemptible quantity of gold and silver, which is here to-day and gone to-morrow?

2. But perhaps you will say that so much paper currency would inflate prices. I answer that there is no such thing as an inflation of prices *above their true standard*, by a paper currency that is certainly solvent, and will certainly be redeemed on demand, according to its terms—whatever those terms may be. The paper then necessarily passes only at its true value—that is, at the value of the property that can be delivered in redemption of the paper.

All currency, whether coin or paper, is mere merchandise, like any other property. It is simply exchanged for other property, just as other property is exchanged for it. And the Government has no more right to prohibit such an exchange, or to interfere with the prices at which currency is bought and sold, than it has to prohibit the sale of any other property, or to interfere with the prices at which such other property is bought and sold. The prices which currency of all kinds will maintain in free and open market, are the true measures of its value relative to other commodities; and, what is the same thing, are the true measures of the value of all other commodities relative to the currency. Consequently there can never be such a thing as an inflation of prices, unless where there is some deception or ignorance as to the true character of the currency.

3. Perhaps you may say that the introduction of this system would tend to postpone specie payments. I answer, that the system, if established both North and South, instead of postponing specie payments would substantially restore them at once. This it would do for these reasons:—First, it would supersede, in a great measure, all demand for specie, by furnishing a currency that the people would generally prefer to specie. Secondly, it would always be redeemable on demand, *according to its terms*—that is, the bankers could always fulfill their promises *to the letter*. And when bankers fulfill their contracts to the letter—whatever that may be—specie payments are, to all practical purposes, restored. If, for example, all currency promised wheat on demand, and wheat could always be delivered on demand in redemption of the currency, specie payments would be, to all practical purposes, restored. A suspension of specie payments, by the banks, means simply a refusal to fulfill their contracts, whatever they may be. Under my system, a bank would never have any motive or occasion to refuse to fulfill its contracts. It always has the means to fulfill them. And it could gain nothing, and save nothing, by refusing to fulfill them.

Under my system, therefore, specie payments, instead of being postponed, would be, to all practical purposes, restored at once; and not only without any disturbance to credit, or depression of industry, but while furnishing the greatest amount of credit and currency, and stimulating industry to the highest degree.

4. Perhaps you will say that, under my system, specie would leave the country. I answer, first, that no harm would be done if it should; and, secondly, that no system would tend so much to bring specie into the country. It would bring specie into the country, because it would tend to develop, to the highest degree, the industry of the country; and the greater the industry of the country, the more we have to sell, and the less we have to buy; and consequently the greater the balances of specie brought into the country. The specie thus brought in, however, would neither go into circulation nor be held by the banks, except in very small amounts; inasmuch as the paper currency would generally be preferred for circulation, and the banks would have very little use for specie. The specie, therefore, would, for the most part, be held in the seaports as merchandise, or be consumed in the arts.

5. Perhaps you will say that the establishment of this system would supersede the necessity for banks under the national system. Admitted. But what of that? Even if it be conceded—contrary to all judicial opinion on this subject—that Congress have power to incorporate the national banks, still they have no constitutional power to force that system upon the country by prohibiting, or making war upon, all other systems which the people may prefer.

Another reason, and a practical instead of a legal one against any such attempt on the part of Congress, is, that the South is wholly *unable* to adopt the United States system, because she is too poor to purchase United States stocks for that purpose. This is a patent and notorious fact, and presents an insuperable obstacle to any general adoption of the system at the South. And the question, as a practical one, therefore, arises, whether you are going to forbid their having any banks at all, until, without the aid of banks, they shall become able to purchase United States stocks to be used as capital?

Under my system, *land* is the best of all possible capital; and the South has that in abundance; and it is the only suitable capital she has. If permitted to use that capital, without molestation from the United States, she can at once place herself on the high road to prosperity. If deprived of the use of this capital, her industry can be revived but slowly, very slowly compared with what it otherwise might be. Will the United States attempt to deny her rights to the enjoyment of this her legitimate and indispensable resource for promoting her prosperity? What motive have the United States to adopt such a course? Will the South be better enabled to pay taxes by having her industry crippled by the United States? Will the South love the Union any better for having her prosperity arbitrarily obstructed by the United States? Will peace and

quiet and friendship between the whites and the blacks at the South be promoted by depriving the whites of all means of reviving their industry, and, consequently, of employing the blacks and paying them wages? What the *whites* of the South want, at this time, above all other things, is the means of developing their industry, by employing their own labor, and the labor of the blacks, to the best advantage; and what the *blacks* want, at this time, above all other things—at least, above all other things that they are at all likely to get—is labor and wages, abundant labor, and the highest possible wages. To both of these classes, then, currency, and a great amount of it, are indispensable. The price of cotton is now so high, and will be for years, that, if the whites can but get capital to carry on their industry, the competition among them for the labor of the black man will insure him protection, good treatment and high wages; and the whites and blacks will thus be brought together by a union of interest and mutual dependence and benefits; a union that will secure the permanent security of both; and the only union that will secure permanent peace and friendship between them. But let the United States make war upon this system at the South, and it, *so far*, virtually enforces and perpetuates the stagnation of industry, the consequent poverty of the whites, their inability to employ the labor of the blacks, and the consequent idleness, vice, crime and wretchedness of the blacks, and perpetual and violent hatred and conflict between the two races.

The carrying of capital from the North to revive the industry of the South, is like carrying water in pint cups to irrigate an immense territory parched with drought. My banking system, based upon their own lands, would give an ample and perpetual supply. The general adoption of this system by the South would, almost instantly, double the value of all her real property, and also speedily double her productive industry. It would at once establish her credit in the North and in England, and enable her to supply herself with everything she needs. And the benefits of this increased wealth, industry and credit would not be monopolized by the whites, but would be liberally shared in by the blacks as a necessary result from the increased demand for their labor.

Will the Government be, in any manner, justified in suppressing—to such a degree as, by the prohibition of this system, it would suppress—the industry of ten millions of people, whose industrial rights it is, at this time, as much *constitutionally* bound to protect, and whose industrial interests it is, at this time, as much *constitutionally* bound to promote, as it is to protect the industrial rights, and promote the industrial interests, of any other ten millions of the people of the United States. Will it be, in any manner, justified in suppressing all this industry for the contemptible, tyrannical, and senseless purpose of compelling them to use a currency which they are incapable of supplying themselves with? or to adopt a banking system which they are utterly unable to put in operation?

But, sir, suppose that, from any motive, the Government should

attempt to suppress all this industry in order to force the national banking system upon the South, the important question arises, Is the attempt likely to succeed?

You have yourself already (in your last annual report) declared the legal tender acts unconstitutional; and I can hardly conceive that you can any longer claim that the bank act, of which the legal tender acts are so vital a part, is constitutional.

But, independently of this particular feature, all the judicial opinion extant is against the constitutionality of the bank act. In the case of "*McCulloch vs. Maryland*," the Supreme Court declared that the charter of the old United States bank was constitutional distinctly and solely upon the ground that the bank was a needful and proper agent for keeping and disbursing the public moneys; which duties the bank, by its charter, agrees, and was required to perform, free of all charge to the Government. The opinion of the Court was simply this, that, if the Government needed such an agent for fulfilling any of its constitutional duties, it had the power to create one *for that purpose*. But this opinion, which went to justify the creation of a single bank, with a few branches, needful and convenient for the performance of specific duties on behalf of the Government, has no tendency whatever to justify the creation of fifteen hundred banks, for which the Government has no use, and that are required to perform no duties at all for the Government.

The real object of Congress in establishing these banks, and suppressing, so far as they can, all others, is to limit and control the currency of the country; and that is equivalent to limiting and controlling the credit, industry, commerce and wealth of the country, and bestowing them, as privileges, upon their favorites, which favorites, in this case, are the bankers and their customers. No possible attempt, on the part of Congress, could be more flagrantly unconstitutional, tyrannical or unjust than this. It is equivalent to a declaration that the rights of credit, commerce, industry and wealth are no longer to be regarded as the natural or constitutional rights of the people at large, to be enjoyed justly and impartially by all; but that they are henceforth to be considered as mere privileges, to be dispensed at will by Congress to their favorites.

If Congress have any power to say who may, and who may not, issue bank notes, they have the same power to say who may, and who may not, issue promissory notes; for bank notes are nothing but promissory notes, differing, in no legal quality, from any other promissory notes; and Congress have as much constitutional authority to suppress one of these kinds of notes as the other. They have as much constitutional power to confer upon their favorites the *exclusive* privilege of issuing common promissory notes as they have to confer upon their favorites the *exclusive* privilege of issuing bank notes; and one of these acts would be a no more direct or flagrant attack upon all freedom and equality in regard to credit, industry, commerce and wealth than is the other.

Under what color of authority is this astounding usurpation at-

tempted? Solely this: It is said that Congress may have occasion to deposit money with more or less banks; and, therefore, they have power to assume absolute control of all the banking business of the country, and confer it as a privilege upon their favorites. As well might it be said that, because Congress have occasion sometimes to advertise, in public newspapers, proposals for furnishing certain supplies to the Government, therefore they have power to assume absolute control of all newspaper printing in the country; to incorporate all newspaper printers; to say who may, and who may not, publish newspapers; to say who may, and who may not, advertise in them; to prescribe the conditions on which alone newspapers may be published and advertisements inserted in them; and thus to confer these privileges upon their favorites. Or, as well might it be said that, because Congress have occasion to procure more or less other printing to be done for the Government, and may have power to incorporate one or more companies so do the Government printing, therefore they have power to assume absolute control of all the printing in the country; to incorporate such companies as they please, and to suppress all others; and, in short, to say who may, and who may not, practice the art of printing, and to prescribe all the conditions upon which printers shall be allowed to print books or anything else for the people at large. Or, as well might it be said that, because Congress have occasion, at times, to contract with shipowners to transport men and supplies for the Government, and may have power to incorporate those with whom they thus contract, therefore they have power to assume absolute control of all shipping and shipping business; to incorporate so many companies of shipbuilders and shipowners as they see fit; to prescribe the kind of ships to be built, and the terms on which alone they shall be owned and employed; and to suppress all other shipbuilding and navigation in the country. Equally well, also, might it be said that, because Congress may have occasion to make contracts for the supply of horses, beef, pork, grain, carriages, clothing, etc., etc., for the army, and may have power to incorporate those with whom these contracts are made, therefore they have power to assume entire control of the whole business of raising horses and cattle and grain, and the making of carriages and clothing of the people at large; to prescribe who may, and who may not, engage in these several occupations, and all the conditions on which they may be carried on; and to limit the supply of all these commodities at their discretion.

All these usurpations would be no more flagrantly unconstitutional and tyrannical than is that of Congress in attempting to control the paper currency of the country—the great instrumentality by which nearly all the industry and commerce of the country are carried on—and giving the privilege of supplying it to corporations of their own creation.

Whether the Courts will sustain these usurpations remains to be seen. If they should, it will be equivalent to a declaration that, so far as they are concerned, the Constitution is at an end.



It is worthy of notice, that, of the nine justices now on the bench of the Supreme Court, at least six of them, viz, Wayne, Nelson, Grier, Clifford, Swayne and Field were members of the party that put down the old United States bank on the ground of its being unconstitutional.

Chase also stands committed against the unconstitutionality of that bank. When seeking the senatorship from Ohio in 1849, in a letter to J. G. Breslin, urging "a cordial union between the old line Democracy and the free Democracy," he said:

"The free Democracy, holding in common with the old line Democracy, the cardinal and essential doctrines of the Democratic faith, believe that the time has come for the application of those doctrines to the subject of slavery, as well as to the subjects of *currency and trade*. . . . I am a Democrat, unreservedly, and I feel earnestly solicitous for the success of the Democratic organization and the triumph of its principles. The doctrines of the Democracy, on the subjects of trade, *currency* and special privileges, command the entire assent of my judgment.\*

Of "the doctrines of the Democracy on the subject of . . . . *currency*," none were so conspicuous as that of their opposition to a United States bank.

I do not know the former opinions of the other two justices, Miller and Davis, but it is highly probable that they were the same with those of their associates.

It is also worthy of notice that, with a single exception (Curtis), all the other justices of that Court who received their appointments within the last thirty-five years, viz: Taney, McKinley, Catron, Barbour, Daniell, Woodbury and Campbell, held the same opinion as to the constitutionality of the old United States bank.

If, after so uniform a course of judicial opinion, for so long a period of years, as to the unconstitutionality of the former bank (which, to say the least, had some color of argument in its favor), the present bench shall sanction such an utter monstrosity as the present national banking system, they will thereby virtually proclaim to the world, that, with them, the Constitution is a dead letter, and that usurpation never found, or could desire, more supple and corrupt instruments than themselves. And yet the prospect, or the supposed prospect, of such corruption on their part, is the only ground on which the present banking system rests for its chance of being sustained.

It is further worthy of notice that the present President of the United States originally held the opinion that the old United States bank was unconstitutional. If his opinion on that point remains unchanged, he is bound not only to veto every modification of the present system, but to use his whole influence for the destruction of the system itself.

Moreover, there can be no doubt that a great majority of the people at large held the old bank unconstitutional; and such is very likely the opinion of a majority of the people at this time in regard

\* This letter was afterwards brought up in the Senate, and is given in the *Cong. Globe* for 1849-50, p. 135.

to the present system. At any rate, none can reasonably doubt that open and vehement war will be made upon the present system, so soon as more urgent matters are disposed of.

The prospects of sustaining the present system, therefore, are evidently not such as to justify the Government in resisting the introduction of any other system whatever, that stands on legitimate principles, and which the people may desire.

I should like to say much more, but trust I have already said enough to secure your careful consideration of this matter.

Your obedient servant,

*Boston, Mass.*

LYSANDER SPOONER.

#### ART. VI.—NOVELS OF SIR E. BULWER LYTTON.

THE mischievous spirit of wanton boyhood, which takes delight in throwing stones through the neighbor's window, and then, from some secure retreat, watching the disgusted landlord as he fumes and frets over his broken panes—that spirit does not pass away with the frolicsome hours of youth, but only finds a more sedate and dignified form of expression.

Behold yon critic in his lonely closet, and by his well-trimmed lamp, and you will see that the love of mischief is there, only that instead of the shining face of the light-hearted boy, it wears a countenance bearded, and wrinkled, and severe.

In that well-used book before him are gathered the set phrases and smooth sentences that he has as carefully selected as the bare-footed stripling selects his pebbles from the brook, and which here lie in keeping for future sport and fun. At last his opportunity comes. An aspiring author transforms his castles in the air into solid structures of paper and ink, and he listens anxiously for the world's praise of this well-built edifice of his brain. But the critic sees only its glass windows, its weak places; out comes his sling, and away go the chosen stones whizzing through the air; then there is heard a shivering of glass; the poor author tears his hair, stamps his foot, and rails out wild maledictions upon this evil world; and the critic laughs in his sleeve. And we see full well that the child has been father to the man.

Many, indeed, have been the sportful critics who have let fly their missiles at the polished panes of Bulwer, and if they have not been smashed to pieces, it has been because such tiny pebbles, from such feeble arms, make no impression upon their strong surface, but only tapped it lightly, and fell down as harmlessly as gentle drops of rain.

We do not mean to intimate that Bulwer is impervious to criticism, but we do mean to censure these ready-made critics, who, having read superficially and studied not at all, have set to work to demolish his fair name by applying to his character such epithets as "Sugared Monsters," "Painted Devils," and "Devils in Disguise." Petty mischief in the merry-making boy may be looked over, but

in the grown-up man it is execrable, even though he call himself a critic, and wear spectacles on his nose, and a quill behind his ear. Some of these professional fault-finders go off into dissertation on the pernicious effects of novels generally, using Bulwer as their text; but it is too late in the day of civilization for such condemnation to fall otherwise than flatly on enlightened years. The narrow prejudices against novels passed away with these old Quaker notions, which were scarcely better than superstition, or linger only in these relics of antique stupidity, who, wrapt up in their own self importance, are as impotent to do harm as the toad encased in the stone formation of a by-gone century. Music is no longer reprehensible because some wild spirits indulge in bacchanalian songs. Dancing in healthful moderation is no longer a sin because some make it the accompaniment of idle dissipation. For the sunny gladness of childhood to burst out into joyous laughter is no longer prohibited, because some children are boisterous and bad. For a man to kiss a wife on Sunday is no longer culpable provided she is his own, and a romance is not regarded as "ipso facto" a tract of the devil, because some romances have been distributed by missionaries of his infernal majesty. A novel even is acknowledged to be a good thing, provided it is a good novel, written in a clever style, treating a proper subject, and inculcating a sound morality.

The critic's duty is a high one, and should not be used for personal gratification. When a work is published we do not want every point it makes, or doesn't make, turned into a peg by the critic upon which to hang his own notions of propriety. We wish to know what the views of the author are, how he has maintained them, and whether or not the book is worthy of an introduction into the boudoir and the parlor; and that the opinion of the critic be not merely his own "ipse dixit," but illustrated and explained by extracts from the book in question. Otherwise we may smile at the critic's wit, and cry "bravo" when he has sent a round stone plum through the author's window. But we are none the wiser or better for these graceful exploits; we have been simply amused—that's all.

The aim of this article is to expose the unfairness or dullwittedness of some of Bulwer's maligners—to let fall back upon their own heads some of the projectiles which they have so idly thrown upward at him.

Early in the present century, while yet the world was filled with sickly and diluted imitations of the Conrads and Laras of Byron, around whose vices that gifted misanthrope had thrown a glittering garb, Bulwer, a youth unknown to fame, was putting forth his first steps upon the uncertain path of letters. His mind was too strong to give way to the common weaknesses of cotemporary youths, and to his clear vision it was plain that there was something else for him to do in this world besides looking fierce and broken hearted, wearing unhappy looks, broad collars and flowing neckties, and spending his time half in vicious dissipation, and the other half in reviling those who did do, or did not do the same. He had no liking for the

arrogant, dictatorial selfishness of Byron's characters. He saw the follies of fashionable society as clearly as that ascetic bard, but with more kindness; and to him, possessing so keen a discernment, so fluent a pen, and so ready a wit, to see was to be irresistibly tempted.

He wrote, and the result was a satire, under the name of Pelham. It was a great improvement upon Byron's mawkish sentimentality and fierce intolerance. Life in Pelham appears as a good humored joke; it had been represented by the crippled lord as an outrageous imposition.

As soon as Pelham appeared there was a real literary melec, the critics stoning him, and his friends stoning the critics. The world treated it very much as the mother does a naughty babe, first scolding it sharply and then pressing it to her bosom. Pelham lived through it all. He had as many lives as a cat, and if killed to-day was sure to turn up to-morrow, and require to be killed again. Whipple, an American writer, is quite severe on Pelham, and is a fair specimen of his decryers. Says he, "it is the greatest satire ever written by any man upon his own lack of mental elevation. Bulwer attempted to realize, in a fictitious character, his notions of what a man should be, and accordingly produced an agglomeration of qualities, called Pelham, in which the dandy, the scholar, the sentimentalist, the statesman, the roué and the blackguard, were all to be included in one many-sided man, whose merits would win equal applause from the hearty and the heartless, the lover and the libertine." Not at all, Mr. Whipple. Bulwer never thought of Pelham as the ideal of what a man ought to be, but only the reality that a man probably would be if reared up as he was in the midst of levity, and gaiety, and fashion. Nor is Pelham anything like what you have described him to be. These contrary qualities do not actually exist. There are strong antitheses, but no contradictions. His apparent virtues are real ones, but his vices and frivolities mere affectations. There is no more inconsistency in Pelham than there is in the actor who does many parts in the same play, appearing as a king and as a cobbler, as a bootblack and as a soldier, and then as a mere shifter of the scenes. Society was the stage upon which Pelham acted, and he played the role of the fop, the sentimentalist and the voluptuary, while he was really a wit, a scholar and a philosopher.

Pelham had been reared by his mother, a London lady, addicted to all the gay excesses of high life, to think that the whole aim of existence should be to be "the glass of fashion, and the mould of form," and to be hail fellow well met with the lords and fine ladies who figure in ball rooms, and saloons, and opera houses. A handsome figure, a light heart, a heavy pocket, a quick tongue, and an invincible impudence, and letters of introduction from those who rejoiced in the "shadow of a great name," are no mean distinctions. With these Pelham launched out into Parisian life determined to make the most of them, and, at least, to make a sensation. To his quick sense, the formalities of etiquette formed no screen to the hol-

lowness and folly of its votaries; and while he at once detected deceit and frivolity, he enjoyed the splendor and excitement of fashionable life with all the discretion of a veteran, and all the gusto of a novice. He dressed his ringlets, perfumed his handkerchief, and chose his garments with refined fastidiousness, and affecting a languid air and a drawling voice, whirled along in the giddy throng, surpassing the most accomplished in their arts, and a living extravaganza of their frivolities. But under this glossy effeminacy was hidden a strong intellect, a sharp wit, a high ambition, and a dauntless resolution. He had inverted the fable of Esop, and under the ass's skin was the form of a lion.

He appeared in the saloons as a brainless coxcomb, who had no use for his head but to show off his hair. If a spider appears he shrieks; if the room be too crowded he faints, and all the time he is laughing inwardly at the effect of his dainty dandyism and consummate acting. Out in the open air he is the real Pelham; he fights a duel in the "Bois de Boulogne" with the utmost sangfroid, disarms his adversary, returns his weapon, and Pelham goes off to lounge in a brilliant parlor, and flirt with some bejeweled belle with the air of one who had no ambition beyond the nicety of a ruffle, or the stiffness of a collar. We shall catch a glimpse of this many-sided fellow in a chat with his tailor. That dignitary enters his apartments, and the ceremony of measurement commences.

"We are a very good figure, Mr. Pelham; very good figure," said the schneider, surveying me from head to foot while he was preparing his measure; "we want a little assistance here, though; we must be padded well here; we must have our chest well thrown out, and have an additional inch just across the shoulders; we must live for effect in this world, Mr. Pelham; a little tighter around the waist, Eh!"

"Mr. N.," said I, "you will take first my exact measure, and secondly my exact instructions. Have you done the first?"

"We are done now, Mr. Pelham," replied the man in a slow, solemn tone.

"You will have the goodness, then, to put no stuffing in my coat; you will pinch me an iota tighter around my waist than is natural to that portion of my body, and you will please leave me, in your infinite mercy, as much after the fashion in which God made me as you possibly can."

"But, sir, we must be padded, we are much too thin; all the gentlemen in the Life Guards are padded, sir."

"Mr. N., you will please to speak of us with a separate, and not a collective pronoun; and you will let me for once have my clothes such as a gentleman, who, I beg you to remember, is not a Life Guardsman, can wear without being mistaken for a Guy Fawkes on a fifth of November."

Exit schneider out-schneidered. Thus, Pelham, in the most trivial transactions, discovers a contempt for silly conventionalities. He mingles in gay company for the mere "fun of the thing," not because

he attaches the slightest importance to etiquette, or fashion. He always points out the right, though

“He still the wrong pursues.”

“He is a trifler in appearance, but rather one to whom trifles are instructive than one to whom they are natural.” The difference between him and Diogenes is, that the cynic philosophized in a tub, while he found it more comfortable to do so in broadcloth and patent leather, and of the two we must say Pelham was certainly the most sensible.

Mais qui en est le lut? To unbare to the world the frivolities of high life; and it has done so cleverly and well. The fault is that we are made familiar with them rather than disgusted. Its morality is not irreproachable. It does not, as some critics have urged, preach bad morals, but it does not impress good ones. The tendency is not to elevate the moral feelings, because good philosophy, associated with Pelham's sprightly flashing levity, no more affects us than do those excellent lessons which we buy by the pound with kisses of candy. Very good verses they may be, advising constancy, fidelity, fortitude and all that, but we generally suck the sweet indigestion complacently while the counsels of wisdom go into the fire-place, or out of the window.

There is, too, that “do as I say, not as I do,” kind of advice from Pelham, which, of course, goes no farther than the tympanum.

Your friend, anxious for your welfare, coolly puffs his cigar in your face, and, at the same time, dilates on the poisonous essences of tobacco, warning you solemnly against it. This odoriferous wisdom, arising out of wreaths of smoke, its redolence delighting your olfactories as its sound reaches the ear, of course dies away at the doors of the heart without ever penetrating its recesses.

What Pelham says you must do is excellent. What Pelham does is indifferent. But with all these faults, it is far better than morbid sentiment, or misanthropy. It sparkles with wit, is replete with interest, akin with satire, but good natured and genial withal. And this much, at least, may be said in its defence, that the errors for which it apologizes are those of a generous and magnanimous nature, and even they “lean to virtue's side.” The real virtues that touch a man's honor—Courage, Truth, Liberality and Fidelity, are never held in light esteem. Meanness always appears despicable. Pelham was unflinching in principle, and would have died rather than desert a friend, or betray a foe. Danger could never drive the color from his cheeks, nor distress fail to bring tears to his eyes. If such characters as these are “painted devils,” as two critics at least, Messrs. Whipple and Hudson, are pleased to call them, we can only say that these gentlemen have a better prospect for happiness in the next world than we would otherwise have imagined. For their sakes, as well as our own, we hope they are. The dullness of Mr. Whipple in supposing that all the affectations of Pelham were real qualities is astonishing. Whatever else may be said of Bulwer, stupidity

certainly cannot be set down against him; and whatever may be urged as excuse for Mr. Whipple, it certainly cannot be said that he was not stupid. Dean Swift once wrote an ironical pamphlet, in which he proposed that the over-numerous children of Ireland should be put to use by eating them. A dull-witted Frenchman, taking the thing in dead earnest, brought it forward as an evidence of barbarism in England. Whipple's misinterpretation of Pelham is almost as bad, and against such stupidity it has been well said, the gods themselves are powerless.

Another critic finds fault with Pelham because it has no plot; it has none, for the very good reason that it was intended to have none. It is an Epic novel, narrating the adventures of a gentleman, and there is no more reason that it should have a plot than that Gordon Cumming should have one in his book of adventures with lions in Africa. The objection might be urged with equal propriety against Fielding, Fenelon and Le Sage; but this is not the fault of their novels, but only the quality of their class. If the critic could apply such arbitrary rules as this, that commonwealth called the "Republic of Letters" would at once degenerate into the most desperate despotism—an unlimited monarchy, with a miserable monarch on the throne.

We can best sum up our opinion of Pelham by comparison. Of Byron's characters, we should say they are absolute poison, never to be taken unless followed immediately by an antidote in the shape of two or three days' fasting and prayer. Unless the reader has made up his mind to this penance he had better not touch at all. In the Caxtons we have good, wholesome food, the very milk, and bread, and meat of good morality, upon which it will fatten and grow strong. In Rienzi, the master-piece of Bulwer, we have a tonic, a stimulant that diffuses a glow throughout the system. Like a good dose of French brandy, it invigorates all the organs, and, if the patient be weak, is the very thing to give him new life and courage. Of Pelham we would say, that it is neither poison, nor meat, nor tonic, but a literary confection, a "bon bon" that would do no harm to strong digestions, but had better be let alone by weak ones. The best novels are just as much superior to Pelham as the farmer and the physician are to the confectioner.

We have tarried with Pelham from an impulse, in which the generous reader must agree, to defend one who has been most unjustly injured. Bulwer, when he wrote it, was young and inexperienced, and deserved encouraging smiles rather than rebuking frowns; and although we cannot be blind to its defects, we can but feel kindly for the author who so fully redeemed the "atrocious crime," of being once a young man by the graceful excellence with which he grew to be an old one. *Assez de Pelham.*

Paul Clifford and Ernest Maltravers have been duly cut up into rags, and made into a patchwork of villainy by rigid moralists (so called), and if there is any phase of vituperation that has not been applied to them, it is not in the common vocabularies. The con

siderations of justice that require that the accused should be tried by his peers, should admonish the world to be chary in receiving the judgments of common critics: who fret at their superiors, only because they do not understand them. These books have been denounced mainly by those who never once apprehended their meaning. And, the character of a novel is as delicate as the honor of a soldier; a whisper of suspicion is sufficient to stain its reputation; to breathe distrust is to affix infamy. A very sorrow fellow may, by his clamor, do irreparable injury to a most worthy one. Such has been the fate of Maltravers and Clifford: they were called bad, and so they stand before the world. Let us see if they deserved it.

Paul Clifford's early years were spent in dens of vice. His first visions were the mean faces of pickpockets and beer drinkers; the first words he learned were those of brutal oaths and obscene jests; and the only lessons he received are embraced in the doctrine—

“ Let him keep who has the power,  
And let him take who can.”

Nothing was more natural than that young Paul, who had nothing should fall to taking; so he did, and while yet a youth his genius had flowered out into a full blown knight of the road. After a career of many vicissitudes he was shot, captured, tried, and condemned to death; and in his speech to the jury at trial is contained the pith of the work. The design of Bulwer was to present, in strong characters, the unjust severity of the English capital punishments, and to expose the abuses by petty officials of their important trusts. That is done by showing Paul, who is by nature a high toned gentleman perverted by neglect and oppression into a robber. The golden threads of a live tale are interwoven with the dark skein of crime, and it is at the happy termination of Paul's affection that the critic's sensibilities are so dreadfully shocked. A lady, Lucy Brandon, young and beautiful, loved Paul, and clove to him in misfortune. Happily he escaped, and the pair took wings to some foreign land, and there are left as contented as a pair of doves who have found refuge from northern winds, in the shady groves of the south. At this the moralist cries “shame.” Draco might have been delighted at the spectacle of Paul with a noose around his neck, and Mr. Whipple, who was reared in that region which still has some of the atmosphere of witch burning, and of punishing the theft of a yard of calico with the same penalty as murder, would no doubt have shared in the grim pleasure. But we were glad that Paul got off, and bid him God speed to a better life, and a happier condition.

We might as well snarl at nature for allowing the tree to grow crooked, when we ourselves have tread upon and twisted the twig, as to grow indignant at Paul's thieving, when he had been born, and reared, and lived, and moved, and had his being amongst rogues of every die.

His story teaches no immorality. There are thousands of boys to-day in the cellars and attics of London and other large cities who



have never seen the sunlight of good precepts, or eaten the bread of honesty; and no kindly heart can read understandingly Paul Clifford without being touched, to dollars, if not to tears, in behalf of these poor, abandoned wretches whose only heritage is sin and sorrow. If there be any mind so shallow as to be muddled by this novel, its sources of good sense, and good morals must be already hopelessly dried up. There is no danger of any youth becoming a highwayman because he likes Paul Clifford. Nobody but a critic would think so, and it is as useless to argue with them as it was for Desdemona to argue with Othello.

“Jealous souls will not be answered so.

They are not, ever, jealous for the cause,

But jealous, for they are jealous: 'Tis a monster

Begot upon itself, born of itself.”

Ernest Maltravers stands at the culprit's bar with Pelham and Clifford: now, what of him.

The lessons of this man's life, so far from being reprehensible, as they have been called, approach nearer to the sublime. We can only say of them as of all good things: “*Qui uti scit, ei bona; illi qui non utitur recte, mala.*” He was not guiltless, but his early sun tinged his mind with a life-long sadness, and aroused his noble nature to the grandest efforts of self-control, and high ambition. What is more admirable than the sense of honor that guides his conduct with the fair countess in Italy, that sinks the passion of the lover in the firm affection of a friend? What more replete with lofty sentiment than the story of the beautiful, and ill-fated Frances Lascelles? What more inspiring than the faithful love of Alice, and her final reunion with Maltravers? Some detached pages or sentences may seem to be exceptionable, but when we have read them altogether, the integral impression is soothing to the passions, but like the sound of a trumpet to struggling virtue—clear, musical, inspiring. The taking to pieces “system which would destroy Maltravers, would also turn the snowy plumage of the sweet swan of Avon into the blackness of the raven.”

It is not by printing a piece of perfection, and telling us coolly to be also likewise perfect, that high and holy precepts are to be instilled.

Sinless, and immaculate heroes, individual Utopias, without passions or short comings, are of no use to us who are but a bundle of appetites and prejudices, with not enough of leaven to permeate the whole. Our sympathies are never kindled up by such ordeals, but chilled and discouraged when we behold how wide a gulf there is between us and them. Man, that strange compound of “dust and deity,” is in no way bettered by those angelic creations of authors, who merely wear disguises of human flesh. The characters that really arouse our better natures are those who perpetually struggle with their imperfections, not those who have no imperfections to struggle with. Virtue struggling with vice, now tripped up, but again arising and returning to the contest, is a picture upon which

the gods look with delight, and men can only view with enthusiasm. Such is Maltravers, erring to-day and slipping backward, but to-morrow moving again "onward and upward." Any author might produce a better hero, but we would be all the worse for his goodness; and he would be only an artificial man turned out from the workshop of imagination, not man the dust with "breath in his nostrils," such as he was made in the studio of the skies.

A book, too, may conclude with an excellent moral, and yet have no high moral tendency. The scene may close upon a dozen villains with their throats cut, and the Virtuoso's flourishing trumpets, and proclaiming "virtue has her reward." But what of it? If the reward is what she was after, she is no better than vice, and honesty is only policy, called by another name. Virtue then is only so much marketable produce, taken to barter for such gewgaws as its owner fancies. This is not the teaching of that volume which tells us of the wicked "spreading himself like a green bay tree," and of the sun shining "on the just and the unjust;" and it is not the teaching of Bulwer; it is the teaching of his critics.

Virtue in nature, and in nature's true imitations, is in herself beautiful, and needs not the foreign aid of ornament; but is when unadorned adorned the most; and vice is hideous, because it is vice. The highest art of the writer is so to present them. Shakespeare succeeded admirably in Othello. All the riches and glory of the world could not make Iago tolerable, and no weight of misfortune could crush out the liveliness of Desdemona.

Maltravers' is no animated abstracting of virtues; but when he errs we are sorrowful, and when he struggles upward we are glad, and we feel the inward emotion to go upward with him. If we discard him from the company of proper books, we must first forget the Story of David, murdering Uriah for the sake of his wife; we must forget that gentle speech to the erring woman, "go, and sin no more;" we must blot out from our bibles the double guilt of Peter—cowardice at his heart and falsehood on his lips at the same time; and we must never more look to Calvary for that sweet assurance to the dying sinner: "This day shalt thou meet Me in Paradise!" And yet Maltravers, for a sin, which is as snow "compared to the black deed of David, nor half so mean as Peter's, is condemned and unforgiven, though well redeemed by a long life of integrity, generosity, and fidelity. We pity the narrow soul that can find no instruction in Maltravers; it is as the spider which turns into poison the very juice out of which the bee makes honey.

Ah! little minded critic, thou art fit company for Momus, son of night. Go, and rail with him, till thy throat split, at Vulcan, because, in making man of clay he put no window in his bosom; and be not content with the matchless form of Venus, because her footsteps are not softened with down. Above thee, oh! critic, hang the heavens in all their glory, and thou seest only the spot upon the sun.

One thing in Maltravers must not be omitted—its villain. There

is a magnificent, royal scoundrelism about the fellow that is wonderful to behold. He is an Iago, turned statesman, and perfect in his craft. His career ends in a manner, too, that must satisfy a connoisseur; his throat is cut in his bed. Lumley Ferrars is the prince of all villains, and his name leads on "the honored line."

Eugene Aram is a thrilling romance, though the central figure around whom the others move is an unnatural character. The Aram of History, well known to the readers of Smollett's *Gibbon*, was really a black hearted criminal. Bulwer brings him forward in this novel, and endeavors to present his crime as the result of an enthusiasm to get money, to be devoted to high purposes. But it is a poor subterfuge, and it is not possible that such a creature as Bulwer's Aram can exist. Qualities by nature at war are found in him, dwelling as sociably together as the rats and cats, dogs and hares, birds, snakes, and monkeys, in Barnum's happy family—cruelty and compassion, falsehood and truth, honesty and treachery, meet in him, and on the best of terms. Water we know, by intense heat, can be turned into vapor, and so the best disposed man may, in the flush of passion, fly off into crime; water, by intense cold, may be frozen into ice, so the "genial currents of the soul" may be frozen up by hunger, or distress, and one good by nature be tempted into sin. But water never of its own accord turns into vinegar, and back into water again; nor is it possible that Eugene Aram, the cold, calculating, malignant murderer, could have been the tender affectionate lover, the enthused student adoring science, the gentle recluse turning aside for fear of treading on the beetle in his path—susceptible to day of all that is beautiful, and true, and good; and to-morrow despising them, and bringing on his head the curse of Cain.

One cannot be a Caliban and an Ariel at the same time. 'Tis true a man "may smile and smile, and be a villain," but the smile would be the smooth coat of hypocrisy, not that of a lofty sentiment, a quiet conscience, or a genuine amiability.

Not even a Madden could account for Aram's crime as an infirmity of genius, and if we accept the possibility of such a man we may as well at once adopt "the excellent frippery of the world," that "we are villains by necessity, fools by heavenly compulsion, knaves, thieves, and treachers by spherical predominance; drunkards, liars, and adulterers by an enforced obedience of planetary influence; and all that we are evil in by divine thrusting on."

The four novels we have discussed are those most found fault with. We have tried to "nothing extenuate, or set down aught in malice;" we may now give rein to our feelings, and perform the more grateful duty of expressing well deserved praise.

The *Caxtons* is one of the most genial of English novels. There hangs around it the atmosphere of the pure affections, which are warmed into life around the fireside of home. It is a delightful picture of domestic life and trials in England, and has but one shadow—the character of Vivian—which only aids the effect of the sunny light of the rest. We rise from its perusal with a glow of good

feeling, asperities softened, hopes brightened, and the heart warmed up, as it is by cordial intercourse with a trusted friend.

It is difficult to realize that this book, with its mellowness of humor and affection, is of the same parentage as *Pelham*—that sparkling witticism. In style and tone they are utterly different, and they are as unlike each other as both are unlike the *Pilgrims of the Rhine*, or the *Last Days of Pompeii*. The variety of Bulwer's works is only equalled by their individual merit. His versatility is wonderful, and he is always in sympathy with the scenes and people around him. Bulwer, the young gentleman in society, appears in *Pelham*; Bulwer, the student in the midst of his books, and sobered down by maturer years, appears in the *Caxtons*; but however his costume varies, he is always Bulwer, keenly appreciating and graphically describing the things around him.

It was remarked by Pope on the characters of Shakespeare that, "had all the speeches been printed without the names of the speakers, he believed that one would have applied them with certainty to every speaker." And Addison says of Homer: "There is scarce a speech or act in the *Iliad* which the reader may not ascribe to the person who sees, or acts, without seeing his name at the head of it." We should have to qualify these comments to apply them to Bulwer. Some of his characters are as distinct, separate existences as those of real life, but many are so near alike that we are as liable to attribute an act, or word, to one as to another.

*Maltravers* and *Guy Darrell* might be taken for twins, different only in outward surroundings; and *Pelham* is enough like each to be a cousin; and in the many minor characters there is sufficient resemblance to discover the family of which they are members. This is easily accounted for. It is not because Bulwer has not the genius to discriminate character, but in portraying Englishmen he could not resist the temptation to throw in some touches of himself—to paint his ideal of what an English gentleman of his day ought to be.

When he passes beyond the confines of Briton—when he is delineating men as they are in *Pompeii*, or *Naples*, or *Rome*, each person stands out in as bold relief as the outlines of a marble statue. In *Rienzi* there is not an individual that reminds us of any we have seen before, and it is because Bulwer was no longer Bulwer the Englishman; but, standing amidst the ruins and relics of the great people that had passed away, he was only a great heart filled with emotions at the silent eloquence that was scattered around him, and a calm intelligence calling up the scenes and faces that had made that place memorable forever.

There is one quality in which Bulwer excels that we have never seen mentioned by his reviewers; it is the peculiar gift in tracing the effects of circumstances, and of presenting striking and suggestive contrasts. He delights to show us what man the clay is in the hands of the potter, chance; and he delights to give us sunny pictures on dark backgrounds, or to draw with paint black as pitch upon a surface white as snow. The heart, with its intricate springs of ac-

tion he explores, and traces the mixed influences of good and evil. In Pelham he shows us a nature kind, gallant, and thoughtful, twisted by manners into foppishness and levity. In Clifford we have a youth, by birth a gentleman, bred to be a robber. In Maltravers we have a thoughtless pleasure changed into a serious man, and a cool, dignified statesman. In Aram we have an amiable, gifted scholar contrasted with the malignant murderer. In Morton Devereux we soon discover a deep plot of live lurking under the calm, sedate mien of the schoolboy; and in Vivian we have a haughty, self-sufficient misanthropy, transformed by filial affection, and wiping out past sins by a devoted career on the field and a glorious death in battle. Having carried contrasts to their utmost extremes in their characters, he finally bursts the bonds of nature and gives us an ideal contrast in Margrave in the *Strange Story*, a man at whose perfect physical development we are charmed, and at whose utter heartlessness we shudder.

This fondness for bringing extremes together is everywhere evinced. In *Night and Morning* we see it in that scene of Philip Beaufort's death. He portrays first the ruddy-faced, light-hearted Philip, prancing along on his high mettled horse—a picture full of delight and animation; and then Philip Beaufort, thrown, and bleeding, and in an instant dead. How solemn and beautiful are these reflections after that vivid scene of life.

“What a strange thing it does seem that that very form which we prized so charily, for which we prayed the winds to be gentle, which we lapped from the cold in our arms, should be suddenly thrust from our sight, an abomination that the world must not look upon—a despicable loathsomeness, to be concealed and to be forgotten. And this same composition of bone and muscle that was yesterday so strong—which men respected, and women loved, and children clung to—to-day so lamentably powerless, unable to defend or protect those who lay nearest to his heart; its riches wrested from it, its wishes spat upon, its influence expiring with its last sigh! A breath from its lips making all that immense difference between what it was, and what it is.”

But there are many contrasts more striking than these. The reader of the *Strange Story* will never forget the horror that crept over him when Margrave, while sporting with the squirrel suddenly grows angry, and dashes the little animal from him.

Rienzi is the “*chef d'œuvre*” of Bulwer, and is as fine a specimen of the historical novel as the English language produces. The events of that Revolution, which for a moment delighted Petrarch and Italy, and seemed destined to restore to its pristine glory the “eternal city,” are clustered around Rienzi, who was its master spirit. In this work there shines the highest genius. The picturesqueness of the descriptions brings the scenes before us with wonderful vividness, and remind us of those charming pictures in the tales of the Crusaders. The pen of a Scott has never surpassed the graphic sketches of Italian scenery, of the collisions of the feudal lords, or of

the desolation that blighted the land when the plague settled down upon Naples. But beyond this, there is displayed a higher power—an eloquence which flies through the veins like liquid fire, and infuses itself into the fountains of the heart. Like the skilled harper, Bulwer sweeps his fingers over our heart strings, and brings out music from each and all.

While perusing this splendid production we never once think of the author, or ourself; we only feel an intense interest in the fortunes of the great tribune. The characters that move around him are all Italians—in their lives and hates, in their acts and utterances, we see the fiery southern nature—but who it is that pictures them, whether he be Greek, or Turk, Jew, Gentile, or what not, we never see, or think. Nina di Raselli, Walter de Montreal, the young Page, and Cecco del Vecchio, seem to have been the work of Nature herself. Narrowness of space forbids to do justice to this matchless book; but it is a novel that infuses the most exalted sentiments, that invests with fascination a most interesting epoch of history; in a word, that aims at all the noble ends of romance, and attains them with a splendour of execution, equalled only by the conception. Rienzi is in itself enough to have embalmed the fame of the author forever. Rienzi and Bulwer are names which are joint heirs of glory; for it is impossible that the writer could have so sympathized with that daring hero without having in his own bosom something akin to his spirit.

Take Bulwer all in all, he is head and shoulders above every Englishman of his times. His genius, rare in any single respect, is still more rare when we think of it as excelling in so many. There is a genial humor, worthy of Charles Lamb, in some of his books, in others there is satire as sharp as Swift's, and there is more wit in one of his witty pages than is generally met with in a volume. As a photographer of English life he has no superior. Thackeray has portrayed middle life, Dickens low life; but Bulwer has ranged throughout the society of England, and given us all its varieties, from the lord to the tinker. To have read Bulwer is to have seen the English people as well as it is possible to see them through the spectacles of books.

No English novelist has united in one person such exquisite fancy, such pleasantry, such wit, such pictorial power, such burning eloquence, such imagination. He is, indeed, "a prince amongst his equals, the first of his craft." We can only contemplate the collection of rare productions which have sprung up in the fertile soil of his mind, as we would some favored land wherein were gathered together the sturdy evergreens of the north and the luxuriant, brilliant plants of the tropics; where the dark green of the spruce and fir stood in happy contrast with the delicate magnolia and the golden orange; a paradise of the intellect, as it were, where every taste might find its gratification.

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NOTE.—We regret that the author has not included within the range of his criticism the later works of the great English novelist,

for it is impossible almost to conceive that the human intellect can advance beyond those magnificent creations of "Zanoni," "What will He Do with It," "The Strange Story," etc., which crown the column of his colossal literary genius.—EDITOR.

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#### ART. VII.—TERRIBLY IN EARNEST.

THIS is a pet phrase of Mr. Carlyle's, and one which he has brought into vogue and made quite popular. To be in earnest, to apply ourselves seriously and industriously to whatever we undertake, is a moral duty, and the dictate of common-sense. Lord Chesterfield well remarks, "that whatever is worth doing, is worth doing well." Earnestness, carried further than this, ceases to be a virtue and becomes a vice. Indeed, all moral qualities pushed to excess become criminal.

In the physical as in the moral world, excess is evil, nay poisonous, and destructive of life. Feed man or any other animal on one kind of food for a length of time, and it will kill him. Not because it is given in large quantities, but because it is given without its antinomes, that is, food possessing opposite qualities. Everything in the moral and in the physical world is evil in itself, evil in the abstract, for then it exists in the greatest possible excess. Everything is good in the concrete, when properly compounded or balanced by its appropriate antinomes. It certainly takes two or more, nay very many, wrongs to make a right. The homely phrase, "overly good," is an admirable one, and should be adopted into polite language, for it is needed, and we know none other that will supply its place. Men are eternally riding moral hobbies, practising to excess, and pushing to extremes, some one virtue to the neglect of all others. Such men become conscientious villains, the worst, most dangerous and most mischievous of all villains. Such was the Jesuit Ravaellar who assassinated Henry IV of France, and the Puritan Fenton who murdered the Duke of Buckingham. Such Guy Fawkes and his condjutors, the actors in the vespers of St. Bartholomew, the judicial murderers of Charles I and Louis XVI, and the Puritan Fathers who hung Quakers and witches. Such were Brutus and Cassius and Cato and old John Brown, and Booth, who, but the other day, murdered Mr. Lincoln. Such were the Greeks who gave the hemlock to Socrates and the Jews who crucified Christ. Such also were the Crusaders, who disturbed and upheaved Europe and Western Asia for two centuries. In fine, all of the greatest and darkest crimes recorded in history have been perpetrated by men "terribly in earnest" blindly attempting to fulfill, what they considered, some moral, political or religious duty.

Were we asked to define "The Right," we should say it consisted in "moderation." All excesses are criminal, and none so criminal as those committed conscientiously in the too eager pursuit of some

laudable end. Earnestness often begets blind fanatic zeal, that overlooks the incidental consequences of its conduct, and inflicts a thousand direful evils in the hasty and inconsiderate pursuit of some problematical good. Such, when men cool down and contrast the cost, will the late abolition war upon the South be found to have been. Fanatic zeal, most "terribly in earnest," careless and reckless of the millions of lives, not only of the whites but of the poor negroes whom it proposed to benefit, that were sacrificed in that war, and never stopping to inquire whether the national debt they were accumulating might not virtually enslave both the laboring whites and the manumitted blacks, harked on the dogs of war with demoniac fury, resolved to burst asunder the ties that bound the slaves to their masters at all and at every cost.

So much of bloodshed, of starvation and of crime were scarce ever before crowded into the history of a four years' war. The fanatics who brought it about, conducted it and urged it on, see all this as plainly as we do. Such are the latest evil results of terrible earnestness. Not one good result has, as yet, been attained, for the liberated blacks continue to perish by thousands from hunger or from crime, whilst the whites vainly attempt to govern and sustain them.

We mention these things more in sorrow than in anger; for we, too, for the last six years, have been "terribly in earnest," and rendered miserable by the bad passions that such earnestness begets and fosters. Anger, jealousy, malice, hatred and thirst of revenge when much indulged in, disturb and destroy all human happiness; yet these consuming passions are the legitimate fruits of such a war as we have been engaged in, and of such a violent and heated political controversy as we are still engaged in. Both North and South are all too "terribly in earnest" to distinguish clearly right from wrong, or to pursue a course calculated to promote our own or our country's good. We have had more than a year since the war ended, wherein to cool down, and to begin, at least, to restore amicable and friendly relations; yet we fear that the hatred between the sections is far greater now than whilst the war was raging. This intense mutual hatred begets and encourages many other evil passions, disturbs our happiness, clouds our judgments, and makes us much worse men than we should be in the absence of such passions. Love, friendship and benevolence, in their exercise on proper objects, purify men's morals, elevate their sentiments, and promote and enhance their happiness. Not only at home may we find abundant opportunities for the exercise of these virtues, but, at the North, also, much is to be found to excite admiration, and to inspire love and friendship. If we were only half as busy in looking out for good men and friends in that section as we are in hunting up enemies and bad men, we might profit greatly by the change of tactics. The Conservatives of the North, no matter what their political denomination, might all be conciliated into friendship and good-will towards the South did we indulge in less



indiscriminate abuse of that whole section. Even such distinguished Radicals as Gerret Smith, Horace Greeley and Henry Ward Beecher, evince much magnanimity of feeling towards us, and obviously now entertain no malicious hatred and no spirit of cruelty or revenge for our oppressed and down-trodden people. They deserve the more credit, that, retaining their political opinions, they have moderated and mollified their feelings.

We should imitate the example of such men as these ; and whilst maintaining our rights and defending our opinions in a fearless and manly way, we should be equally solicitous to applaud those who are disposed to render us justice, as to censure and expose those who wrong and oppress us. Even in censuring and exposing the wicked and the corrupt, we should preserve our tempers and indulge in no abusive epithets. Ridicule is the most effective weapon with which to assail fanatics, and to employ ridicule successfully, one must keep in a high good humor.

It is not at all improbable that, even now, the Conservatives outnumber the Radicals at the North, and may oust them from office at the next Congressional election. Sure we are that the Radicals cannot much longer stand up under the weight of an enormous and increasing national debt, heavy and oppressive taxation, a large standing army in time of peace, negro suffrage and negro equality, a dissevered Union, and a Constitution broken, disregarded and thrown aside. Worse than all, four millions of strong and able negroes, paying little or no tax to a Government that has incurred a debt of three thousand millions to liberate them ; but, on the contrary, costing the whites, directly and indirectly, not less than fifty millions a year, under Radical rule, in petting, spoiling and corrupting them. The present party in power cannot much longer stand up under such weights as they have volunteered to carry. In the meantime, it will be most dignified and most politic for the South to bear with quiet composure all the injustice, wrong and oppression which their terrible earnestness and malignant passions may hurry them on to inflict. Give them rope enough and they will surely hang themselves.

Our institutions are of English origin, and our people of English descent. Unconquerable, uneradicable elasticity and vitality have ever distinguished English institutions and love of liberty. Magna Charta and her various statutes, intended as assertions and recognitions of the immemorial prescriptive rights and liberties of Englishmen, though frequently disregarded and violated by usurping and tyrannical monarchs, gained renewed strength and vigor from each violation ; were time and again reasserted, recognized and acknowledged by succeeding monarchs, until to-day Magna Charta, the Writ of Habeas Corpus, the Bill of Rights, and all the other muniments of English liberty are more firmly fixed in the affections of the people, and more distinctly recognized and observed by Government, than at any former period. Our Constitution is little more than the unwritten Constitution of England reduced to writing. It

is adapted to our wants, our feelings, our Anglo-Saxon love of liberty, and will be restored in all its pristine purity and integrity so soon as the Radicals are expelled from power. It worked admirably, save for the slavery question, for nearly a century, and that cause of dissension being removed, it may continue to work well for many centuries to come.

Institutions, not constitutions, are the real efficient safeguards, muniments and defences of liberty. The institutions of England, especially her King, her Houses of Lords and of Commons, her Established Church, her Judiciary, her landed entails and her limited suffrage, are older, more venerated and possessed of more strength and vitality than any similar institutions of ours. We change, or greatly modify, most of our institutions so often, that we do not give them time to harden into strength and consistency, nor to win and secure the respect, attachment and veneration of the people. To this general rule there is, however, one signal and distinguished exception. Our States are at once institutions and sovereign nations. The Government of England is also an institution, although the aggregate of many lesser institutions. Our State Governments are also, like the institutions of England, prescriptive. No one can trace back to their beginning, nor detect and expose their gradual accretions, growth and development. The founders of the Old Thirteen States brought over with them Anglo-Saxon laws, customs, habits, liberties and other institutions. The birthplace of these institutions was the forests of Germany; but when or how born, formed or created, no one can tell. It is only natural-born prescriptive institutions that possess strength, vitality and stability. These States are far older than the Federal Government, which, however, was not made by the United States Constitution, not man-made, but grew up gradually, insensibly and naturally out of the wants and circumstances of the times. There was, for many purposes, a union of the States or Colonies, for half a century before the Revolution of 1776, and Congresses and Conventions of the States long preceded even the confederation. Our unwritten Federal Constitution, our prescriptive Constitution, forms the larger and better part of our written Federal Constitution. That written Constitution would not have lasted a year had not its framers wisely adopted what was already in existence, what was natural, of English and German descent, prescriptive and immemorial. In saying this of the Federal Government, we are but "rendering unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's." It has rights and powers which are sovereign within a limited sphere. But the States have also rights and powers which, in a far wider sphere, are sovereign, and they, too, within their appropriate sphere, should be respected and obeyed. They, and the Federal Government, are co-ordinate sovereignties, opposing, antagonising, antinomic forces, that, by their antagonism and opposition, co operate to sustain and keep in life and action the great framework of society, and of Government, State and Federal. It is an unphilosophical, a senseless, an absurd objection to our

Republican form of government, that the limits of the respective powers of the State and Federal Government are not exactly defined, nor capable of exact definition. They would not live a year if they were capable of such exact definition. Who can define the exact limits of the powers of Executive and Legislature, of Legislature and Judiciary, of the civil and the military power, of representative and constituency, of Church and State? Why, no one! Each is continually warring with the other in the attempt to increase its sphere of action; and it is by such war that the fabric of government and of society is sustained. Whenever any institution ceases to be jealous and aggressive, loses its *esprit de corps*, its selfishness, and becomes apathetic and quiescent, that institution is about to perish.

Opposing forces, forces whose respective, appropriate limits are wholly undiscoverable and undefinable, keep in action, and, by their antagonism, sustain the universe from the solar system, with its centripital and centrifugal forces, down to the minutest plant, with its light and darkness, its moisture and dryness, its heat and cold, its earth, its lime, its ammonia, and a thousand other minute and recondite forces, which, by their opposition, keep the plant growing, yet any one of which alone, or in excess, would be poison and death to the plant. Away, then, with the notion that the Federal Government and the State Government cannot get along successfully together because they will often antagonize. They should antagonize, be jealous of each others authority, keep up, at least, continual disputes and wars of words, keep watch and guard over each other, cherish *esprit de corps* and selfishness to a moderate degree, and become the "antinomes" or opposing, yet co-operative, forces essential to the preservation of individual liberty and the maintenance and stability of society and of government.

Now you, Mr. Editor, and our intelligent, appreciative readers, will at once perceive that we have indulged in this digression for the double purpose of explaining the subject on hand, and of illustrating and explaining, in piecemeal, and by an example, our system of Antinomic Pathology. Nobody would read a system, a moral and physical kosmos, with such a forbidding title, at once, if presented in its entirety; but if we can, by occasional familiar examples, show what an important, what a supreme and controlling part "antinomes" play in the economy of the universe, as well moral as physical, we may succeed in exciting the curiosity of our readers to the perusal and study of our "Antinomic Pathology" when we present it in its entirety, which we mean to do ere long.

Returning from this digression, we assure our readers that we foresee "a good time coming," and that not very far distant.

State sovereignty, though suspended, remains intact; for the Southern States are still, originally and anatomically, sovereign. They have each a soil and a people, a militia, an executive, a legislature, a judiciary, and separate and distinct laws, customs, habits and institutions. They are each sovereign, complete States or na-

tions, because they have all the offices, institutions and functions that pertain to constitute a sovereignty. Their sovereignty is more than a metaphysical deduction—it is a physical fact. So soon as the Federal troops are removed and the Southern States fully restored to the Union, they will become again watchful and efficient guardians and defenders of the liberty of the South. In the mean time, we must keep cool, evince the same fortitude under a temporary oppression that we exhibited throughout the war. Never become “terribly in earnest,” like the Radicals, and, by losing our tempers, cloud and upset our judgments.

We have often had occasion to remark that the maxims in all languages are the same; that they are systems of philosophy, tersely expressed, and like all systems of philosophy, but half truths, any one of which, if made the sole guidance of conduct, becomes a whole falsehood. Hence, we think, in all languages where you find one maxim you may find another having an opposite meaning. Truth, or the line of rectitude, lies somewhere between those opposing maxims; yet no one will ever discover exact truth or the line of rectitude, though we all know when we have departed or aberrated far from them. Stoicism and epicurism were, in like manner, half truths, and the line of rectitude, or positive truth, lay somewhat between them. Yet it is vain to attempt to define that line.

The Yankee maxim, “Be sure you are right, then go ahead,” is but another version of Mr. Carlyle’s “terribly in earnest”—a very good maxim when we are about to storm an intrenchment, and when the action will be over in a few moments; but a very unwise and unsafe one for the conduct of life, for change of circumstances is continually making what was right to-day wrong to-morrow.

We recommend, under our present circumstances, the opposite maxims to them, their “antinomes,” for the adoption and practice of the South, to wit: “Much haste, little speed;” “*Festina lente,*” that is, “Hasten slowly;” “*Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re,*” that is, “Gentle in manner, firm of purpose;” “*Nil admirari,*” that is, “Be never startled or thrown off your guard,” or, “Be surprised at nothing.”

## ART. VIII.—SKETCHES OF FOREIGN TRAVEL.

### NO. 2.

BRUNSWICK HOUSE HOTEL, LONDON, *May 20th, 1866.*

THE Brunswick House Hotel is a handsome structure, four stories high, overlooking Hanover Square, a few rods from Regent Street, and kept by a plump landlady, who knows her business. I am comfortably lodged, capitally served, well fed, and laboriously fleeced. There is a detailed thoroughness in the system of hotel charges, much to be admired when viewed abstractly as a system, seriously to be reprobated when subjected to its practical application. Every item is implacably registered. The sleeping-room, the use of a din-

ing room, every bit of candle, every single fire, and all the meals, figure under separate heads, and the end of every week brings up a bill as long and as painful as the moral law. Long as it is, it has yet an incisive appendix. The chambermaid has to be defrayed, a *douceur* goes to the waiter, the cook confidently expects a bonus, and Boots affectionately desires to be "remembered."

My first aim, of course, is the epidemic one of all travelers—"to do" London. After that, I propose, if possible, to get beneath the surface of things, and see something of the social, and other less obvious, features of this great country.

In assuming to delineate London, even superficially, one is met on the very threshold by two difficulties, which are almost incurable. One is to elect where to begin; the other is to give anything like a tolerable picture of what challenges the eye. In writing, then, I can only promise to accord you the most salient points in whatever occurs to me as most likely to enlist the curiosity of your readers.

**WESTMINSTER ABBEY.**—The spot in London which, far above all others, attracted my attention, was Westminster Abbey, for it is the repository of things in which Americans hold, with the English, a wide community of interest. This immense Gothic pile is said to have been founded by a Saxon king, named *Sebert*, in the seventh century, but being destroyed by the Danes, was rebuilt by Edgar, in 758, and greatly enlarged by Edward the Confessor in 1245. The nave and eastern part were erected by Edward the First, and the western towers were completed by Sir Christopher Wren. The most important addition made to it was the chapel of Henry the Seventh. It is out of strict keeping with the general design of the building, but is certainly an exquisite piece of architecture. We enter the church through a small doorway, scarce six feet high, and are ushered at once, without any preliminary, into the

*Poets' Corner.*—I remained there for several hours, deciphering inscriptions, inspecting monuments, and endeavoring to obtain a full and realizing sense of the great presences in which I stood. In a place like that, one may surely be permitted to feel within himself some faint stirring of the Heroic and the Reverential, and even avow as much, without exposing himself to a suspicion of affectation. There, in common dust and silence, sleeps the greater part of England's learned, and wise, and heroic, and eloquent dead, crowned with speaking statues and monuments, and all the tender memorials of a nation's love and gratitude.

There is "rare Ben Jonson," looking down on us, shaggy and grim, in his marble effigy; there Samuel Butler, the author of *Hudibras*, with his handsome upper lip curling with sarcastic humor; there Edmund Spenser, of the *Fairie Queen*; there John Milton, with his white brow and his sightless orbs, and his long hair drifting ambrosially over his shoulders; there Thomas Gray, immortal in his *Elegy*; there John Dryden, handsome, grave, and self-poised; there Thomas Campbell, smiling pleasantly at us over his Byronic collar; there *Johnston*, the greatest moralist, *Sheridan*, the greatest

orator, and *Garrick*, the greatest actor of England, sleeping side by side; there *Oliver Goldsmith*, ugly, amiable, and full of genius; there *Joseph Addison*, with his clean-cut and fastidious face, and there glorious old *Geoffrey Chaucer*, who, with eyes of flame and tongue of fire, sang the morning song of English poesy. Fancy all of these congregated in speaking images around you, the voices of pilgrims like myself bated to inarticulate whispers, and the outer light of heaven filtered through stained glass, and coming down over you, and glorifying you in a dim, religious radiance.

While in the midst of my devotional inquest, with one foot on the grave of *Jonson* and the other pressing the grave of *Sheridan*, the daily service which is held in the church suddenly commenced.

The responses there are curiously arranged. While allowing the congregation to participate freely, there is a body of professional responders, organized on a strictly artistic plan. A complete choir of voices, including the treble pipes of about twenty boys, and embracing all the distinctive registers, down to the possession of a dozen fine basses, swell in upon the responses, and impart to their measured cadences the entrancing effect of music. But it was only when the white-haired organist got upon his velvet stool, and laid his thin fingers upon the speaking ivory before him, and the splendid choir broke, with one impulse, into the broad melody of a triumphal hymn, that the old place took on its sublimest aspect.

Think of standing there, with closed eyes and rapt soul, above the gathered ashes of most of the deathless singers of our tongue, and feeling the echoes of the solemn music overflowing you from a hundred arcades of that vast cathedral, which has stood up against the sun and the clouds, and kept grim ward over the concentrated and awful memories of a thousand years.

If *De Bow's Review* has a nervous organism, it can realize the exaltation of the scene. Let me return, however, somewhat more in detail to the "Poets' Corner" and its sacred population. I make a short note of the principal inhabitants, in the order in which they are arranged.

*Ben Jonson*. — There is erected to him a tablet and medallion. Beneath them are masks, representing Tragedy and Comedy. The face here delineated as *Jonson's* exhibits a coarse-featured and rather vulgar-looking man, with a stubby mustache and a ragged patch of hair bristling on his chin. Assuming the likeness to be a faithful one, he certainly could have been no beauty.

*Samuel Butler*, the author of *Hudibras*, is honored with a bust garnished with masks. This bust was erected to him by *John Barber*, of London, with an inscription to the effect, that as he (*Butler*) had lived all his life in want, he should not, in death, want a monument. *Butler*, perhaps, would not have considered that a life of penury was adequately compensated by a monument in death, however ingeniously illustrated by a pun. The face of the bust is round and jolly, with a decided disposition towards sarcasm in the mouth. There is really a striking resemblance in it to *Gen. Humphrey Marshall*, of Ky.

*Edmund Spenser*, the author of the *Fairie Queen*, is only represented by a plain tablet, with a base and pediment, bearing an inscription commemorative of his genius.

*John Milton*.—A bust and tablet. Beneath these is a lyre, encircled by a serpent, holding an apple, having obvious allusion to his *Paradise* achievements. The face of the bust is remarkably handsome. The forehead is very high, and the hair, parted in the middle, rolls in rich masses on either shoulder. The mouth is rather set and determined, but the general effect of the countenance is mild and seductive. Milton's remains are not in the Abbey, but buried in Cripplegate Church.

*Thomas Gray*.—"The elegy in a country church-yard" is represented in a medallion profile, held in the hand of the lyric muse. According to the medallion, Mr. Gray had a fine brow, a projecting under lip, and a face, on the whole, which was namby-pamby. He is interred at *Stoke Poges*.

*Geoffrey Chaucer*, the father of English poetry, has no effigy. To his memory is erected a fine ancient altar-tomb, surmounted by a Gothic canopy. It contains a Latin inscription, dated October, 1400, and now almost obliterated, telling of his rank in literature, and that his bones were underneath.

*Abraham Cowley*.—No effigy. A large urn, with a wreath entwined, and on the top of a high pedestal, is the only symbol which speaks of Mr. Cowley.

*John Dryden*.—A monument crowned by an excellent bust. The face is certainly very fine. It is as cleanly chiseled and regular as a Greek's, and, considering its regularity, wonderfully expressive of power.

*Thomas Campbell*.—A pedestal, on which stands a full-length statue. The face here pictured is singularly pleasant. It is of a florid type, jovially outlined, and alive with amiability. Great youthfulness is imparted to its expression by the Byronic style of the shirt-collar.

*Robert Southey*.—A tablet and bust. It is to be hoped that the face of this bust does not fairly reproduce what Mr. Southey really was. It is mean and *Charles Sumnerish*, perking with infinite conceit and Puritanism. Allowing the likeness to be good, we cease to wonder that Byron despised him with such cordiality.

*William Shakespeare*.—A monument, with a full-length statue, leaning on a pillar. His finger rests upon a scroll, which depends from this pillar, and on which is inscribed those splendid lines from the *Tempest*, ending with the words, "this great globe itself shall melt, and leave not a wreck behind." The countenance in the statue is very handsome, much resembling the engravings we have of him, except that there is more rigidity in the chiseling of the lips.

The remains of Jonson, Sheridan and Garrick lie just in front of the statue of Shakespeare, and the latter's pointed finger seems invoking attention to the final end of their, as well as all other terrestrial greatness.

*John Gay*, the author of the "Beggars' Opera," is represented by a medallion, held by Cupid. This commemorative symbol was erected to him by the Duke and Duchess of Queensbury.

*Oliver Goldsmith*.—A tablet, with a medallion profile. The profile gives us a low and retreating brow, thin hair, a mouth much pursed up, and a face generally disposed to be positively ugly.

*Joseph Addison*.—A monument, crowned by a full-length statue, in the hand of which a scroll is held. Around the pedestal the nine Muses are grouped in graceful postures. The face of the statue corresponds, in some respects, with what certain histories of his character would lead us to expect. It is prim, and rather effeminate, wearing a look which causes us to conclude that something pained or disgusted him. It is an even question, whether he has had an overdose of green apples, or smells bad fish.

*David Garrick*.—The statue of Garrick is, on the whole, the most imposing representation in the Poets' Corner. A full-length figure, crowned by a most animated and expressive face, leans forward and gently divides a curtain, which falls gracefully on either side. Beneath the statue are seated life-sized figures of Tragedy and Comedy.

There are many other objects of interest in the Abbey which the great length of this letter admonishes me to reserve for a subsequent communication.

CARTE BLANCHE.

## ART. IX.—AMERICAN COMMERCE—ITS PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT.

### PART III.—OUR COMMERCE UNDER THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.\*

DURING the Revolution all foreign enterprise was of necessity suspended, and in struggling for liberty, men taught themselves to forget and despise every mere physical want. Leagued together for common defence, the States were enabled to resist every device of power, and to sustain a long and bloody contest. But when that contest was ended and liberty was won, the Confederation exhibited at once its nervelessness for peace, and for the arts and policy and duties of peace. The fabric which could resist the storm crumbled away when the sunshine succeeded. So true is it that the necessities of men are the only durable bond of their union, and that without this union there is no strength.

From the close of the war until the adoption of the Constitution, there may be considered to have been no great regulating head in America. No uniformity or system prevailed among the States, and their commerce was consequently exposed to the utmost uncertainty, fluctuation, and loss. Tonnage duties were levied in different ports as it suited the caprices of the several governments, and as they were more or less desirous of encouraging particular branches

\* See REVIEW for February and April, 1866.



of navigation and trade at the expense of others. By a policy more astute than that of her neighbors, New York managed in this way soon to increase largely her foreign trade, and laid the foundation of the empire she now maintains. From 1784 to 1790 our commerce exhibited the most remarkable results. For seven years consecutively the imports into American cities from Britain were never otherwise than twice the amount of the exports to her, and for several years were three and even five times their value. A drain of specie is said to have been the consequence; a very natural though not necessary one, and great commercial embarrassment and distress.

The following table, made up from records of the English Custom-House, will be found of interest :

	Exports America to Britain.	Imports America from Britain.
1784.....	£749,345.....	£3,679,467
1785.....	893,594.....	2,308,023
1786.....	443,119.....	1,603,465
1787.....	893,637.....	2,009,111
1788.....	1,023,784.....	1,886,142
1789.....	1,050,198.....	2,525,298
1790.....	1,191,071.....	3,431,778

We have here a commerce for the whole of America which did not average in exports and imports more than fifteen millions of dollars, since there was little other trade except that to Great Britain and her colonies. This amount is scarcely more at present than the commerce of the smallest of our States, for it must be noted that from the difficulties of communication there was then little or no domestic commerce.

In looking back upon this period of our history, one cannot but marvel at the contrast which the present furnishes, nor do else than smile at the *verification* of the prediction made by Mr. Jefferson in regard to the respective advantages of our American ports. We quote from Melish's Travels in the United States, vol. 2, p. 201 :

"And how do you like New York?" asked Mr. Jefferson. "He formed the idea generally entertained by strangers, that New York would always continue to be a great commercial city, but it appeared to him that Norfolk would in course of time be the greatest seaport in the United States, New Orleans perhaps excepted."

Adam Seybert, in his Statistical Annals of the United States, says, p. 57 :

"After the peace of 1783 our trade continued to languish. Foreign nations entertained jealousy; home rivalry existed, etc. Each of the States contemplated its own interests: some of the States declared the commercial intercourse with them to be equally free to all nations. When the State of Pennsylvania laid a duty, the State of New Jersey, equally washed by the waters of the Delaware, admitted the same articles free of duty. They could easily be smuggled into one State from the other. \* \* There were no general commercial regulations among the States, nor could Congress enforce any—the opposition of any one of the States could prevent the passage of any act upon the subject. Other nations were disposed to take advantage of our commer-

cial embarrassments. France and Spain withdrew the privileges they had granted our commerce during the war, and our proposals to enter into treaties of commerce with the great Powers were on every side rejected.\*

Thus everything persuaded to the adoption of a new Constitution and form of government.

Referring to this period of American commerce, Mr. Pitkin says, p. 31, (Statistical View of the Commerce of the United States) :

"During the five years after the war, goods imported from England amounted to nearly six millions sterling. As the value here stated is the official value, (considerably less than the real,) the amount of imports from England into the United States in 1783 must have been about \$18,000,000, and in the following year about \$12,000,000, whilst the exports to England did not, in the two years, exceed eight or nine millions of dollars. This vast influx of goods soon drained the United States of a great part of the specie remaining at the close of the war. \* \* \* The interest of the debt was therefore unpaid, public credit gone, &c. The importing States took advantage of their situation, and levied duties on imports for their own benefit at the expense of the other States. \* \* \* In this situation, all became sensible of the inefficiency of the General Government, and of the necessity of vesting Congress with the power of regulating commerce," &c., &c.\*

#### ART. X.—THE PURSE AND THE SWORD—FINANCES OF EUROPE.

AFTER the experience of the United States, one should be cautious in predicting war or peace for the condition of the financial budget of a nation. What man is there living who would have imagined that the United States could encounter an expenditure of three thousand millions of dollars, to say nothing of the vast sums expended in the South, and yet escape from it all with unimpaired credit and with evidences of prosperity? Who could have foreseen the inexhaustible resources of TAXATION?

In Europe, however, things are somewhat different. There population is crowded, wealth not diffused, and the means of support, at best, heavily drawn upon. The purse may have greater influence over the sword.

It will be instructive, therefore, to consider how the European powers stand financially at the latest dates.

##### 1.—GREAT BRITAIN.

The following return, published in pursuance to an order of the House of Commons, of June 30, 1863, shows the population, the gross receipts of the revenue, after deducting repayments, allowances, discounts, drawbacks, and bounties of the nature of drawbacks, and excluding therefrom miscellaneous receipts, and the rate per head of the population of such revenue; also the amount of property and profits assessed for the income tax, the amount of income per

\* In the "Annals of America," by Holmes, vol. ii., p. 370, he mentions that in 1788 Richard Leske experimented in Georgia upon the culture of cotton, and sent samples to Philadelphia to be tested. That gentleman wrote of the date 11th December, 1788, "I shall raise about 5,000 pounds in the seed from about eight acres of land, &c. Several planters in South Carolina and Georgia followed his example."

head of the population, and the poundage of said taxation on such income, for Great Britain and Ireland, in the year ending the 31st day of March, 1862:

	Great Britain.	Ireland.
Population.....	23,128,518....	5,798,967
Gross revenue.....	£61,360,000....	£6,792,000
Amount of gross revenue per head of population.....	£2 13s....	£1 3s. 5d.
Amount of property and profits assessed to Income Tax....	£301,380,000....	£21,639,000
Amount of income per head of population.....	£13 0s. 7½d....	£3 14s. 7½d.
Amount of revenue for each £ of revenue.....	4s. 0¾d....	6s. 3¼d.

## EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

1861.....	£377,117,522
1862.....	391,885,110
1863.....	444,955,715

The receipts in the Treasury were, in 1863, 1864, and 1865, an average of £70,000,000 sterling, and the expenditures an average of about 67 millions. The custom revenues were, in 1863, £33,588,953, and in 1864 £22,498,210.

Financial years ended.	Description of Debt.		
	Funded.	Unfunded.	Total.
April 5, 1850....	£773,168,316....	£17,758,700....	£790,927,016
March 31, 1855....	752,064,119....	23,151,400....	775,215,519
“ “ 1860....	785,962,000....	16,228,300....	802,190,300
“ “ 1861....	785,119,609....	16,689,000....	801,808,609
“ “ 1862....	784,252,338....	16,517,900....	800,770,238
“ “ 1863....	783,306,739....	16,495,400....	799,802,139
“ “ 1864....	£777,429,224....	£13,136,000....	£790,565,224
“ “ 1865....	775,768,295....	10,742,500....	786,510,795

The following is an abstract of the gross produce of the Revenue of the United Kingdom for the calendar years 1860, 1861, 1863, 1864, 1865:

	1860.	1861.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Customs	£24,460,902	£23,305,777	£23,421,000	£22,435,000	£21,707,000
Excise	20,361,000	19,435,000	17,745,000	19,343,000	19,649,000
Stamps	8,043,598	8,348,412	9,252,000	9,468,000	9,636,000
Taxes	3,232,000	3,127,000	3,208,000	3,261,000	3,364,000
Property Tax	9,596,106	10,823,816	9,806,000	7,999,000	7,603,000
Post Office	3,310,000	3,400,000	3,800,000	4,060,000	4,250,000
Crown Lands	284,479	290,568	302,500	307,500	314,000
Miscellaneous	1,801,584	1,458,101	2,899,120	3,151,874	2,673,478
<b>Totals</b>	<b>£71,089,669</b>	<b>£70,288,674</b>	<b>£70,433,620</b>	<b>£70,125,374</b>	<b>£69,196,478</b>

2. FRANCE.—The following is the exhibit of the last few years:

Years.	Revenue. Franca.	Expenditure. Franca.	Years.	Revenue. Franca.	Expenditure. Franca.
1855	2,793,273,965	2,899,217,840	1860	2,497,952,012	2,539,812,615
1856	1,913,943,149	2,195,781,787	1861	2,453,198,761	2,549,511,399
1857	1,799,225,838	1,892,526,217	1862	2,561,893,726	2,621,016,977
1858	1,871,381,904	1,858,493,891	1863	2,583,927,861	2,629,510,989
1859	2,178,789,135	2,207,660,403	1865	2,138,044,000	2,135,408,825

The wars and warlike movements of Napoleon have cost since his accession the following (exclusively of Mexico, which cost £10,000,000 sterling more):

Crimean war	-	-	Francs 1,348,000,000	-	-	£58,920,000
Italian	-	-	-	845,000,000	-	13,800,000
Chinese	-	-	-	166,000,000	-	6,640,000
Occupation of Rome	-	-	-	50,000,000	-	2,000,000
" " Syria	-	-	-	28,000,000	-	1,120,000
Supplementary expenses	-	-	-	89,000,000	-	3,560,000
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	<b>2,026,000,000</b>	-	<b>£81,040,000</b>

The debt of France is as follows:

Funded	£388,760,000
Floating	50,000,000
Other debt	87,320,000
	<b>£476,080,000</b>

By popular loans France has raised, since 1854, very vast sums at low rates of interest, and her debt has increased from £213,000,000 in 1851, to £483,000,000 in 1863.

3. AUSTRIA.—The debt of Austria has continually been increasing, and in 1860 it amounted to:

Description of Debt.	Amount of Debt.	Consolidated Debt.
Old debt—Lottery loans.		Austrian Florins.
Bearing interest.....		85,365,810
Not bearing interest.....		163,995
Other debt, bearing interest.....		934,271
Obligations (to be repaid) not bearing interest.....		853,292
	Total old debt.....	Florins 87,317,368
New debt—Terminable (date of repayment not determined).		
Bearing interest.....		1,621,502,725
Not bearing interest.....		85,769
Terminable (date of repayment fixed).		
Bearing interest.....		194,065,162
Not bearing interest.....		24,166,451
	Total new debt.....	1,839,787,107
Floating debt.....		362,285,895
Lombardo-Venetian debt.....		70,866,486
	Total debt.....	Florins 2,360,236,856
	Or about.....	£224,000,000

The nationalities of the Austrian people are as follows:

The population of Austria is divided, with respect to race and language, into the following nationalities, according to an official estimate:

Germans.....	8,200,000	Servians.....	1,470,000
Bohemians, Moravians, and Slovacks.....	3,600,000	Bulgarians.....	25,000
Poles.....	2,200,000	Magyars.....	5,050,000
Russians.....	2,800,000	Italians (inclusive of Latins and Friauls).....	3,050,000
Slavonians.....	1,210,000	Eastern Roumans.....	2,700,000
Croats.....	1,360,000	Members of other races.....	1,430,000

According to the last census, the number of noblemen in the Austrian States amounts to 250,000. Hungary possesses the greatest number, having 163,000, among whom are mentioned 4 princely families, 84 with the title of Count, 76 of Baron, and 300 simple nobles. Galicia has 24,900 noblemen; Bohemia, only 5,260, which are divided into 14 princely families, 152 Counts, and 80 Barons.

**TRADE AND COMMERCE OF AUSTRIA.**—The total value of the imports and exports of Austria was as follows, during the twelve years from 1851 to 1862:

Year.	Imports. Florins.	Exports. Florins.	Year.	Imports. Florins.	Exports. Florins.
1851.....	158,074,668.....	136,524,444	1857....	292,995,251.....	242,363,721
1852.....	209,329,840.....	195,804,828	1858....	308,285,929.....	275,599,871
1853.....	207,262,290.....	228,924,871	1859....	268,227,783.....	292,363,721
1854.....	219,165,017.....	228,440,298	1860....	231,226,702.....	305,197,498
1855.....	248,288,157.....	244,134,142	1861....	235,847,057.....	307,680,155
1856.....	301,144,329.....	263,928,641	1862....	214,918,496.....	333,853,018

The chief commodities imported into the United Kingdom from Austria are corn and flour, hemp, tallow, glass-beads, olive oil, quick-silver, currants, cream of tartar, lard, seed, sumach, sponge, wood, and wool. In 1862, the total value of the imports amounted to £1,179,802; in 1861, to £1,246,046; and in 1860, to £986,364.

**DENMARK.**—Income 1863, £1,841,499; expenditure, £1,814,864. The income has subsequently been reduced and the debt of the kingdom has increased until it reaches about £12,000,000 sterling.

4. **BELGIUM.**—Revenue 1863, £6,125,380; expenditure, £3,805,279; debt, £28,219,442 in 1861, which had been reduced to about 25 millions in 1865. Population in 1830, 4,064,235; in 1863, 4,894,071.

5. **GERMANY.**—*Trade and Commerce.*—The Zollverein includes at present the whole of the States of the Confederation except Austria, the two duchies of Mecklenberg, Holstein, Lichtenstein, and the free cities of Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen. The whole of Prussia forms part of the Zollverein, including that portion not belonging to the Confederation.

According to the census of 1858, the cotton manufactures in the Zollverein employed, at that time, 300,000 men, women, and children. In that number Bavaria stands for 30,656, of whom 7,194

were employed in 33 spinning-mills, and 4,016 in weaving; 10,688 masters worked, on their own account, 19,141 looms, with the aid of 8,758 workmen. Saxony had 11,500 workmen engaged in the cotton trade. The cotton manufacture in Prussia, exclusive of the printing, dyeing, and dressing of wove goods, occupied, in 1858, 11,263 persons—6,933 employed in 127 spinning-mills; 28,220 in 715 manufactories, containing 4,747 steam or 18,644 hand looms; 38,078 masters working, for their own account, 76,269 looms, with the aid of 38,032 journeymen.

The following are the official returns of the customs revenue of the Zollverein during the years 1847-60. The division of this revenue is given under Prussia. The very limited amount of imports and exports, considering the population, is chiefly owing to the high duties imposed by the German Customs League being, in some instances, almost prohibitory. In 1859, Prussia laid before the Congress of the Zollverein a programme for the modification of the tariff, proposing to exempt totally all raw materials and provisions from import duty, and to reduce considerably the duties on foreign manufactures; but, as the decision of the Zollverein is based on the liberum veto, like that of an English jury, the conference was protracted for upwards of fifteen months, without having arrived at any definite result.

Years.	Import revenue. Thalers.	Export revenue. Thalers.	Years.	Import revenue. Thalers.	Export revenue. Thalers.
1847.....	26,924,004.....	812,452.....	1855.....	26,048,782.....	214,068.....
1848.....	22,774,232.....	367,897.....	1856.....	26,358,054.....	227,085.....
1849.....	22,698,545.....	368,349.....	1857.....	26,433,225.....	198,613.....
1850.....	23,022,786.....	297,162.....	1858.....	26,302,339.....	243,348.....
1851.....	23,216,951.....	264,989.....	1859.....	23,475,011.....	251,001.....
1852.....	24,327,930.....	329,920.....	1860.....	24,102,244.....	272,469.....
1853.....	22,050,044.....	295,281.....	1861.....	24,745,995.....	131,654.....
1854.....	23,024,723.....	245,431.....	1862.....	25,703,236.....	143,386.....

6. PORTUGAL.—Debt in 1862, £33,717,000 sterling. Her bonds stand at a low figure in the markets, though the revenue of the kingdom exceeds the expenditure revenue £3,000,000 sterling; expenditure, £2,500,000.

7. PRUSSIA.—Debt in 1865, £43,214,793. The national debt of Prussia dates from the reign of Frederick William II. King Frederick II., called the "Great," left at his death a treasure of seventy-two millions thalers, which not only was spent during the eleven years' reign of his successor, but a debt incurred of fifty millions. King Frederick William III. at first succeeded in reducing this debt to less than thirty millions; but the subsequent wars with Napoleon I. again increased the national liabilities. The debt amounted to 53,495,000 thalers, or £7,642,000, in the year 1805, and had risen to 217,975,000 thalers, or £31,139,300, in 1813. The French Government had to pay one hundred and forty-five millions of francs to Prussia for war expenses, according to the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris, and by these means, and subsequent large reductions in the

expenditure, the national liabilities were reduced to 82,722,200 thalers, or £11,817,457, which sum was formed into a consolidated debt by the law of May 2, 1842.

Russia maintains an army of 812,000 on a peace footing, and 1,135,975 men on a war footing. Austria usually maintains a peace establishment of 288,061 men, which of late has been increased to 476,299, and in war-time generally exceeds 800,000 men. The Prussian army generally comprises 208,576 men, but in war-time this is raised to a mobilized army of 609,669, and a reserve (drawn from the Landsturm) of 104,414 men. The other parties to the probable struggle (the powers which must assist in deciding whether the Danish duchies shall be Prussian, German or Danish), the German Confederation, comprises the kingdoms of Saxony, Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Hanover, and the electorates of Hesse-Darmstadt, Baden, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, with a host of other minor duchies and principalities. Their armies may amount on the whole to about 250,000 men, each contingent of which is under different commanders, and moved by different interests.

The Reich usually appoints a commander-in-chief when the States in the Confederation decide for war; but the feelings of the political principles of the combined armies clash so frequently, that it is almost impossible to utilize their otherwise great strength. Italy, another probable party to the anticipated contest, has a standing army of 400,000, and could easily raise 200,000 more and keep them in the field. Excluding Russia, France, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, and the armies of several other countries which will likely take the field if war breaks out, it would therefore, from this statement, be participated in at its outset by no less than 2,363,000 men!

8. RUSSIA.—Revenue 1864 (gross), £60,164,219. The credit of Russia is not known in Europe. Her expenditures are kept down to the revenue standard, and her debt is only about £60,000,000 sterling.

9. SPAIN.—Debt in 1864, £146,541,000.

The revenue of Spain has increased during the last few years, and continues to progress. In 1822 (when the large English loans were made to Spain upon which the payment of interest which accrued from 1841 to 1861 is still in dispute as the "Spanish certificate question") the total revenue of the country was only about £6,000,000 sterling.

In 1850, the revenue actually received was.....	£12,722,200
In 1855, " " " " .....	14,914,979
In 1860, " " " " .....	18,923,440
To which sum should be added "extraordinary" revenue, derived from sale of national property.....	3,039,247
In 1864-5, the estimated revenue was.....	26,275,932

Which sum included £4,733,736, derived from recent sales of national property, as "extraordinary" revenue.

The total amount of deficits during the last twenty years in Spain have accumulated, and form now a floating debt of about £10,500,000 sterling, as follows:

Total of accumulated deficits previous to 1849.....	£1,082,097
“ “ “ from 1850 to 1859.....	3,513,745
“ “ “ “ 1859 to June 30, 1864... ..	5,900,000

Total.....£10,495,842

During the whole of this period only one foreign loan for £3,000,000 in sterling has been negotiated, the rest of the deficits being covered by internal loans and the sale of Church and State property.

10. TURKEY.—Debt 1864, £31,070,000.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1862.....	£11,164,552.....	£12,739,088
1863.....	15,100,191.....	13,551,755
1864.....	13,684,271.....	13,495,477
1865.....	14,737,231.....	14,571,238

Our authorities for the statements and figures of this article are Martin's Statesman's Manual, Bankers' Magazine, by S. Smith Homans, etc.

ART. XI.—JOURNAL OF THE WAR—ENTERED UP DAILY IN THE CONFEDERACY :

REPRESENTING THE VIEWS AND OPINIONS WHICH OBTAINED AND THE CONDITION OF THINGS WHICH EXISTED AT THE DATE OF EACH DAY'S ENTRY, IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES, OR IN PORTIONS OF THEM, WITH SUBSEQUENT NOTES, ETC.

No. III.—BY THE EDITOR.

WINNABORO, S. C., JULY 10, 1862.—Federal accounts of the battle near Richmond represent their loss at 20,000, but estimate ours at 30,000, and our forces engaged at 200,000!! Four or five of their generals were wounded, and their army is reported safely encamped on the James River, and McClellan “ confident of ability to repel all attacks.”

Chandler, in the Federal Senate, declared that no punishment was too great for the man who put the army in the marshes of the Chickahominy, and considers that McClellan or Lincoln is the culprit.

Butler, at New Orleans, is visiting his penalties upon men and women charged with indecorum towards Yankee troops. Mrs. P. Phillips is sent to Ship Island. She had been formerly imprisoned at Washington City.

Several vessels have run the blockade and brought in invaluable and large cargoes of powder, saltpetre, sulphur, Enfield rifles and field pieces—among them some that were used by the Austrians at Solferino.

Van Dorn speaks as follows from Vicksburg :

HEADQUARTERS, VICKSBURG, June 28, 1862.

DEFENDERS OF VICKSBURG :—The enemy are attempting to destroy this beautiful city, and a heroic people have determined to sacrifice it rather than give it up to the invaders of their homes.

It may be considered, therefore, in ruins, for it may be battered down and burnt up, but the earth it stands upon is ours, and will never be given up. The shot and shell now playing through these streets, through lovely villas, and sacred churches, and deserted homes, are but “ sound and fury, signifying nothing.”

The contest will commence when the enemy attempts to put his foot upon our soil. Stand coolly by your guns, and deliver your fire only when he comes too near.

EARL VAN DORN, Major-General Commanding.

The latest news from the Army of Virginia is thus condensed by the *Whig* :

“Advices from General Lee's lines, to noon yesterday, enable us to state that nothing of moment had occurred to that time since our last report. Our army occupies a line about eight miles this side of Charles City Court-House, and extending nearly from the James to the Chickahominy. The enemy lies a short distance



below, measurably protected by gunboats, and busily engaged fortifying. He threw a few shells Friday, and had up his balloon, both for the purpose of ascertaining our whereabouts. Yesterday morning and the day before there was some picket firing, but nothing more. The country is flat and wooded, rendering it very difficult to watch the enemy. McClellan is using every exertion to reinvigorate his demoralized and demoralized troops, keeps his bands playing, dress parades going on, etc. There was no reason to believe that he was making any effort to embark his force; nor could it be told whether he was receiving reinforcements."

FRIDAY, 11.—Reach Graniteville and Augusta early in the morning, having left Winnsboro two P. M. yesterday, *en route* for Mississippi.

Curtis's army again reported captured in Arkansas. Enemy digging canal around Vicksburg. Baton Rouge not taken. Texas guerrillas within eight miles of New Orleans.

SATURDAY, 12.—Reach Atlanta two P. M. and Montgomery at three P. M. Leave at four by railroad for Mobile. Fields of corn and but few of cotton comparatively cover the whole country.

Four thousand slaves impressed by the Yankees to work on the Vicksburg canal. Doubtful if, in the present stage of water, they can succeed.

SUNDAY, 13.—Reach Mobile eight A. M. and leave for Mississippi at five P. M. Defences of Mobile are being actively pressed, and will be very formidable.

There is no doubt but that McClellan is being heavily reinforced on the James River, and that operations will be suspended for a time.

Butler's extraordinary order in regard to Mrs. Phillips is published

*Special Order, No. 150.*—Mrs. Phillips, wife of Philip Phillips, having been once imprisoned for her traitorous proclivities and acts at Washington, and released by the clemency of the Government, and having been found training her children to spit upon officers of the United States, for which act of one of those children both her husband and herself apologized and were forgiven, is now found on the balcony of her house during the procession of Lieut. De Kay, laughing and mocking at his remains, and upon being inquired of by the Commanding General if this fact were so, contemptuously replies—"I was in good spirits that day."

It is therefore ordered that she be not "regarded and treated as a common woman," of whom no officer or soldier is bound to take notice, but as an uncommon, bad and dangerous woman, stirring up strife and inciting to riot.

And that therefore she be confined at Ship Island, in the State of Mississippi, within proper limits there, till further orders, and that she be allowed one female servant and no more, if she so choose. That one of the houses for hospital purposes be assigned her as quarters, and a soldier's ration each day be served out to her with the means of cooking the same, and that no verbal or written communication be allowed with her, except through this office, and that she be kept in close confinement until removed to Ship Island. By order of Major-General BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

MONDAY, 14.—Reach Jackson, Miss., at one P. M. Weather hot and dry, and grain crops suffering very much. Numbers of the wounded from Virginia crowd the cars on most of our route, and are badly provided for.

Divisions of the great army of Corinth are at Tupelo, near Vicksburg, near Holly Springs, or at Chattanooga. Beauregard is sick at Bladon Springs.

General Lee has issued a congratulatory order to the army, dated :

#### HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, July 7, 1862.

The General commanding, profoundly grateful to the only Giver of all victories for the signal success with which He has blessed our arms, tenders his warmest thanks and congratulations to the army by whose valor such splendid results have been achieved. On Thursday, the 26th inst., the powerful and thoroughly equipped army of the enemy was intrenched in works vast in extent and most formidable in character within sight of your capital. To-day the remains of that confident and threatening host are upon the banks of James River, thirty miles from Richmond, seeking to recover, under the protection of his boats, from the effects of a series of disastrous defeats.

After referring to the defeat and pursuit of the enemy, General Lee says :

"The immediate fruits of our success are the relief of Richmond from a state of siege; the rout of the grand army that so long menaced its safety; many thousand

prisoners, including officers of high rank; the capture or destruction of stores to the value of millions of dollars; of the acquisition of thousands of arms and fifty-one pieces of superior artillery. The service rendered to the country in this short but eventful period can scarcely be estimated, and the General commanding cannot adequately express his admiration of the courage, endurance and soldierly conduct of the officers and men engaged there. These brilliant results have cost us many brave men; but while we mourn the loss of our gallant dead, let us not forget that they died nobly in defence of their country's freedom, and have linked their memory with an event that will live forever in the hearts of a grateful people."

**TUESDAY, 15.**—Jackson has become an important point since the fall of New Orleans, and nearly all its public offices have been removed here.

It will be in *direct* communication with Montgomery by railroad in October, as the road is being pressed to completion under orders of General Bragg, and at Confederate expense. This is important, in view of any misfortune at Mobile, and, in any event, shortens the distance to Richmond nearly a day. Cars run daily from here to Vicksburg, to the Tallahatchie on the north, and to Pontchatoula on the south, and westward towards the Alabama line.

Communication across the Mississippi is difficult and uncertain, but is accomplished at several points.

Parties, almost daily, go into and come out of New Orleans, and some trade is suffered. A quantity of salt, sulphur and coffee recently was brought here. Many New Orleans refugees are here, or are scattered about the country.

**WEDNESDAY, 16.**—Good news from Vicksburg. Our steam ram the "Arkansas," emerging from the Yazoo River, passed the enemy's upper fleet, inflicting much damage, and reached Vicksburg with slight injury. This occurred yesterday, and until nine o'clock last night the guns and mortars could be distinctly heard here, and we are very anxious for intelligence.

**THURSDAY, 17.**—Curtis's army has not been cut off by Hindman, but has reached the Mississippi in safety. A general exchange of prisoners has been agreed upon by the Yankee Government. Gold in New York quoted at 116, and stocks falling. In regard to the ram "Arkansas," an official dispatch to Secretary Mallory, from Lieutenant Brown, says:

"The enemy's fleet above Vicksburg consisted of four iron-clad vessels, two heavy sloops-of-war, four gunboats, and seven or eight rams. We drove an iron-clad ashore, with colors down and disabled, blew up a ram, burned one vessel and damaged several others. Our smoke-stack was so shot to pieces that we lost steam, and could not use the vessel as a ram. We lost ten killed and fifteen wounded."

**FRIDAY, 18.**—Telegraphed from Knoxville that Colonel Forrest had taken Murfreesboro, Tenn., and that Morgan has made a brilliant dash in Kentucky. General Crittenden reported a prisoner in our hands.

Lincoln has certainly called for 300,000 additional troops, and it is thought a draft must be resorted to.

**SATURDAY, 19.**—Make a trip to Osyka, on the New Orleans road, and which is in the vicinity of Camp Moore, where General Ruggles is in command.

We took two regiments prisoners at Murfreesboro and large quantities of stores. Morgan is advancing upon Frankfort, Ky. Great alarm among the Federals.

**SUNDAY, 20.**—Great consternation in Nashville. Federals threaten to shell if they must evacuate the city. Gold in New York 116½ premium.

Great hopes that Kentucky is about to rise from her sleep.

Van Dorn issues an address to the defenders of Vicksburg.

#### HEROIC VICKSBURG—ADDRESS OF GENERAL VAN DORN.

HEADQUARTERS, DIST. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, VICKSBURG, JULY 18, 1862.

TO THE TROOPS DEFENDING VICKSBURG:—Your conduct, thus far, under the circumstances which surround you, has won the admiration of your countrymen. Cool and self-possessed under the concentrated fire of more than forty vessels of war and mortar-boats, you have given assurances that the city intrusted to your keeping will not be given up to the blustering demands of cannon nor the noisy threatenings of bomb-shells. Such exhibitions of fury serve but to amuse you and to animate the tedium of camp life—you await a more formidable demonstration. Impos-

tent in his rage, the enemy is striving to turn the current of the Mississippi from your batteries. He will fail. When he is master of the great river that flows at your feet, and which has become the eternal custodian of your names and glory, every wave that ripples by its shores will crimson with your blood, and every bill that looks down upon it will be the sepulchre of a thousand freemen.

Soldiers! to have been one among the "Defenders of Vicksburg" will be the boast hereafter of those who shall bear your names, and a living joy by your hearthstones forever. Continue, I beseech you, to be worthy of your country's praise and the reputation you have achieved.

The Commanding General will take pleasure, as it is his duty, in forwarding the names of the *distinguished* among you to the General Commanding the Department for honorable mention in General Orders. It is *his* pride to be your commander.

The steamer "Arkansas" is immortal, and above his praise—she commands the admiration of the world.  
By order of Major-General EARL VAN DORN.

MONDAY, 21.—Meet persons from New Orleans who left there as late as the 18th. The lying bulletins still publish that the Federals have taken Richmond. Mrs. Phillips liberated through the instrumentality of Reverdy Johnson. City healthy, and provisions growing more plentiful. Intercourse not difficult with the city, and bribery will effect much. City could easily be retaken if it could be fed. No persons of consequence have taken the oath, with trifling exceptions, in New Orleans.

TUESDAY, 22.—Lincoln has requested the Congressmen of the Border States to return home and prepare their constituents for the emancipation of slaves within their districts. A correspondent of the *New York Tribune* says that Winchester is again dangerously threatened by the advance of the Confederates up the Shenandoah Valley. It is reported that Stonewall Jackson is moving towards Fredericksburg. A Louisville dispatch of the 15th says that the city is all excitement, in consequence of the movements of Morgan, who was threatening Lexington, Frankfort and Shelbyville, simultaneously dividing his forces into three divisions for this purpose. Troops are being rapidly thrown into Louisville from Ohio and Indiana, and Home Guards are organized for defence.

WEDNESDAY, 23.—Some more unsuccessful efforts to take our ram "Arkansas" at Vicksburg. Federals admit the impracticability of opening the navigation of the Mississippi. Their canal around Vicksburg a failure.

The *New York Post* gives us some encouragement:

"EUROPEAN INTERVENTION.—All the signs show that we stand at the grave and serious crisis of our history. The recent intimations from Europe look to speedy intervention in our affairs, and if the foreign powers hesitate, it is not improbable that the news which the next steamer will take to England will help them to a conclusion. The long delay and extraordinary care in the operations of General McClellan were justified to the world only by the assertion that he meant to make sure of victory; and now it has slipped from him. Manassas and Yorktown lose the poor excuse they had in the light of the results of last week; and that which was before laid to the account of wholesome prudence will now be charged, and we believe with justice, to blundering and obstinate incompetency. It is a significant sign of what is going on abroad, that the French Princes, who have for many months been attached to General McClellan's staff, have left the army, and return to Europe by the next steamer. They would fight for us, but, if we should have war with France, they cannot fight against French soldiers. They see the full significance of the results before Richmond and the effect the news will have in Europe, and they retire in time."

THURSDAY, 24.—Federal accounts represent Nashville in a great state of excitement, and troops pouring into the city. The rebel forces under Forrest or Kirby Smith were hourly expected. The city is being prepared for defence, and will be shelled, it is said, if not surrendered. Recruits are offered heavy bounties in all the Northern cities.

Morgan appeals to the Kentuckians:

Kentuckians, I am once more among you. Confiding in your patriotism and strong attachment to our Southern cause, I have, at the head of my gallant band, raised once more our Confederate flag, so long trampled upon by the Northern tyrants, but never yet disgraced. Let every true patriot respond to my appeal.

Rise and arm yourselves! Fight against the despoilers! Fight for your families! your homes! for those you love best! for your conscience! and for the free exercise of your political rights, never again to be placed in jeopardy by the Hessian invader. Let the stirring scenes of the late Richmond fight be constantly before you. Our brave army there and everywhere is victorious. McClellan and his foreign hordes are groveling in the dust. Our independence is an achieved fact. We have bought it with privation and suffering, and sealed the contract with the seal of blood. Be not timorous, but rise, one and all, for the good cause, to clear our dear Kentucky's soil of the detested invaders.

Kentuckians! fellow countrymen! you know you can rely upon me.

JOHN MORGAN.

FRIDAY, 25.—We have captured a transport steamer near Vicksburg, and the lower fleet has disappeared. Bragg's army is *en route* for Chattanooga, and we shall soon have an advance upon Tennessee. Forrest has taken Lebanon, within twenty five miles of Nashville and Kentucky. Confederates have surprised Newberry, Ind. This is the first invasion of the free States, and is a good beginning.

The Petersburg *Express* has a special dispatch from Knoxville announcing the arrival of a special courier at headquarters in Tennessee, from Morgan, dated Georgetown, July 19. Morgan says we have captured eleven cities and towns, with a heavy amount of army stores, and have force sufficient to hold all the country outside of Lexington and Frankfort, which places are chiefly garrisoned by home guards. The bridges between Lexington and Cincinnati have all been destroyed.

SATURDAY, 26.—Upper and lower fleet reported as having left Vicksburg. Federal Congress adjourned, after appropriating \$600,000,000 for the war. Herculean efforts at the North to raise 300,000 fresh troops, and the heaviest bounties offered.

SUNDAY, 27.—Spend the day at Vicksburg. Lower fleet has disappeared entirely; upper at the mouth of the Yazoo; city deserted and desolate; only sentinels and darkies to be seen, and very attenuated cats and dogs. Houses all closed, and though a large number were struck by the shells or fragments no dwellings seem to be much injured. A few stores, an engine-house, and the Methodist Church, are the only severe sufferers, and these may be readily repaired. The result is surprising in a city which has withstood the assaults of the enemy for nearly two months; only two or three lives lost.

Heavy artillery on the bluffs command the river.

Visit the ram Arkansas, and examine her, through the courtesy of Captain Brown. She received but trifling damage in her glorious encounter with the fleets, and is now nearly ready again for action. She will be strengthened and improved. Her loss in all the fights was about 40 killed and wounded. She is defective in structure, but iron-clad and of medium size.

General Breckenridge's division, now at Vicksburg, will soon find active and exciting service.

MONDAY, 28.—General Forrest has burned the bridges at Mill Creek, and is reported within 5 miles of Nashville. His progress a continued ovation.

Morgan is being largely reinforced in Kentucky. Governor Magoffin is said to be with him.

TUESDAY, 29.—Yankees take possession of Madison and Covington, Louisiana. We shall soon hear that they are driven out of Baton Rouge. Halleck promoted to the chief command of the army. Foreign news leaves intervention still doubtful. Lincoln and the Border States Congressmen correspond on the emancipation of slavery in their States, which they agree to propose to their constituents. Federal Confiscation Act passes.

WEDNESDAY, 30.—The Yankees stirred up, apprehending invasions of Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio, and the navigation of the Ohio River is regarded unsafe.

THURSDAY, 31.—Morgan has returned safely to Knoxville with 1,000 prisoners, and Humphrey Marshall is marching on Northeastern Kentucky. Five Confederates took a Yankee transport on the James River. McClellan is believed to be evacuating the James River. Lincoln authorizes rebel property to be

seized, necessary for his army, and the negroes to be employed in military and naval service. Gunboats repelled in Georgia gallantly by our troops. "Tubal Cain" lost in running Charleston blockade, and valuable cargo. Johnson's report of the battle of Seven Pines censures Huger for delay, fixes our loss at 4,282 and that of the enemy at 10,000, and says we took 6,000 stand of arms and a large quantity of camp equipage.

FRIDAY, August 1.—The New York *Herald* speaks lugubriously of the war :

The *Herald* says the civil war has cost the United States \$600,000,000, and the "bones of its dead soldiers would make a Golgotha monument higher than that of Bunker Hill."

In return for this immense outlay of blood and treasure, what have we gained? Are the rebels subdued? On the contrary, they seem stronger than ever. Is the rebellion at its last gasp? It has to-day more soldiers in the field than the Union. Have we succeeded in reviving the Union feeling at the South? Why, every day the two sections drift farther and farther apart; every day we become more and more ignorant of the sentiments of the Southern people; every day that this accursed rebellion is permitted to continue the number of Southern Union men becomes less, as the old Union seems more powerless and remote, and the new Confederacy more powerful and successful. What, then, have we gained? In spite of our brilliant victories, our naval superiorities, our numerous but isolated triumphs, we have practically and in results gained very little and lost very much.

What, then, shall we do next? Shall we give up the war, disband our army and navy, and let the rebels go in peace? Never! It is too late to think of such a course. The recognition of the Southern Confederacy by our own government is no longer among the contingencies of this war. The rebels may defeat our armies and capture our capital—these are possibilities—but the rebels can never conquer their independence. The conflict has assumed a new and a sublimer aspect. We have to decide now not whether the rebels can be subdued, but whether the country is to be saved. The question is no longer the putting down of the rebellion, but the salvation of the nation. We are in *cul-de-sac*, from which our only escape is the suppression of the rebellion by force.

General Armstrong has taken Courtland, Ala., and 159 Federal prisoners, and a large amount of wagons and army stores and small-arms.

Tuscumbia and Decatur, Ala., also taken by our forces, and immense amount of enemy's property destroyed.

SATURDAY, 2.—Without doubt Breckenridge is advancing in force upon Baton Rouge, and we shall have some exciting news in a day or two.

The people of Vicksburg are returning home, and it is said there are several hundred Federal graves in the neighborhood.

THANKS TO THE DEFENDERS OF VICKSBURG.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
RICHMOND, June 22, 1862.

*General Orders, No. 51.*—The successful defence of Vicksburg against the mortar fleet of the enemy, by Major General Van Dorn and the officers and men under his command, entitles them to the gratitude of the country, the thanks of the government, and the admiration of the army. By their gallantry and good conduct, they have not only saved the city intrusted to them, but they have shown that bombardments of cities, if bravely resisted, achieve nothing for the enemy, and only serve to unveil his malice, and the hypocrisy of his pretended wish to restore the Union. The world now sees that his mission is one of destruction, not restoration.

Lieutenant Brown, and the officers and crew of the Confederate steamer *Arkansas*, by their heroic attack upon the Federal fleet before Vicksburg, equaled the highest recorded examples of courage and skill. They prove that the navy, when it regains its proper element, will be one of the chief bulwarks of national defence, and that it is entitled to a high place in the confidence and affection of the country.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector-General.

SUNDAY, 3.—An extra says that Forrest has returned to Knoxville, and that unless Butler is given up for the murder of Mumford at New Orleans, Major-General McCall, prisoner at Richmond, will be executed.

MONDAY, 4.—Morgan's official report of his raid into Kentucky states that he took twenty towns, captured 1,200 prisoners, and destroyed property valued at

\$3,000,000. Among the spoils taken were 20,000 stand of arms, and a large number of mules and horses.

Jackson and Ewell are again threatening Washington City.

Guerrilla bands organizing all over Kentucky.

Confederate batteries on the James River open upon McClellan's camp and transports, and it is thought occasioned great damage to both.

Commanding General of the Confederate army issues an important General Order in regard to Federal Commander Pope's orders to seize and appropriate without recompense Southern property, and to hold unoffending civilians taken at their residences to answer with their lives for the acts of guerrilla parties. General Lee says:

"Therefore, it is ordered that Major-General Pope, Brigadier-General Steinwehr, and all commissioned officers serving under their respective commands, be, and they are hereby expressly and specially declared not entitled to be considered as soldiers, and therefore not entitled to the benefit of the cartel for parole of future prisoners of war. Ordered further, in the event of the capture of Major-General Pope or Brigadier-General Steinwehr, or any commissioned officers serving under them, respectively, they shall be held in close confinement so long as the orders aforesaid shall continue in force and unrepealed by the competent military authorities of the United States, and that in the event of the murder of any unarmed citizens or inhabitants of this Confederacy by virtue or under pretext of any of the orders hereinbefore recited, whether with or without trial—whether under pretence of such citizens being spies or hostages, or under any other pretence, it shall be the duty of the Commanding General of the forces of this Confederacy to cause immediately to be hung out of the commissioned officers, such prisoners as aforesaid, a number equal to the number of our citizens that have been murdered by the enemy. By order."

TUESDAY, 5.—The *Mississippian* of to-day says:

"If one would make up a table of the ruling prices of every staple article in that line—as they are at present obtained in the city of Jackson and frame it, or preserve it for future reference—it would be one of the greatest curiosities of the times. Think of common calico, which was held at a dime or a bit a yard, now held at one dollar and a quarter; ginghams at one dollar and seventy-five cents; pins at from seventy-five cents to one dollar per paper; spool thread at from nine to twelve dollars a dozen; cotton cards from forty to forty-five dollars a pair; shoes from fifteen to twenty-five dollars a pair, and every other article indispensable in a family at like exorbitant rates."

We may add to this list board \$3½ to \$4 per day; washing \$1 50 per dozen; towels, yard wide, 75 cents; letter paper \$25 per ream; envelopes \$25 per M.; watermelons \$1 to \$2; peaches 5 cents each. The spirit of extortion reaches to everything. The darkey who holds your horse or blacks your boots would hardly think himself overpaid with a dollar.

And thus the cause goes on, though the people bear their sufferings without a groan.

The conscript law and the militia law of the several States will bring 750,000 Confederates into the field. This the Yankees will not much exceed, even with their 300,000 raw recruits. They have no troops in camps of instruction, and it would be a large estimate to give their existing forces as:

At Charleston, . . . . .	150,000	Valley of Va., . . . . .	50,000
Savannah, . . . . .	15,000	Baltimore, . . . . .	10,000
New Orleans, . . . . .	10,000	Washington, . . . . .	25,000
Southern Const., . . . . .	10,000	Memphis, . . . . .	10,000
Halleck's late army, . . . . .	100,000	Curtis, . . . . .	10,000
McClellan, . . . . .	150,000	Mi-souri, . . . . .	10,000
Burnside, . . . . .	15,000	Other places, . . . . .	25,000

Total, . . . . . 455,000

Magoffin is not a prisoner of Morgan's, but calls the Kentucky Legislature together to consider the late action of Congress and the President touching the question of slavery, and to provide for the safety of our institutions and the peace and tranquillity of the commonwealth. (As usual, rather wishy-washy.)

Lincoln's proclamation is at last out, which, as far as it can be executed, dooms every Southern man to pauperism. It helps our cause.

THE CONFISCATION ACT—LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of the sixth section of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which act, and the joint resolution explanatory thereof, are herewith published, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim to and warn all persons within the contemplation of said sixth section to cease participating in aiding, countenancing, or abetting the existing rebellion, or any rebellion, against the Government of the United States, and to return to their proper allegiance to the United States, on pain of the forfeitures and seizures as within and by said sixth section provided.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty seventh.

By the President:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE SIXTH SECTION.

Annexed is the sixth section of the Confiscation Act referred to by the President in the above proclamation:

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person within any State or Territory of the United States, other than those named aforesaid, after the passage of this act, being engaged in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, or aiding or abetting such rebellion, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation duly given and made by the President of the United States, cease to aid, countenance and abet such rebellion, and return to his allegiance to the United States, all the estate and property, moneys, stocks, and credits of such person shall be liable to seizure as aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the President to seize and use them as aforesaid, or the proceeds thereof. And all sales, transfers, or conveyances of any such property after the expiration of the said sixty days from the date of such warning and proclamation, shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by said person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

WEDNESDAY, 6.—Breckenridge, with 3,000 men, attacked Baton Rouge yesterday, and drove the enemy through the town to the gunboats and into the arsenal. Enemy 5,000 strong. Loss heavy on both sides. Final results uncertain. General Clark thought to be mortally wounded.

Accounts from the North conflicting: some represent great disorganization and evident breaking down, and others a resolute and determined war policy.

President Davis asks to know if Butler's acts at New Orleans are endorsed, and will take silence as an admission that they are.

Lindsay's motion in the British Parliament to recognize the Confederacy is withdrawn; Palmerston asking that the matter be left with the Government.

The Yankees will proceed to a draft.

THURSDAY, 7.—It seems that the non-arrival of the ram Arkansas prevented the success of our movement against Baton Rouge.

Southern prisoners at the North, including privateers, are reaching Richmond after exchange. We have at least 12,000 there.

FRIDAY, 8.—The ram Arkansas is destroyed by her crew, her machinery becoming hopelessly disabled.

Breckenridge has withdrawn ten miles from Baton Rouge to obtain water, and is being reinforced. He destroyed much Federal property. Federal General Williams reported killed.

Enemy advanced 10 miles up the James. Heavy skirmishing in East Tennessee, and General Stevenson, having flanked Bowen's command, has captured the entire army of East Tennessee. If true, the road to Nashville and Louisville is open to us. (News not confirmed.)

Evidences of breaking down reported everywhere at the North.

SATURDAY, 9.—Skirmishing on the Potomac and near Gordonsville. Drafting will shortly begin at the North.

The misfortune which happened to the machinery of the Arkansas, causing her to be blown up, lost to us, it seems, the repossession of Baton Rouge and the open way to New Orleans.

The Sea God and the River God have never been our ally in this fight. The Yankee General Steinwehr's infamous order is published:

HEADQUARTERS, 2D DIVISION, GREER'S FARM, July 13, 1862.

*Special Order, No. 6.*—Major William Stedman, commanding 6th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, will cause the arrest of five (5) of the most prominent citizens of Luray, Page County, Virginia, and send them to these headquarters with an escort as hostages. They will be held as long as we remain in this vicinity. They will share my table and be treated as friends; but, for every one of our soldiers who may be shot by "bushwhackers," one of these hostages will suffer death, unless the perpetrators of the deed are delivered to me. It is well known that these so-called "bushwhackers" are inhabitants of the district, and encouraged in their cowardly acts by the prominent citizens here.

You will leave a copy of this order with the family of each man arrested by you.

A. STEINWEHR, Brig.-Gen. Commanding 2d Division.

SUNDAY, 10.—Guerrillas rising up everywhere in Arkansas, and the report from Missouri is that they are in such numbers as to be in complete control of the State. From this branch of the service nearly everything may be expected in the Border States, or wherever the enemy shall profane with his presence. Such bands are being organized throughout Mississippi and Louisiana, and will do daring and efficient service.

#### NOTES ON THE JOURNAL.

1.—McCLELLAN'S ARMY.—On the 8th July the Confederate forces gave up the pursuit of McClellan's army, and returned to the vicinity of Richmond. In his Report, March 6, 1863, published in two volumes by the Confederate Congress, Gen. Lee says of this victory: "The siege of Richmond was raised, and the object of a campaign which had been prosecuted after months of preparation, at an enormous expenditure of men and money, completely frustrated. More than 10,000 prisoners, including officers of rank, fifty-two pieces of artillery, and upwards of 35,000 stand of small-arms, were captured. The stores and supplies of every description which fell into our hands were great in amount and value, but small in comparison with those destroyed by the enemy himself. . . . Under ordinary circumstances, the Federal army should have been destroyed."

Henry Ward Beecher, at this epoch, thus gives vent to his pent-up feelings:

"At length, this past Spring, began the campaign in Virginia. The people gloried in the belief that the majesty of the Government would be asserted. After four months' campaign, the armies of the United States are on the *defensive*! Not less than a hundred thousand men have been lost by death, wounds, sickness and captivity; McClellan is cooped up on James River; Pope is collecting an army; and the country is to-day actually debating whether the enemy cannot strike a blow at Washington! Is this such a management as will confirm the confidence of the country in Mr. Lincoln's conduct of the war? Do we need to ask why men are slow to volunteer? Does any man need to be told what the end of such things must be? This is not punishing rebellion. It is helping it.

"In the second year of the war! And how long will it be before every nation in Europe will have a right to say, the South has shown itself able to maintain its independence?"

Remarking upon the effects of these disasters at Richmond upon the energies of the North, Mr. Pollard, in his History of the War, vol. 2, p. 84, says: "There is no doubt that the North was seriously discouraged by the events that had taken place before Richmond. But it was a remarkable circumstance, uniformly illustrated in the war, that the North, though easily intoxicated by triumph, was not in the same proportion depressed by defeat. As long as the North was conducting the war upon the soil of the South, a defeat there involved more money expenditure and more calls for troops—it had no other horrors. It did not imperil their homes. It might easily be repaired. . . . In many respects the war was an immense money-job."



In the Army Register, published at Washington, Mr. Pollard gives the strength of the Northern army at this date: Commissioned officers, 39,922; rank and file, 1,052,480.

The army correspondent of the New York *Times* shows in what condition the great army of the Chickahominy reached the waters of the James:

**“THE APPROACH TO JAMES RIVER.**—When an aid of General McClellan rode back and reported that the way was all open to James River, a thrill of relief ran through the whole line, and the sight of the green fields skirting its banks was, indeed, an oasis in the terrible desert of suspense and apprehension through which they had passed. The teams were now put upon a lively trot in order to relieve the pressure upon that portion still in the rear. General McClellan and staff rode ahead, and took possession of the old estate known as Malvern Hills, owned by B. F. Dew, one mile back from Turkey Island Bend. It is a large, old-fashioned estate, originally built by the French, and has near it, in front, an old earth-work, constructed by General Washington during the Revolutionary War. It has a spacious yard, shaded by venerable elms and other trees. A fine view of the river can be had from this elevated position. General McClellan expressed the opinion that with a brief time to prepare, the position could be held against any force the enemy can bring against us.

“Exhausted by long watching and fatigue, and covered thickly with the dust of the road over which we had passed, many of the officers threw themselves upon the shady and grassy lawn to rest. The soldiers, also, attracted by the shady trees, surrounded the house, or bivouacked in the fields near by.”

In his official report of June 22, Gen. Joseph Johnston reported that he took ten pieces of artillery, five standards, 6,000 muskets, etc. His loss, 3,283, and that of the enemy, by his own reports, over 10,000.

2.—**PATRIOTISM.**—Public spirit had not begun to wane at this time. People were hopeful and patriotic, and were willing to give everything and suffer everything for the cause. The spirit of speculation, and the vice of blockade sales, which did much to bring about our eventual ruin, were only beginning to manifest themselves. Extortion had not reared its Gorgon head. A liberal and generous impulse existed everywhere, and the necessities of all were readily and cheerfully supplied. It was the golden or classic epoch of the war. Night and day the needles of the women were plied in making soldiers' clothing, and night and day they watched by the side of the sick and dying. They never, however, failed in this duty at any period of the war.

3.—**NEW ORLEANS.**—We remarked that New Orleans might several times have been captured by the Confederates. There can be no doubt of this, and the matter was frequently discussed in military circles—but *cui bono?* Whilst the Federals occupied the mouth of the river and controlled its navigation above, the city could never have been provisioned by us. There would be great suffering to the inhabitants without advantage to the Confederacy.

4.—**NASHVILLE.**—Though Nashville was several times threatened, the immense fortifications around it made its capture at any time almost impossible. It was a remarkable fact in the war, that the Confederacy was never enabled to repossess herself of any town or city taken by the enemy. Thus New Orleans, Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg, etc., etc. This exerted a very depressing influence.

5.—**CONSCRIPT ACT.**—We never doubted of the eminent wisdom and policy of the Conscript Act. In the condition in which we were placed, no other measure could have kept up the army in the trials through which we were destined to pass. The best and the true men would have remained without it, but in no part of the world can armies be kept up by moral suasion and the justice of a cause! This the enemy too proved! Doubtless there were evils of great magnitude indispensable from the system—much misery, etc., but war involves pain and suffering. The administration of the law was, however, always defective, and although it was easy to show that from half to three-quarters of a million of men might be kept in the field, the armies were allowed to fritter away, and at the time of the surrender there were scarcely one hundred thousand men under arms on both sides of the Mississippi! Inadequate provisions and clothing, destitute and suffering families at home, ceaseless marching and fighting, the increasing hosts of the enemy, the hopelessness of the cause, and its interminable prospect, did the work. Under a President and Congress success became now impossible. *A Dictator, with absolute power, and great civil and military genius, could only have saved the day!*

6.—**GUERRILLAS.**—At the opening of the war, privateering and guerrillas were regarded the great hopes of the Confederacy. Both were signal failures, notwithstanding the dashing exploits of the Alabama, Florida and Shenandoah. The enemy affected to consider guerrilla service a great crime against the laws of war and the humanities of the age. Yet is it ever, in all countries, the resort of a brave people, when overcome by invasion. Our revolutionary fathers understood this. The partisan warfare in the Carolinas and Georgia was of this character. The whole country sustained the military establishment. Never was there a more inviting field for this service than the Confederacy during the war, yet the invader was allowed to march great armies with at times no molestation at all. It was evident that such warfare was not germane to the spirit of our people.

7.—**COTTON PLANTING.**—As the war advanced, cotton planting was very generally abandoned in the Confederacy, and those who raised more than very trifling quantities were held by their neighbors in some odium. Many of the States restricted the cultivation by law, and the policy pursued by Congress of burning in the face of the enemy operated also as a discouragement. Though eventual pay was promised, no one regarded it possible to obtain it, so many provisions being first necessary. From first to last perhaps one million of bales were destroyed by the torch. Corn, wheat, and sorghum were the great and growing crops of the Confederacy, with which, had transportation been kept up, the armies could have been fed forever.

8.—**Mrs. PHILLIPS.**—The "war upon women and children" is richly illustrated in this case. Of what consequence was it to a great nation whether a lady was in "good humor" or "bad humor," "laughed" or "cried," on the passage of a funeral by her door? Among gentlemen, it is invariably understood that the sex protects and gives immunity. We knew this lady intimately. A gentler and kinder nature could be found nowhere. Her feelings were ever buoyant and hopeful; her vivacity and spirit quick; her wit and intellect of high order. Her heart and soul were with the South and its cause, and for this she would have suffered a thousand martyrdoms. The world stood aghast at the enormities practiced upon such a lady on such a pretext. Next to the crime of Mumford, which caused a thrill of horror to run through the land, this was among the blackest deeds of the régime at New Orleans. Mumford rose to the rank of a hero and a martyr. His patent of nobility—his canonization—dated from that day.

9.—**RAILROADS IN THE CONFEDERACY.**—They were still good at this time, though requiring constant attention. Accidents were not yet frequent. Running stock and locomotives remained in nearly sufficient quantities. All of this changed afterwards, as we shall see. Still railroad traveling was attended with much privation and suffering. The cars were always crowded to suffocation. Everybody seemed afloat. The wonder was where the crowds of women and children came from. Add to these, wounded, discharged or furloughed soldiers, sharpers and speculators, *et omne genus*: a seat was not to be thought of. Being compelled to travel almost constantly in the service of the Treasury Department and the "Produce Loan Office," of which we shall have much to say hereafter, we can speak feelingly upon this subject.

10.—The *Southern Confiscation Act* was adopted on account of a previous act of the Federal Congress. The policy in both cases was bad, and without doubt all property would have been restored after peace. This course was pursued by the Continental Colonies after winning their independence, and to this course the United States Government has again come in 1866.

11.—**SECESSIONVILLE.**—The *New York Tribune* correspondent thus spoke of the disaster at Secessionville, S. C., which occurred in June:

"The advanced regiments were the 8th Michigan, the 79th New York, and the 7th Connecticut. There is some confusion as to the order in which these regiments came up to the fort; it seems, however, from the best information within reach, that the glorious but unfortunate 8th Michigan was the first at the fort, led by its gallant Colonel Fonten. The immediate assault upon the fort was not successful, and the cause of failure, as is usual in such cases, is difficult to determine. That the fort should have been taken there can be but little doubt, and that too with no more loss of life than actually occurred. It appears from the statements of some of

the officers and men in these regiments, that about one-half mile from the fort there was a narrow pass through a hedge, and the men were compelled to pass through very few abreast, thus delaying the advance of the men. The 8th Michigan got through and pushed on with great vigor up to the fort, which they assaulted with a shout. They were met with a murderous fire from the fort in front, and from flanking batteries. A few of these brave boys overcame all dangers and difficulties, and rushing over the dead bodies of their slaughtered comrades, actually climbed into the fort; but it was impossible for them to maintain their ground there against the fearful odds which opposed them, the men who should have supported them being delayed in passing through the hedge. The 8th was obliged to fall back as the 79th New York came up, led by the brave Colonel Morrison, who mounted the walls of the fort and discharged all the barrels of his revolver in the very faces of the enemy. Wounded in the head and unsupported, he was obliged to retreat. About as far behind the 79th as the 79th was behind the 8th, came the 7th Connecticut, which also made a spasmodic and almost independent effort against the fort; but was obliged to fall back. Thus these brave regiments, which were intended to act in concert as the advance, went into the fight one at a time, one repulsed and falling back as the other came up, thus creating confusion and rendering abortive the charge on the fort at this time."

#### 12.—RETRIBUTION FOR FEDERAL EXCESSES.—General Lee to General Halleck:

A general order, signed by Major-General Pope on the 23d of July last, the day after the date of the cartel, directs the murder of our peaceful citizens as spies, if found quietly tilling their farms, in his rear, even outside of his lines.

And one of his brigadier-generals (Steinwehr) has seized innocent and peaceful inhabitants, to be held as hostages, to the end that they may be murdered in cold blood if any one of his soldiers are killed by some unknown persons whom he designates as "bushwhackers." Some of the military authorities seem to suppose that their end will be better attained by a savage war, in which no quarter is to be given and no age or sex is to be spared, than by such hostilities as are alone recognized to be lawful in modern times. We find ourselves driven by our enemies by steady progress towards a practice which we abhor, and which we are vainly struggling to avoid.

Under these circumstances this government has issued the accompanying order, which I am directed by the President to transmit to you, recognizing Major-General Pope and his commissioned officers to be in the position which they have chosen for themselves, that of robbers and murderers, and not that of public enemies, entitled, if captured, to be treated as prisoners of war.

#### 13. ANOTHER HORRIBLE.—We find in a letter from Texas, published in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, the following paragraph, which shows by what fanaticism, ignorance, and lies the fires were kept up. "Negroes burnt alive!" Shades of Clarkson and Wilberforce, and hereafter of Charles Sumner:

Ah, my dear S—, with what satisfaction have I escaped from that region of tyranny and oppression! The history of this iniquitous war, for "the extension and perpetuity of slavery," will never be fully written. No one can tell it all. What blind rage and hate! New Orleans is taken. Well, you who live far away cannot comprehend the delirium this has raised. Before surrendering it, the planters burned their cotton, their sugar, their steam cotton-presses, and their refineries. They preferred this to confiscation and the thought that their goods would enrich their enemies. But—shame and crime unparalleled—they also burned their slaves. Think of the degree of insane fury to which they were carried. They preferred to burn their slaves rather than see them emancipated. Those who commit this atrocity—unparalleled in history, particularly because it did not hurt their enemies—those who did this deed, called their inoffensive blacks together, and sent them into the workshops, and locked the doors; the fire was lighted and quickly did its work, while the masters waited outside to shoot with their rifles the child, the old man, the woman, or any who might leap from the windows or roof to escape the dreadful flames.

#### 14.—THE RAM ARKANSAS.—For the movement against Baton Rouge this vessel was entirely at the time unfitted. Her noble and gallant Commander Brown protested against the attempt in her then condition, but it was of no avail. Her machinery was incapable of the service demanded, and many wild hopes were cherished that she would sweep the Mississippi to the mouth, destroy the Federal fleet at New Orleans and open the blockade, which were all very soon dashed to the ground. Her exploit above Vicksburg is thus celebrated in a letter published at the North, and dated from on board the United States steamer Richmond. The writer says:

"Around us lay the combined power of flag-officer Farragut's and Davis's fleets. Frigates, gunboats, iron-plated boats, wooden rams and iron-cased rams, were anchored along the bank for a mile and a half. And slowly steaming along the hollow of a bend in the river just above us was a long, low, dull, red, floating object. She showed neither flag nor sign of life.

A couple of gunboats were anchored ahead of us, but being the first of the large ships, we all supposed we would be the first object of attack.

Her course also seemed to indicate it. Two of our gunboats now fired. The Arkansas answered, taking off one man's head and wounding three others. I saw her pass the gunboats. I looked for some vessel moving to attack her. Not one stirred; only one man had stein up on his vessel. We believe he could have sunk her, yet he did not move a finger because he

'did not receive orders.' He should be court-martialed and dismissed in disgrace. He was urged to attack her, but he was not equal to his duty, and he should not be trusted with a ship any longer. Even the charges had been withdrawn from our guns in our fancied security, and there was not sufficient time to load them all.

Slowly, steadily, gallantly, the rebel ram kept on her way, as though she belonged to us, and was quietly choosing an anchorage. She was now approaching us, and as all the best of the crew had been at their quarters some time I was obliged to go to mine.

I sat down and 'coolly' awaited the blow I knew must sink us. In a few minutes our guns were fired in quick succession. I waited, but no crash followed.

I went on deck and saw the ram slowly floating below uninjured. Our solid, wrought-iron 90-pound shot had been shattered to pieces against her iron-clad sides, less than a hundred yards distant. The Benton, Hartford, and gunboats below us, poured a perfect shower of balls upon her. But she was like adamant. It did not even hasten her speed, and proudly she turned a point, disappeared from sight, and anchored under the batteries and Vicksburg. I doubt whether such a feat has ever before been accomplished, and whoever commanded her should be known and honored. And why was she successful? By reason of the stupidity of our leaders, and because we were caught napping. There is a rather vulgar expression which expresses our plight exactly, but I shall not allude to it further."

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

### 1.—THE LUMBER BUSINESS OF THE SOUTH.

This vast and growing interest is deserving of the gravest consideration by capitalists who desire to invest in Southern lands. Our whole Southern country is one vast field for enterprise in this department. Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Alabama, and the Carolinas, offer millions of acres of the finest timber in the world. So of Arkansas and Texas. Upon this subject a contemporary says:

"The lumber business in the South, especially in Southwest Georgia and Florida, is assuming proportions almost incredible.

"Since the surrender, no other employment of labor and capital has proven so certainly and largely remunerative. Indeed, there is no other business attended with so little risk and so certain a remuneration. The capital employed is invested chiefly in mules, wagons, mills, and their appurtenances, which constantly *appreciate*, rather than *depreciate*, in value; and they can be reconverted into money at any hour. The investment pays a certain cash return from the hour it is made. It requires but a few days to transfer the pine-tree in the forest to lumber on shipboard, worth from twenty-five to forty-five dollars per thousand.

"Almost the whole world is dependent upon the section above named for its supply of yellow pine. This fact was abundantly evidenced in the immense orders that were crowding upon the Southern ports before the late war. Five years of embargo upon the trade have now increased the demand beyond any possibility of supply, even with the immense preparations that are being made to meet it. So that those who have already embarked, or who are preparing to embark in the business, need entertain no fear, for twenty years, of surfeiting the market. Nor need any apprehension be entertained that the supply of pine will be exhausted for double that length of time.

"Such timber grows not in the world as is found in Southwest Georgia and all over the State of Florida. Indeed, the fine yellow pine which is found here is found only in a few other localities, and sparsely there.

"During a recent visit to that Georgia metropolis in embryo—Brunswick—we were amazed at the magnitude of operations in progress to meet the overwhelming demand for lumber at that point. It is said that the orders already in hand cannot be filled for two years. Several splendid mills are already in operation, some twelve are being built, and perhaps double that number are 'prospected.' General J. B. Gordon, whose energy and courage told with such stunning effect during the war, was the pioneer, and is the ruling spirit in this gigantic enterprise at Brunswick.

"Fully twenty millions of feet of lumber will be shipped from that port alone this season, and when the mills are all completed this amount will be so immeasurably increased as to make Savannah and other Georgia seaport cities tremble at sight of the shipping that will crowd the unsurpassed port of Brunswick.

"We have not yet in our possession the exact statistical information which we have been seeking with reference to the lumber prospects of Fernandina, Jacksonville, Cedar Keys, &c.; but from personal observation we make up the following summary, inviting our readers at those points to correct any errors that may appear, and to furnish us further information:

"At Fernandina, we should suppose there were as many as ten mills, either built or in course of erection; at Jacksonville, not less than twenty-five. (In this estimate are included all mills adjacent and those tributary, on the railroad and on the St. Johns, whose shipments pass through Jacksonville.)

"At Cedar Keys (and tributary to it) we should put the number at twelve.

"Then, besides these prominent points, there are steam saw-mills without number scattered about over the country—the most of them sending their lumber abroad—such as the many around Lake City, Live Oak, St. Marks, James' Island, on the Chattahoochee, Chipola, and other streams.

"The innumerable streams which make almost a network of the map of Florida are accessible avenues to forests interminable."

## 2.—THE PROSPERITY OF MEMPHIS.

No city in the West is increasing with more rapid strides than Memphis. Her enterprise and spirit are admirable. She is projecting railroads into every quarter. Her march is steady and onward. It is stated on high authority:

"There are probably more houses in the course of construction in Memphis at the present time than at any previous period in the history of the city. A person may go in every direction, and new houses and buildings of every description springing up will meet his eye. We notice, however, that but few houses are being constructed that would be most useful to the mechanic as a residence. Memphis is really more in need of small cottages that will rent at a reasonable price than probably any city in America. This has a bad tendency towards bringing the workingman to our city, as they cannot afford to pay the enormous rents which are being asked. Houses far from the centre of the city, only of decent size—say four or five rooms—are commanding fifty dollars per month, and more. Memphis is very prosperous in her growth at present, but if our capitalists desire to have this prosperity continued, they will have to look to this matter and act on it."

## 3.—COMMERCE OF LOUISVILLE—1865-6.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Alcohol, bbls. ....	985	\$187,170	Glass, pkgs. ....	50,568	\$423,800
Apples, green, bbls. ....	84,649	246,432	Hay, bales. ....	105,670	316,800
Du. dried, pkgs. ....	2,422	4,836	Hardware, pkgs. ....	249,884	2,495,840
Ale and Beer, bbls. ....	22,598	295,983	Hemp, bales. ....	11,046	575,200
Bagging pieces. ....	14,586	439,438	Hides, bbls, &c. ....	51,825	243,705
Barley, bushels. ....	178,670	223,843	Hogs, head. ....	143,825	3,774,056
Bran, do. ....	12,035	24,070	Horses and mules, No. ....	10,095	1,049,525
Butter, pks. ....	10,005	400,200	Hops, pkgs. ....	695	21,168
Bale rope, coils. ....	18,898	206,257	Iron, pes. bbls. &c. ....	209,706	1,048,680
Coal, bushels. ....	15,946,250	8,818,432	Iron, pig, tons. ....	15,000	750,000
Cattle, head. ....	77,189	6,178,520	Lead, pkgs. ....	11,923	181,090
Cement, bbls. ....	3,142	10,824	Leather, rolls. ....	5,912	151,584
Oheese, pkgs. ....	87,096	409,240	Lard, tcs. ....	2,776	200,000
Cider, bbls. ....	2,161	21,210	Lard, kegs. ....	3,647	59,165
Coffee, sacks. ....	43,524	2,101,000	Lumber, M. ....	8,948,487	1,500,000
Cooperage, pkgs. ....	29,065	51,164	Lime, bbls. ....	8,985	12,347
Corn, bush. ....	558,510	448,167	Liquor, pkgs. ....	48,457	2,500,000
Corn meal, pkgs. ....	8,438	8,895	Malt, bushels. ....	67,848	107,312
Cotton, bales. ....	56,223	13,996,750	Merchandise, pks. ....	539,619	53,931,900
Cotton yarns, pkgs. ....	12,827	495,640	Molasses and syrup, bbls. ....	39,508	1,866,975
Crookery ware, crates. ....	2,898	288,575	Nails, kegs. ....	44,394	291,581
Candies, boxes. ....	13,984	162,140	Oil, bbls. ....	15,145	1,412,680
Drugs, pkgs. ....	41,935	9,223,000	Oats, bushels. ....	282,284	141,246
Eggs, pkgs. ....	4,886	105,000	Oakum, bales. ....	1,089	84,965
Flax-seed, sacks. ....	11,700	88,500	Potatoes, bushels. ....	144,487	148,580
Fedders, sucks. ....	3,608	14,160	Pork and bacon, casks and tcs. ....	5,216	661,500
Fish, pkgs. ....	16,719	199,621	Pork and bacon, bbls. ....	7,681	237,154
Fish, kits, &c. ....	16,461	43,539	Pork and bacon, pkgs. ....	38,200	115,838
Flour, bbls. ....	103,690	1,004,200	Eye, bushels. ....	6,300	5,740
Fruits, pkgs. ....	63,723	687,720			

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Roan, bbls.....	580	\$20,110	Tobacco, boxes, &c....	10,869	\$632,860
Rope and twine, pkgs..	2,118	82,086	Ten, pkgs.....	8,838	880,140
Rice, pkgs.....	1,251	59,240	Tallow, bbls.....	2,225	98,802
Spices, pkgs.....	2,527	74,075	Tar, pkgs.....	5,639	104,516
Sundries, pkgs.....	1,861,707	81,642,420	Turpentine and varnish, pkgs.....	1,172	104,910
Sugar, bbls.....	4,419	1,042,400	Whiskey, bbls.....	21,017	1,483,850
Sugar, bbls, &c.....	54,193	2,678,860	Wheat, bushels.....	87,866	757,882
Sheep, head.....	50,324	205,082	Wool, sacks.....	2,894	183,225
Salt, bbls.....	161,298	615,172	Wine, barrels and pkgs.	6,144	670,830
Seed, pkgs.....	16,012	255,800	White lead, kegs.....	15,719	155,960
Soap, bxs.....	16,604	91,012			
Starch, bxs.....	12,098	14,260			
Shingles, M.....	14,085	85,524			
Tobacco, hhds.....	48,677	6,519,259			
			Total receipts.....	\$212,076,254	

#### 4.—PETROLEUM AS AN ELEMENT OF NATIONAL WEALTH.

What treasures adapted for human use still lie secreted in the bosom of the earth undiscovered, is a matter about which we are profoundly ignorant. The recent discovery of petroleum, and its adaptation to the various purposes of life, is one of the most extraordinary events in history. It is not probable that the field of discovery is now exhausted, and that in petroleum Nature has yielded up the last of her hidden secrets, held in reserve for the future use of man, but that other objects of utility equally wonderful remain yet undeveloped.

The progress of petroleum, as an article of trade, has no parallel, and its present importance as an element of wealth to our own country cannot be overrated, and will favorably compare with any other branch of industry. A few years ago it could hardly be said to be an article of demand, much less of export; now two millions of barrels per year are an insufficient supply. The following statement gives the production, export and price of this article for the last five years:

	Production.	Export.	Average price in N. Y.	
			Crude.	Refined.
1861.....	600,000 bbls.	30,000 bbls.	—	61½
1862.....	1,000,000 "	272,192 "	21½	36½
1863.....	2,000,000 "	706,268 "	28	44½
1864.....	2,180,000 "	796,824 "	41½	64½
1865.....	2,300,000 "	745,138 "	38½	59

[*Cin. Commercial.*]

#### 5.—U. S. STAMP DUTIES.

It will be a matter of constant convenience to our readers to have before them in compact form the provisions of the National Stamp Act, which so intimately connects itself with the events of our every day-life. It will be valuable always for reference.

*Stamp Duties Imposed by Act of Congress, March 8d, 1865, which took effect April 1, 1865.*

Instruments are not to be recorded unless properly stamped.

No instrument is invalid for the want of the particular kind of stamp designated, provided a legal stamp of equal amount (except Proprietary Stamps) is duly affixed.

All official instruments, documents and papers issued or used by officers of the United States Government, are exempt from duty.

In all cases where an adhesive stamp shall be used for denoting any duty imposed by this Act, the person using or affixing the same shall write thereupon the initials of his name, and the date upon which the same shall be attached or used, so that the same may not be used again, under penalty of \$50.

Instrument heretofore issued without stamps not to be void where stamp is subsequently affixed. Postage stamps cannot be used as revenue stamps.

Any person may present to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue any instrument, and require his opinion whether the same is chargeable with any duty; and if the said Commissioner shall be of opinion that it is not chargeable with any stamp duty, he is required to impress on it a particular stamp, with words to signify that it is not chargeable with stamp duty; and every instrument on which said stamp is impressed shall be received in evidence in all courts, notwithstanding objections on the ground of such instrument being without the proper stamp.

The party to whom a document is issued from a foreign country, or by whom it is to be used, shall, before using the same, affix thereon the stamp or stamps indicating the duty required.

Proprietors of Cosmetics, Medicines, or Proprietary Articles, may furnish private dies, to be approved by the Commissioner, and are allowed 5 per cent. on all purchases of \$500; over \$500, 10 per cent.

*Agreement.*

Other than those mentioned in this schedule (or any appraisement) for every sheet or piece of paper on which it is written..... 05  
Appraisement of value or damage, or contract..... 05

*Bill of Exchange, foreign.*

Drawn in but payable out of the United States, if drawn singly or otherwise than in a set of three or more—same as inland bills of exchange.  
Drawn in sets of three or more, for every bill of each set, where the sum made payable shall not exceed \$100, or equivalent thereof, in any foreign currency in which such bills may be expressed..... 05  
For every additional \$100, or fractional part thereof in excess of \$100..... 05

*Bill of Exchange, inland.*

Draft or order for the payment of any sum of money, not exceeding \$100, otherwise than at sight or on demand, or Promissory Notes, except Bank Notes and Checks; or any memorandum, check, receipt or other written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand or at a time designated, for a sum not exceeding \$100... 05  
For every additional \$100, or fractional part in excess of \$100..... 05

*Bill of Sale.*

Bills of sale, by which any ship or vessel, or any part thereof, shall be conveyed to or vested in other person or persons, when the consideration shall not exceed \$500 stamp duty..... 50  
Do, when the consideration exceeds \$500 and does not exceed \$1,000..... 1 00  
Exceeding \$1,000 for every additional amount of \$500 or fractional part thereof..... 50  
Personal property other than ships or vessels..... 50

*Bill of Lading.*

For goods and merchandise exported to foreign port, other than charter party, each... 10

*Bonds*

Of indemnity—where the penalty is \$1,000 or less..... 50  
Where the penalty exceeds \$1,000, for every additional \$1,000 or fractional part in excess of \$1,000..... 50  
For the due execution of the duties of any office..... 1 00  
Of any description other than such as may be required in legal proceedings, or used in connection with mortgage deeds, and not otherwise charged in this schedule..... 25

*Certificate.*

Other than those mentioned..... 05  
Pawners' Checks..... 05

*Certificate for Damage.*

For a sum not exceeding \$100..... 05  
Exceeding \$100..... 05

*Certificate of Profits.*

In any Incorporated Company, for an amount not less than \$10, nor exceeding \$50..... 15  
From \$50 to \$1,000..... 25  
Exceeding \$1,000, for every additional \$1,000, or fractional part thereof..... 25

*Certificate of Stock.*

In Incorporated Company..... 25

*Charter Party,*

Or any letter or memorandum relating to the charter of any vessel. If the registered tonnage does not exceed 150 tons..... 1 00  
From 150 to 300 tons..... 3 00  
From 300 to 600 tons..... 5 00  
Over 600 tons..... 10 00

*Checks, Drafts or Orders.*

For any amount on any Bank, Broker or Trust Company, at sight or on demand..... 05  
For an amount exceeding \$10 on any other than a Bank, Banker or Trust Company, at sight or demand..... 05

*Contracts.*

Contracts, Broker's Note, or memorandum of sale of any goods or merchandise, stocks, bonds, exchange, notes of hand, real estate or property of any kind or description issued by Brokers, or persons acting as such..... 10

*Conveyance or Deed of Grant.*

Where the consideration or value does not exceed \$500.....	50
From \$500 to \$1,000.....	1 00
And for every additional \$500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$1,000.....	50

*Entry of Goods.*

At Custom-House, not exceeding in value \$100.....	25
From \$100 to \$500.....	50
Exceeding \$500.....	1 00
For the withdrawal of goods from bonded warehouse.....	50
Gauger's returns, if for a quantity not exceeding 500 gallons gross.....	10
Exceeding 500 gallons gross.....	25

*Lease.*

Where the rent is \$300 or less.....	50
Where the rent exceeds \$300, for each additional \$300 or fraction of \$300.....	50
Assignment of a lease, same stamp as original, and additional stamp upon the value or consideration of transfer, according to the rates of stamps on Deeds. (See Conveyance.)	

*Manifest for Entry, Clearance.*

Of cargo of vessel for foreign port, if tonnage does not exceed 300 tons.....	1 00
From 300 to 600.....	3 00
Exceeding 600.....	5 00

*Measurer's Returns.*

If for a quantity not exceeding 1,000 bushels.....	10
Exceeding 1,000 bushels.....	25

*Mortgage or Personal Bonds.*

Given as security for the payment of any definite sum from \$100 to \$500.....	50
Exceeding \$500 and not exceeding \$1,000.....	1 00
For every additional \$500 or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$100.....	50
Provided, That upon each and every assignment or transfer of a mortgage, lease, or policy of insurance, or the renewal or continuance of any agreement, contract or charter by letter or otherwise, a stamp duty shall be required and paid, equal to that imposed on the original instrument.	

*Protest of Note, Draft, &c.*

On Marine Protest, &c.....	25
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*Passage Ticket.*

To a foreign port, if of less price than \$35.....	50
From \$35 to \$50.....	1 00
And for every additional \$50, or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$50.....	1 00

*Playing Cards.*

For, and upon every pack of whatever number when the retail price does not exceed 18 cents.....	02
Over 18 and not exceeding 25 cents.....	04
Over 25 and not exceeding 50 cents.....	10
Over 50 cents and not exceeding \$1.....	15
Exceeding \$1, each additional 50 cents in excess of \$1.....	05

*Policy of Insurance.*

On any life or lives, where the amount insured does not exceed \$1,000.....	25
From \$1,000 to \$5,000.....	50
Exceeding \$5,000.....	1 00
Fire and Marine Risks, Premiums not exceeding \$10.....	10
Premiums not exceeding \$50.....	25
Exceeding \$50.....	50

*Power of Attorney.*

To transfer stock, bonds or scrip—to collect dividends, interest or rent.....	25
To vote by proxy, except in charitable, religious, literary and cemetery societies.....	25
To sell or lease real estate, and perform all other acts not specified.....	1 00
For any other purpose.....	50

*Probate of Will, or Letter of Administration.*

Where the estate does not exceed the value of \$2,000.....	1 00
For every additional \$1,000, or fractional part in excess of \$2,000.....	50

*Proprietary Medicines, Cosmetics, &c.*

Not over 25 cents.....	01
Not over 50 cents.....	02
Not over 75 cents.....	03
Not over \$1.....	04
For every additional 50 cents, or fraction thereof.....	02



Friction Matches, or any articles made in part of wood, in packages containing 100 matches, or less .....	01
When in parcels or packages, containing more than 100, and not more than 300, for each parcel or package.....	02
And for every additional 100 matches and fractional part thereof.....	02
For all cigar lights and wax tapers, double the rates herein imposed upon friction or lucifer matches.	
Photographs. Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c., on each picture when the retail price shall not exceed 25 cents.....	03
From 25 to 50 cents.....	08
From 50 cents to \$1.....	05
Photographs exceeding \$1, for each additional \$1 or fraction.....	05

*Receipt.*

Receipts for the payment of any sum of money, or for the payment of any debt due, exceeding \$20, not being for satisfaction of any mortgage or judgment, or decree of a Court and a receipt the delivery of any property.....	00
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*Warehouse Receipt.*

Warehouse receipt for property, goods, wares or merchandise, not otherwise provided for, in any public or private warehouse, when the property or goods so deposited or stored shall not exceed in value \$500.....	10
Exceeding in value \$500 and not exceeding \$1,000.....	20
Exceeding in value \$1,000, for every additional \$1,000.....	10
Warehouse receipt for any goods, merchandise, or property of any kind not otherwise provided for, held on storage in any public or private warehouse or yard.....	25

*Weighers' Return.*

Weighers' returns, weight not exceeding 5,000 pounds.....	10
Exceeding 5,000 pounds.....	25

*Writ.*

Writ.....	50
Where the amount claimed in a writ, issued by a court not of record, is \$100, or over... ..	50
Upon every confession of judgment, or cognovit, for \$100 or over, (except in those cases where the tax for the writ of a commencement of suit has been paid).....	50
Writs or other process on appeals from justices' courts or other courts of inferior jurisdiction to a court of record.....	50
Warrant of distress, when the amount of rent claimed does not exceed \$100.....	50

*Exemptions.*

No stamp duty shall be required on powers of attorney, or any other paper relating to application for bounties, arrearages of pay, or pensions, or to the receipt thereof from time to time; or upon tickets or contracts of insurance when limited to injury to persons while traveling; nor on certificates of the measurement or weight of animals, wood, coal, or other articles, nor on deposit notes to mutual insurance companies for the insurance upon which policies subject to stamp duties have been or are to be issued; nor on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note shall have annexed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required; and whenever any bond or note shall be secured by a mortgage, but one stamp duty shall be required to be placed on such papers; nor on any certificate of the record of a deed or other instrument in writing, or of the acknowledgment or proof thereof by attending witnesses; nor to any endorsement of a negotiable instrument.

*Provided,* That the stamp duty placed thereon shall be the highest rate required for said instruments, or either of them.

The stamp duties on Passage Tickets, Bills of Lading, and Manifests, do not extend to vessels plying between ports or places in the United States, and ports or places in British North America.

Receipts by express companies for the delivery of any property for transportation are exempt from stamp duty.

*Penalties.*

Penalty for making, signing, or issuing any instrument, document or paper of any kind whatever, without the same being duly stamped, for denoting the duty hereby imposed thereon—\$50; and the instrument shall be deemed invalid and of no effect; or for counterfeiting stamps or dies—\$1,000; and imprisonment to hard labor not exceeding five years. For making, signing, issuing, accepting, or paying any Bill of Exchange, Draft, Order or Note, without stamp—\$300. For selling Proprietary Cosmetics, Matches, Photographs, &c., without proper stamps—\$10. For removing stamps on these articles—\$50.

## DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

## 1.—SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

At the meeting in Louisville, on 23d ult., of the stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad, the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the resolutions passed at the general meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad, at Louisville, March 15, 1861, adopted since the war by the Board of Directors of said road as the basis of the reorganization of the Company, and reaffirmed by a meeting of stockholders held at New Orleans, La., on the 22d of February, ult., are now also accepted by this present meeting as offering the only practicable ground of reunion of all sound interests in said road, and giving assurance of its restoration to its former high rank as one of the most promising railroad enterprises of the nation.

*Resolved*, That the action of the Southern stockholders who purchased the road in September, 1864, in now proposing to restore to their former rights all *bona fide* stockholders who shall comply with the Louisville resolutions of March, 1861, manifests the most just and liberal spirit, and is the surest guarantee of the good-will and good faith that should always characterize the administration of such a truly national enterprise.

*Resolved*, That the validity of the sale made in 1861 is hereby fully admitted and maintained, and that the stockholders now present, who have put their money in the road, regard said sale as a fortunate event, which furnishes the Board of Directors with ample protection of the Company against fundamental claims, if any such ever be preferred against it.

*Resolved*, That inasmuch as only eleven miles of rail require to be laid, on a track already graded, to fix forever the great value of the property of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, this meeting of stockholders do adopt the language of the resolution of the recent stockholders' meeting in New Orleans, that the "end to be attained will justify unusual efforts, and, if need be, sacrifices to accomplish it."

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of the stockholders here assembled, the President of the Southern Pacific Railroad should take immediate steps to have the claim of said road upon the National Government, for recognition and substantial aid, pressed upon the attention of Congress—that we believe the merits of our line of road to be so manifest and signal, for a short and ever available highway to the Pacific, that the application will not fail of success; and that each individual stockholder, wherever he may be residing, is urged to address his immediate representative and friends in Congress, asking their support of the application of this Company.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the stockholders are eminently due to Mr. A. S. Mitchell, agent, for the faithful manner in which he has fulfilled the trust imposed upon him, and that we accept his report.

*Resolved*, That our thanks are also due to Mr. J. M. Waskom, President, for his very satisfactory explanation of the operations of the Company for the last five years, and also the Board of Directors for the faithful management of the Company as our trustees since its new organization.

## 2.—RAILROAD SPIRIT OF MEMPHIS.

At a recent meeting in Memphis, Major Sykes, of Mississippi, argued at length in favor of a railroad from Memphis to Columbus in that State. He said:

The cost of the road would be about five million dollars to build it to Columbus, Mississippi. It would be extended through Alabama by Selma or Tuscaloosa to Montgomery, Ala., thus forming the most direct route to the Atlantic from Memphis, and passing through the most productive country in the South, so far as Montgomery, Ala. Memphis, he said, must be the great city of the West. Memphis was in the centre of the finest country on the continent, and must be the starting-point of the Pacific Railroad. No one could now form an

idea scarcely as to the future growth of Memphis, when she embraced in her iron arms the whole country for one hundred and fifty or two hundred miles in every direction.

This road would give Memphis the trade of all the country between this and Columbus, Mississippi, because Memphis would be the nearest city of any importance where the supplies for the country on the road could be obtained. He then stated that it was probable that in the counties through which this road would run, four million of dollars worth of cotton would be made this year, and in a few years the cotton would amount to twenty million of dollars for the same period; one-tenth of this would grade the road. In addition, large portions of land near the road might be subscribed as stock and made the basis of credit, and thus the road could be built. Memphis was the natural depot of supplies for that whole country. He remarked that trade would increase greatly throughout the whole country. Instead of the capital being used to buy land and negroes, much of the products of the plantations would now go to the laborers, who would spend it, or much of it, in purchasing dry goods and other supplies. The other two-thirds, going to the landholders and capitalists, must sooner or later seek an investment, and the best investment that could be made would be in building railroads and in establishing manufactories. He gave some statistics on this subject from practical men engaged in the business.

### 3.—MEMPHIS AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

The City Council of Memphis use the following language in regard to the value of the road. (The *Avalanche* says that the assessment of property in Memphis has risen from \$18,000,000 in 1865 to \$40,000,000 in 1866):

"The importance of this road, and the benefits to be derived from its completion, have been already freely considered by this community, and are so apparent as to require now no arguments at length to convince the business men of this city that every facility should be furnished the Company to build the road in the shortest possible time. There is no enterprise more important to the interests of Memphis, and, we may add, of St. Louis, than this road; it being part of the great thoroughfare that will immediately connect the latter city with this and New Orleans, *by rail*, directly, and by the shortest route possible, and with Mobile, Savannah and Charleston, and which would produce a dividend equal or superior to that of any other road, upon the capital invested. And by it, only, can St. Louis ever acquire or retain any advantage in her competition with the Ohio Valley for the trade South. By no other connection with the Mississippi River can she have any advantage, in distance, by rail, over Louisville."

### 4.—MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

General J. J. Trezevant has addressed a letter to the Chamber of Commerce of Memphis, in reference to the importance of this road, and the active energies of the people of that most enterprising city are now directed to its construction.

We extract as follows:

Congress has just given large grants of land for the construction of the Iron Mountain road from Pilot Knob to Helena, and a similar grant for the construction of the Cairo and Fulton road, from Cairo to Little Rock, and on south-westward. This last-named road will soon be put under contract from Buffington to Little Rock, *via* Jacksonport, and its completion will damage Memphis, in her Western trade, more than any other rival line on either side of the river. You may rely upon its being soon under way. I do not speak at random. Even if these facts were not so now, the interests of Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, to say nothing of the North Atlantic cities, would demand it. A glance at the map will convince all of this.

The question now arises, what should Memphis do to protect her interests in that rapidly growing Western trade. She should rely upon herself, as she has always done. She should lay aside for the present all other railroad schemes,

and give to the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad a city subscription ample enough to complete it from Memphis to Duvall's Bluff.

If a million of dollars be required for that end, it will be economy for her to give it. Ten times that amount depends upon her timely action. She has given millions to aid in the construction of railroads; but these millions have always come back to her, multiplied again and again. She has never yet lost a dollar by any such subscription. On the contrary, the completion of one railroad has always given her more ability to build another.

### 5.—MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Milton Brown, President of the road, says in his last report to the stockholders, giving many interesting particulars in regard to the losses and working operations of the Company :

As soon as the road was returned to us by the military authorities, the great and important work of repairing and restoring it to running order was commenced. The large amount of work to be done, the small amount of means then at command, and the demoralized condition of the country, seemed to render an early restoration of the road a work of great difficulty. But then important results, we believed, would be accomplished by it. There was discontent in Tennessee, and a violent effort was being made to prevent the Governor and Legislature of the State from giving us time on our accrued interest, and the enemies of the road were trying to persuade the people that they would be neglected and perhaps abandoned. The best relief for this trouble was an energetic movement towards the restoration of the road. Such a movement was also important for its effect abroad; it would bring to us the sympathy and aid from the great Northwest, with whom we desired to resume commercial intercourse; and our friends in the North and in Europe would be assured of our determination and ability to restore the *whole road* at an early day. With these important considerations in view, we put the entire track under repair, with the order that the work should be completed at the *earliest possible time*. With what energy and success this order was obeyed will be seen by the report of the Chief Engineer and General Superintendent. Too much credit cannot be awarded to those having the work in charge.

The influence of this movement turned out as was expected. It inspired confidence among the people of Tennessee, and enabled us to triumph over the opposition to the road. It brought to us the sympathy and aid of the Illinois Central and other roads running in connection with it, and furnished an element of credit and confidence abroad. This was not all; it enabled us to complete the piling and bridging over the Obion rivers and bottoms before the rising of the waters, and thereby gained at least six months' time in opening the road to Columbus, Ky.

Between May, 1865, and January, 1866, there have been purchased 21 locomotives, 263 freight cars, 10 new passenger cars, 6 second hand cars, 4 sleeping cars, and supplies, stores, provisions, &c., amounting to \$679,931 02.

To supply the place of injured and defective rails in the track, 500 tons of light rails have been purchased for immediate use, which have been received; and 3,500 tons heavy rails, standard pattern, with the necessary fastenings, have also been purchased, which are coming forward from Wales, and will soon be here. This will, as we are advised by the Chief Engineer, be sufficient to supply the defective portions of the entire track. The cost of these rails and fastenings, including freight, will be, in our present currency, \$402,189.

Our earnings for 1864, including expresses and mails, were \$3,674,489 99, Our expenses, \$2,281,596 38; leaving a net revenue of \$1,392,903 11.

Our earnings from 1st January, 1865, to 1st May, 1865, when Confederate money ceased to be current, were \$1,183,220 42. Our expenses were \$906,663 84; leaving a net revenue of \$276,556 58.

The expenses during the periods referred to were greatly increased by the

extraordinary repairs made necessary from injuries inflicted by the contending armies.

These statements do not include *unadjusted* claims on the Confederate Government.

Our earnings from 1st May, 1865 (time of change of currency), were \$1,524,675 81.

Our expenses during the same time were \$699,898 14 : leaving a net revenue, for the time referred to, of \$824,779 67.

This last statement is not a fair specimen of the earning power of the road in times of peace, as we did not have the rolling stock necessary to meet the wants of the country.

The debt to the State of Alabama for \$300,000, and the debt to the State of Mississippi for \$220,949, referred to in former reports, have been paid; \$319,000 of our Income Bonds, falling due in 1862, and \$168,000 of our Income Bonds of 1865, and \$103,000 of our Second Mortgage Bonds have been redeemed and canceled.

Soon after the commencement of the war, we purchased in the name of Geo. Peabody & Co., of London, 2,894 bales of cotton to be shipped to Liverpool, to pay the coupons on our Sterling Bonds, payable in London intending, if successful in getting the cotton out, to continue such purchases and shipments, to meet all our obligations in London and elsewhere punctually. Messrs. Peabody & Co. were advised of the purchase, and that the British Consul in this city had been requested to apply to the United States Government for permission to ship the cotton, and the hope and belief expressed that, if this consent was obtained, the Confederate States Government would allow the cotton to go out. Messrs. Peabody & Co. wrote us in reply, that it was impossible to obtain permission from the United States, and, therefore, they declined taking the responsibility of the agency or control of the cotton, and advised and directed us to appropriate it as the best interest of the Company might require—expressing their high appreciation of our efforts to meet our engagements and sustain our credit, and assuring us that the Bondholders would be satisfied with whatever we deemed it best to do under the adverse circumstances that surrounded us.

Subsequently we purchased 799 more bales of cotton, making in all 3,693 bales. Of this we lost 870 bales by fire and theft during the war. The balance we have appropriated in the purchase of rails and fastenings and rolling stock to aid in putting our road in running order.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

### 1.—THE SOUTHERN COTTON CROPS.—MISSISSIPPI.

HERNANDO, MISS., *July 1st, 1866.*

To DE BOW'S REVIEW:—Responding to the wish you have expressed, to collect any facts which might contribute towards a correct estimate of the growing crop of cotton, I give you the result of a month's observation in Panola. I have canvassed that county pretty thoroughly, and was at some pains to gather whatever might shed light upon its agricultural prospects. The condition of Panola was a matter of more than ordinary interest. The general opinion was fixed, that it was more cheerfully circumstanced at the termination of hostilities than any of its sister counties. Its population had contributed fewer refugees, and its labor economy was less disturbed during the war, than that of almost any other wealthy section of the State. Its present condition, therefore, would furnish a sort of negative criterion by which to estimate the balance of Mississippi, for it might be argued, with a good show of reason, that the general yield would not rise above the average of Panola. This consideration imparts more than a partial importance to the situation of that county.

AMOUNT OF LAND IN CULTIVATION.—In calculating the probable amount of cot-

ton which will be grown, the most important fact to be elicited is the quantity of land devoted to its cultivation, and to that fact I directed a rigorous inquiry. In prosecuting this inquiry, I found that the condition of no one neighborhood interpreted that of any other. They differed as widely as the political conditions of the country. In one neighborhood not more than a tenth of the open land was cultivated; in others, one-fifth; in some, a third; in some, a half; in some, as much, and, in one or two, even more than before the war. Upon making a careful average of these various proportions, I found there was in Panola County about *one-half* of the land in cotton, which was planted in cotton previous to the revolution.

**COMPARATIVE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.**—The number of laborers engaged, compared with former times, is perhaps greater than one-half. A considerable proportion of the old negro population is still in the county, and to them some accessions have been made from Georgia and other eastern States. Added to these is a respectable element of white labor. Many of our young men, whom the fortunes of war have reduced from wealth to poverty, have doffed their gray jackets, and are wielding the plow-handle with an energy which does not solace Thad. Stevens's philosophy of our incapacity for work. The average number of acres to the hand, however, is not as large as formerly, and thus not more than one half the land is tilled, though more than half the number of laborers are employed.

**CONDUCT OF FREEDMEN.**—Emancipation, as a practical proposition, has, I think, up to this time, equally disappointed the former master and the slave. The bubble of a golden age, which floated upon the negro's preconception of freedom, has been remorselessly punctured by a year's experience. The dazzling theory of all play and no work on which his native imagination feasted, and the agrarian dreams with which a vicious philanthropy fed him, have measurably disappeared, and he is conforming to the necessities of his new position with hopeful alacrity. The master, on the other hand, aware of the negro's hallucinations, and knowing his natural tendency to vagabondage, took counsel of fear, and despaired of him as a laborer. Scarce a planter in the country who did not pitch his crop amid dire misgivings. I take pleasure, therefore, in recording the flattering testimony to the negro's good behavior, which has nearly everywhere greeted me. Hardly a single report was made to me which did not express pleasurable surprise at the manner in which the freedmen were fulfilling their contracts. The disappointment of the planter, therefore, has been agreeable, and that of the negro disagreeable, and the general result obviously for the common good.

**SYSTEMS OF HIRE.**—There are three plans of hiring prevalent in the county. One is to pay wages in money. Another is to give the employees a stipulated interest in the crop, reserving the exclusive management of affairs in the hands of the planter. The third is what is familiarly called the "*crop-er*" system, which consists in dividing the land among the laborers in certain proportions, giving the latter control of themselves, and only requiring them to account for fixed portions of the crop. Each of these systems has its advocates, but the weight of opinion is decidedly in favor of the second plan, which claims superiority over the first in the greater stability it gives to contracts, and over the last in its unity of administration.

**CONDITION OF CROPS.**—The reluctant Spring, and the long-continued rains, have served Panola as they have other portions of the State, and culminated in results which must seriously affect the crop. The stand of cotton, which was generally imperfect to commence with, has been much impaired by the rains. On the rolling, sandy lands, which comprise the greater portion of the country, the cotton has been so washed up as to cruelly injure the stand in many instances, and in others absolutely destroy it. Another consequence of rain and cold are stunted growth and cut-worms. Still another, and a most serious consequence, is *grass*. This wolf of the planters is now upon them in its most formidable proportions, and they no longer possess their former power to combat it. Save in a few exceptional cases, the planters have not as many mules

as are necessary for current and ordinary requirements, and those they have are generally second-rate in quality, and low in condition. It is clear, then, that they are not prepared for extraordinary requirements, and with such an emergency as is upon them at present, the only probable issue is a further curtailment of the cotton crop.

WHAT WILL BE THE AMOUNT OF COTTON PRODUCED?—In view of what has just been said, the prospect of an ordinary yield is extremely cheerless. In addition to that already stated, severe hail-storms have lately prevailed, and thus added another chapter to the history of disaster. Nature up to this time has exhibited herself in her most inimical aspects, and the weight of her displeasure, unfortunately, has fallen upon the stand of cotton. Now the stand of cotton is the mudsill of the crop. Without it, a good crop ceases to be a debatable proposition; it is foregone, adjudicated, hopeless. It seems clear to me that the present prospect for cotton does not repose upon this mudsill, and there does not seem, therefore, any ground to hope that the crop can be more than small. All the reports which have reached me from other sections of the State concur with the facts ascribed to Panola, and warrant the opinion that the general production of Mississippi must be commensurately small.\*

Very truly yours, &c.,

PERCY ROBERTS.

STATISTICS BY THE COTTON-GROWING ASSOCIATION IN MISSISSIPPI.

\* Since the above was written, we have received the following, which sustains the conclusions of our letter:

*Hinds County.*—On 57 plantations, embracing 6,193 acres in cotton, there are 641 hands employed. Of these, 23 planted old seed, 14 mixed, and 20 new seed; 12 report good stands—the remainder bad. All report their crops very grassy, and injured by too much rain.

On the same plantations in 1860, embracing 17,146 acres in cotton, there were 1,858 hands employed, producing 9,458 bales.

*Chickasaw.*—43 plantations have 6,402 acres planted in cotton, employing 608 hands. In 1860, said plantations had 17,508 acres in cotton cultivation, with a working force of 1,529 hands, and produced 10,580 bales. The condition of the crop is not reported, but more than one-half answered that the laborers perform only half labor as compared with 1860, and the others estimate theirs at an average of two-thirds.

*Carroll County.*—On 21 plantations, embracing 1,600 acres in cotton, there are 222 hands employed—the percentage of work, as compared with 1860, being 65. Of these, 4 planted old seed, 11 new, and 6 mixed. Planting not finished before 1st inst. In 1860, on the same plantations, there were 4,100 acres in cotton and 487 hands employed, producing 2,874 bales.

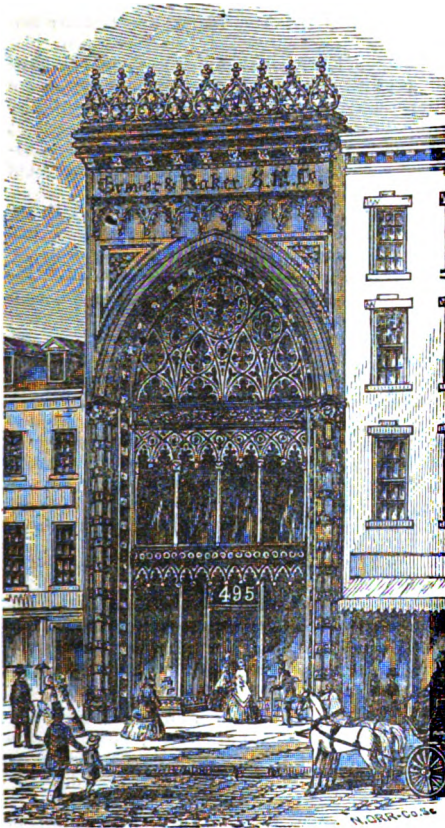
*Madison County.*—On 41 plantations, embracing 4,150 acres in cotton, and employing 570 hands, the percentage of work, as compared with 1860, is 62. Of the number reported, 21 planted old seed, 8 new, and 12 mixed; 15 reported good stands, the balance indifferent, and all in bad condition. On the same plantations in 1860, there were 13,180 acres in cotton, employing 1,155 hands, and producing 5,232 bales of cotton.

*Copiah County.*—On 39 plantations, embracing 3,501 acres in cotton, there are 215 hands employed—the percentage of work, as compared with 1860, being 72. Of the number reported, 17 planted new seed—the balance old and mixed; 9 report good stands—the balance bad stands. In 1860, on the same plantations, there were 439 hands employed, 2,831 acres cultivated, and 5,608 bales of cotton produced.

*Recapitulation, 1866.*—Number of plantations, 144; hands employed, 1,714; acres in cotton cultivation, 17,663.

*Recapitulation, 1860.*—Number of plantations, 144; hands employed, 5,495; acres in cultivation, 51,875—producing 27,886 bales of cotton.

## DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND ENTERPRISE.



We continue this Department with some facts in regard to *Sewing Machines*, which, we are sure, will be both interesting and valuable.

The first attempts to sew by machinery date as far back as the year 1775: but the practicability of the Sewing Machine as a substitute for hand labor, in uniting fabrics by means of seams of continuous stitches, was not fully established until nearly a century later. The inventive minds of Europe failed in their efforts to reduce to practice the idea of machine sewing, and it was left for the genius of America to produce and give to the world the first practical Sewing Machine. Of the usefulness of this invention it is unnecessary to speak at this late day. The prejudices that impeded its early introduction have long since been swept away by the stern facts which its every-day successes practically demonstrate, and for the last ten years the Sewing Machine has been universally recognized as a necessity in the manufacture or putting together of every known description of textile fabric, and an important addition to the household economy.

As manufacturers and inventors, we believe GROVER & BAKER are the most prominent names identified with the Sewing Machine. Elias Howe invented the Shuttle Stitch Machine, but did not manufacture more than were necessary to use as models in his lawsuits, until after the Sewing Machine was made practical and useful by subsequent inventors. A. B. Wilson improved on the feeding mechanism of Howe's machine, and invented a substitute for the Howe shuttle in the rotary hook of the Wheeler & Wilson Machine, which makes the shuttle stitch by a different mechanism. Grover & Baker invented the machine making the Grover & Baker Elastic Stitch, and have been manufacturing their machines ever since the taking out of their patent. There are over 150,000 of the Grover & Baker Elastic Stitch Machines now in use, which is abundant evidence that the excellencies of this stitch are appreciated by the public.

Soon after Howe's invention became known a number of manufacturers of Sewing Machines appeared in the field, each with some little attachment or improvement, on the strength of which they sought to identify themselves with the Sewing Machine, in the public mind. Nearly all these made Shuttle Stitch Machines, and it was their interest in common to cry down and damage, to the extent of their ability, their formidable rival, the Grover & Baker Elastic Stitch



Machine; and no means, honorable or otherwise, were spared by them to prejudice the public against it. Despite all this opposition, the Grover & Baker Machines gradually but surely worked their way into the foremost place in public favor, relying solely on their intrinsic and manifest merit over other machines.

As further evidence of their great popularity, we may state that they have been awarded the highest premiums at all the State Fairs at which they were entered in competition the past three years, and at hundreds of Institutes and County Fairs. They have also been awarded gold medals and diplomas at various exhibitions of England, France, Spain, and Austria, and have been furnished by command to the Empress of France, Empress of Russia, Empress of Brazil, Queen of Spain, and Queen of Bavaria.

Keeping pace with the growing demand for their Machines, Grover & Baker increased their facilities for manufacturing, and invented and built new machinery, of the most perfect kind, adapted to all the parts of the Sewing Machine. The Company's manufactory is at Boston, and they have wholesale depots in all the principal cities of the Union; in London and Liverpool, England; and Melbourne, Australia. Agencies are also established in all the other leading cities of the Old World, and in almost every village of the New. We learn the Company conduct twenty-four establishments in their own name, and employ in connection with them over 300 clerks, salesmen, mechanics, and operators. At the Factory, in the manufacture of Machines, Stands, Cabinets, etc., between four and five hundred hands are employed, capable of turning out complete, from thirty to forty thousand machines per annum. The principal depot for foreign export is at 495 Broadway, New York, at which place a large retail trade is also done. This establishment is three stories in front, and extends through to Mercer Street, 200 feet. Unique in design and magnificently fitted up, it ranks among the first of the commercial places of Broadway, and is wholly occupied by their business.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine makes a double-thread Elastic Stitch, and forms a seam of great strength and beauty, peculiarly adapted for family sewing and the manufacture of goods where firmness and elasticity of seam are required. The mechanism of the machine is simple, the parts few, its movements quiet, and the method of operating it easily acquired. It uses the thread directly from the spool as purchased. One side of the seam can be made highly ornamental for embroidering, by using colored silk or worsted.

MESRS. G & B. have shown us the following extracts from testimony taken on oath, in a recent case before the Hon. Commissioner of Patents, which we consider conclusive proof of the superiority of the Grover & Baker Elastic Stitch Machine for nearly all the uses to which machine sewing can be applied.

EDWARD S. RENWICK, of New York City, a professional engineer, says:

"The seam produced, while secure, is extremely elastic, and can be strained to as great an extent as the cloth in which it is sewed, without the fracture of the threads, while the two-third seams, sewed by machines not embodying the said Grover & Baker's invention, are easily fractured by straining the cloth, particularly when bias seams are sewed. The Grover & Baker Machines are therefore adapted to sewing a great variety of articles, which cannot be sewed advantageously by other sewing machines."

MRS. BELINA FROELICH, of 123 East Seventeenth Street, New York, says:

"I have had personal experience of four years and a half, during which time I have used it for all the various wants of a large family, on all materials; have made ornamental work with it, quilting, tucking; and for dressmaking purposes I have found it to answer my ends perfectly. The machine I used was the Grover & Baker Family Sewing Machine. I have had work performed for me on other family sewing machines—the Wheeler & Wilson, and Singer; am rather familiar with their mode of operation. I am of the opinion that the elasticity of the seams made on the Grover & Baker Family Sewing Machines is of great value for all garments of family wear, particularly those subjected to washing and ironing. It is not very liable to get out of order; easy to operate on, and easy to learn to operate on; not complicated, easily managed, easy to adjust its parts, and the spools are easily attached, without the necessity of winding both above and below, as the machine sews directly from the spools as purchased; the tension is easily regulated and does not vary, and does not require readjustment in passing from light to heavy work. As to strength and durability of seam I can testify, having garments in use during four and a half years, which have been constantly subjected to washing, wringing, and ironing, and which have given out in the fabric before the seam has shown any sign of weakness. In my judgment it is, beyond all question, the best Family Sewing Machine in use."

## MISCELLANY.

## I.—COOLIES AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR NEGROES.

In many parts of the South the question of importing coolies for the purposes of field labor is being discussed with much interest, and we are glad to be able to furnish the following facts contributed by a citizen of New York, who promises other material of the kind for our pages :

## PROGRESS OF COOLIE EMIGRATION.

When, in 1844, the importation of coolies was undertaken in earnest by Guiana and Trinidad, it was organized and conducted under the auspices of the governments of these colonies, who annually ordered through the home government to be sent from India a certain number of laborers, according to the demand made by the planters. The expenses of the passage were defrayed by the colony, about one half of it being charged upon the planters engaging the coolies, and the other half provided by colonial loans and taxation. The numbers in the first four years ordered by Guiana, were in 1844, 5,000 ; in 1845, 5,000 ; in 1846, 6,000 ; and in 1847, 10,000 ; but only 5,000 were granted for that year by the British Government. In Trinidad the numbers ordered were, in 1844, 2,500 ; in 1845, 2,500 ; in 1846, 4,000 ; and in 1847, 1,000. These colonies stationed agents at Calcutta and Madras, and in later years, also at Bombay, to collect and select the coolies, charter vessels and dispatch them to their destination. It was found impossible to obtain all the laborers desired for the years named, as the greater popularity of the emigration to the Mauritius, and the indisposition of the people to a long sea voyage, militated against emigration to the West Indies.

About 22,000 coolies were introduced into the West Indies from 1845 to 1848, of whom about 5,000 returned up to 1855, whilst a very large number postponed their return passage in consideration of bounties, amounting generally (where the postponement was for five years) to fifty dollars per adult. The original contract, in every case, was for a free passage home at the expense of the colony, at the close of five years' industrial residence.

The second emigration commenced in 1851, and is still in progress. Those coolies who left India subsequently to 1853 were not entitled to free return passages from the West Indies till after ten years of residence, which, being double the period of residence required in the Mauritius, continued to render the latter colony the most favorite place of resort.

In 1861, as we have stated above, there were about 35,000 coolies resident in Guiana, and 13,488 in Trinidad. In the season 1861-62, 10,880 were landed in the West Indies, and, in 1862-63, 4,901 were dispatched from India to the same locality, the numbers ordered in the latter season being 5,720.

In December, 1862, a new ordinance was promulgated in Guiana, which regulated that the coolies should be indentured for five years, during which time no change of employer or commutation of service should be allowed. Previous to that date the first engagement in the colony was for three years, after which the emigrant could choose a fresh employer, but could not obtain a free back passage until he had served his contract time in the colony. By an ordinance passed at the same time in Trinidad, the coolie was allowed to redeem the remaining portion of his service at the end of three years.

## RETURN HOME OF COOLIES.

From 1850 to 1862 four thousand five hundred and thirty-seven coolies returned home from Guiana, and two thousand six hundred and eighty from Trinidad, taking home with them a large amount of savings. As an instance, we may mention that, in the twelve months ending October, 1857, 855 returning Indians took with them \$15,246, being an average of nearly \$90 each. During the disturbances which were then taking place in India many were found to be reluctant to return home.

## COST OF IMPORTATION, ETC.

The contract prices for the passage of 5,201 coolies landed in Guiana in the season 1861-62 ranged from \$47.50 to \$68, and the duration of voyage was from 80 to 106 days. In that of 1862-63, 2,490 were transported to the same colony at a cost per head of from \$59.25 to \$72.50, the length of voyage being from 74 to 117 days.

There were transported to Trinidad in the season 1861-62, 1,967 coolies, at a cost per head of from \$58.25 to \$72.50, the duration of voyage being from 71 to 100 days. In the next season 1,075 men, conveyed at a cost of from \$59.25 to \$72.50, the voyages being from 81 to 92 days.

In all these cases about one fourth of the emigrants were females.

## WAGES.

It will be remembered that in the mountains the laborers receive monthly wages, with rations, clothing, houses, medicines and medical attendance. In Guiana and Trinidad they are paid the current wages of other laborers performing the same class of work, and find their own rations; but house, garden, clothing, medical attendance and medicines are provided for them by the planters.

In Guiana they are paid, according to work, from thirty-two to forty-eight cents per task, which can be performed in from five to seven and a half hours, according to the strength of the laborer. The Colonial Blue-Book gives the average rates of wages in the colony in 1859-61, as under:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Domestics, per month, . . . . .	\$10.50	\$10.50 a \$14.58	\$16.60
Predial, per day, . . . . .	50c. a \$1.25	32 a 67c.	40 a 50c.
Trades, per day, . . . . .	75c. a \$1.50	75c. a \$1.25	63c. a \$1.50

In Trinidad the rate of wages is, by common consent, dependent on the time required for the execution of any specified work. The ordinary field task, or daily piece-work, is finished, out of crop, in four hours of an average laborer, and this without distinction as to the nature. If the laborer finds that it occupies him more than the time mentioned, he leaves the field at the usual hour, and the employer is obliged to graduate the work afresh. When emigrants arrive they are allowed to rest for a fortnight, or to work at once at the usual rates current in the districts where they happen to be located; in the latter case they are paid during the first month partly in rations at cost price and partly in money.

The task for the lowest description of field labor is twenty cents, and when six of these tasks are finished in one week, the remuneration is raised to twenty-five cents; this increase is given with a view of securing continuous labor. Many of the laborers perform two tasks daily, and instances are not wanting where the same person does three tasks regularly. It not unfrequently happens that a coolie finishes his own work and his wife's, and is home by four o'clock in the afternoon. The above is the lowest rate of wages for healthy adults at field work; but there are several districts in which, from local causes, the task is paid higher.

The average rates of wages in Trinidad in 1859-61 were:

	1859-60.	1861.
Domestics per month.....	\$12.50	\$8.33
Predial, per day.....	40	30
Trades, per day.....	1.04	63c. to \$1.25

## RESULTS.

The reader will readily ascertain the results of coolie labor in the two colonies in question if he compares the following tables of their exports in 1859-60-61 with those for the years immediately anterior and posterior to emancipation:

## EXPORTS OF BRITISH GUIANA, 1859-61.

Year.	Sugar, <i>hds.</i>	Rum, <i>gals.</i>	Molasses, <i>cask.</i>
1859.....	55,830	2,069,760	1,556
1860.....	61,198	2,293,116	2,814
1861.....	72,347	2,570,400	3,600

It will here be observed that in 1861 there was exported considerably over double the amount of sugar exported in 1839, and also much more than in the years of slavery and apprenticeship. Nearly the whole of this sugar was the produce of coolie labor :

## EXPORTS OF TRINIDAD IN 1859-61.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Sugar, hhds. ....	38,366	32,837	30,307
Sugar, tierces. ....	6,079	5,173	6,659
Sugar, barrels. ....	3,466	3,052	2,534
Molasses, puncheons. ....	—	—	6,958
Molasses, tierces. ....	12,371	8,038	226
Molasses, barrels. ....	—	183	225
Rum, gallons. ....	—	—	412,261
Rum, puncheons. ....	2,238	1,416	—
Cocoa, lbs. ....	4,758,550	4,732,030	6,530,906

The amount of sugars exported in 1859 amounted to about 71,000,000 pounds, whilst in 1840 it was but 28,000,000, and in 1835, 44,000,000. The larger amount is nearly wholly the produce of coolie labor, the negroes that are willing to work having in a great measure taken to the cocoa plantations. The reason of the falling off in the produce of sugar in 1860 and in 1861 was owing to severe rains, which destroyed a large amount of the sugar crop.

We have here merely given the leading exports of the two colonies; they are, however, sufficient for the present purpose, viz. : to illustrate the advantages of the coolie system—a system which these once impoverished countries have adopted—a system that has raised them from almost entirely ruined to highly flourishing dependencies.

## 2—KENTUCKY.—INDUCEMENTS TO SETTLE IN THAT STATE.

Adam C. Johnson notes the following inducements to settle in Kentucky :

1. Land is cheap. I bought a farm six miles from the Cumberland River, fifteen miles from the Ohio, twenty-two from Paducah, six hours by boat from Cairo: there are 800 acres in the tract, 400 in cultivation, 400 of magnificent timber; soil, limestone; residence, a brick house of six rooms, hall, etc.; two orchards, containing about 160 trees; a vineyard of near 150 vines, Delawares; two capacious cisterns and a well; seven springs of unfailing water; creek boundary of one and a half miles; three houses for renters, and all usual out-buildings; State road front of more than a mile, etc., besides being but three-fourths of a mile from an established high school—and what, think you, was the price? It was \$8 12½ cents per acre, in five annual installments! And there are at least three farms in this vicinity that can be had for \$10 per acre—one of 500, one of 600, and one of 700 acres; and the buildings, etc., are excellent. The soil is worn, but only wants a few years of rational cultivation to bring it up.

2. Labor is cheap. We get white hands for \$12 to \$18 per month, and blacks for \$6 to \$12; and I must say for the latter, that, considering all circumstances, they do better than the former, being very generally good and reliable hands. And we have no eight and ten hour system; but all hands expect to work—and do willingly—throughout the entire period of daylight.

3. The soil is good. Limestone land is best adapted for green manuring—and such is ours. Clover, blue grass and other grasses flourish on this soil. Not an acre is too poor to bring clover, and after two years in clover any crops grow exceedingly fine. Of corn eighty bushels and of wheat forty have been produced; but rarely, because our farmers are negligent and unskilled in modern farming. Nothing is required to prove the strength of our soil but the fact that tobacco and corn have been raised here in endless succession, and the soil still produces them.

4. There is no better fruit-growing country than this. Broad valleys suited

for stock farms are separated by elevated ridges adapted for fruit. We have peach orchards on these ridges which never fail.

5. It is healthy. Some valleys, where no attention is paid to drainage, are sickly: but generally, health is excellent, people live long, and, but for an insane rage for emigration, our population would increase rapidly.

### 3.—VICKSBURG MISS.

A recent letter writer thus refers to this classic city, whose renown will form a gilded page in American history:—"The view of Vicksburg which breaks upon the traveler as he looks out from the upper deck of a steamer which is rounding the point of Milliken's Bend, is picturesque and attractive beyond description. It reclines upon the hill-sides or looks proudly out upon the expansive panorama of suburbs, river and forest from the brow of abrupt declivities with the rustic irregularity of some mountain town in far more northern climes. The old court-house, perched upon the tallest peak, with its well-defined cupola and long columns of white, but decaying pillars, presents a feature that no one can fail to mark; on a neighboring eminence to the right rises with awe-inspiring solemnity the Catholic Church, built in chaste Gothic style, surmounted by numerous sky-piercing spires, and above which, standing out against the blue ether of space, is that emblem of suffering and mercy, the Cross. Above and below the city, which comes down to the water's edge, can be seen, in full view, long, heavy lines of crumbling fortifications and well-built forts, constructed in the days of Gen. Pemberton's rule, and improved afterwards by the Federal forces. One of the forts, the lower one, is partially manned by a small force who guard a few guns, but the others are only kept from washing to pieces by the green grass which is growing rapidly over them.

The city numbers about 6,000 white inhabitants, and more than twice as many negroes, including those in the suburbs."

### 4.—MANUFACTURING IN MISSISSIPPI.

We learn from the Mississippi papers that there is a large cotton-mill building at Bahala in that State, and that parties have purchased a large tract of land in the valley of the Tangipahoe River for a similar purpose. The water power there is said to be very extensive.

The *Meridian Messenger* thus alludes to the facilities of Mississippi for manufacturing purposes: "There are water powers in Eastern Mississippi, the Chickahawsey and its tributaries, which could carry millions of spindles. All about Meridian are its tributaries. The Sowashee, which flows near by, was spinning a little in the war-time, when Sherman came and put a stop to its work. Octibbeha, two miles westward, is a larger and bolder stream. There is the Chunkey, still farther west, fresh, bold and free, with an immensity of power. On this last, five miles above Enterprise, is Dunn's mill site. He has turned a bold little stream over the precipitous bank of the Chunkey, with a fall of 80 feet. It is believed to be a grand power, with no cost at all, compared with its value, for handling it and making it subservient. It is only running a wool, carding and some other little machinery, for the want of capital. In Clarke County is the Archusa, which, in defiance of dry seasons, always runs a bold stream, with a rock foundation, devoid of swamps—the pine growth approaching the very banks. Colonel Melancthon Smith's mill on this, within a mile and a half of the railroad depot at Quitman, is a site where, it is believed, many thousands could be profitably invested. Farther south, in Wayne County, is Yellow Creek, a splendid stream, cutting its way through the limestone formation, running forever bold and free, a superb water power. When capital goes in search of water power in Mississippi, it cannot overlook these. Let us try to bring capital to see it here."

## EDITORIAL NOTES, ETC.

When the people of the South were brought, during the trial of Wirtz, before the tribunal of the world, upon the direct charge of *cruelty and inhumanity to prisoners*, we maintained that it was their duty to make a full investigation of all the facts, and it was upon our suggestion that his counsel summoned many of the ablest men among us, whose testimony was, for some reason, not taken, notwithstanding their presence in Washington. Neither the time nor the tribunal was favorable, and the opportunity was allowed to pass.

It is our purpose that this whole matter shall be fully probed as we progress with the conduct of the Review, and we have no doubt of the triumphant vindication of the South.

In the mean while, we extract from the forthcoming work of Mr. Pollard the following most remarkable passages:

"But the history of the extraordinary efforts of the Confederate authorities to relieve the sufferings at Andersonville, through some resumption of exchanges, does not end with the proposition referred to as made by Commissioner Ould, to exchange man for man, and leave the surplus at the disposition of the enemy. It was followed by another more liberal and extraordinary proposition. Acting under the direct instructions of the Secretary of War, and seeing plainly that there was no hope of any general or extended partial system of exchange, Commissioner Ould, in August, 1864, offered to the Federal Agent of Exchange, Gen. Mulford, to deliver to him all the sick and wounded Federal prisoners we had, without insisting upon the delivery of any equivalent number of our prisoners in return. He also informed Gen. Mulford of the terrible mortality among the Federal prisoners, urging him to be swift in sending transportation to the mouth of the Savannah River for the purpose of taking them away. The offer of Commissioner Ould included all the sick and wounded at Andersonville and other Confederate prisons. He further informed General Mulford, in order to make his Government safe in sending transportation, that if the sick and wounded did not amount to ten or fifteen thousand men the Confederate authorities would make up that number in well men. This offer, it will be recollected, was made early in August, 1864. Gen. Mulford informed Commissioner Ould that it was directly communicated to his Government, yet no timely advantage was ever taken of it."

Associations are being formed all over the South for the purpose of *honoring the*

*dead of our lost cause*, by suitable memorials, tombs, cemeteries, etc. This is a noble and Christian work, and commends itself to the hearts of all good men. What privations, what sorrows and sufferings were encountered, what miracles of endurance and valor were exhibited by these mighty hosts of the dead!

As an example of the spirit displayed, we give the "Preamble and Resolutions" of the Atlanta, Geo., Association.

WHEREAS, By reason of the sanguinary battles fought around and near Atlanta, and by reason of the numerous hospitals here located during the war, there is in, around and near this city, a greater number of Confederate dead than in all other sections of the State beside; and whereas, by reason of their great impoverishment, the people of Atlanta are unable, without aid, to accomplish thoroughly the work they have undertaken, on account of its magnitude, and are furthermore unwilling to deprive others of their just claims to a participation in the discharge of the great duty of doing justice to the memory of their dead: therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we earnestly invoke the formation of Auxiliary Associations in every city, town and village throughout the State for general co-operation with this, as the Central Society, and for supplying it from time to time with such funds as they may be able to do, after providing for the Confederate dead in their immediate vicinity.

*Resolved*, That we confidently hope to receive, through our Treasurer, generous contributions from all sections of the South.

*Resolved*, That in order to lay before the people our purposes and hopes, and the character of our organization, a list of the officers, together with the Constitution of the Association, with these resolutions, be inserted one time in the advertising columns of our city papers, and with the request that the press of the State will either copy or give the matter such notice as they may see proper.

In accordance with this action, the Constitution and a list of the officers are published, and will be found below.

J. P. LOGAN, President A. M. A.  
E. Y. CLARK, Secretary *pro tem*.

The following noble address emanates from the *National Union Club of Washington City*, and will, we trust, awaken a response in every part of the land. The vindication of constitutional freedom and the rights of the States is one of the noblest services which can be rendered to our country. The heart of the patriot will be stirred by the call which is here made

for a Convention of all sound conservative men, without distinction of party. The proposal is a great advance from the gloom and darkness of the last few months. Our people look to the Convention as a port in the storm :

A National Union Convention, of at least two delegates from each Congressional District from all the States, two from each Territory, two from the District of Columbia, and four delegates at large from each, will be held at Philadelphia on the 14th of August next. Such delegates will be chosen by the electors of the several States who sustain the Administration in maintaining unbroken the union of the States under the Constitution which our fathers established, and who agree to the following propositions, viz :

The union of the States is, in every case, indissoluble and perpetual; and the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed by Congress in pursuance thereof, are supreme, constant and universal in their obligation.

The rights, the dignity, and the equality of the States in the Union, including the right of representation in Congress, are mutually guaranteed by that Constitution, to save which from overthrow so much blood and treasure were expended in the late civil war.

There is no right anywhere to dissolve the Union, or to separate States from the Union, either by voluntary withdrawal, by force of arms, or by congressional action; neither by secession of States, nor by the exclusion of their loyal and qualified representatives, nor by the National Government in any other form.

Slavery is abandoned, and neither can nor ought to be re-established in any State or Territory within our Jurisdiction.

Each State has the undoubted right to prescribe the qualifications of its own electors; and no external power rightfully can or ought to dictate, control or influence the free and voluntary action of the States in the exercise of that right.

The maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic concerns according to its own judgment exclusively, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and the overthrow of that system by usurpation and centralization of power in Congress, would be a revolution, dangerous to a republican government and destructive of liberty. Each House of Congress is made by the Constitution the sole judge of its election returns and qualifications of its members; but the exclusion of loyal Senators and Representatives, properly chosen and qualified under the Constitution and laws, is unjust and revolutionary.

Every patriot should frown upon all these acts and proceedings everywhere, which can serve no other purpose than to rekindle the animosities of war, and the effect of which, upon our moral, social and material interests at home, and upon our standing abroad, differing only in a degree, is injurious like war itself. The purpose of the war having been to preserve the Union and the Constitution by putting down the rebellion, and the rebellion

having been suppressed, all resistance to the authority of the General Government being at an end, and the war having ceased, war measures should also cease, and should be followed by measures of peaceful administration, so that union, harmony and concord may be encouraged, and Industry, commerce and the arts of peace revived and promoted, and the early restoration of all the States to the exercise of their constitutional powers in the National Government is indispensably necessary to the strength and defence of the Republic, and to the maintenance of the public credit.

All such electors in the thirty-six States and nine Territories of the United States, and in the District of Columbia, who, in a spirit of patriotism and love for the Union, can rise above personal and sectional considerations, and who desire to see a truly national Union Convention, which shall represent all the States and Territories of the Union, assemble as friends and brothers under the national flag, to hold counsel together upon the state of the Union, and to take measures to avert possible dangers from the same, are specially requested to take part in the choice of such delegates. But no delegate will take a seat in such convention who does not loyally accept the national situation, and cordially endorse the principles above set forth, and who is not attached in true allegiance to the Constitution, the Union, and the Government of the United States.

Washington, June 25, 1866.

THE following passage, taken from the recently published work of Dr. Craven upon the *Prison Life of Jefferson Davis*, though very generally circulated, will ever be read with mournful interest, and on that account we determine to preserve it in the pages of the REVIEW. All comment would be out of place. The actors in this sad drama will have enough to do to take care of their own reputation in the future. There is one man, at least, whose skirts we are convinced are clear, and that man is the President. Others, before long, will find abundant occasion to speak for themselves :

#### HE IS PLACED IN IRONS.

On the morning of the 23d of May, Jefferson Davis was shackled.

Captain Jerome E. Titlow, of the 81 Pennsylvania Artillery, entered the prisoner's cell, followed by the blacksmith of the fort and his assistant, the latter carrying in his hand some heavy and harshly-rattling shackles. As they entered, Mr. Davis was reclining on his bed, feverish and weary, after a sleepless night, the food placed near him the preceding day still lying untouched on its tin plate near his bedside.

"Well," said Mr. Davis as they entered, slightly raising his head.

"I have an unpleasant duty to perform, Sir," said Captain Titlow; and as he spoke the senior blacksmith took the shackles from his assistant.

Davis leaped from his recumbent attitude, a

flush passing over his face for a moment, and then his countenance growing livid and rigid as death. He gasped for breath, clutching his throat with the thin fingers of his right hand, and then recovering himself slowly, while his wasted figure towered up to its full height—now appearing to swell with indignation and then to shrink with terror, as he glanced from the captain's face to the shackles—he said slowly and with a laboring chest:

"My God! You cannot have been sent to iron me?"

"Such are my orders, Sir," replied the officer, beckoning the blacksmith to approach, who stepped forward, unlocking the padlock and preparing the fetters to do their office. These fetters were of heavy iron, probably five-eighths of an inch in thickness, and connected together by a chain of like weight. I believe they are now in the possession of Major-General Miles, and will form an interesting relic.

"This is too monstrous," groaned the prisoner, glaring hurriedly round the room, as if for some weapon, or means of self-destruction. "I demand, Captain, that you let me see the commanding officer. Can he pretend that such shackles are required to secure the safe custody of a weak old man, so guarded, and in such a fort as this?"

"It could serve no purpose," replied Captain Titlow; "his orders are from Washington, as mine are from him."

"But he can telegraph," interposed Mr. Davis, eagerly; "there must be some mistake. No such outrage as you threaten me with is on record in the history of nations. Beg him to telegraph, and delay until he answers."

"My orders are peremptory," said the officer, "and admit of no delay. For your own sake, let me advise you to submit with patience. As a soldier, Mr. Davis, you know I must execute orders."

"These are not orders for a soldier," shouted the prisoner, losing all control of himself, "They are orders for a jailer—for a hangman, which no soldier wearing a sword should accept! I tell you, the world will ring with this disgrace. The war is over; the South is conquered; I have no longer any country but America, and it is for the honor of America, as for my own honor and life, that I plead against this degradation. Kill me! kill me!" he cried, passionately, throwing his arms wide open and exposing his breast, "rather than inflict on me, and on my people through me, this insult worse than death."

"Do your duty, blacksmith," said the officer, walking towards the embrasure, as if not caring to witness the performance. "It only gives increased pain on all sides to protract this interview."

At these words the blacksmith advanced with the shackles, and seeing that the prisoner had one foot upon the chair near his bedside, his right hand resting on the back of it, the brawny mechanic made an attempt to slip one of the shackles over the ankle so raised; but, as with the vehemence and strength which frenzy can impart, even to the weakest invalid, Mr. Davis suddenly seized his assailant and hurled him half way across the room.

On this Captain Titlow turned, and seeing that Davis had backed against the wall for further resistance, began to remonstrate, pointing out in brief, clear language, that this course was madness, and that orders must be

enforced at any cost. "Why compel me?" he said, "to add the further indignity of personal violence to the necessity of your being ironed?"

"I am a prisoner of war," fiercely retorted Davis; "I have been a soldier in the armies of America, and know how to die. Only kill me, and my last breath shall be a blessing on your head. But while I have life and strength to resist, for myself and for my people, this thing shall not be done."

Hereupon Captain Titlow called in a sergeant and file of soldiers from the next room, and the sergeant advanced to seize the prisoner. Immediately Mr. Davis flew on him, seized his musket, and attempted to wrench it from his grasp.

Of course such a scene could have but one issue. There was a short, passionate scuffle. In a moment Mr. Davis was flung upon his bed, and before his four powerful assailants removed their hands from him, the blacksmith and his assistant had done their work—one securing the rivet on the right ankle, while the other turned the key in the padlock on the left.

This done, Mr. Davis lay for a moment as if in a stupor. Then slowly raising himself and turning round, he dropped his shackled feet to the floor. The harsh clank of the striking chain seemed first to have recalled him to his situation, and dropping his face into his hands, he burst into a passionate flood of sobbing, rocking to and fro, and muttering at brief intervals: "Oh, the shame, the shame!"

We are indebted to the publishers, Harper & Brothers, New York, for a copy of a most able and interesting work by Colonel R. B. Marcy, U. S. A., entitled "*Thirty Years of Army Life on the Border.*" Like his previous work, "*The Prairie Traveler,*" it is full of the most valuable information in regard to our great Western country, and is illustrated with a great many handsome engravings. One of the most thrilling chapters is that which describes a trip across the Rocky Mountains in the depth of winter. The work is full of incidents in the lives of frontiersmen, descriptions of Indian nations, wild animals and the modes of hunting them, explorations of new territory, etc.

To the same publishers we are indebted for "*Lectures on the Study of History.*" These were delivered at Oxford College, England, in 1859-61, by Godwin Smith, Professor of Modern History, but an additional address has been added, which gives a most graphic and instructive account of the origin and history of the University of Oxford. The Lectures are marked by signal ability, and students



everywhere could not do better than to make themselves familiar with their philosophical teaching.

These publishers send also *Hand and Glove*, a novel, by Amelia B. Edwards; *Sans Merci*, by the author of Guy Livingstone; *Arnadale*, with illustrations, by Wilkie Collins.

The first of the two works forms a part of the series of select novels which has reached 270 volumes, and which embrace the most approved works of fiction in the English language.

From Hurd & Houghton we receive—

1. *Shakespeare's Delineations*; or, Insanity, Imbecility and Suicide, by A. O. Kellogg, M. D. These essays were published originally in the American Journal of Insanity; and time, the author says, continues to establish the fidelity of the great dramatist's delineations.

2. *Brief Biographical Dictionary*.

This is a neat and convenient little volume, and is altogether taken up with deceased characters in all periods of History. A second volume will embrace living characters. The name, country, occupation, date of birth and death, are all that is given. Thus the whole work is but a duodecimo. The author is the Rev. Charles Hole, of Trinity College, Cambridge, England, and the American editor who has made additions is W. A. Wheeler, M. A., editor of Webster's Dictionaries, etc.

3. *Two Lectures delivered in the Law School of Harvard College in 1865-6* by Joel Parker, Royall Professor. This is a pamphlet of 89 pages. The work is full of sound constitutional doctrine, and is remarkable as coming from such near proximity to BOSTON. What will Mr. Sumner say? For example, page 70, "we mourn our honored dead, but shall not call them to life again by taking vengeance on those through whose agency they have been slain." . . . "But it is said that we must have a guarantee that no similar rebellion shall ever occur, &c."—"The folly of such a position needs no exponent. No such guarantee can possibly be given," page 70, Speaking of Emancipation, he says, page 78, "I could

have been better satisfied if the boon could have been bestowed in a mode somewhat less deadly." Page 73, again: "There is no constitutional power in Congress to admit or deny admission to these disorganized States." P. 85, etc., etc.

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WILLIAM B. GREENE, Esq., of Jamaica Plains, Mass., forwards us a duodecimo volume, in which he discusses the question of currency, maintaining the radical deficiency of the existing circulating medium, and of the advantages of a *mutual currency*. We have not had time to examine the work. What is meant by the Mutual System of Banking is, that members of a community or corporation shall mutually guarantee or insure their business paper, thus providing, as Mr. Greene says, a currency for the people at less than one-sixth of the present cost.

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"*Plain Counsels for Freedmen*" is the title of a little volume issued by the American Tract Society, and laid upon our table, with the compliments of the author, Gen. C. B. Fisk, head of the Freedmen's Bureau of Tennessee.

Gen. Fisk has given good counsel, and the circulation of the work among Freedmen would effect good, supposing that it were read and acted upon. There is, to be sure, something of ciap-trap in what he says of the "Red Sea of strife," the "pillar of cloud by day and night," and the "Promised Land" of African liberties; but we will not complain of this as the General is addressing a people of eminently religious instincts. He tells his hearers that they must be kind to their old masters, but adds, that "it is natural they should feel severe towards you." Now, General, we take issue on that point. It is very *unnatural*, and the fact is not as you state it. The old masters do *not* feel "unkindness." We are one of them. Dinah and Cudgo begin to understand this very well, too. *Pity* is the sentiment evoked, and this leads to a thousand acts of good-will, now as when slavery existed. Doubtless the negroes expected to find enemies in their old masters. They were so instructed by

designing persons. It was not these masters that reduced them to bondage—nor even, in thousands of cases, their ancestors. The slave-ships and the slave-traders who fastened the system upon America, as every historian knows, were all from the land of New England, and only ceased the traffic when the traffic ceased to be profitable. Had Gen. Fisk mentioned the fact, it would have caused upon the part of the Freedmen even greater respect towards their old masters! However, the little volume is prepared in good spirit, and criticism of this kind is hardly fair.

FROM McCarrell & Meininger, of Louisville, Kentucky, we have received five pieces of new music, which must become very popular at the South.

1. "The Veto Gallop."
2. "Stonewall Jackson's Last Words."
3. "Requiem in Memory of the Confederate Dead."
4. "I Love Thee Still."
5. "Loving Eyes are on Me Beaming."

We are in receipt of a pamphlet written with some ability by David Quinn, of Chicago, Illinois, constituting a petition and memorial asking for the "re-establishment of negro slavery in the United States." It is handed to us by a very prominent gentleman of Nashville, who says he is very profoundly impressed with the sound and correct positions which are taken; astonished that any in that latitude should, so soon after the terrible storm that has swept over our country, destroying and deranging not only our material resources, but also the minds and capacities of our rulers, have arrived at so sensible and practicable conclusions—amazed at the boldness, directness, and force with which they are presented at this early period." As the pamphlet emanates from the North, there can be no harm, we suppose, in reading it, and we shall therefore do so.

IN our notice of a visit to Louisville in the July number of the REVIEW, by some unaccountable misprint the name of J. P. MORRIS & Co., at the head of the largest

publication house at the South, is printed "Johns, Martin & Co." Our hieroglyphics must indeed have been exquisite.

DR. C. D. ELLIOTT, known a third of a century as one of the most successful teachers in the department of female education at the South, has now temporarily, we are sure, suspended his Academy at Nashville. His daughters, M. M. and S. R. Elliott, issue their prospectus for a school shortly to be opened at the same place. We extract as follows:

We propose to open a school for the instruction of the day pupils only of the Sophomore Class, and all classes below that, including the Infant or Preparatory.

We will be assisted by Mrs. M. Davidson and other teachers, in the ornamental and substantial branches, giving our pupils in the above-named classes all the advantages of the perfect classification and regular course of study of the old Academy in its best days.

OUR old subscribers will do well to remember the claims of the REVIEW. They have stood by us in the long years of the past. We send the work to hundreds of them now who are in arrears, and from whom we are anxiously expecting responses. They will please add to their remittances whatever can be induced from friends. Many are now doing this.

A WORD about ADVERTISEMENTS. We are soliciting these, and desire in a most especial manner to receive them from all the Southern cities. They are the only source of profit. Experience shows that no magazine or newspaper, whatever its circulation, can sustain itself without advertisements. All the first-class British periodicals, even, insert them without stint. Our readers need no assurance that whatever quantity of advertisements the REVIEW contains, they will draw nothing upon its reading matter. That will increase in quantity, and we trust in quality. We shall soon add 15 to 20 pages to the reading department. The additional postage caused by the advertisement will not be one-half cent per month. After all, are not advertisements very interesting and readable, whether we buy the articles or not? They indicate progress, activity, enterprise, life.—

Therefore send them on. No investment pays better. Those who advertise find it so.

We continue to publish our JOURNAL OF THE WAR, and shall, as we advance, consult all sources of information for notes and illustrations to the text. Two or three years may be required to complete the publication. So much the better. It will never be an old story. We shall always be getting new light, and shall be enabled to speak, with fewer trammels, of men and things. We intend to introduce plans and charts of leading battles, some engravings, etc., and shall be happy to receive any such, or notes, suggestions, information, records from friends and correspondents throughout the South. The service will be acknowledged.

The following new works have been received, and will be noticed in our next:

- Prison Life of Jefferson Davis*—Cra-ven, Carlton & Co., Publishers.  
*Stonewall Jackson*—Jno. Estus Cooke.  
*Origin of the Late War*—Geo. Lunt.  
*Life of Andrew Johnson*—Appleton & Co., Publishers.

#### REVIEW ADVERTISING INDEX.

ALL advertisements in the Review will be regularly noted in this Index. Our terms are the same as before the war, and considering the large circulation of the Review in every part of the Union, and especially in the Southern States, its limits should be occupied. Merchants and manufacturers of the South, and those having lands for sale, would do well to imitate in advertising the enterprise of Northern cities. Our pages are open to all, and it is from this source only that the Review can be made remunerative.

- Advertising Agency—G P. Rowell & Co.  
 Agricultural Implements—Machinery, etc.—R. H. Allen & Co.; Daniel Pratt; Pitkin, Ward & Co.  
 Books, Bibles, etc.—James Potts; John P. Morton & Co.; M. Doolady.  
 Boots and Shoes.—John Slater.

- Bankers and Exchange.—Duncan, Sherman & Co.; C. W. Purcell & Co.; E. Q. Bell; Lockwood & Co.; Connor & Wilson  
 Brokers.—Gold and Silver, Real Estate, etc.—Morgan McCloud, Murphy & Cash.  
 Charleston, S. C., Directory.  
 Cards.—Cotton and Wool; Jno. H. Haskell.  
 Coppersmiths, Engineers, etc.—Thomas Gannon, J. Wyatt Reid.  
 Clothing, Shirts, &c.—S. N. Moody; Henry Moore & Genung.  
 Collection and Commission Merchants.—Taylor, McEwen and Blew.  
 Dry Goods.—Butler, Broom & Clapp.  
 Druggist—S. Mansfield & Co.  
 Emigration Companies.—John Williams.  
 Engravers, etc.—Ferd Meyer & Co; J. W. Orr.  
 Eyes.—Dr Foote.  
 Express Companies.—Southern.  
 Fertilizers, etc.—John S. Reese & Co.; Allen & Needles; Baugh & Sons; Graham, Emlen & Passmore; Tasker and Clark.  
 Fancy Goods.—J. M. Bowen & Co.  
 Garden Seeds, etc.—D. Landreth & Sons.  
 Grocers.—Baskerville, Sherman & Co.  
 Hotels.—Exchange Hotel, Burnet House  
 Hardware, etc.—G. Wolfe Bruce; C. H. Blocomb; Choate & Co.; Orgill, Bros. & Co.; E. Robbins & Bradley.  
 Insurance Companies.—Ætæa; Accidental.  
 Iron Railings, etc.—Robert Wood & Co.; W. P. Hood.  
 Iron Safes.—Herring & Co.  
 Jewelry, etc.—Tiffany & Co.; Ball, Black & Co.  
 Lawyers.—Ward & Jones.  
 Loan Agency.—Department Business, etc.—National Bank of Metropolis.  
 Machinery, Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Carding, Spinning and Weaving, etc.—Bridgesburg Manufacturing Company, Jacob B. Schenck; Poole & Hunt; Smith & Sayre; Jas. A. Robinson; Geo. Page & Co.; Edmund M. Ivens; Lane & Bolley; Joseph Harrison, Jr.; J. E. Stevenson.  
 Military Equipments.—J. M. Migeod & Son.  
 Medicines, etc.—Brandreth's; Dr. W. R. Merwin; Radway & Co.; Tarrant & Co.  
 Musical Instruments.—F. Zogbaum & Fairchild; Sonntagg & Beggs.  
 Masonic Emblems.—B. T. Hayward  
 Nurseries.—Ellwanger & Barry.  
 Organs—Farlor, etc.—Peloubet, Pelton & Co.  
 Paint, etc.—Peccora Lead and Color Company.  
 Patent Limbs.—W. Selpho & Son.  
 Pens—R. Esterbrook & Co.  
 Pianos.—W. Knabe & Co.  
 Scales.—Fairbanks & Co.  
 Straw Goods.—Bostwick, Sabin & Clark.  
 Steamships.—James Connoly & Co.; Livingston, Fox & Co.  
 Stationers.—Francis & Loutrel; E. R. Wagener.  
 Soap, Starch, etc.—B. T. Babbit.  
 Southern Bitters, etc.—C. H. Ebbert & Co.  
 Sewing Machines.—Singer & Co; Finkle & Lyon.  
 Steel.—Sanderson Brothers & Co.  
 Silver and Plated Ware.—Windle & Co.; Wm. Wilson & Son.  
 Tobacco Dealers, etc.—Dohan, Carroll & Co.  
 Tin Ware.—S. J. Hare & Co.; J. B. Duval & Son.  
 Tailors.—Derby & Co.; Harlem & Co.  
 Wire Work Railings, etc.—M. Walker & Sons.  
 Washing Machines and Wringers.—R. C. Bruwaring; Jno. Ward & Co.; Oakley & Keating.  
 Wines.—American, etc.—I. Cook.

# DE BOW'S REVIEW.

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## ART. I.—PROGRESS OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

### PART IV.—OUR COMMERCE FROM THE ADOPTION OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION UNTIL THE WAR OF 1812.

THE article which we have undertaken under this caption is likely to run through many numbers of the REVIEW, and will increase in interest and in value as we advance. The subject is almost without limit, and the means of illustration are as ample. Our previous labors in the same field will aid us greatly, and we have, in addition, provided ourselves with a complete set of public documents from the earliest times, in addition to the valuable publications of Mr. Seybert, Mr. Pitkin and others. Comparative notes and tables will be added, showing the commerce of foreign countries in their relations to our own, for which our material is equally ample.

We have spoken of the great prostration of trade under the Articles of Confederation, the first form of government adopted after the Revolution—of the rivalry between the States, and the absence of any controlling power; of the jealousies and restrictions interposed by foreign powers, and of the almost desperate condition of the national finances. In such a crisis, the attention of thinking men and patriots in all parts of the country was aroused, and there was perhaps nothing which contributed so much in urging the States into a general convention, and into the adoption of a constitutional government and Union, calculated to preserve their liberties, their fortunes, and their fame in all the future. One of the first grants of power conceded to Congress under this Constitution was that of "*regulating commerce with foreign nations, among the several States, and with the Indians.*"\*

\* Referring to the state of things which existed under the Articles of Federation, an able writer observes: "Interfering regulations of trade and interfering claims of territory were dissolving the attachments and the sense of the common interest which had cemented and sustained the Union during the arduous struggles of the Revolution. Symptoms of distress

"No more," said a memorial from Charleston, on the adoption of this Constitution, "no more shall we lament our trade, almost wholly in the possession of foreigners, our vessels excluded from the ports of some nations and fettered with restrictions in others; our materials, the produce of our country, which should be retained for our own use, exported and increasing the maritime consequence of other powers."\* With this memorial before them, and others of a similar character, Congress, at its first session, appointed a committee to report upon "the expediency of increasing the duty upon foreign tonnage, carrying American produce to places in America not admitting American vessels; and to frame a bill placing the same restraints upon the commerce of foreign American States that they place upon us."

By the report of Alexander Hamilton, in 1790, it appears that the total tonnage of the United States, at that time, was as follows:

American vessels in foreign trade . . .	363,093 tons.	
Coasters above twenty tons . . .	118,181 "	
In the fisheries . . . . .	26,252 "	—502,526 tons.
Total foreign tonnage . . . . .	262,918 "	
United States and British . . . . .	312 "	
United States and other foreign . . . . .	338 "	
Total . . . . .	766,089 "	

The earliest tariff, which was adopted under the recommendation of the Committee, was specific and *ad valorem*, and discriminated ten per cent. in favor of trade conducted by our own shipping. In this measure, we but imitated the navigation acts of European States, by means of which it has been supposed the enormous maritime consequence of some of them was principally secured. As to the policy of such restrictive measures, we shall not pause to argue a point in political economy so long mooted among writers of the greatest ability. The jealousies of nations have gone and still go very far. Even the philosophical Voltaire thought that nations could not advance in prosperity, otherwise than to the detriment of other nations. England long imposed the most onerous restrictions upon the commerce of other powers, and her advances in consequence, or notwithstanding, have been unprecedented. Her tonnage, when she commenced this system, was less than that of the United States at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

and marks of humiliation were rapidly accumulating. The finances of the nation were annihilated. In short, to use the language of the authors of the *Federalist*, each State, yielding to the voice of immediate interest or convenience, successively withdrew its support from the Confederation, till the frail and tottering edifice was ready to fall upon our heads, and to crush us beneath its ruins. Most of the federal constitutions of the world have degenerated or perished in the same way, and by the same means."—KENT, Vol. 1, p. 317.

\* American State Papers, 1769.

There was one department of our maritime industry which demanded the earliest attention of government, and we think its general interest will be a sufficient apology for such space as we may allot to its consideration—**THE FISHERIES.**

Mr. Jefferson, in 1791, then Secretary of State, furnished an admirable report upon the subject, which we proceed to analyze.

As early as 1520 there were fifty ships upon the Newfoundland coasts at one time, prosecuting the cod fisheries. In 1577 the French had 150 vessels there, the Spaniards 100, the Portuguese 50, and the English 15. The French fisheries began early to decline. In 1768 the Americans took but little less than the English, and the French took the least of all. In 1789 England obtained double the quantity of both America and France combined. During the Revolution the American fisheries were almost entirely abandoned, and Mr. Jefferson left it to the wisdom of Congress to decide whether they should not be restored, by opposing prohibitions to prohibitions, and high duties to high duties, on the fish of other nations.

The whale fishery was prosecuted by the Biscayans as early as the fifteenth century. The British began its encouragement in 1672 by bounties. The Americans opened their enterprises in 1715. They succeeded early in the discovery, in the Southern Seas, of the spermaceti whale, which they attacked instead of the Greenland, hitherto known to navigators. In 1771 we had 204 whalers. During the war, England held out the largest bounties to the trade, and so irresistible were these in the depressed condition of our fishermen, that it is said many of them were on the eve of removing to Halifax, to prosecute the business there, and were only deterred by a letter from Lafayette, declaring that France would abate her duties upon oil. The little island of Nantucket is the great heart of these fisheries. "A sand-bar," said Mr. Jefferson, "fifteen miles long and three broad, capable by its agriculture of maintaining twenty families, employed in these fisheries, before the Revolution, between 5 and 6,000 men and boys, and contained in its only harbor 140 vessels. In agriculture, then, they have no resource, and if their fisheries cannot be pursued from their own habitations, it is natural they should seek others from which it can be followed, and principally those where they will find a sameness of language, religion, laws, habits, and kindred."

In 1803 Mr. Huger stated to Congress, in his report, that it would seem the cod fisheries had gained ground since the Revolution, but that the whale fisheries, on the contrary, have

been, for some time past, on the decline. The war of 1812 was most disastrous to the fishermen, but they soon after recovered their prosperity, and on the first of January, 1844, we had 644 vessels engaged at sea, of the value, including catchings, of \$27,784,000. On the first of January, 1846, there were 680 ships, 34 brigs, 21 schooners, and 1 sloop; tonnage, 233,149; manned by about 20,000 seamen and officers, consuming over three million dollars annually of American produce. The proceeds of whale fisheries were \$9,000,000 per annum, of which only \$2,000,000 were re-exported.

In 1844 Mr. Grinnell stated in Congress :

This fleet of whaling ships is larger than ever pursued the business before. Commercial history furnishes no account of any parallel. The voyages of those engaged in the sperm fishery average three and a half years; they search every sea, and often cruise three or four months with a man at each mast-head on the look-out, without the cheering sight of a whale. They are hardy, honest and patriotic, and will, as they did in the last war, stand by their country when in danger; they will man our ships, and fight our battles on the ocean.

Mr. Clayton remarked in 1846 :

We have at this time a commerce of 2,417,000 tons of shipping; England has 2,420,000 tons; so that we are nearly, nay, it is my opinion, we are completely on a par with her. I doubt, sir, whether England has a greater commercial marine, or greater interests to protect. We have more than 700 whale ships in the Pacific, an extensive Indian commerce, and a great and daily growing commerce with China.\*

But we have been anticipating other divisions of the subject, led on by the interest which is so readily excited here. At the close of the last century there were many causes which tended to add a vast importance to the commerce of the United States. For several years this commerce enjoyed unparalleled, and almost unmeasured prosperity. Scarcely admitted into the family of nations, we found the whole civilized world engaged in the fiercest and most sanguinary conflict. A wise and indeed "masterly" neutrality was of course the true policy of the country. The carrying trade of the world fell at once into our hands. We supplied the mother countries with the products of their own colonies. The East and West Indies alike were opened to our shipping. Their rich products filled our warehouses, supplying consumption and re-export. Prosperity such as this, however, was fated to be brief. The conflicting powers sacrificed everything to their mutual hatred, and minded little the rights of a nation they had not even learned to respect. Protestation ended in war, and the rights of our hardy sailors were established forever

\* Brown's Whaling Cruise and Hist. Whale Fishery, 1846, p. 539.

on every sea. With the return of peace in Europe, the carrying trade departed rapidly from us.

In 1791 the king and council of England admitted American unmanufactured goods, except fish, oil, blubber, whale fins, certain naval stores, etc., into Britain, at the same duties with British American produce. The treaty of commerce of 1794 between the two governments was a reciprocity one, both parties binding themselves to impose no greater restrictions upon each other than they imposed upon others. This treaty regulated our East India commerce, then newly opened, and promising great extension.

From 1790 until 1797 Pennsylvania continued largely the greatest exporter in the Union. In 1791 South Carolina occupied the third rank. In 1791 New York, for the first time, took a leading position, which she ever after maintained. The first exports of Tennessee and Mississippi date from 1801, those of Kentucky and Indiana from 1802, of Michigan 1803, Orleans Territory 1804, and Ohio 1806. This we shall see more particularly hereafter. It is sufficient now to indulge the reflections which the facts before us so naturally awaken. Mysterious have been the changes. Old age and premature decay have fallen upon cities once famous for their trade; and quays, where the flags of all nations floated, have come at last to be comparatively deserted. We look around, and there have started up others like mature creations, full of vigor and stalwart even in their infancy. How hardly can reason realize that these wondrous changes are not all the pictures of a fertile imagination! Where is placed Virginia now, that mother of States, who in 1769 exported to foreign lands four times as much as New York; and where is Carolina, the land of the "Rutledges, the Pinckneys, and the Sumters," whose exports at the same time doubled those of New York and Pennsylvania together, and were equal to five times those of all New England!\* If trade grow to colossal stature, its proud empire, the poet truly admonishes us, hastens also to swift decay.

The difficulties which beset our commerce, in the early part of the present century, when the rival hostile powers of Europe, jealous of our prosperous neutrality, strained every nerve to involve us in their disputes, will be called to mind by every one familiar with history. We were made the victims of the policy and arts of these nations, and even as early as 1793, their depredations upon our commerce were considerable. In five months alone of that year, it was stated

\* See Report of the Southern Commercial Convention, 1889.



in the House of Peers, that *six hundred American vessels* were seized or detained in British ports for alleged violations of orders, and decrees claimed as rights under the law of nations. These aggressions were long and extensively practiced, as the following table will exhibit.

## SEIZURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS FROM 1808 TO 1812.

By the British . . . . .	917
By the French . . . . .	558
By the Neapolitans . . . . .	47
By the Danish Tribunal . . . . .	70
<b>Total vessels . . . . .</b>	<b>1,592</b>

And this, too, at a time when we were at peace with all the nations on earth.\* Indemnity for such spoliations was the subject of numerous treaties; among others, that of England in 1794, France 1803, and Spain in the Florida treaty of 1819. But the whole period, so interesting in our annals, deserves a minute survey.

On the conquest of Prussia in 1806, Bonaparte conceived the idea of crushing the maritime power of Britain, by prohibiting all the world, in his famous *Berlin Decree*, from conducting any trade with her or her numerous dependencies. The retaliatory British *Orders in Council* followed at once, and all countries in the world, connected in any way with France, or opposed to England, were declared to be under precisely the same restraints, as if actually invested in strict blockade by British forces. Incensed by so unexpected and ruinous a measure, Napoleon issued the memorable *Milan Decree*, making lawful prize of all vessels submitting at any time or in any way to British search or taxation.† It was natural that these illegal and unauthorized proceedings should excite the utmost

\* Seybert.

† The question of blockade has been much discussed by modern publicists, and between ourselves and Europe with no little acrimony. The policy of the United States being that of peace and neutrality, we are induced so insist most strongly upon the rights and privileges of neutral nations. The ordinance of Congress, 1781, required that there should be actually a number of vessels stationed near enough to make the entrance of a port apparently dangerous to constitute a blockade, and we have ever protested against confiscation for ineffectual or fictitious blockades. In our convention with Russia of 1801, a blockaded port was defined "that where there is, by the disposition of the power which attacks it, with ships stationary or sufficiently near, an evident danger in entering." The same is defined in some of our South American treaties, "a place actually attacked by a belligerent force, capable of preventing the entry of the neutral." Kent 1, 146 n. But see this whole subject discussed, *Commercial Review*, vol. 1, 1844, art. *Blockade*, by J. P. Benjamin, Esq., p. 498; *International Rights of Peace and War*, p. 192, same volume, by the editor. More lately, in the questions which arose during the war of 1840-45, the United States must be understood to have greatly enlarged her ideas of effective blockade, and to have given the weight of her influence in favor of vital modifications. The acquiescence of foreign powers having been secured, the law itself receives new interpretation. Thus it has not happened for the first time that the *policy and convenience of the hour* establish the *permanent law*. The time will perhaps come, and that before long, when the United States will be found contending vigorously against the very principle which did so much to secure her recent triumphs, *but there can now be no question of her power to incorporate what she pleases among the laws of nations.*

interest and concern in the United States, so materially and even vitally affected by them. We protested in vain. The administration recommended, as the sole remaining alternative of peace, an *embargo*, which Congress adopted in 1807. This measure the commercial interests warmly opposed as ruinous to them, and memorials were forwarded from many quarters praying for its repeal. To these it was replied by government, "The embargo, by teaching foreign nations the value of American commerce and productions, will inspire them with a disposition to practice justice. They depend upon this country for articles of first necessity, and for raw materials to supply their manufactures." Such a view of the matter, however, did not occur to the mind of Napoleon, who regarded the embargo as greatly favorable to France, and aiding him in his warfare against English commerce. "To submit," said he to Mr. Livingston, "to pay England the tribute she demands, would be for America to aid her against him, and be a just ground of war."

In 1809, a *non-intercourse* with Britain and France was substituted for the embargo, which the latter power regarded as such an evidence of hostility as to justify her in proceeding at once to condemn millions of American property as lawful prize.

The Congress of 1810 determined to admit the commercial vessels of the powers of France and England, if the act were preceded by a revocation of their hostile and arrogant decrees. The French Government pretended to close in at once with the proposal, but it was nearly a year before her repealing ordinance was officially promulgated, evidencing a disposition on the part of Napoleon to act in bad faith, and to turn the game at any time to his advantage. Humiliating to our pride are the events of this entire era. With England, it was long doubtful what relationship we might expect to sustain. Hostile and peaceable alternately, according to her caprices or her interests, she had provoked in American minds a resentment too deep to be subdued, and forbearance longer was regarded to be a crime. The orders of Council remaining in force, and the aggressions increasing daily, a non-intercourse act of *sixty days* was resorted to, the prelude only to a solemn *declaration of war*.\* Then was the hour of severe retribution, and then was the national honor and dignity of America vindicated!

\* The orders were revoked five days before the declaration of war. Query, however, whether the intelligence would have prevented the declaration?

## FOREIGN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS UNITED STATES FROM 1790 to 1812.

Years.	Imports.		Exports.		
	Total value of Imports.	Retained for Consumption.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
1790...	\$23,000,000..	\$22,460,844.....	\$19,666,000..	\$539,156..	\$20,205,156
1791...	29,200,000..	28,687,959.....	18,500,000..	512,041..	19,012,041
1792...	31,500,000..	29,746,902.....	19,000,000..	1,753,098..	20,753,098
1793...	31,100,000..	28,990,428.....	24,000,000..	2,109,572..	26,109,572
1794...	34,600,000..	28,073,767.....	26,500,000..	6,526,233..	33,026,233
1795...	69,756,268..	61,266,796.....	39,500,000..	8,489,472..	47,989,472
1796...	81,436,164..	55,136,164.....	40,764,097..	26,300,000..	67,064,097
1797...	75,379,406..	48,379,406.....	29,850,026..	27,000,000..	56,850,206
1798...	68,551,700..	35,551,700.....	28,527,097..	33,000,000..	61,527,097
1799...	79,069,148..	33,546,148.....	33,142,522..	45,523,000..	78,665,522
1800...	91,252,768..	52,121,891.....	31,840,903..	39,130,877..	70,971,780
1801...	111,363,511..	64,720,790.....	47,473,204..	46,642,721..	94,115,925
1802...	76,333,333..	40,558,362.....	36,708,189..	35,774,971..	72,423,160
1803...	64,666,666..	51,073,594.....	42,205,961..	13,594,072..	55,800,033
1804...	85,000,000..	48,768,403.....	41,467,477..	36,231,597..	77,699,074
1805...	120,600,000..	67,420,981.....	42,387,002..	53,179,019..	95,566,021
1806...	129,410,000..	69,126,764.....	41,253,727..	60,283,236..	101,536,963
1807...	138,500,000..	78,856,442.....	48,699,592..	59,543,568..	108,343,150
1808...	56,990,000..	43,992,586.....	9,433,546..	12,997,414..	22,430,960
1809...	59,400,000..	38,602,469.....	31,405,700..	20,797,531..	52,203,231
1810...	85,400,000..	61,008,705.....	42,366,679..	24,391,295..	66,757,974
1811...	53,400,000..	37,377,210.....	45,394,041..	16,022,790..	61,316,831
1812...	77,030,000..	68,534,873.....	30,032,109..	8,495,127..	38,527,236

The exports of the several States having seaports, in the same period, are given in the annexed table, but the imports cannot be furnished, as the records are not satisfactory prior to 1820.

## EXPORTS OF THE PRINCIPAL STATES.

Years.	Main'ta.	New York.	Pennsylvania.	Maryland.	Virginia.	S. Carolina.	Georgia.	Louisiana.
1791..	\$2,519,651.	\$3,505,465.	\$3,496,068.	\$2,239,691.	\$3,180,865.	\$2,668,268.	\$491,250.	\$—
1792..	2,885,104.	2,583,790.	3,820,662.	3,623,908.	3,552,395.	2,423,250.	459,106.	—
1793..	3,755,847.	2,992,370.	6,933,586.	3,665,056.	2,977,098.	3,191,867.	590,955.	—
1794..	5,292,441.	5,442,153.	6,643,092.	5,636,191.	3,321,636.	3,567,908.	293,582.	—
1795..	7,117,907.	10,304,581.	11,518,260.	5,811,899.	2,490,041.	5,998,493.	685,956.	—
1796..	9,949,345.	12,208,027.	17,513,836.	9,201,315.	5,263,665.	7,620,049.	950,158.	—
1797..	7,502,047.	13,303,064.	11,446,291.	9,811,799.	4,903,718.	6,503,118.	644,807.	—
1798..	8,639,252.	14,306,592.	8,915,463.	12,746,190.	6,113,451.	6,994,179.	961,845.	—
1799..	11,421,591.	18,719,527.	12,481,967.	16,299,609.	6,292,986.	8,729,015.	1,396,759.	—
1800..	11,926,876.	14,045,079.	11,949,679.	12,264,331.	4,430,689.	10,662,510.	3,174,393.	—
1801..	14,870,556.	19,851,136.	17,438,193.	12,767,630.	5,665,574.	14,304,945.	1,755,989.	—
1802..	13,492,682.	13,793,276.	12,677,475.	7,914,235.	3,973,968.	10,689,365.	1,364,951.	—
1803..	8,763,566.	10,818,387.	7,525,710.	5,077,062.	6,100,708.	7,811,108.	2,370,375.	—
1804..	16,894,378.	16,081,281.	11,030,157.	9,151,990.	5,790,001.	17,451,616.	2,077,373.	1,600,363
1805..	19,435,637.	23,482,948.	18,762,252.	10,559,480.	5,606,620.	9,066,625.	2,394,646.	3,371,545
1806..	21,199,249.	21,762,345.	17,574,702.	14,580,905.	5,055,896.	9,743,782.	82,764.	3,887,333
1807..	20,112,125.	26,367,933.	16,864,744.	14,293,064.	4,761,234.	10,913,564.	3,744,645.	4,230,555
1808..	5,125,322.	5,606,053.	4,013,380.	2,721,106.	5,264,478.	1,614,445.	21,636.	1,261,101
1809..	12,142,293.	12,531,599.	9,049,241.	6,637,326.	2,894,125.	3,247,342.	1,062,108.	541,934
1810..	13,018,043.	17,342,380.	10,993,393.	6,439,013.	4,522,611.	5,390,614.	2,238,666.	1,590,099
1811..	11,235,465.	12,205,215.	9,560,117.	6,833,987.	4,322,307.	4,861,979.	2,567,866.	2,650,050
1812..	6,538,338.	8,941,922.	5,973,750.	5,835,979.	3,011,112.	2,036,193.	1,066,703.	1,969,471

The fisheries to which we have referred have continued to grow in importance, until, under the influence of bounties and

other protection, they have become an important branch of American commerce. Our exports of these were as follows :

	Dried Fish. Quintals.	Pickled Fish. Barrels.
1791.....	383,237.....	57,726
1795.....	400,818.....	55,999
1800.....	392,726.....	50,388
1805.....	514,549.....	56,670
1810.....	280,864.....	34,674

The exports of spermaceti oil, bone, and candles reached, as early as 1807, nearly six hundred thousand dollars.

The exports of the products of our forests were in

1803.....	\$4,850,000
1807.....	5,476,000
1811.....	5,286,000

The export of American wheat began at a very early period, and in 1790 reached the aggregate of 1,018,339 bushels, in addition to 619,681 barrels of flour. The export declined greatly in the last years of the century, and fluctuated afterwards. In 1808 these exports were valued at less than \$2,000,000, but in 1812 they exceeded \$13,000,000. The West Indies, Spain, and Portugal were the chief markets.

In 1791 the export of rice was 96,980 tierces, which was about the average export for that time till the opening of the war. The export of corn and meal was in 1790 \$2,025,000, and in 1812 \$1,939,000, chiefly to the West Indies and Portugal. The total export of the produce of our agriculture was in

1802.....	\$12,790,000
1807.....	14,080,000
1808.....	2,550,000
1811.....	20,391,000

In regard to the products of animals, to wit, beef, pork, etc., etc., we insert the following statistics :

	Beef, Tallow, Hides & Cattle.	Butter and Cheese.	Pork, Bacon, Lard & Hogs.	Horses and Mules.	Sheep.
1803....	\$1,145,000.....	\$585,000.....	\$1,890,000.....	460,000.....	55,000
1807....	1,108,000.....	490,000.....	1,157,000.....	317,000.....	14,000
1810....	747,000.....	318,000.....	907,000.....	185,000.....	12,000
1812....	524,000.....	329,000.....	604,000.....	191,000.....	9,000

The tobacco trade, which showed an export of 101,272 hhds. in 1791, reached only 78,680 in 1800, and 26,094 in 1812, the aggregate value being in 1802 \$6,220,000, and in 1812 \$1,114,000.

The invention of the cotton-gin by Mr. Whitney, in 1793, the cotton trade of the United States had scarcely any existence, but the export at once rose from 189,316 pounds at

that period to 17,789,803 pounds at the end of the century. The exports were for

	Sea Island, Pounds.	Upland, Pounds.	Value.
1805.....	8,789,659....	29,602,428....	\$9,445,000
1808.....	946,051....	9,681,394....	2,221,000
1810.....	8,604,078....	84,659,384....	15,108,000
1811.....	4,367,806....	24,519,571....	3,080,000

Our exports of manufactured goods were necessarily very small prior to 1800. Three years later they exceeded one million of dollars, but fell in 1808 to less than one-third of that amount, and in 1812 had scarcely more than recovered.

## TOTAL EXPORTS OF ALL CLASSES.

	Of the Sea.	Forests.	Agriculture.	Manufactures.
1803.....	\$2,635,000....	\$4,850,000....	\$32,995,000....	\$1,355,000
1808.....	832,000....	1,399,000....	6,748,000....	844,000
1810.....	1,481,000....	4,978,000....	33,502,000....	1,907,000
1812.....	935,000....	2,701,000....	24,555,000....	1,355,000

We exported, in 1791, 74,500 pounds of sugar of foreign and domestic origin; from 1805 to 1807, an average of 140,000,000 pounds, but the trade declined to one-tenth of that quantity in 1812. The coffee export, which reached 50,000,000 pounds in these years, declined to about 10,000,000. We imported in 1806-7 about 200,000,000 of sugar annually, a considerable portion of which came from the East Indies and Africa.

The average exports of liquors, etc., was from 1805 to 1807:

Wines.....	3,428,485 gallons.
Spirits.....	1,600,301 "
Teas.....	2,151,000 pounds.
Cocoa.....	5,937,654 "
Pepper.....	5,292,791 "

Having thus discussed the EXPORT commerce of the country in detail, for the period embraced in the present division of our subject, we shall introduce a few figures relating to that of IMPORTS.

It was not until 1820 that Congress made adequate provisions for the collection and publication of the returns of our foreign commerce. It was then provided that the exports were to be valued at their cost or real value at the place of exportation, and the imports at their cost or worth at the foreign ports from whence they were exported. This mode of valuation is defective.

The Secretary of the Treasury stated, in 1793, that our imports were from

Spain and Dominions.....	\$335,110
Portugal ".....	595,763

France and Dominions.....	2,068,348
Great Britain ".....	15,285,428
Netherlands ".....	1,172,692
Denmark ".....	851,364
Sweden ".....	14,325
	\$19,823,030

In the years 1802-3-4 the imports consisted of merchandise paying 12½ per cent., \$30,732,069; 15 per cent., \$8,303,770; 20 per cent., \$453,751. We imported in dollars—nails, 479,000; cheese, 77,000; rum, 3,881,000; brandy, 2,077,000; wines, 2,962,000; teas, 2,360,000; coffee, 8,372,000; sugar, 7,794,000; cotton, 804,000; hemp, 919,000, etc., etc.

We shall hereafter, as a part of this series of papers, furnish the history and statistics of our commerce with each of the other nations, and can only in this place make a few memoranda.

Our commerce with Great Britain in exports and imports reached 70,000,000 dollars in 1801. With the British East Indies we had at the same time a trade of over five millions dollars, chiefly in low-priced cotton goods. With the British West Indies the trade grew from about nine millions in 1795 to near seventeen millions in 1801. With France we traded to the extent of ten millions in 1795, but only five millions in 1801, but with her possessions in the West Indies at this period we had a commerce of twenty millions of dollars. At the beginning of the century we received from and sent to Spain five millions in value, but to her colonies over twenty millions.

The following table of imports will be interesting :

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES.

	1795.	1797.	1799.	1801.
Russia.....	\$1,168,715....	\$1,418,418....	\$2,274,913....	\$1,672,059
Prussia.....		8,732....	39,013....	57,225
Sweden and Possessions.	671,496....	680,878....	562,499....	535,035
Netherlands ".....	3,699,615....	5,613,249....	6,088,026....	8,949,473
Britain ".....	30,972,215....	32,620,648....	37,211,919....	52,213,522
Germany.....	1,584,527....	2,755,677....	6,919,425....	4,585,250
France and Possessions..	20,228,017....	18,072,927....	3,186,168....	14,606,945
Spain ".....	3,942,445....	6,062,011....	14,476,929....	18,240,314
Portugal ".....	2,223,777....	2,138,305....	1,314,984....	1,418,434
Italy.....	319,653....	852,408....	753,484....	902,406
China and East Indies..	1,144,103. . .	2,319,694....	3,219,262....	4,558,356

We close with the following account of the exports of cotton, and the countries to which it was sent, in the period embraced, which will furnish an interesting contrast with the statistics of the present day :

EXPORTS OF COTTON PRIOR TO 1812 (POUNDS).*							
	1800.	1802.	1804.	1806.	1808.	1810.	1812.
Russia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,769,187	797,748
Prussia.....	.....	.....	908,866	.....	.....	936,579	.....
Sweden.....	.....	.....	57,065	.....	.....	5,894,298	808,088
Swedish West Indies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163,500	.....
Denmark and Norway.....	.....	.....	288,540	.....	.....	14,484,922	.....
Holland.....	79,694	877,491	1,475,979	8,129,146	491,814	100,849	115,714
Great Britain.....	16,172,013	23,473,925	23,770,748	13,259,840	7,061,592	81,413,182	22,248,789
Hamburg, Bremen, etc.....	997,681	498,621	314,126	955,400	14,860	976,762	.....
France.....	.....	1,907,869	8,946,843	7,006,667	2,037,450	.....	558,150
Spain.....	498,280	97,173	250,436	.....	.....	4,292,065	.....
Spanish West Indies.....	.....	.....	1287,100	.....	.....	65,740	79,117
Portugal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,670,142	.....
Madeira.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,986,783	6,158
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,889,019	.....
Europe, (generally).....	.....	.....	104,087	.....	.....	1,929,232	99,173
Fayal and other Azores.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,294,091	.....
Average price. ....	.....	.....	.....	22 cts.	20 cts.	15 cts.	.....

## ART. II.—LIFE AND TIMES OF JOHN DE WITT. †

DE WITT'S GENIUS DISPLAYED IN MATTERS OF SCIENCE AS WELL AS IN AFFAIRS OF STATE. THE GREAT DE RUYTER: MARTYRDOM OF DE WITT.

It is an old saying that "straws tell which way the wind blows," and history shows that most of the wars which have desolated the world have arisen from petty provocations. Newton's great discovery of the attraction of gravitation was made by the accidental falling of an apple, and Pope felicitously sings:

"That beauty draws us with a single hair."

About the middle of the seventeenth century there appeared in the scientific world mathematical geniuses of the first order, who, more for the purpose of amusing their leisure hours, than for any serious or practical object, indulged themselves in ingenious speculations. A certain Chevalier de Mere, who was addicted to gambling, and making curious speculations on games of chance, proposed to the illustrious Pascal two problems, which excited his curiosity, and which he was unable to solve. The object of the first was to know how one could bet with advantage in throwing two dice, with a view to get double sixes. The second was to find a rule to make a just distribution of funds between two players, unequally divided in the points of the game, whenever either party might be pleased to cease playing; and to calculate from any state of the game what would be the reasonable hope of any party to win, in

\* There was no distinction made between the Sea-Island and other cotton until the year 1806—both are included in the above statement, from 1800 to 1804 inclusive; after that the Sea Islands are excluded.

† Concluded from May No.

continuing the play. The gist of the problem was to measure the mathematical degree of belief of which simple conjectures were worthy. No one had ever attempted the investigation before, and no precedent would lead one to conclude that analysis could be employed successfully in solving such a question. There were but a few difficulties with which the powerful intellect of Pascal could not grapple. By a new and original mode of analysis he demonstrated that the exact degree of probability of future events was in certain cases capable of a rigorous appreciation; and that the most fugitive conjectures were as worthy of a certain amount of credit as the natural quantities upon which analysis was usually employed.

The first question was solved with entire exactness, but in the second, although he displayed great ingenuity, the solution was not perfect. A certain magistrate of Thoulouse, named Fermat, to whom Pascal submitted the question, was more fortunate in his attempt. He found a rule for dividing the undecided property of a stake in a game, not only in the particular hypothesis of the question proposed, but in all imaginable hypotheses between an indefinite number of players, and to count from all possible moments which it might suit one of the parties to interrupt the game. The correspondence of Pascal was not published during his life, but for the remainder of his days he devoted himself chiefly to religious meditation, and to the composition of his celebrated *Thoughts* and the *Provincial Letters*, in which he blasted the Jesuitical theory of the doctrine of intentions; but soon after, as his biographer states, "he entered into a long and eloquent delirium, when, dead to science as to the world, he conceived a great disgust and contempt for mathematics as for all other worldly affairs."

These discoveries attracted no great attention at the time, but not many years after, Christian Huygens, who was already celebrated as a geometrician, published a little treatise, entitled *De ratiociniis in ludo alææ*, in which the elements of the new theory were expressed with a remarkable originality, and with great sagacity and precision. The fundamental proposition deduced from these labors was, that the probability of any event happening or not happening, might be expressed by the ratio of the number of chances for its happening, (or not happening as the case might be,) to the total number of chances for its happening and for its not happening.

In 1671 the Grand Pensionary found, or rather made sufficient leisure to enter into a calculation, to determine the probability of a man, in each year of his life, dying within a prescribed time. With this view, he consulted the registers of the deaths and births of the different towus in Holland, from



which he drew the necessary elements for the formation of an extraordinary table of a nature until then unknown, where the probability of the life of a man of his country and of his time was at each age mathematically estimated, and on the basis of this comparative state of their number of years of life, which still remained to the different members of the society, whose probable partiality he had calculated, he deduced therefrom the actual value of life annuities, constituted upon different ages in such society. He prepared a Report upon the subject, which was submitted to the States-General, and ordered to be printed in the "Resolutions of the States of Holland and West Friesland." The novelty of the treatise attracted some notice, but the famous Leibnitz complained that he could never have an inspection of the original, although he made every effort to do so. It was he who first drew the public attention to the subject. It is entitled to be considered as the first known production of any age, treating in a formal manner on the valuation of life annuities. The careful process by which he arrived at his conclusions is worthy of notice, aside from the practical importance and peculiar history of the treatise, and the interest attaching to it, from the honored memory of its author. It has been conjectured that the reason why no publicity was given to De Witt's researches at the time, was owing to the increased rates leading to unpleasant remarks, from financial economists of the day. The capitalists, moreover, were not disposed to enlighten the government upon the subject, as it was not their interest to do so. It remained for a future age to make the whole theory of life annuities a subject of minute investigation, and to reduce it to practical purposes. It must be admitted, however, that De Witt was justly entitled to the credit of having been the author of the system. The science which appeared with so little outward éclat, was destined for a time to be eclipsed by the dazzling glories of other inventions. The discoveries of Newton and Halley in the science of astronomy threw all other kinds of scientific knowledge into a temporary shade.

There was another distinguished mathematician by the name of Bernouilli, who wrote a treatise, entitled *Ars conjectandi*, which, however, he did not live to finish. If we consider the time at which it was composed, the originality, the extent and depth of thought which are displayed in the composition of this treatise, it will hold the first rank among the extraordinary mathematical productions of the age in which he lived. It was his aim to expose the whole philosophy of the calculation of probabilities, to deduce the reasons for which, according to his idea, probability could be expressly considered as a number,

which doctrine he said could be employed in civil and moral, as well as in political affairs. He considered knowledge as a quantity, certainly as an entire quantity, and probability as one of its fractions. This fraction is susceptible, like ordinary numerical fractions, of becoming infinitely great or infinitely small. Infinitely great, it is confounded with entire quantity or certainty; infinitely small, it vanishes into nothing, and is no more than the mathematical expression of impossibility. Its different values between this double infinite expresses all the imaginable states of knowledge, from the highest to the lowest degree of probability. They are all relative to entire quantity or certainty, which is considered as a unit. This idea of designating quantity as a unit, and the different degrees of probability as fractional parts, was esteemed at the time as sound logic, if not, indeed, a mathematical necessity.

In the beginning of the eighteenth century, Malebranche and De Montmort undertook to compose a general analysis of games of chance, which obtained some applause, but were destined to be obscured by the extraordinary geniuses who foreshadowed the dawn of the French Revolution.\*

\* The great discoveries which were made by Euler, Laplace, D'Alembert, and Condorcet, engaged the minds of all the scientific men in Europe. Honorable mention should also be made of Buffon, who wrote a treatise of moral arithmetic, in which he demonstrated with great eloquence, that in all games of chance, in which money was the object, the chance of winning was infinitely small in proportion to the chance of losing. That the contract was vicious in its essence, alike injurious to the player and to the good of society. He was the first who attempted to show that in all lotteries the banker was a cheat, and the speculator must necessarily become a victim. Condorcet, who was the boldest and most adventurous of all these theorists, smitten with the prevailing idea that the human species were capable of indefinite perfectibility, undertook to apply the rules of algebra to demonstrate the time in which it was probable he would arrive at a state of perfection; but his melancholy suicide, not long after, put an end to his ingenious speculations.

He left among his papers a scheme in which he represented human societies as great geometrical constructions, where all operated, as in nature, in conformity with certain and fixed laws, to which the free-will of each individual, after more or less variations, always ended by obeying. In following this idea, he imagined that it was no more impossible to determine the probability of future events by the observation of past events in the world of liberty, than in that of destiny. He projected a new science, to which he gave the name of *Social Mathematics*, where the geometrician proposed to calculate the future revelations of human society as he calculated the periodical returns of eclipses and comets. But his ardent and philanthropic genius did not permit him to rest in mere general abstractions. His great object was to develop the resources of human improvement. For if he did not believe in the absolute perfectibility of man, he indulged an enthusiastic hope that a vast field might be opened for the amelioration of his social condition. With this view, he composed a treatise on the application of analysis to the probability of decisions rendered by a majority of votes. He divided all the decisions made by human assemblies into two great classes. In the first class he places those decisions which he regarded as valid. In the second class he places those decisions which are considered just in the opinion of the minority, only when it made in

To those who may be curious to know what were De Witt's sentiments with regard to that relation upon which the happiness of society so much depends, an extract from a letter to his brother on the subject of the marriage of his daughter will be highly approved by *pater familias* who appreciate merit more than money: But, alas! for the degenerate days in which we live—"virtus post nummos" seems to be the golden rule, and matrimony is, after all, but a *matter of money*. The letter runs thus: "In the first place, this person has no occupation, so that I must consider him a good-for-nothing fellow. I have always had a great aversion for this sort of people, having known many instances where, as soon as they were married, they did not know how to employ their leisure hours, and consequently became addicted to bad company.

"In the second place, although this young man may be of good habits and pleasing address, and may desire to better his condition by desiring to form an alliance with my family, I do not think that he can aspire to any honorable employment

their favor. He considers four points essential in relation to the probability of all kinds of decisions: the probability that an assembly will not make a false decision, that it will make a true decision, that it will make a decision either true or false, and finally, the probability that the decisions made by the majority will remain certain and fixed. He undertakes to show that, according to these principles, a geometrician can with great exactness determine the probability of the justness of decisions either in civil or criminal matters, the comparative excellence of the different forms of election, as well as the various modes by which balloting should be conducted. He prophesied that the day was not far distant when statistics would exhibit a collection of facts to render legislation, jurisprudence and commerce a proper subject of this method of analysis. The ardent fire of enthusiasm which glowed beneath these endless series of equations and formulas induced his friend, D'Alembert, to compare him to a "volcano covered with snow." Condorcet says, that he considered De Witt to be the first mathematician who thought of applying calculation to political equations, and that he had very superior ideas to those of his age upon the true interests of nations, and upon the freedom of trade.\*

\* Whether the illustrious South Carolina statesman can be compared to "cast iron" or a "volcano," we will not undertake to determine, but he seems to have entirely coincided with Condorcet:

"If by metaphysics is meant that scholastic refinement which makes distinctions without difference, no one can hold it in more utter contempt than I do; but if, on the contrary, is meant the power of analysis and combination—that power which reduces the most complex idea into its elements, which traces causes to their first principle, and by the power of generalization and combination unites the whole into one harmonious system—then, so far from deserving contempt, it is the highest attribute of the human mind. It raises man above the brute, which distinguishes his faculties from mere sagacity which he holds in common with inferior animals. It is this power which has raised the astronomer from being a mere gazer at the stars to the high intellectual eminence of a Newton or a Laplace, and astronomy itself from a mere observation of insulated facts into that noble science which displays to our admiration the system of the universe. And shall this high power of the mind, which has effected wonders when directed to the laws which control the material world, be forever prohibited, under a senseless cry of metaphysics, from being applied to the high purpose of political science and legislation? I hold them to be subject to laws as fixed as matter itself, and to be as fit a subject for the highest intellectual power. Denunciation may, indeed, fall upon the philosophical inquirer into those first principles, as it did upon Galileo and Bacon, when they first unfolded the great discoveries which have immortalized their names; but the time will come when truth will prevail in spite of prejudice and denunciation, and when politics and legislation will be considered as much a science as astronomy and chemistry."—J. C. CALHOUN.

in Holland, for I have been exposed myself to so much hatred and envy, that my influence would avail him nothing.

"In the third place, I have always considered that the greatest happiness in this life was to be enjoyed in a union contracted with a person of an agreeable and conciliating temper. All the wealth of the universe cannot, in my opinion, compensate for the disgust which a peevish temper occasions not only to those who are united in the marriage state, but also to the whole family in which such an unsociable humor has been introduced. I do not precisely know what kind of temper the young man has; but I have learned this lesson from my parents, that in the affair of marriage we should never unite our children when the temper of one of the parents is disagreeable. I have known the father of the young man, and have had some slight acquaintance with the mother, but both of them had such a temper, that even if the son were more amiable than either, I would rather see my daughter carried to the grave than that she should form a connection with such a man."

He maintained an extensive correspondence with his female acquaintance, and especially with one of his nieces, to whom he was in the habit of propounding arithmetical queries at the conclusion of his letters. We find the following:—

"Three hundred and thirty-three thousand two hundred and twenty-seven persons were employed in building the Tower of Babel. They worked at it for two years, seven months, and three days, when they were prevented by the confusion of tongues. The height of the tower was then two miles, or three thousand two hundred rods. How long would it require thirty thousand persons to be employed in constant labor to raise such a tower to the same height?"

A ludicrous anecdote is related of him, that while taking a promenade to refresh himself after the severe labors of the day, he met, in one of the narrow streets of the Hague, Don Gomara, the Spanish Ambassador, who was in a coach drawn by four horses, and M. De Thou, the French Ambassador, who was in a coach and six. The coaches having met, neither one nor the other would retreat or advance one step. The coachmen, who are generally very punctilious in matters of etiquette, threatened to use their whips, and their suite, who were armed with swords, were about to draw them, when the populace, who were attracted to the scene, bellowed out, that if the French dared to draw their swords or pistols, *their jaw-bones would not want a supply of stones and brickbats.* De Witt, perceiving that they were about to put their threat into execution, intervened, and pushing his way through the crowd,

he exhorted them to disperse, upon which the coaches passed to the right and left, and so the affair ended.

As an instance of his urbanity, when a clergyman ventured to reprove him vehemently from the pulpit for opposing the elevation of the young prince to the Stadholderate, instead of dismissing him from his charge, he requested him to repair to his residence, where, after he had admonished him to keep within the line of his duties, he invited him to dinner.

On another occasion, when one of his clerks abstracted a letter from his office, and revealed certain matters which it was important to keep secret, instead of delivering him into the hands of justice to be severely punished, he mildly reprimanded him, and bade him "go sin no more."

But De Witt's days were numbered. The insurrections and disturbances, to which we have alluded in a previous chapter, extended into Rotterdam, Leyden, Delft, Harlaem, and other cities, where many of the residences of the magistrates were pillaged. As the province of Zealand had declared the prince Stadtholder on the second of July, the States of Holland having assembled on the day following for the purpose of abrogating the perpetual edict, unanimously resolved, that "In consideration of the troubled state of affairs, the members agree to absolve each other from their oath, as well as those who had sworn to preserve the perpetual edict, remitting all into the same liberty they enjoyed before, to elect a Stadtholder as they may see fit for the greatest good and advantage of the republic." They then deputed several of their members to repair to Bodegrave, where the prince was encamped, to inform him of his election. He returned his thanks and went to the Hague to take the oath of office, as he had previously done at an assembly of the States-General. Meanwhile, scandalous falsehoods had been circulated, tending to impeach the integrity and honor of the Grand Pensionary, by charging him with converting to his private use the secret service money which had been intrusted to his hands to enable him to baffle the intrigues of the enemy. But whatever credit his enemies might have attached to these rumors, the sagacious prince, who knew him to be incorruptible by such sordid considerations, charged the whole blame upon his own officers, who betrayed the chief towns on the frontiers into the hands of the French. He did not neglect to employ his address in endeavoring to engage the friendship of De Witt, and to solicit him to lend his aid in this eventful crisis. In this interview, De Witt is said to have replied, with his usual candor and decision, that his principles were fixed after the most mature reflections; that he had resolved never to renounce those rules which he had deemed just

and equitable, and by which he had been always governed in the discharge of his public duties; and that he could not then do, from considerations of interest, what was directly opposed to his own settled convictions of duty; that the people now hated him without cause, and, therefore, would never forgive him; that while he prayed for the prosperity of the State under whatever form of government the people may see fit to establish, he would not retain an office which he could only hold by betraying the confidence which the States-General had always reposed in him. He, therefore, respectfully declined the honor of serving the State under the Stadtholderate, an office which he considered as anti-republican in its tendencies, and calculated to be subversive of the public liberty.

On the 3d of May, the King of France, with an army of twenty thousand men, arrived at Charleroi, which he divided into four bodies, one commanded by himself in person, and the others by the Prince of Condé, the Duke of Orleans, and Marshal Turenne. He opened the siege of several of their principal cities by a simultaneous movement, which created such terror among the inhabitants of the provinces that, by the advice of the Grand Pensionary, the States-General deputed four of their members to repair to the king, and request him to state on what terms, and for what amount of money, he would be willing to evacuate the Dutch territory; but the demands of the magnificent king were so exorbitant that the deputies returned without having accomplished anything. The young Stadtholder never forgot or forgave this humiliating exaction, and hurled back with stern contempt the audacious pretensions of his oppressor. The disasters which had befallen the nation created bitter animosity towards the illustrious brothers, who were soon to atone for the misfortunes of the country by a cruel death. While the Grand Pensionary was returning home at night from an assembly of the States-General, he was attacked by four men with drawn swords, one of whom gave him a thrust in the neck, which felled him to the ground. After struggling with his adversary, he received a severe blow on the head, and was left for dead. But by the aid of skillful surgeons he was soon after enabled to attend to his usual duties. Some of the populace at Dort were stirred up to declare that it was necessary that the perpetual edict should be rescinded to prevent the utter ruin of the State, and were bent on deposing all the magistrates who insisted on maintaining it. They ran like madmen through the streets, exclaiming "Long live the prince, and may the devil take the De Witts." Others hoisted orange-colored and white flags on the cupola of the Stadthouse, on which were painted this significant Dutch couplet:

Orange boven, De Witt onder,  
Die tanders maund die slaet den donder :

which may be thus inelegantly translated—

The Prince of Orange above, the De Witts under,  
And those who resist will see thunder.

As a natural consequence of these disasters, the government funds could not be sold at a discount of seventy per cent., and the obligations of the East India Company, which were worth a thousand florins, could be purchased for two hundred and fifty. The archives of the city were carried in haste to Amsterdam, and many tons of silver were deposited in the vaults of the famous bank of that city. The Hague being exposed to the attack of the enemy, they were compelled to remove the seat of government to the great commercial emporium.

Having determined to withdraw himself from public affairs, De Witt tendered his resignation to the States-General in the following address :—

“ **HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS :** Nineteen years have elapsed since I had the honor to serve in your assembly in the capacity of Grand Pensionary of Holland and West Friesland. During that time the State has been disturbed by wars and other calamities which, by God's help and the courage and wisdom of your lordships, I had good reason to hope would have been happily terminated. Your lordships well know with what zeal and labor I have endeavored for several years to remove the occasions of discontent and dissensions which we have now with the powerful enemies of the State. You are not ignorant, my lords, how often I have taken the liberty to represent to you the misfortunes that may befall us in the course of time, if we do not promptly apply the necessary remedies to the evils with which we are menaced. But God, whose providence we ought always humbly to adore, however incomprehensible it may be, has permitted a ruinous and fatal war to rage, although the State in general and the province of Holland in particular have sufficient time to prepare and provide whatever may be necessary for a vigorous defence. With what application and urgent solicitation I have exhorted your lordships to be vigilant in protecting yourselves against the devices of the enemy, this assembly can bear abundant testimony. Our allies in this assembly have moved with as much promptness and diligence as possible in a body composed of so many members and of such a constitution, that it is rather influenced by the prospect of a present and pressing necessity than by exhortations to avoid those perils which they could not foresee. But notwithstanding all their cares and all their efforts to avert the

evil, it has pleased God in his anger to inflict upon this State those calamities in which it is now enveloped, and that in a manner so difficult to comprehend, that posterity will scarcely believe it, so rapid are the conquests of the enemy, and so weak the resistance on the part of our army. What is most mortifying in this melancholy conjuncture is, that these disasters have excited in the minds of the people not only a general panic, but also sinister impressions against their magistrates, and especially against those who have in any way had the management of public affairs. Atrocious calumnies have been circulated against me. Base libels, accusing me of converting the secret service money to my own purposes, have been brought against me. I have always thought that the most effectual way of destroying these calumnies was to treat them with contempt. However unjust and unfounded these suspicions have been, as I am but an humble servant of the State, having no other object but to promote its welfare and prosperity, I have deemed it my duty no longer to retain an office which would require me to compromise my own self-respect, and, perhaps, would be prejudicial to the interests of the country.

“For these reasons I have only to request that your lordships will do me the favor to dispense with my services as Grand Pensionary. I must conclude by expressing my profound obligations to this august assembly for the many testimonials of their confidence and friendship which I have so often received at their hands, and I trust I will always continue to be your faithful friend, as I have always been your very faithful and humble servant.”

The States-General having taken the subject into serious consideration, concluded to accept his resignation, and testified their acknowledgment of the great services which he had rendered to the State in a resolution which honorably discharged him from his high and painful responsibilities. On the day following he notified his friend De Ruyter of his dismissal in the following letter:

“SIR: The taking of the cities on the Rhine in so short a time, the ravages of the enemy to the very borders of the Ysel, and the total loss of the provinces of Guilders, of Utrecht, and Overyssel, almost without resistance and by an unheard-of treachery, have more than ever confirmed me in the truth of that saying which was formerly applied to the Roman republic: “*Prospera omnes sibi vindicant, adversa uni imputantur.*” “All take the credit to themselves when things are prosperous, but when they are adverse they lay the blame upon one.” It is what I have experienced myself. The people of



Holland have not only charged me with all the calamities and disasters that have befallen this Republic, not content with seeing me fall into the hands of armed assassins who intended to murder me, but when by the help of Divine Providence I have escaped from their hands and been cured of the wounds that I had received, they have conceived a mortal hatred against those magistrates whom they believed to have the greatest influence in the management of affairs, and especially against me, who have been but an humble servant of the State. Their lordships have done me the kindness to grant my discharge, as you will see by the resolution which I inclose."

But the wrath of the populace was stirred up to such a pitch of frenzy that it could not be appeased, nor could their sanguinary vengeance be satiated by shedding the blood of one innocent victim. Cornelius, the brother of the Grand Pensionary, was charged, by a perjured scoundrel named Tichelaer, who followed the trade of a barber, with suborning him to assassinate the Prince of Orange. This abominable falsehood was conveyed by General Zulestein to his Highness, who ordered Tichelaer to detail the facts to him. The wretch told his story with such an air of veracity that an order was issued to arrest Cornelius at Dort, where illness had confined him to his bed, and to incarcerate him in the State's Prison at the Hague. To this falsehood was added a tissue of lies, accusing him of shirking the renewal of a battle with the French fleet, and of actually engaging in a disgraceful fisticuff with De Ruyter, who remonstrated with him for showing the white feather by hiding himself behind a coil of cables.

The magnanimous admiral who narrowly escaped assassination, at the instance of John De Witt addressed the following letter to the States-General from his ship, which was lying at anchor near Goree :

"HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS: I have learned with extreme surprise that it has been rumored that the Deputy Commissary and myself had quarreled and had come to blows, and that I had wounded him in the arm. Further, that he did not wish to fight the enemies of the State, and especially the French, and that he prevented a renewal of the engagement on the second day; and many other things of this sort have been imputed to him. I hold myself obliged, for my own honor, and for the defence of truth and justice, to declare to your lordships, in the sincerity of my heart, and to testify, as I do now, that the Ruard of Putten, (Cornelius De Witt,) in his capacity of Deputy Commissary of the fleet, has lived with me on terms of cordial friendship, and that there has never been any misun-

derstanding or dispute, or any difference whatever, between us. I solemnly believe these rumors to be false and malicious calumnies. I feel myself also conscientiously bound to bear testimony that the Ruard always exhibited a marked zeal to engage with the enemy, and that he manifested as great an animosity towards the French as the English. This was clearly proved by the fact that when he proposed to a council of war to attack the enemy, it was carried by a unanimous resolution."

The Ruard made an elaborate defence, and proved, by unimpeachable witnesses, that he was entirely innocent of the heinous crime of which he had been accused by a man who had been condemned to perpetual infamy, and who was compelled, in open court, to fall upon his knees and beg pardon of God and justice; that there was no other witness against him, and that the circumstantial evidence against him was totally devoid of all truth and probability. But the court, which seems to have been affected with the popular contagion, and smitten with judicial blindness, convicted the prisoner, and sentenced him to the terrible torture of the thumb-screw, in order to force him to confess his guilt. But he replied that if they would rend him in pieces he would never acknowledge himself to be guilty of a crime. While undergoing the dreadful torture he repeated those lofty lines of Horace, which fortified his soul in this fiery crises :

Justum et tenacem propositi virum,  
Non civium ardor prava jubentium,  
Non vultus instantis tyranni,  
Mente quatit solida, &c.

The man of firm and noble soul  
No factious clamors can control,  
No threatening tyrant's darkling brow  
Can swerve him from his just intent.

It would be impossible, at this day, for the impartial historian entirely to acquit the Prince of Orange, the *vultus instantis tyranni*, of influencing the court to punish an individual whom he considered his hereditary enemy. His subsequent career of glory, and the great and memorable service which he afterwards rendered to the establishment of the Protestant religion, by expelling the last of the reigning tyrants of the house of Stuart, would incline us to believe that although he exercised no positive influence in instigating the judges in making so unjust and unlawful a decision, there is good cause to suspect that it was not done without his knowledge and perhaps his connivance. It is very certain that he made

no efforts to prevent it, and that he afterwards bestowed pensions and offices upon the murderers of the two brothers, not many days after. The *ardor prava civium jubentium* was at that crisis so ungovernable that no earthly power could have checked it but the direct personal interposition of the illustrious prince, whom they considered their last hope and their only savior. The desolation of the most lovely portions of Holland by the powerful enemies of the State, treachery under every disguise, misery and starvation staring them in the face, it will not excite surprise that in a moment of panic, terror, and madness, these black crimes should have been committed. The finger of the "taciturn" prince, whose counsels saved the country from destruction by the mercenary fanatics under the wolfish dukes of Alva and Parma, seemed to point to the young prince, who had inherited his valor and his patriotism.

"That great man," says Macaulay, "rose at once to the full dignity of his part, and approved himself a worthy descendant of a line of heroes who had vindicated the liberties of Europe against the house of Austria. Nothing could shake his fidelity to his country; not his close connection with the royal family of England, not the most earnest solicitations, nor the most tempting offers. The spirit of the nation, that spirit which had maintained the great conflict against the gigantic power of Philip, revived in all their strength. Counsels, such as are inspired by a generous despair, and are almost always followed by a speedy dawn of hope, were gravely concerted by the statesmen of Holland. To open their dykes, to man their ships, to leave their country with all its miracles of art and industry, its cities, its canals, its villas, its pastures, and its tulip gardens, buried under the waves of the German Ocean; to bear to a distant climate their Calvinistic faith and their old Batavian liberties, to fix, perhaps, with happier auspices, the new Stadthouse of their commonwealth under other stars and under a strange vegetation in the Spice islands of the eastern seas;—such were the plans which they had the spirit to form, and it is seldom that men who have the spirit to form such plans are reduced to the necessity of executing them."

The Ruard was sentenced to be discharged from all his offices and dignities, and to be forever banished from his country. The last act of the tragedy was now to be performed. The populace were disappointed that the court did not sentence him to be executed, and were determined to glut their savage vengeance by a bloody massacre. They gathered round the prison where he was remanded, and stationed sentinels near the doors in order to prevent his escape. They then sent a messenger to the residence of the Grand Pensionary, with a

request that he would hasten to the prison to see his brother, who, they said, urgently solicited his presence. His children, who suspected that foul play was intended, entreated him with tears to remain. But his fraternal affection overcame all considerations of prudence, and he resolved to go. No sooner had he entered his brother's chamber than he detected in his countenance that their doom was sealed. The victims were at last in the power of their deadly enemies. They drew the Ruaird from his sick-bed and hurled him backwards to the bottom of a flight of steps which led to the outer door of the prison. John De Witt was struck down with the butt-end of a musket, and they were both taken to a lamp-post where they were suspended and butchered in a manner so shocking and disgusting that it is impossible to read the details of it without having the blood curdle in the veins. The hearts of those noble brothers were torn from their bodies and dashed against their faces with fiendish imprecations. Under the chancel of the old Protestant church, at the Hauge, their bodies rest in hope, awaiting the resurrection of the just, but their memory will be embalmed in the hearts of the virtuous and the brave, so long as virtue and valor are honored among men :

#### THE EPITAPH.

" HERE LIE  
 THE REMAINS OF A MAN OF UNIVERSAL GENIUS,  
 THE PROFOUNDEST STATESMAN  
 AND THE MOST ADOIT DIPLOMATIST OF HIS AGE,  
 IN WAR AS WELL AS IN PEACE ;  
 THE PROP OF THE REPUBLIC OF WHICH EVEN HIS ENEMIES REGARDED HIM  
 AS THE SUREST ORACLE.  
 HE WAS LABORIOUS, INDEFATIGABLE,  
 VIGILANT, SOBER, AND MODEST ;  
 ALWAYS SERIOUS, BUT EASY, AFFABLE AND AGREEABLE,  
 AS DISINTERESTED AS A MAN COULD BE,  
 PROPOSING TO HIMSELF NO OTHER OBJECT BUT THE GOOD OF HIS  
 COUNTRY AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF HER LIBERTIES.  
 ALTHOUGH HE WAS CIVIL TO ALL MEN,  
 HE NEVER COURTED THE APPLAUSE OF THE PEOPLE  
 BY EMPLOYING THE BASE ARTS OF A DEMAGOGUE.  
 ALWAYS EQUAL TO HIMSELF,  
 AND UNDISTURBED IN THE MIDST OF THE GREATEST CALAMITIES,  
 HIS MIND NEVER LOST ITS EQUANIMITY, AND TO THE LAST SIGH OF  
 HIS LIFE  
 HE EXHIBITED, BY HEROIC FORTITUDE,  
 A MEMORABLE EXAMPLE OF WHAT A MAN IS CAPABLE  
 WHOSE CONSCIENCE REPROACHES HIM NOTHING."

Could much more be said of him whose ashes repose beneath the shades of Mount Vernon ?\*

\* In order to disabuse the public mind of unfounded suspicions with regard to the illustrious martyr whose life we have briefly sketched, the States-General assembled and deputed several persons of distinction to repair to his residence and to examine and seal all of his papers, which were deposited and now remain in the State Archives at the Hague. It is scarcely necessary to add that nothing was discovered which tended in the slightest degree to impeach his integrity or his honor. It is said that he preserved such exact order in the arrangement of his official papers, that, like Cardinal Mazarin, he could at any hour of the night lay his hand upon any document he desired with unerring accuracy. Although his administration was unfortunate at its close, he was universally esteemed one of the most enlightened statesmen in Europe, and his fame has continued to grow brighter and brighter as the clouds and tempests in which he was enveloped have been dispersed, and we are enabled to form a more just estimate of his character. Mr. Fox has truly described him as the wisest, the best, and most patriotic minister that ever appeared upon the stage.

So incomprehensible are the ways of Providence, and so often do we see good deduced from the evil which at the time we are constrained to deplore! No sooner was the beardless prince elevated to the Stadtholderate and took command of the army, than the hearts of all were disburdened of the perilous stuff which had well-nigh sunk them into despair. The struggle which the Republic then maintained against the combined forces of France and England constitutes its heroic age, much more so, indeed, than the eighty years' war, so renowned in history, which it conducted with such indomitable perseverance against the forces under Alva and Parma. In a few weeks a powerful army was raised, which effected a complete evacuation of the territories, while it required years to shake off the Spanish yoke. It is worthy of remark, that the most glorious epochs in the history of almost all nations are not so often the effect of enthusiasm among the masses, as the work of men, sometimes of an individual, who, by superior energy and genius, understands the great art of arousing the public mind to conquer or die in defence of their country.

The insatiable thirst of conquest which influenced the French monarch to effect the ruin of the Dutch Republic, has been justly condemned by all historians who have any regard for truth and justice. There was not even any decent pretext for such an attempt. But the English sovereign whom he attracted to his alliance was a stranger alike to the sentiments of decency or honor. As we have before intimated, at the time that the young prince took command, the victorious armies of Louis had effected the fall of some of the strongest fortifications on the frontiers of Holland, after wading through rivers which were thought to be impassable by a foreign enemy. The French army was more powerful in numbers and the accomplishments of its generals, while the real advantage of the Dutch consisted in the nature of the soil and the ardent spirit of patriotism and sacred fire of liberty which animated the heart of the whole nation. A William at the head of her armies, and a De Ruyter in command of her fleet, were sufficient to repel the invaders and drive them back discomfited.

The Dutch temper is proverbially phlegmatic, and their military enthusiasm is not easily aroused: but let it be made apparent to them that the country demands the unanimity of all hearts, and the ardor of their devotion will prompt them to make any sacrifice. They will patiently support the heaviest burdens and affront the greatest hardships and dangers with the most indomitable perseverance. Scarcely had the nation felt the vigorous hand of the Stadtholder than it shook off its natural torpor. A powerful enthusiasm was inspired by the *Patria pater* who personified the country, and who had sacrificed his own personal interests by indignantly refusing the seducing offers of the French monarch. Like Lord Brooke, addressing his raw reinforcements from old Warwick Castle, he told them, "That if the nobility of the cause was not sufficient to animate the most stolid, he knew not what could make mortal men put

## ART. III.—SKETCHES OF FOREIGN TRAVEL.

NO. 3.

BRUNSWICK HOUSE HOTEL, LONDON, *July 15th, 1866.*

DEAR REVIEW:—A decent regard for your literary limits, and the patience of your readers, led me to close my last letter in the very midst of Westminster Abbey, before completing an imperfect catalogue of its contents. I return, therefore, to the Abbey, and request that you will follow me from the Poets' Corner to

THE NAVE.—This portion of the church is crowded with monuments and statues, erected to England's great orators and warriors, too numerous to particularize. Only occasionally a poet, a dramatist, or an actor is accorded a memorial. William Congreve, for example, has a very fine monument in the Nave, erected to him by the Duchess of Marlborough. The monument is surmounted by a full-length statue. Mr. Congreve, as there interpreted, was a smooth-faced, double-chinned and handsome man, with a world of curls trickling over his shoulders and back. Probably the most conspicuous feature of the Nave is the superb statue of Charles James Fox. He is represented in a recumbent attitude, supported by Liberty. A statue, typical of Peace, is at his feet, and another, a capital one, of a negro kneeling with clasped hands. The countenance of Fox is full, and very strong, the lower part inclining to be heavy. The frame is herculean, and the muscles swell out like a gladiator's. Heenan himself could not show a more splendid arm. The two other most notable features of the Nave are

on undaunted resolutions." Although he made no pretensions to the graces of oratory, yet, when occasions called it forth, he showed himself a perfect master of that sort of eloquence which convinces the head and goes direct to the heart and conscience of a nation. His letter to De Ruyter, on the 23d of May, 1673, is a model of Dutch military eloquence. While he regretted that pressing cares and responsibilities prevented him from visiting the fleet in person, he wrote to De Ruyter, "that the hearts and eyes of all Netherlanders and all Christendom were turned towards him and his gallant fleet, and that it would be the last degree of infamy for them to fail to discharge their duty on so illustrious a theatre. He devoutly hoped that God would bestow sufficient firmness and wisdom on him to add a new lustre to the maritime glory of his country. So that the day would soon arrive when they would rejoice that they were made the instruments in the hands of Providence to conduct so sacred a cause to a happy termination. He would conclude by promising that he would reward each one according to his works:—Honor and glory to the brave, shame and chastisement to the cowardly. He would desire him to instill into the minds of all that no pardon would be granted to those who could conduct themselves otherwise than brave soldiers and seamen, and that the iron hand of justice as well as the imprecations of all his compatriots would inevitably fall upon the heads of all who failed to do their whole duty to their country."

A word in conclusion of De Ruyter, this renowned admiral. He was born at

magnificent monuments erected by the Government to *William Pitt* and *George Canning*.

THE CHAPELS.—Next in interest, after the Poets' Corner, are the chapels, because of their accumulation of relics, and their great antiquity.

CHAPEL OF HENRY VII.—The object in this chapel which enlists the most attention is a monument to Mary Queen of Scots, whose head was taken charge of in 1587, by that manly old virgin, Elizabeth. The monument was erected to Mary by her son, James I. It is supported by pillars of black marble, and on it reposes a marble effigy of Mary, wrought with great skill, and offering no repulsive commentary on that marvellous beauty which turned her own and so many other heads.

Henry VII., and his Queen, Elizabeth, are likewise buried in this chapel. The tomb of the pair is inclosed by a brass screen. Within, and on the tomb of black marble, are the effigies of the royal couple. Immediately underneath the tomb lie the remains of Edward VI.

CHAPEL OF ST. PAUL.—In this, and nearly opposite that of Mary of Scotland, is the tomb of Queen Elizabeth. It is surmounted by a lofty monument, which is supported by a congregation of slender and graceful pillars. On the tomb reposes a recumbent effigy of Elizabeth, upheld by four very undomesticated-looking lions. The face of this effigy looks as pious and composed as if no vanity of earth had ever fretted the serene virginity of its famous archetype. In fifty feet of each other, pulverized to a handful of inaggressive dust, sleep, for the balance of time, Mary of Scots and Elizabeth of England. What a provoking text for a paragraph of easy and trite moralities!

Elizabeth's sister, "bloody Mary," rests in the same tomb

Flessingen, in the Province of Zealand, in the year of our Lord 1607. His father, who was a plain and honest farmer, in his eleventh year procured for his son a place as a cabin-boy. From this humble position he ran through the degrees of scullion, chief cook, pilot, captain, commander, vice admiral, and finally attained the highest naval dignity. Endowed by nature with a vigorous understanding and a bold heart, it was not long before his genius blazed forth in meridian splendor. In the 70th year of his age, in the month of April, 1676, he died covered with laurels near the coast of Palermo, in Sicily, in an engagement with the French. He suffered the most excruciating pains, which he endured with admirable fortitude, repeating to himself the Psalms of David, which he knew by heart. His body was embalmed and conveyed to Amsterdam, where he was buried with great pomp in the chancel of the New Protestant Church, over which may be seen to this day the words, *Tremor immensi oceanis*, engraved in capital gold letters. A marble statue represents him with his head reclining on a pillow of cannon-balls, his right hand reposing on his heart, and a serene smile of resignation on his majestic face, as if he were peacefully awaiting the sound of the last trump.

"He lays like a warrior taking his rest,  
With his martial cloak around him."

with her, and in a few feet of them lies all that is mortal of Joseph Addison.

CHAPEL OF EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.—Edward the Confessor, Henry III., Eleanor, Queen to Edward I., Henry V., Queen Philippa, wife to Edward III., Edward III., Richard II., and his wife, Queen Anne, are all buried in this chapel. Its feature, however, is the "Coronation Chair," in which all the Kings and Queens of England have been crowned for the past 600 years. It never could have been handsome, and now is only a heavy, ungainly affair, with the gilt effaced and the wood yielding to decay. Lying under it is a dark-looking stone, weighing about forty pounds, and on which, tradition asserts, the ancient kings of Scotland were crowned.

In addition to the foregoing, are several other chapels in Westminster, filled with famous and aristocratic by-gones of England. There is something of awe and a strong relish of antiquity about these cloisters and chapels which, more than anything I have yet seen, imbues one with a tyrannical sense of age. The immense past, gathered and consolidated here, rises up in grim positiveness, and oppresses you with a consciousness of mould. The sun appears to have taken leave of the world, and the atmosphere to have lost its capacity to circulate. Motion has ceased, and stagnation commenced, and it is not until some time after regaining the outer air, and life, that you are able to deodorize yourself of the grave-yard fragrance with which you have become infected.

ST. PAUL.—As the largest and most ambitious structure of a cathedral nature in London, and next to St. Peter, perhaps the largest in the world, St. Paul is an object of some interest. It is built in the form of a cross, and surmounted by a prodigious dome, which shoots up to a perpendicular height of *four hundred and four* feet. Just beneath the dome, and at the confluence of the corridors, is the place of service. The ground floor is plentifully adorned with statues to the distinguished dead of the English army and navy.

About midway between the communion-place and the top of the dome is an acoustical phenomenon, called the "whispering gallery." It encircles the whole base, or, rather, has a circumference equal to the base of the dome, and the apparent prodigy is, that by putting your lips to the wall and whispering articulately, another, with his ear to the wall, at any part of the gallery, will hear and understand your whisper.

The interior of the dome is illustrated by twelve beautiful frescoes, executed by Mr. Thornhill. The subjects of the paintings are taken from the life of St. Paul, and, looked at from the "whispering gallery," their general effect is exceedingly fine.



I climbed to the top of the church, and could I have dissipated the eternal mist which embalms London, might have enjoyed some handsome prospects. As it was, I only got dwarfed perspectives of streets and houses, and my fellow-men below addressed themselves to me as an army of inebriate mice, walking supernaturally on two legs. Scrambling to immense heights for views I have generally found to be illusive undertakings. Illusive as to the views, but dreadfully real with respect to the scrambling. I honestly hope that no one, in the integrity of whose limbs and supply of breath I have any interest, will ever essay to scale St. Paul. There is an absolute certainty of sore legs and losing your hat always lying in ambush on the enterprise. By all means stop at the "whispering gallery," and put questions to the old automaton who acts as guide. He will be sure to answer all of your questions unsatisfactorily; that is, all of them he does not positively refuse to answer. I asked him, for example, what was the distance from the ground floor to the top of the dome. He replied sardonically that he was generally impressed it was something less than a mile. It was very provoking, but he was an old man, and carried at the time a large cane. Respect for age, therefore, triumphed over the impulse to punch his head.

I state, for the edification of your architectural readers, that St. Paul's was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, and cost, in its construction, seven millions of dollars.

**JOHNSON'S TAVERN.**—Turning into a little alley, leading off from Fleet Street, and entering the second door to the right, we are ushered into the house sacred to the memory of Dr. Johnson. The small coffee-room remains, as in his time, and the famous old arm-chair yet survives, from which the great moralist launched his literary thunder, often full of wisdom, and always smelling of tea. Here Goldsmith brought his good-humored, ugly mug, and was patted on the back, and patronized imperiously, and bullied by the literary old sea-dog in the chair. Here Boswell toaded supinely, and took immortal notes; and here all the living literature of England came, to talk and be roundly talked to, and get boozy, and go home like roaring blades in the morning. I had the satisfaction to eat an excellent chop in the room, and then drink, in a glass of foaming ale, a health to the portrait of the thunderer, which hangs above the arm-chair, and looks amazing grim.

**THE TEMPLE.**—Thackeray and Dickens have made the Temple so familiar, both in its uses and its architectural physiognomy, that I needed, upon seeing it, nothing further to establish its identity. I sauntered about it with as much assurance of locality as that suggestive young clerk in "Our

Mutual Friend," who improvised, for the entertainment of honest Mr. Boffin, that crushing catalogue of clients.

It is an immense pile, of a most irregular, capricious, eccentric build, developing into all manner of shy nooks and unsuspected recesses. Formerly it was occupied by the Knights Templars, but at present is monopolized by the warlike tribe of lawyers and students at law. It fronts towards the Thames, with a very pretty garden before it, running down to the water's edge, and surprising the turbid old stream with bright flashes of green turf and sweet-smelling flowers. Once within the precincts of the Temple, and the harsh discords and the great bustle of the city tone down to a soft and unaccented hum, anything but hostile to a desire for repose. In this wise it is admirably adapted to the purposes it now subserves.

TEMPLE BAR.—Temple Bar was once invested with some municipal importance, and for a long time was fraught with a painful posthumous interest to a considerable body of English citizens. It was formerly the limit of the city of London, and the bloody pillory on which the heads of decapitated criminals were exposed. It has lost, however, both its former importance and its interest, and is only observable at present as a massive and handsomely sculptured arch, gracefully spanning Fleet Street.

PRINTING-HOUSE SQUARE.—Printing-House Square has afforded me the greatest disappointment which I have yet sustained in my inspection of the curious. Being the place where "*The Times*" is printed, and the publishing centre of London, one is led to expect something large, roomy, imposing, fitly commemorative of its own importance. Instead of this, every accessory expressive of power or consideration seems to be jealously excluded. It requires a cabman, profound in the intricacies of London, or a police detective to run it to earth. There never was a more striking instance of light under a bushel. I struggled through a half dozen despairing little streets, and after getting irretrievably lost in four dirty little courts, and after losing all consciousness in the hopeless mental confusion wrought by twenty-five blind alleys, I was ushered into a retreating little quadrangle, and came plump upon the "London Times," in a dingy-looking, red-brick building, two stories high. This all indicates a characteristic of the English people, which I shall advert to at length in future letters.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—The famous financial autocrat of Christendom is housed in a modest-looking two-story building, with marble front, and handsomely illustrated with Corinthian columns. The view from the street does not give a just conception of its dimensions, and it is only upon penetrating its

outer wall that its great extent dawns upon one. The inner door opens upon a beautiful little court, quadrangular in shape, alive with a pretty fountain garnished with flowers and embayed beneath the leafy arms of two splendid shade-trees. The rooms which overlook this are only one story high, and the whole wears an air as unlike a bank, and as like a country villa, as one can well imagine.

Trusting that you are pounding Radicalism down to a wholesome Andy Johnson foundation, I remain, truly yours,

CARTE BLANCHE.

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#### ART. IV.—COMMERCE, WAR AND CIVILIZATION.

It is needless, if not profane, to inquire as to the origin of civilization. There is nothing in profane history to justify the conclusion that any portion of the white race was ever savage. On the contrary, monumental history, the oldest and most reliable of all history, so far as this inquiry is concerned, carries us only back to a far-distant past, wherein taste and skill, art and industry exhibit achievements bolder in design and execution, more sublime, more elaborate and more beautiful than any of the present day. Not so various, it is true, but for that very reason more sublime, more elaborate, and more beautiful. Human attention was not then divided and enfeebled by the necessary observation of too many objects; human thought was not broken in upon, perplexed and distracted by the necessity of daily and hourly supplying a thousand artificial wants, dictated by mere capricious fashion; the human mind was not weakened and frittered away by an endless variety of studies, and human industry and energy were not hurried on to hasty, coarse, slovenly achievements by the insatiate cravings of a vulgar public, for mere novelty, variety, and gaudy glare and glitter; men then had time to think, to plan, and to execute. There was concentration and continuous exertion of thought, taste, energy and industry on a few subjects, objects and pursuits; and the effects of this concentration and continuous exertion is strikingly and beautifully apparent in all the works of ancient art. A man now has neither time to think, to write, nor to act, unless he has the good fortune to get into jail, or to lose his eyesight. (Or perhaps one may do equally well by coming out to Camp Lee, near Richmond, where this is written, or going down to Port Royal.) Our affections are pretty equally divided between these two lovely spots, where the vulgar hum of industry is never heard, where intrusive visitors seldom disturb, and where silence, peace and quietude reign supreme. As our family is in Port Royal, we shall soon have, we fear, to bid a final adieu to Camp Lee. Now, be patient, polite, kind and gentle readers, for we are firmly resolved to let you know all about Port Royal and Camp Lee, ere very long, and to render both places historic, if we can.

Sacred history is more distinct and explicit on this subject of aboriginal civilization than even profane, written on monumental history. Adam was civilized, and so were his immediate descendants, the antediluvians. Noah and his family were civilized, and so were Abraham and his family. We are told nothing of a lost civilization in the mean time. And from that day we can trace civilization up to our own age. Abraham and his family being Bedouin Arabs, and living far in the interior, were no doubt far less informed and civilized than the natives generally around him. Near him, on one side, were the Philistines, or Phœnicians, whose knowledge and general civilization, and conducting of varied and distant commerce, had rendered conspicuous at a very early day. And just above him was the route of trade from India to the Levant. All along this route there were cities, such as Jerusalem, Sodom and Gomorrah, that were enriched by trade, and were centres or foci of civilization, that diffused light, knowledge, and all useful information to the surrounding nations. The Arabs of the desert visited and traded with these cities, and belonging to a highly intellectual race, they thus acquired and retained, at all times, in the midst of extreme poverty, quite a respectable amount of knowledge and of information.

From the region about which we are writing, it seems to us that the faint lights of profane history, of tradition, of philology, and of very many universal institutions, usages, habits and customs, concur with the Scriptures in proving that population, many of the useful arts, and all that pertains to a youthful people and a youthful civilization, spread them themselves over the rest of the earth. The population thus diffused that settled on the seacoasts, or near great overland routes of trade, or in any situations favorable for conducting commerce and manufactures, continued to improve in civilization, by building cities, fitting out ships, practicing the various useful and ornamental arts, and by carrying on trade and commerce, and supplying less favored localities, not only with all their own products of skill, art, and industry, but with those of the various other nations with which they traded. This trade and commerce not only enriched the centres that conducted it, but rapidly improved their civilization. They made large profits on their merchandise, and at the same time acquired a knowledge of all the arts practiced by the inferior peoples with whom they traded; these profits and this knowledge they brought home and employed to increase their own wealth, and by new and improved processes to perfect the arts which they had thus imported, and to multiply and improve their own arts of domestic growth. Thus, commercial countries—we mean countries that built and manned their own ships, and whose merchants supplied distant peoples, not only with the products of the countries to which the merchants belonged, but interchanged the commodities of many nations, making a profit on each sale and interchange—we say, that the commercial countries thus carrying on trade, barter, and commerce, became the great centres of wealth, of art, of science, of knowledge and information, and the brilliant foci of collected, con-

centrated and intensified civilization; for by their trade with less civilized peoples, they robbed or exploited those peoples, not only of much of the products of their industry, art and skill, but gradually, yet surely, robbed them of their knowledge, their arts, and general information, and depressed their civilization.

We hold that a certain amount of civilization is congenital with the human race—is as old as Adam; but this aboriginal civilization may be greatly depressed, or highly improved. It can, however, never be wholly lost, nor ever perfected. The most savage tribes practice very many useful arts, that distinguish them, and place them farther above the brute creation than the most learned and civilized are above the savage. Savage tribes become more ignorant and savage when civilized men begin to trade with them, for the obvious reason that the civilized traders, ascertaining what are the arts and manufactures, and skillful products of the savages, ascertaining all their wants, and the tedious, laborious, and clumsy processes by which they but half supply those wants, induce them to give up their arts and manufactures altogether, and betake themselves to fishing, hunting, collecting gold-dust, ivory, furs, fish, &c., and exchanging them for better manufactures, made by the civilized traders, than any the simple savage can make, with half the amount of labor expended in fishing, hunting, &c., that they were wont to expend in tediously and awkwardly manufacturing their coarse articles. Besides, civilized traders introduce the vices and diseases of civilization among savages, without teaching them how to prevent, correct, or cure those vices or diseases. Increased mortality, increased crime, and depressed civilization have ever been, and will ever be the results of trade between the savage and the civilized, between the ignorant and unskillful and the skillful and well-informed.

Our Southern civilization has hitherto been confined very much to the wealthy, because we found it most immediately profitable to conduct agriculture alone, and with its products buy from other peoples the results of their numerous arts and manufactures, their skill and industry. The number of the useful and ornamental arts practiced by any people, and the skill and success with which they practice them, is the measure of their civilization. Tried by this standard, and Southern civilization will not stand very high. We carry on scarce any commerce, and until of late years had but few domestic manufactures. We are improving, however, because our vast interior is out of the profitable reach of foreign trade, and is admirably adapted for conducting manufactures; as are our large rivers and seacoast for the conducting of commerce. Heretofore foreign commerce, conducted by foreigners, in foreign bottoms, and supplying us with foreign manufactures, has robbed us of our wealth, and robbed us of our intellect, or at least depressed and prevented the growth of our intellect, and the diffusion and advance of our civilization. Robbed us of our wealth, by exchanging the results of one hour's mechanical, manufacturing or artistic labor for not less than the results of two hours of agricultural labor. Robbed us of our intellect, by confining

us to agricultural pursuits, and preventing the growth, development and exercise of the many fine and useful arts which require education for their successful pursuit, and which, in their practice, furnish of themselves education, in addition to the primary education needed to begin them."

Let us recollect that commerce does not diffuse, but, on the contrary, circumscribes, concentrates, centralizes and intensifies intelligence and civilization, and in like way centralizes and increases wealth. It collects its rays of knowledge and its hoards of wealth from a thousand distant sources, to be employed as the means of levying as tribute more of knowledge and more of wealth. It is a good thing to carry on commerce, a great misfortune to be the mere tributaries and subjects of commerce. Such have we hitherto been; but the abolition of slavery, enormous as are the evils that have attended it, will bring forth, in some respects, a new and better order of things. White men do not like to work in the fields, they prefer manufacturing and mechanic labor; and without slaves, capitalists will not invest their capital in agricultural pursuits. Men are already crowding to our cities, not for idleness nor for office, but in the endeavor to get employment in some useful art, or manufacturing or mechanical pursuit.

Commerce and manufactures carried on by ourselves will speedily grow up among us, and with them increase of wealth, and a more generally diffused, if not a higher civilization. We need both skill and capital in order to speedy success in the various arts, manufactures and sciences that we should now strenuously pursue. These can be supplied at once by immigration, and very slowly in any other way. We must encourage immigration; not of farmers, for we understand Southern farming far better than would any immigrants. We need not sell a foot of our lands. The immigrants we want are wealthy shipping merchants, mechanics, artisans, manufacturers, miners, and all other men above the degree of common laborers. Labor is cheap and abundant with us. We want skill and capital to give employment to labor.

But whilst we need and would encourage immigration, we also would like to have, as near as possible, a homogeneous population. We do not want colonies of foreigners, speaking a different language from our own, having different habits and customs, and modes of thought, and accustomed to different laws and institutions. Especially are such foreigners objectionable when they settle, as they are apt to do, in distinct colonies or communities, in town or in country. On the vital subject of abolition, these foreigners are not only all abolitionists, but most of them in theory, and very many of them in practice, negro-equality folks. Settling in colonies, with negro associates and negro customers, they would demoralize the negroes as much as the negroes would demoralize them. Our Northern neighbors are of the same descent as ourselves, speak the same language, have been accustomed to the same laws and political institutions, have habits and customs and modes of thought very like our own,

are anti-slavery men, but do not favor negro equality ; indeed, they hate negroes, and hold them at much greater distance than we do. They never settle in colonies when they come among us, but at once intermix and intermarry with our own people. In ten years they usually become thoroughly Southernized. Their children born among us are always as true to the South as any other of our citizens ; whilst foreigners, settling in colonies, do not become Americanized for three or four, and sometimes six or eight generations. There is not the least danger that abolition and negro-equality agitators from the North will ever come to settle among us, for they come to make money, and to do so, they all know they must be silent on these subjects. Besides, they expect to make money from the labor of the negroes, and will naturally endeavor to make them as humble, submissive and industrious as possible. Northern men coming to settle among us will almost universally be well-disposed to our people. Anti-slavery men may come, but no outspoken abolitionists or negro-equality men. They would be at once under the ban of society, excluded from all social circles, exposed to constant insult and occasional caning. It would be far easier to face the cannon's mouth, than to brave the angry and indignant public opinion that would here beset and surround them. Immigration from the North would increase our population, strength and weight in the Union, and diminish theirs. But what is more important, Northern immigrants, becoming identified in interest with the South, would not only be ready themselves to defend those interests, but they would exercise much influence with their friends and acquaintance at the North in strengthening the Southern party in that section. Besides, the National Government, even in Northern hands, would be loath to persevere in measures oppressive to the South, which would injuriously affect considerable numbers of immigrants from that section. In fine, there is not the least danger that we can coax enough of immigration from that section to affect opinion here. They would be certain to adopt our thoughts and opinions, not we theirs.

We write not only understandingly on this subject, but we also write feelingly. For more than a year past, half of which time our family was with us, our intercourse has been almost entirely with Northern officers, surgeons and privates. We and our family have received from them uniform politeness and kind treatment. We are indebted to them for many favors and acts of kindness and accommodation. We have conversed on political and social subjects with them, from the commanding general down to the humblest privates, and maintained our own opinions in their utmost latitude, without giving offence or eliciting unpleasant reply. We have seen, we thought, much of prejudice and gross misapprehension, but nothing like corruption or willful injustice. We are sure we could live forever in pleasant, social intercourse with such men, if they would but withdraw their troops from among us, and appear as mere civilians and as our equals. Now they are placed by Government as masters

over us, as spies to watch us, and report all that we do and all that we say, and as peculiar guardians and asserters of the rights and equality of the negroes. This is not the fault of individuals, but of the Government that employs them. So far as we have seen, making allowance for their prejudices and misconceptions, they discharge their duties with delicacy and forbearance. Especially is this the case of late, since they have become better acquainted with negro character. We believe if the Northern troops were withdrawn that the South would desire and welcome immigration from that section; and that the immigrants would find agreeable social intercourse among us; for then we should associate as equals. We rather express what we consider the opinions and feelings that operate on other people than our own. We feel quite as much their equal now as if the troops were withdrawn, and we loath to visit on individuals the offences of Government. We like individuals, whom we find out to be good and upright men, none the less because their Government oppresses us.

We do not include in this description a set of idle, vagrant, vagabond, strong-minded women and weak-minded Yankee clergy, whom we often meet wandering unemployed about the country. They are all vile incendiaries and malignants, curiously peering into our affairs, to make false reports of them, and inciting the negroes to insubordination and insolence. Such wretches are the enemies of the human race, and would gladly see the South again drenched in blood, even although they foresaw that it would result in the expulsion or extermination of the negroes, whom they only affect to love, for Satan could not have chosen more appropriate emissaries.

Returning to the thread of our essay, we have to consider war as a civilizer. We know it is distasteful to most readers to see war treated of, except as the greatest and most unmitigated evil. We shall, therefore, treat this part of our subject very briefly. The first well-attested instance of the diffusion of civilization on a large scale was brought about by Alexander the Great. He conquered a large portion of Asia and a part of Africa, and diffused Greek literature, arts, science and civilization throughout his conquered dominions. No one will deny that this conquest greatly elevated the civilization of those countries. Several centuries thereafter they were gradually conquered by the Romans, but Greek civilization remained intact. And for nearly a thousand years after those countries were conquered and colonized by the Greeks, they preserved a civilization essentially Greek, and equal, perhaps, to that of Europe in those days. Indeed, until near the time of the Reformation, Alexandria in Egypt, founded by Alexander, rivaled Athens as a school of learning, of art and of science, and surpassed Rome. The Romans conquered the ancient world, the "*terra cognita antiquæ*," colonized and diffused Roman civilization, arts, laws, customs and science, wherever they had not been preceded by the Greeks. In later ages the Slavonians, who, at the earliest accounts we have of them, lived about the mouth of the Danube, have conquered and



colonized Hungary, Germany, Poland and all of Russia, from the Baltic to the mouth of the Amoor, and from the Crimea to the Frozen Ocean. All of these immense regions, except Germany, they still hold, and the German population is in large proportion Slavick. They civilized, too, as they conquered. Russia has improved faster since the days of Peter the Great than any other nation, and the Russians are Slavonians. War, conquest and civilization will civilize any people, except negroes and Indians. The missionaries for centuries past have been promising and trying to civilize them, but have, so far, made no progress whatever. Indeed, missionaries never did civilize a people, unless it be a handful of Sandwich Islanders; and missionary civilization is fast exterminating them.

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#### ART. V.—FUTURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

INVITING RESOURCES, ETC., WITH INFORMATION FOR IMMIGRANTS, ETC.

(*Concluded from June Number.*)

**WATER POWER AND MANUFACTURING ADVANTAGES.**—West of and adjacent to Aiken is a ragged, broken body of land, containing probably forty or fifty square miles, which, to the unobservant traveler, presents a most bleak and dreary aspect; but the various stratas cropping out naturally, or exposed by the effects of heavy rains washing away the hillsides, and by the railroad excavations, afford a vast field, interesting alike to the scientific geologist or the practical manufacturer.

Immense beds of different kinds of clay, from the purest and whitest kaolin, to the dark-colored mud of which bricks are made, sands of all hues, some as fine as flour, others large coarse crystals; siliceous earths of many kinds; ferruginous sandstones, the conglomerate shell, buhrstones, granite, mica, feldspar, ochres of different colors, are all found in this vicinity. But a short distance off a deposit of manganese is found, and potash can be readily made in the surrounding forests. Experts have pronounced the sands to be admirably adapted for making glass and crystal, and the quality of the kaolin is admitted to be equal, if not superior, to that of which the celebrated Staffordshire ware is made. It is doubtful if the combination of the ingredients of glass and earthenware can be found in such immediate proximity anywhere else.

Ure, page 464, vol. II, says: "It is to the late Josiah Wedgwood, Esq., that this country (England) and the world at large are mainly indebted for the great modern advancement of the ceramic art. \* \* \* So sound were his principles, so judicious his plans of procedure, and so ably have they been prosecuted by his successors in Staffordshire, that a population of sixty thousand operatives now derive a comfortable subsistence within a district, formerly bleak and barren, of eight miles long by six broad, which now contains one hundred and fifty kilns, and is significantly called the Potteries."

And McCulloch, in his Dictionary, vol. II, page 324, speaking of this ware, says: "Its excellent workmanship, its solidity, the advantage it possesses of sustaining the action of fires, its fine glaze, impenetrable to acids, the beauty and convenience of its form; the cheapness of its price, have given rise to a commerce so active and universal, that in traveling from Paris to St. Petersburg, from Amsterdam to the farthest point of Sweden, and from Dunkirk to the extremity of the South of France, one is served at every inn upon English ware. Spain, Portugal and Italy are supplied with it; and vessels are loaded with it for both the Indies and the continent of America. The estimated value of these products (in 1835) exceed \$15,000,000 annually." The practical uses of these earthenware and clays are innumerable.

Each year some new use is found for some of the various modifications to which stoneware, earthenware, porcelain glass, crystal, etc., can be applied, formed as they are of a substance of no other intrinsic value, and of a material so easily worked, and of such gradations of quality, as to suit every station from the highest to the lowest, and admirably adapted to labor-saving and economical uses, and capable of receiving the most beautiful and exquisite forms, affording gratification to the most fastidious tastes and fancies. Among the uses of these plastic clays, not the least important is that of making articles such as bricks, tiles, etc. Paving tiles, draining tiles and roofing tiles, as well as ornamental encaustic tiles, would meet with a ready sale if properly introduced. The difference in the rates of insurance of houses covered with shingles, as is customary in this country, and those covered with metals, slates or tiles, indicate the importance of substituting incombustible roofs in place of those now used, and fire as well as ordinary building bricks are constantly needed in a growing country.

In 1856 a party of Northerners shipped from a portion of this tract several thousand tons of this kaolin, to be manufactured in New England; and a few years later a factory was established here, and is now in successful operation. The ware is generally the ordinary qualities, but some has been turned out that was so clear, smooth and translucent as to bear favorable comparison with French porcelain, and others similar to the Parian marble-work, indicating that the materials for making the various grades and qualities abounded in this locality.

In 1838, when the population of the United States was only one-half its present number, the value of the earthenware imported amounted to \$1,600,000.

During the war a number of potteries were employed in making articles of coarse stoneware, which were eagerly sought after as substitutes for white ware, and a number of employees were exempted from conscription, in order to furnish the Medical Purveyors and other departments various indispensable articles. A few days since one of the potters stated that even now he could not supply the demand for coarse pipkins, pans, jugs, jars, etc., at fifteen cents

per gallon, and with his rough and primitive machinery he could turn out fifty gallons per day to the hand.

Taking into consideration the protection afforded by the present tariff, and the fragility and consequent enormous consumption of this class of articles, there is every reason to believe that properly conducted works must prove among the most remunerative investments that can be made. In England the pipe-clay from Dorsetshire and Devonshire, and the flints from Kent, are transported to Staffordshire, where the principal clay abounds. Now, here are inexhaustible deposits of the raw material of various qualities, lying immediately on the surface, in a country intersected by streams affording water power, and railroads and navigable rivers affording cheap transportation to the commercial centres, fuel so abundant that the expense would only be for the cutting and hauling, and not in a wild, uncivilized country, but where schools and churches are already established. It is stated in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* that "the exports of earthenware from great Britain amounted, in 1857, to £1,488,668 (over \$7,000,000), of which THE UNITED STATES TOOK NEARLY ONE-HALF, so little has the potter's art been encouraged in the *New World*."

Your Committee would express a hope that by some means enterprise may be directed to these invaluable deposits, believing that were the opportunities here offered generally known, this field for labor would rapidly fill, and that Calhoun District might become as noted for its wares as Staffordshire now is.

**SILK CULTURE.**—The vast amount of money annually sent abroad for the purchase of silks, the increasing consumption of this article among all classes, and to an extent probably not known in any other country except China, and the acknowledged capacity of the United States to produce silk of the very best quality, induced Congress, in 1826, to publish and distribute manuals and treatises, prepared with great care and fullness, giving all necessary instructions and details for the prosecution of this business, from the propagation and planting of the trees to the preparation and manufacture of the silk. The interest manifested was commensurate with the importance of the subject, and the prospect of silk becoming one of our staple productions was flattering and encouraging, until the morus multicaulis mania of '38 and '40 spread over the land. The history of that speculation unfolds a system of villainy and fraud seldom exceeded. Every possible trick was devised to create exorbitant prices and immediate demand for the buds, cuttings and roots of the new plant, and with such success that all classes of society entered into the speculation, confident of amassing fortunes in a year or two, entirely forgetting that, unless some one raised the worms to eat the leaves, there would not be any demand for the trees. When the people awoke from their delusion, very naturally a proportionate reaction took place, and silk culture was denounced as a humbug by thousands who had not had a single worm. Now that

the passions of the moment are passed away, we can perceive the folly of the scheme and the cause of its failure.

It was not that silk culture was unprofitable, but that so few attempted to raise silk that there was no demand for the trees on which were hung such magnificent baits. The culture of the silk has been considered by the Chinese for 4,000 years as next in importance to that of rice. There some species of worms produce four crops during the year. The value of silk goods, annually produced in Europe, exceeds \$275,000,000, of which Austria produces \$60,000,000, and Italy \$50,000,000. In France 500,000 persons are employed by it, or one in eighty of the population; and in England 16,000,000 pounds are annually imported, thus giving employment in the manufacture to forty thousand persons. Formerly several families in this town devoted some care and attention to silk, and made their own handkerchiefs, dresses, etc. The recent establishment of a factory at Newark, N. J., for making silk, velvets and plushes, indicates a revival of this interest. When reared in a close, moist atmosphere, the caterpillar is subjected to various diseases; but in a climate as pure, dry and elastic as that of Aiken, they are far more hardy, and require less attention. Whilst in Europe from 30 to 60 per cent. are lost from the effects of climate, food and disease, here scarcely 5 per cent. die, and there are but few ants or insects to destroy the eggs. The *morus multicaulis* flourishes without any more care or attention than any of our forest trees, and the growth is so rapid that the leaves can be used the second year after planting. The whole business of managing a cocoonery, rearing the worms and reeling the silk is so simple, that it can be readily learned from books.

The silk husbandry affords the most rapid of agricultural returns, being completed in six or eight weeks. The small amount of capital requisite, the great remuneration and the light nature of the work, is suggestive of its adaptation as an employment for that large class whose delicate health requires a mild climate, but whose means do not enable them to lead a life of idleness, as well as for women and children who are unable to undergo the fatigues incident to other labor. A cocoonery, in connection with a vineyard and orchard, would afford a constant round of employment, which would be a source of amusement, health and profit.

**FRUIT CULTURE.**—The attention of the South, formerly, was almost entirely directed to the production of the great staples of cotton, rice, corn, sugar, lumber, etc., to the neglect of other important articles. Occasionally a farmer would set out a few fruit trees, without selecting varieties, in an old field, and a vine or two around his house, leaving them to take care of themselves, and as the neglected trees did not thrive and flourish, the culture was pronounced unfitted for our climate, and unprofitable.

Eventually a few zealous Pomologists set about the work in good earnest, selecting the best varieties and extending to the trees and

vines proper attention and labor. For several years dependence was had on the Northern and European nurseries, but experience soon demonstrated the advantage of propagating Southern seedlings, and now but few plants are imported from abroad.

It is only since 1850 that much attention was attracted in this vicinity to fruit culture. The immense returns realized by the proprietors of some of the orchards and vineyards, from lands unfit for the profitable culture of cotton and corn, led their neighbors to inquire into the secret of their success. Since then orchards and vineyards have gradually but continuously increased in size and number.

In 1858 those interested formed themselves into a society, adopting the title of "THE AIKEN VINE-GROWING AND HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION," their object being to promote the culture and improve the quality of fruit in general, and more particularly of the vine.

This association has been instrumental in extending much valuable information; many of their reports and essays having been published in pamphlet form, and republished in the agricultural journals and Patent Office Reports. In 1860 this society extended an invitation to the vine growers of the South to hold a Convention in this place, and to bring with them specimens of their grapes and wines for comparison and classification. Delegates from five States accordingly met on the 21st of August, and Ex-Senator and Governor James H. Hammond was elected presiding officer of the Convention. Upon taking the chair, he remarked "that the exhibition this day, and the presence of these Delegates, indicated that an interest in behalf of growing our own grapes and manufacturing our own wine was extending, and that a large belt of waste lands, capable of growing extensively these fruits, was now about to engage the attention that should have been called to them hitherto. *Nay, more, the exhibition this day,*" he ventured to say, "COULD NOT BE SURPASSED IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD, and in using this broad expression, he did it WITHOUT QUALIFICATION, especially so in reference to the variety and quality of the grapes here to be seen."

**PEACHES.**—The facility of transportation afforded by our lines of railroads to the coast, and thence by steamships to the large Northern cities, enables us, by selecting the earliest varieties of peaches, to reach those markets from the 20th to the 25th of June, thus anticipating the New Jersey crops from four to six weeks. The first peaches command as high as \$15 to \$20 per bushel, and an average of at least \$5 may be reasonably expected, as the Aiken fruit has an established reputation, excelled by no other section, being healthy, well flavored and highly colored.

One of our peach growers, since the close of the war, sent to his factor in New York for various family supplies, stating that he was without money and would have to depend on the next peach crop. Much to his gratification the articles were immediately forwarded,

with an intimation that no better security was requisite than a promise of a consignment of an article so prized in New York as were the *Aiken peaches*.

Mr. James Purvis states that he has sixty acres in peaches, which require three hands to cultivate, and that he has made five crops in six years, realizing from \$5,000 to \$10,000 each.

Several of our orchardists have realized more than \$500 per acre in favorable years, which far exceeds any other crop, requiring as little work.

The trees are usually planted about sixteen feet apart, or from one hundred and fifty to two hundred trees per acre, and commence bearing the third year, and producing from a peck to two bushels. They are remarkably healthy, the disease known as "the yellows" not having made its appearance, and the fruit is more free of the curculia than in the richer lands of the low country. The greatest evil we have to contend with are the late frosts, which sometimes occur in April, when the fruit has just formed, and occasion great damage to the crop. By a proper selection of varieties a supply of this rich and luscious fruit may be had continuously from June to November. Putting up peaches in cans might be carried on to great advantage.

**APPLES.**—The impression that good apples could not be produced at the South has generally prevailed; but gradually this error is being dispelled. In the culture of the apple, as of the peach, Southern raised trees must be depended on, and several of these varieties will challenge comparison with any others, either as regards flavor, size or keeping qualities.

**PEARS.**—Although the pears exhibited at our horticultural exhibitions are unsurpassed, the opinion is common that it is not a crop that will pay. Parties who have made the cultivation of this fruit a specialty, and whose opinions are entitled to the greatest consideration, assert the contrary.

Colonel Hebron, of Mississippi, reports his trees as returning from five to eight hundred dollars per acre, and Mr. Berckmans, who has been engaged in this culture near fifty years, first in Belgium, then at Plainfield, New Jersey, a few years since, after a careful investigation, purchased a place within twenty miles of this town, for the purpose of raising pears, deeming the soil and climate better adapted to this culture than any other.

In an Essay read to the Aiken Vine-Growing Association, Mr. L. E. Berckmans stated that the more refined the fruit-flower or foliage, the more delicate will be the plant in any climate, and it is a generally acknowledged fact that the pear-tree is more fastidious and exacting, less hardy, and requires better management than other fruits; that more trees are killed by the frost than by any other cause acting further South; and that the blight, almost the only disease inherent to the pear-tree, is not worse here than elsewhere, whilst

the ravages of intense cold winters are never witnessed. That this climate is preferable, is evidenced by three facts he has closely observed for several years. 1st. Weak and worn varieties condemned at the North are in fine condition here. 2d. Some European varieties fail at the North, yet flourish here. 3d. The size and quality are both superior, and the foliage double size. Finally, he was satisfied that pears must pay, for they were a luxury that commanded enormous prices, and requiring to be picked before they were fully ripe, would bear transportation better than any other fruit.

**Figs.**—Figs are one of those great boons of nature that contribute to the enjoyments of life in a Southern climate. Luscious, nutritious and wholesome, they are frequently recommended by physicians as a food for invalids, and as a laxative where strong medicines are to be avoided. They grow freely in the open air, require little or no attention, and produce two or three crops annually.

To sit under one's own vine and fig-tree, so expressive of happiness and contentment, can be literally realized here.

Pomegranates (deciduous bloomers, displaying ripe fruit and expanding blossoms at the same time), cherries, nectarines, quinces, apricots, raspberries, etc., are cultivated to a limited extent, and most excellent strawberries are to be had for four or five months by irrigating the plants.

As attention to horticulture extends, in all probability the naturalization and acclimation of other valuable fruits, such as the date, tamarind, olive, jujube, various nuts and berries, etc., will afford a wider field for enterprise.

**GRAPES.**—In a letter published in the *Merchants' Magazine*, February, 1855, Dr. Goodrich, U. S. Consul at Lyons, states that the annual amount of wine produced in France exceeds 800,000,000 gallons, and gives employment to about two and a half millions of persons; the vineyards, occupying 5,000,000 acres, the price varying from 10 to 20 cents a gallon, making an annual value of over \$100,000,000; and that a disease of a fungoid character has proved so destructive, and continues to increase so rapidly, that fears are entertained that it may wholly destroy the vine.

As the American vines have thus far been exempt from this disease, supplies of our plants and cuttings have been forwarded to be there introduced. There all the vines belong to the same species; but, on this continent, there are four species, of which over one hundred varieties are cultivated. In our woods and swamps enormous vines are found extending to the topmost branches of the forest trees, and were it not for the custom of burning the woods in the spring, they would be even more numerous than they now are. As it is, quite a business is done in the immediate vicinity, gathering the wild fruit for the distilleries located here, as well as for making wine. For an account of American grapes, see "Patent Office Reports," 1857, an article read by H. W. Ravenel before the A. V. G. Association.

One of our oldest and most successful vintners, writing on this subject in 1855, says: "Let me assure you that vine culture is the easiest thing in the world. Any of your sons or field negroes will 'take to it' in one season. The pruning can be learned in ten minutes; the work is simply hoeing, light plowing and tying of branches. The making of wine requires some attention. (Can you make good bacon without care and attention?) All this can and will be explained to your satisfaction. An acre should yield, at the very least, 300 gallons, worth here \$2 per gallon. One hand can attend five acres. Here you have \$1,500 the hand, even if the wine only brought \$1. You may say this is all 'paper calculation.' It certainly is, but experience proves that many have realized more than that amount. It has been made and can be made. Have the energy to try it. . . . . If compared with other crops, such as cotton, corn, wheat, etc., we find the chances of success two to one with the grapes, and it should not be forgotten that they are usually planted in the poorest hillsides, adapted to nothing else, and on which the proprietor can live and enjoy health, whilst other crops require richer lands, always more or less sickly. On sandy pine lands, such as would bring five or eight bushels of corn, the yield of wine, in an average season, will be about 300 gallons. On richer clay lands it is said to reach 1,000 and over. These are not surmises, but positive facts."

Around Aiken 300 to 500 acres are now planted in grapes, and the quantity increases annually. The vines are healthy and vigorous; the peculiar dryness of the atmosphere, the rolling surface and the light porous nature of the soil, which quickly discharges all superfluous moisture, makes it especially adapted to the grape culture. The quality of the fruit surpasses that of other sections both in high flavor and percentage of saccharine matter. The grapes begin to ripen about the middle of July, and are ready for the press some time in August.

The vines are generally planted in rows, ten feet apart, and about six feet in the row, making about 750 plants to the acre. This distance is preferred, from the more vigorous growth of the vine here. An idea of the profits may be conceived by allowing only twenty bunches of grapes to be produced on each vine, making 15,000 bunches to the acre, which, if worth only two cents per bunch, would amount to \$300, or, at five cents per bunch, \$750.

They are rarely injured by the late frosts; but sometimes a cool or wet spell of weather occurring in June or July causes rot to a partial extent, more or less, according to its duration. A vineyard once properly started is an inheritance for one's children, as the grape-vine is noted for its longevity, frequently living more than one hundred years.

Mr. Axt, of Georgia, offered to guarantee *twenty-five hundred gallons* of wine per acre to those employing him to superintend and plant their vineyards. And Professor Hume, in an address delivered to the A. V. G. Association in 1860, stated that he was



commissioned by New York houses to purchase all the Aiken wines he could get at \$2 per gallon, as dealers in wines found these best for making their "bases."

What has been accomplished indicates that Aiken, at no distant period, will be the centre of a large vine-growing region. In those properties requisite for wine, the grapes grown here compare favorably with those from which the most celebrated wines of France and Germany are produced; the maximum and minimum specific gravity of the *must* manufactured at Heidelberg is 1089 and 1091—that of Necker, Germany, varies from 1040 to 1000; Burgundy wine is made from must varying from 1071 to 1088; the must of the Rousillon, represented as the strongest French wine, has the specific gravity of 1107. Grapes grown in this neighborhood produce a must varying in specific gravity from 1040 to 1108.

It is estimated that wine can be produced at a cost of 20 cents a gallon, and the demand even at \$2 is fully equal to the supply. It is an article that will always be in demand; costs but little to transport to market; no annual expense of seed as in cereals; does not require so much manure or deteriorate the soil as other crops; is a light and pleasant employment, not as laborious as common field-work; improves in quality by keeping, and its general use would promote the cause of temperance, it being a noted fact that very little drunkenness is seen in vine-growing countries.

In addition to brandy made from the cultivated fruits, the various wild fruits and berries that grow in such abundance, furnish materials that find a ready sale at the distilleries. At home we have the haw brandy, cherry brandy, plum brandy, persimmon brandy, peach brandy, blackberry brandy, potato brandy, gooseberry brandy, sorghum rum, etc., etc., but, when shipped, it assumes other names and forms; and, ere long, at some of the cool springs which gush from our hillsides, an addition will probably be made to this list by the establishment of a lager beer brewery.

**SANITARY EFFECTS OF THE CLIMATE.**—Among the resources of Aiken, your Committee would place, most prominently, the remarkable effects of its climate on pulmonary disorders, as already incidentally referred to, believing that a more favorable combination of the essential requisites for the successful treatment of consumption cannot be found, embracing opportunities for profitable employment and social and educational privileges for the various members of a family with the sanitary effects of the climate on the invalid.

A more extended publicity of the fact of such a conjunction of favorable circumstances would, undoubtedly, be the means of alleviating the sufferings and prolonging the lives of no inconsiderable number, who would gladly avail themselves of the knowledge when brought to their notice.

A glance at the bills of mortality of the Northern States will show how general and wide-spread is this fell disease, under its various modifications of asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, emphysema,

tubercles, hemorrhage of the lungs, etc., etc. Hereditary predisposition to consumption hangs like an incubus over the heads of many, paralyzing their energies, destroying their usefulness and embittering their lives. By it thousands are annually driven forth from their homes to seek relief in more congenial climes, as it is now conceded that the medicine capable of arresting its progress is, as yet, undiscovered.

The preventive treatment consists in attention to the various functions; exercise in the open air; freedom from mental anxiety or physical exhaustion; a liberal and nutritious diet; a residence in a dry, light and elastic atmosphere, which invigorates the lungs and air-passages without irritating them; and some pleasant and agreeable employment which will induce the patient to exert himself and prevent the mind from dwelling on the ailments of the body. At no place can these indications be better carried out than in this vicinity, where the hygrometric condition of the atmosphere is such as to challenge comparison with any of the usual resorts of consumptives, even of the famed table-lands of Mexico, and excelling that of the islands of Cuba or Madeira, or the cities of Italy. This peculiarity is attributable to the porous nature of the sandy soils, which readily permit the water to percolate through and discharge itself at a distance, and to its situation on the summit of a ridge, at such an elevation as to rarify the atmosphere, and at the same time gives a most thorough system of drainage to the neighboring country. Being surrounded by immense pine forests, it has also the advantages incidental to pine regions.

In regard to the beneficial effects of the climate, your Committee can speak from personal knowledge as well as from observation of its effects on others, as several of them have been induced to locate here on account of ill-health, either of themselves or some member of their family, and most cheerfully do they bear testimony to the good result. Many eminent medical practitioners who are acquainted with this locality, as Dr. Dickson, of Philadelphia, Dr. Geddings, of Charleston, and others, recommend their consumptive patients to try this climate.

Dr. Gaillard, Editor of the *Richmond Medical Journal*, was appointed by the Government during the war to examine different localities with a view of establishing a hospital for the treatment of pulmonary disorders of soldiers, and after a full and careful investigation of the relative merits of various places in the limits of the Confederacy, recommended Aiken as combining more of the requisites than any other locality.

The reputation of Aiken is not based on a few isolated cases, but on the fact that hundreds of invalids, in various stages of their several complaints, have been benefited by a residence here. Not that all have been cured; but that very many have been relieved, for one of the characteristics of this disease is its insidious and flattering nature. For often the invalid, away from his friends and usual avocations, yearning for home, flatters himself that he has so nearly

recovered, that he can venture to return without danger; but the predisposing causes again acting on an enfeebled constitution with renewed vigor, soon hurries him to a premature grave, or recourse is had to a change of climate when the disease is so firmly seated, and the tissues and organs are affected to such an extent as to be past recovery. To those who are suffering from this dread malady, or who are seriously threatened with its evils, and can appreciate the danger, your committee would suggest the earnest consideration of the advantages offered to them here, by engaging in some occupation, such as some of those mentioned in this article, in which the wealthy will find amusement and those of limited means an addition to their income. Such employments will afford a motive and incentive for taking exercise in the open air, and prevent the mind dwelling to an undue extent on the symptoms of the case, which so often hastens the progress of the disease. The adoption of this course would enable the patient to be surrounded with "home comforts" and the pleasures of the domestic circle; refined society will add to his enjoyments; schools, churches, and physicians would be convenient; articles of necessity, comfort or luxury could be readily obtained, and the many inconveniences incident to a residence in a foreign country avoided. The telegraphic wires and mails would afford regular and constant communication with distant friends, and, should necessity require occasional attention to business at the former residence, it would take but a few days to run there and back. The piney wood roads, covered with the fallen straw, will tempt him to ride or drive. If a disciple of Walton, the trout, jack, bream and perch with which the mill-ponds and creeks are stocked, will furnish sport; and if fond of gunning, many an hour can be whiled away shooting quails (or partridges), squirrels, doves, etc.

The want of a first-class hotel, with a good livery-stable, gymnasium, billiard saloon and other facilities for recreation and exercise, is generally admitted, and travelers have frequently expressed their surprise that such an evident opportunity for making money should be neglected. At the fashionable springs and seaside watering-places expensive hotels are erected and prove profitable, although "the season" is but for a few short weeks. The celebrity of Aiken, as a resort for invalids during the winter months, and as a retreat for the denizens of the low country during the heated term of the summer, makes "the season" here continue for ten months.

In 1854, the application of over 400 invalids for accommodations were refused at the hotel then kept by Mr. Schwartz, and to secure a room arrangements were frequently made several months in advance. Last fall, inquiries if accommodations were to be had were numerous; since then the hotel has been reopened, and is well kept by Mr. H. Smyser, and several private families have made preparations to accommodate visitors.

It is to be hoped that soon two or three new hotels will be erected here, so as to accommodate all who may come; competition would

increase the number of visitors, and, as in other business, would prove advantageous to the parties.

About two miles from the railroad, there is a plateau covered with large pines and oaks, and bordering on a most romantic ravine, from whose steep sides gush forth several springs of the purest water. It is a favorite resort of pic-nic parties on account of its picturesque features. One of our Committee, suggesting to the owner its adaptation for a home and retreat for invalids, or a water-cure establishment, he offered to give free of charge, twenty-five odd acres, to be selected by any party who would erect suitable buildings, as it was evident that such an establishment would do well and prove beneficial, not only to the community, but to suffering humanity.

In concluding this portion of their report, your committee would express their readiness to fulfill the duties devolving on them by a second clause of the resolution of your honorable body, in regard "to corresponding with parties desirous of locating, and advising and assisting such as may desire to locate in the vicinity." Desirous of again seeing our native State advancing in wealth and prosperity, and confident that, by a proper use of the opportunities at our disposal, remunerative employment can be afforded to both capital and labor in this immediate vicinity, we would invite attention to and consideration of the advantages here enjoyed. In proportion to the skill, energy, industry, and discrimination exhibited, will be the reward in any occupation, in any country, here as well as anywhere else. Where industry is wanting, the choicest gifts of nature are of little value. Should any expect to find fortunes ready made and waiting to be grasped, they will meet with disappointments; but to such as are willing and determined to work, and build up fortunes for themselves and children, the field is most inviting.

The specialties we claim for our District and to which we invite the attention of enterprising and intelligent men are—

First. *Unsurpassed salubrity of climate*, particularly for its beneficial effects on pulmonary disease, and enabling the white man to labor, without feeling that lassitude and debility common in low latitudes, and yet enjoy the productions of a Southern clime; with exemption from the pest of the West—fever and ague.

Second. Adaptation of soil and climate to the production of the finest silks, wines, brandies and fruits.

Third. Combination of advantages as a manufacturing district, but most especially for the establishment of potteries.

Taking into consideration the locality of Aiken, the superiority of its climate, as attested by the celebrity it already enjoys as a resort for invalids; its intimate connection with the commercial centres of the South by means of the various railroads and water-courses alluded to, the extensive power of the cheapest kind afforded by the creeks and streams; the immense deposits of the purest kaolin and other clay granite and buhr mill-stones; the valuable woods and timber which abound in our forests; the vast demand that exists about the

South for thousands of articles of every-day necessity, as well as of ornament and luxury, which has now to be brought a distance of hundreds, if not thousands of miles; the advantages incident to locating factories where the raw materials are produced, and as near as possible to the consumers, thereby saving the cost of transportation to and fro; and the high protective tax which must be levied for many years to come, indicate this place as offering inducements and advantages rarely to be found, and worthy of consideration.

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## ART. VI.—THE VAST RESOURCES OF LOUISIANA.

HER GREAT ATTRACTIONS AND ADVANTAGES FOR EMIGRANTS; HER CLIMATE, SOIL, PRODUCTS, MINERALS, FRUITS, AND GREAT CAPABILITIES FOR EVERY KIND OF INDUSTRY AND ENTERPRISE.

LOUISIANA has an area of about 47,259 square miles, or 30,240,000 acres. This area is divided by nature into upland, prairie, alluvial, and sea marsh. The upland includes more than half and nearly the whole Northern portion of the State. This region is generally level and slightly rolling. It is everywhere penetrated by streams of fresh and pure water, convenient for agricultural purposes, and furnishing abundant power for mechanical and manufacturing uses. The soil of the uplands is generally sandy, but fertile and productive, and susceptible of high cultivation.

The prairie region occupies an eighth of the area of the State, forming its Southwest portion. It consists of a vast expanse of rich, gently rolling land, watered by innumerable streams, and covered by a perennial growth of nutritious indigenous grass, which yields pasturage unequaled in the world. This pasturage supports cattle all the year round. Though the soil is of the richest character, and in many places has been cultivated with great profit, the eminent advantages of this region for grazing have assigned it principally to pastoral use and occupation. Here vast herds of cattle are turned loose after being branded, and grow and fatten and increase with wonderful rapidity, and with less trouble and cost than in any part of the world. Some of the graziers in this region frequently brand 5000 calves a year, and the profits of cattle raising are regarded as far greater than those of planting or any other employment.

The alluvial lands, formed by the sedimentary accretions of the Mississippi and its tributaries, occupy about one-fourth of the area of the State. They compose the delta or the valleys of the Mississippi, the Red, Ouachita and Atchafalaya rivers. These lands are traversed in every direction by a network of Bayous and Lakes. They have been rescued from the swamp by levees, and rendered cultivable and productive by ditching. The soil is of unsurpassed richness and easy to cultivate. It needs no rest or variation of crops, nor manuring, to render it always productive. It is upon this soil the great agricultural system of Louisiana was developed with

such brilliant results, in the profitable cultivation of the great staples, Cotton, Sugar and Rice.

The sea marsh embraces about one-eighth of the area of the State, forming a broad strip of wet and boggy prairie along the Gulf coast. Though the richest lands in the State, they have been but partially reclaimed. They have but a slight elevation above the Gulf, and are subject to slight overflow at high tide. Deep bayous intersect this region in every direction, which, with the lakes and lagoons into which these bayous expand, supply a good navigation and cheap transportation for the valuable lumber in which the State abounds. These lands can be bought, reclaimed and brought into cultivation, even at the old rates of labor, at \$20 per acre.

The lands in Louisiana are held as follows :

The United States, 3,000,000 acres.

State of Louisiana, 4,647,000 "

Private Individuals, 19,630,000 "

The United States lands may be bought, according to location, at from twenty-five cents to two dollars and a half per acre. Those held by individuals and corporations command from one to fifty dollars per acre. Homesteads of one hundred and sixty acres are granted to actual settlers by the United States.

**CLIMATE.**—Louisiana lies below the 33d parallel of N. Lat. The climate is mild and salubrious. The temperature rarely rises above 96½ in summer, or sinks below the freezing point in winter. The temperature in July averages 88 deg., and in December 53 deg., showing a mean temperature of about 35 deg. between summer and winter. The summers are long but the heat rarely intense, and the sea-breeze, which blows over the land from the Gulf during the summer solstice, greatly modifies the effects of the sun, and produces a healthy circulation of the blood. Hence it is that that fatal disease, coup d'soleil, or sunstroke, so common in the Northern States, rarely occurs here. The climate being so temperate and genial, the inhabitants are singularly exempt from those numerous complaints which arise from cold, the prolific source of disease. Invalids from the more northern latitudes flock to this State for the benefit of their health. There is no more healthy or prolific people than the resident population of this State. The extremes of age, infancy and old age are especially exempt from those diseases which in more northern latitudes supply the largest number of the names in the bills of mortality. All the census returns exhibit more examples of longevity in Louisiana than in any other State in the Union, or in any of the nations of the old world. Epidemics have at times appeared in the City of New Orleans and in other towns on the Mississippi, of the same character as those which appeared in all the large cities of this continent in their early days ; but during the last twenty-five years their visitations have been at longer intervals, until the present season, which makes the eighth year since New Orleans was afflicted by any epidemical or endemical disease. It was always conceded by

all sanitary inquirers, that without epidemics the mortuary statistics of New Orleans would compare most favorably with those of any other seaport in the world. It is also an acknowledged fact, that there are no local or peculiar diseases in this State. Those which visit the State, if not brought from abroad, always appear in other countries before they are manifested here.

**EDUCATION.**—The free education of the people is recognized among the first duties of the government, and most liberal appropriations have been made to establish Public Schools throughout the State. Lands have been set aside for this purpose. The Public Schools in New Orleans are equal to the best in Prussia and New England. It is only necessary to increase and insure a more dense population in this country to render them equally successful in the rural districts. A flourishing Military Academy is maintained by the State, at Alexandria, which was organized by the distinguished General W. T. Sherman. The State owns several Colleges, and contributes largely to a University in New Orleans, with Schools of Law, Medicine and Literature.

**MINERALS.**—The geological and mineralogical surveys of the State have been very partial and incomplete, but they have demonstrated that iron, lead, copper, coal, lime, salt, soda, copperas, gypsum, marl, ochres and petroleum abound in the upper and western portions of the State. The iron fields extend from the Ouachita to the Sabine. There are three tractable varieties of ore, and some of them will yield sixty per cent of iron. These ores are inexhaustible, lie convenient to railroads and navigation, and are in close proximity to lime for fluxing, to oak and pine forests for charcoal, and to abundant water power. Lead is found in Clairborne, Jackson, Union and Sabine parishes, and arrangements are now on foot to work the lodes. Copper has been recently found in Union Parish and on Sabine River. Lignite, or brown coal of superior quality, underlies the whole northern and southwestern parishes of the State. Strata of eight feet are known, and on the Sabine strata of fifty feet have been discovered.

Carbonate of lime and common limestone exist in nearly all the northern parishes, and at the salt works in Bienville parish there is a bed of fossiliferous limestone 200 feet thick. Salt and salines are found in every part of the State. Extensive establishments for boiling salt are carried on in North Louisiana, and in the south and near the Gulf, in the parish of St. Mary, rises an island to the height of nearly 200 feet, which rests upon a solid mass of rock salt over 40 feet thick and of many acres in extent. It is pronounced the purest and best salt ever used in this country, and is now being extensively worked and sent to market.

Soda springs exist in Sabine, De Soto and Natchitoches parishes, from which soda was made during the late war. Carbonate and nitrate of soda are both found. Sulphate of iron or copperas is found very pure in many places on the Sabine and in Bienville, Natchitoches and other parishes; sulphuret of iron or iron pyrites, from which sulphur, sulphuric acid and copperas are made, is very abun-

dant, a bed of it in Sabine being nearly fifty feet thick. Gypsum exists everywhere in the salt regions; vast beds of fertilizing marls occur in De Soto, Sabine and on the Ouachita; ochres are very abundant, and have always been used by the Indians and rural population for dyeing. Asphaltum is found at King's salt works in Bienville parish and in Calcasieu. Petroleum springs have long been known, and several companies are now organized to work them.

The engrossment of all the enterprise, labor and capital of the people in the profitable cultivation of the great staples, has left the mineral resources of the State undeveloped and almost unknown. They are, however, rich and abundant, and well skilled labor and enterprise would be most profitably employed in applying them to the great mechanical and manufacturing uses for which they were intended.

There is near Lake Bisteneau, in close proximity to the salt works, an immense bed of dolomite, or magnesian limestone, from which, by boiling it in the bittern of the salt works, epsom salts may be made.

Potters' clay is found in many places. Fire clay, for making fire brick, is found in the Parish of St. Tammany, from which fire brick of excellent quality was made previous to the war. It is also found in the elevated islands, as they are called, in the parish of St. Mary.

**PRODUCTIONS.**—The mild and semi-tropical climate, and the variety and fertility of the soil of Louisiana, render her productions more varied and valuable than those of any other State or portion of this continent. Nearly every vegetable which will grow and mature throughout the temperate or the tropic zone, can not only be produced in this State, but with less labor and generally to richer maturity than anywhere else on this continent. Slave labor and the plantation system have, however, heretofore confined the cultivation of the land to the great staples, sugar and cotton. These staples, though exotics, are produced here in superior quality to the product of the tropical countries from which they were originally introduced. Of these two staples, before the recent war, the product was of the value of nearly fifty millions of dollars. At present rates that value would be tripled. One hundred and fifty millions of dollars would not now purchase the cotton and sugar produced in this State in 1860, by a population which did not exceed, old and young, black and white, two hundred thousand.

**SUGAR**, the introduction of which in the beginning of the present century was regarded a hazardous experiment and the cultivation of which was confined for a long period to the lower Parishes, has been cultivated and extended throughout the State, so that of late years some of the most successful plantations in the State have been established in some of the most Northern Parishes. These lands often yield annually 2,000 lbs. to the acre, but the average is about 1,200 lbs. of sugar and 60 gallons of molasses per acre. Seven



hogsheads to the hand, or about 7,500 lbs. was the average crop under the old system, and this allowed for the cultivation, besides, of corn and potatoes. This, with the molasses at present prices, would give \$1,344 as the product of one hand. Sorghum flourishes better in Louisiana than in any other State of the Union, and may be profitably raised in every part.

**COTTON.**—Every portion of the State is adapted to cotton, though it has been more profitably raised in the Northern portion. Sea Island, or long staple cotton, has been successfully raised everywhere along the coast, although the difficulties attending its management have deterred extensive or continued cultivation, the same lands being better adapted to the more manageable crops of sugar and rice. Seven bales (450 pounds to the bale), besides sufficient corn and meat, were considered an average yield per hand. At present prices this would give \$1,102.50 for each hand.

**TOBACCO** is indigenous to Louisiana. The Spanish and French found it here growing wild and cultivated by the Indians. The celebrated Natchitoches tobacco for snuff, and the Perique for chewing and smoking, exhibit the superior qualities of our tobacco. It grows here in every variety of soil, and the yield when well worked is enormous. There have been no extensive tobacco plantations heretofore, but every plantation and family raised sufficient for its own use. Every variety of tobacco is grown here from the best light Cuba to the heaviest Virginia. The Cuba tobacco grows throughout all Lower Louisiana, while the heavier varieties grow in all parts. The leaves frequently measure three feet six inches in length, and two feet nine in width. Maize, or Indian corn, is raised everywhere, and forms the principal item of food for men and working stock. The yield is twenty bushels per acre. This would give 400 bushels to the hand, which at present prices would be worth \$400.

**RICE.**—It is usually believed that lowlands alone are suited to rice, but every acre of Louisiana is adapted to its culture. By planting in drills and cultivating like cotton a larger crop can be raised in the uplands than can be produced by irrigation. It is extensively raised for home consumption in this way in all North Louisiana. Rice is cultivated on a large scale in the alluvial region by irrigation, and the quality is now equal to the South Carolina product. Before the war, on the large plantations below New Orleans, a hand could cultivate ten acres, and raise in addition more than a subsistence of corn, potatoes and meat. An acre will produce nine barrels, or eighteen bushels of clean rice, which, at 60 lbs. per bushel, would give 1,080 lbs. per acre, or 10,800 lbs. for the labor of each hand, worth now \$1,188.

The cultivation of the leading staples, sugar, cotton and rice, having heretofore absorbed all the slave labor and the capital of the wealthy and enterprising planters, no attention was anywhere given to the cultivation of the great cereals beyond some few experiments. But when the war broke out and the blockade followed, the people of Louisiana were compelled to attempt the cultivation of wheat,

rye, oats, buckwheat and barley, and to the astonishment of all, it was proved that not only could they be cultivated with success, but that the yield was larger, and the product better than in the North-West. Alike in the sand of the pine hills, or the alluvion of the rivers, these new crops succeeded. Crops of wheat along the valley of Red River have yielded sixty bushels to the acre, while the general average was twenty bushels, and that under imperfect culture. In the Parish of St. Mary, a half degree below New Orleans, before the war, good crops were raised nine years in succession on the same ground, without rotation or manuring, and without any symptom of blight or rust. There is no reason why the delta of the Mississippi should not equal the delta of the Nile, in producing grain, as they lie upon the same parallels and possess the same topographical and geological characteristics. Cairo and New Orleans are upon the same degree, though Egypt is hotter. Our climate more resembles that of Sicily, which has always been one of the granaries of the world.

Southern wheat is to-day more sought after than that of Northern production, owing to its superior dryness and its unfermentable qualities, which make it better for long sea voyages. In New York the last quotations show Chicago wheat at \$1.50 to \$1.68 and the best Northern, or Genesee, at \$2.30 to \$2.80, while Southern white wheat is \$2.55 to \$2.95 per bushel. Southern and Louisiana wheat frequently weighs 70 lbs. to the bushel. Barley yields seventy bushels to the acre here on alluvial lands, and it is worth 90c. to \$1.25 per bushel. There is an immense consumption of it by breweries. It is the best grain for stock, owing to its muscle-producing properties, and it yields four times as much as maize to the acre. Buckwheat succeeds well. The sweet potato is one of the most useful and profitable crops that can be cultivated. Although raised on every farm, large and small, it has never been extensively applied to the use for which it is most conveniently adapted—that is, the fattening of hogs and cattle. Six hundred bushels to the acre are sometimes raised, though the average yield is about two hundred on good lands. A hand may cultivate ten acres, or 2,000 bushels, which, at present prices, would be more than \$2,000!

Every variety of leguminous plants produce wonderfully in our soil, as also do all the root crops. The soil and climate concur in making it one of the best regions of the globe for gardening, as nearly every variety of vegetable flourishes here in the open air.

FRUITS.—Few countries can surpass Louisiana in the richness and variety of her fruits. All of the fruits of the temperate zone and many of the tropical are produced here in unusual perfection, as, for instance, the Louisiana or Creole orange, which is much preferred to that of the West Indies. Indeed, there is a peculiar property in the soil, sun and atmosphere of Louisiana, which develops to a remarkable degree the saccharine qualities of fruits and vegetables.

Oranges, bananas, citrons, lemons, jujubes, olives, mespeliers, pomegranates, guavas, and occasionally the pineapple, grow everywhere throughout all the lower parishes without protection, while

the fig, the pear, the peach, the plum, the apricot, the nectarine, the quince, the cherry, and every species of grape grow in every part of the State.

No labor will so richly and surely reward the industrious and patient laborer as the culture of fruit in Louisiana. Take, for instance, the orange. Several instances might be cited where fortunes have been made, and families rescued from poverty by the provident planting of a few acres of orange-trees.

The orange with us comes from the seed and is in full bearing at seven years. An active man, without interference with his other labors, can, at odd times, plant out and attend to ten or twelve acres, or 2,000 orange-trees. Each tree, when in full bearing, will yield for a century 400 oranges annually, or 80,000 for the orchard. The average price during the past season has been \$30 per 1,000—this would give \$24,000 for the crop. The peach here exhibits a lusciousness which far surpasses that of any other portion of America. The famous peaches of New Jersey and the Northern markets are not at all comparable to ours; they are tough, pithy, and must be chewed, while the Louisiana peach melts like sugar in the mouth. The peach thrives equally well in the uplands and lowlands. Peaches bear four years after planting.

Any one may plant ten acres, or 2,000 trees, and cultivate the ground in tobacco, and at the end of four years will have, one year with another, 4,000 bushels of peaches, which, if conveyed to New Orleans, will sell for \$8,000 or \$10,000, or, if distilled into brandy, say 8,000 gals. at five dollars per gal., \$40,000. The pears of Louisiana are equal to those of France, while the figs of many kinds are not surpassed by those of the Levant. Apples are very plenty in North Louisiana, and are a never-failing crop; there are here varieties of winter apples which will keep throughout the winter and spring, and are equal to the best Northern apples. The olive has been successfully tried on Lafourche and in other places, and the results show that they are as easily raised here as peaches. All the northern portion of the State is a natural vineyard, filled with many varieties of grapes, some of which, as the post oak or bunch grape, are large and excellent for wine. There are some half-dozen vineyards in that region, where nearly all the cultivated varieties of grapes are to be found in successful cultivation. The crop seldom or never fails, and, as our grapes do not need such close trimming as the European, the yield is marvelous, being 1,000 to 1,500 gallons per acre of Catawba and Scuppernon. No climate could be better adapted to the grape. The earth here is everywhere covered with indigenous vines, creepers and shrubs, bearing berries. Among these are the rich and luscious dewberry, the blackberry, the strawberry and raspberry. Several varieties of cranberry occur, but the true cranberry is found only in Calcasieu.

Currants, gooseberries and huckle or whortleberries are scattered in profusion among the wild grapes over the most upland regions, wooded with pine. One of the best claret grapes of France was

imported into France from this region. Hemp and flax have been cultivated to a very limited extent, but sufficient to show that their cultivation here is easy, and would be very profitable. The flax, as it grows here, would be profitable for oil alone. The other oil-producing plants succeed here admirably. The rape, the ground pea, the colza and the castor-oil plant, yield largely wherever they have been tried. The castor-oil plant is almost perennial, and yields over 100 gallons to the acre.

The medicinal plants are too numerous to give even their names. Suffice it to say that nature has here, with a wonderful providence, bountifully adapted indigenous remedies to endemic diseases. Fever and bowel complaints are the principal diseases, and every neighborhood abounds with its peculiar specifics for these disorders.

As there is a great difference in the physical aspect, and in the variety of the soils of Louisiana, so there is a corresponding variety in her forest-trees and shrubs. Its flora is more extensive and brilliant than that of any State in the Union.

Of the oaks, every species known in the United States flourishes in some portion of the State. The live oak, the best timber ever known for ship-building, is found in all the lower half of the State and in immense forests near the seacoast, where it attains a growth unequalled elsewhere. These trees frequently measure twelve feet in diameter above the roots. In addition to its uses for ship-building, it is nearly indestructible, and is used for posts, sills, etc., and is the finest shade tree in the United States. The lordly live oak, standing by some silent lake or bayou, spreading its far-reaching arms and ever-verdant foliage over three-fourths of an acre, draped in the gray garb of its decorative parasite, the long and ever-swaying moss, and panoplied with its impenetrable shade, is the choicest feature of a Louisiana landscape. Vast quantities of the finest white oak for ship-building, staves, and other uses, are found everywhere, but particularly in the central regions. Post oak for plow and wagon-making, fencing, etc., is very abundant in the upper portion of the State, while the red, the black, the turkey and other varieties are most useful for ordinary uses and for their bark in tanning. The most valuable tree is the stately cypress, which is found in such inexhaustible abundance in the swamps and all the alluvial region, rising to the height of eighty or a hundred feet without a branch. It is from this timber, whenever it can be procured, that our tenements are built from sill to roof, from cradle to coffin. It builds our bridges, fences our fields, furnishes boxes, barrels, hogsheads, for our products, cisterns for drinking water, timber for boat and ship-carpenters. There are two varieties, red and white. Rising from the same swamps where the tall mast-like cypress is found, is another tree, tall and straight and free from limbs, which, hitherto unnoticed, is destined to add greatly to our resources. This is the tupelo gum. It is the lightest of all woods in the world, and it has, on this account, been largely employed for floats by the fishermen. It is not only light, but is easily

worked, is not easily split, and is in much use for making wooden-ware, such as bowls, platters, trays, troughs and trenchers. Now that the white pine has almost entirely disappeared from the forests in the north, this tupelo must take its place in all economic uses, but particularly for making goods boxes, for which it is admirably adapted, being lighter, whiter and tougher than pine.

The whole northern portion of the State is covered with forests of the pine, interspersed, however, with oaks, hickories, ash, elm, hackberry, persimmon and an endless variety of other trees. The short-leaved pine, so valuable for its timber, prevails, and supplies all that region with the lumber that is used, while every day new mills are being erected to convert it into lumber for exportation. The long-leaved variety, from which pitch, tar, turpentine and rosin are made, traverses the short-leaved pine region in broad belts, and, from the great size of the trees and their abundance, they afford the finest turpentine orchards in the South. Many other trees, much valued for special uses, are found all over the State—such as the elm, for hubs, axles and yokes; the ash, for carriage and wagon-making, plows, etc.; the beach, and sycamore for plane stocks, tools, etc.; the maple, for gun and pistol stocks, furniture, etc.; the walnut and wild cherry, for furniture; the hickory, for hoops, spokes, felloes and carriage-making; the box-wood, for engraving; the persimmon, for lasts, screws, etc.; the linn-bass or wahoo, as it is variously called, for turning, saddle-trees; the pride of China, for its insect-destroying properties and fuel on the prairies; and the pecan, for its nuts and timber. There are many flowering trees of great beauty, among which is the catalpa, abundant in some places, whose wood is more durable than oak, cedar or cypress, and is beautiful for furniture. The queen of the Southern forest is the magnolia grandiflora. No object in nature can be more chaste and beautiful than a lofty magnolia in full bloom; its evergreen foliage rising in a massive and majestic cone to the height of a hundred feet; the milk-white petals of its enormous flowers thickly cropping out amidst the varnished verdure, and oppressing the air for hundreds of yards with its delicious perfume.

The fruit-trees of the forest are numerous, and distributed over the whole State—among them are the persimmon, paw-paw, red and white mulberry, the plum and sloe, the alder and the black, red and May haws.

**MANUFACTURES.**—No section of the globe could so easily support and so liberally reward manufactories as Louisiana. Labor can be carried on through the year almost without fuel, the necessaries and even luxuries of life are so easily raised and procured. The extent of her mineral resources, the variety and beauty of her woods, the excellence of her hides, and the ease with which oak bark, sumach, myrtle, fennel and other materials for tanning can be procured, the fine water power, and the facilities for transportation by water and rail, must surely direct attention and capital to our manufacturing

resources, now that slaves can no longer be bought, and land is no longer beyond the reach of persons of small means.

**Stock-Raising.**—The exceeding mildness of the climate is greatly favorable to stock-raising of all kinds, and the large stock-raisers of the prairies have clearly demonstrated that two and even three head of cattle are more readily and cheaply raised here than one can be raised in the North and West. Mules, horses, hogs, horned cattle, sheep and goats pass through the winter here without shelter, and without other food than the prairies and forests afford, and continue in good condition. Sheep, goats and hogs are allowed to breed throughout the year without regard to season, and suffer no loss themselves or in their young from exposure or cold. This makes the increase much greater than in the colder climates of the North and West. When attention shall be given to raising provisions in this State, hogs and cattle can be raised and fattened so cheaply on grain and sweet potatoes, that we will be able to supply the trade which is now monopolized by the West. Sheep, it is well known, thrive better in the Southern States than in the whole Northern regions; and one of the finest wool-growers in the United States, Mr. M. R. Cockril, of Tennessee, has shown that the finest wool in the world could be raised on the prairies of Mississippi. The sheep in Louisiana are affected by no diseases, and the mutton of Attakapas is known to be the best in America. Horse-raising is carried on extensively by the creoles of the prairies. The breed is descended from the Barbs brought by the Spanish to America, and is the hardiest and most enduring of all American horses, though quite small. It lives to twice the age of the horse of English stock, and with far less care and food is capable of more and harder work.

Annexed will be found the rates of wages for the different trades and crafts. These are made out at the actual wages paid at the present time; but all trades and crafts have felt the pressure which is temporarily upon us, and prices of work are from one-third to one-half less than they were throughout the year until two months ago, when wages began to decline.

Engineers, per month...	\$125 to \$200	Ship-carpenters & caulkers,	
Sawyers	45 to 60	per day....	\$ 5
Brewers and Distillers...	60	Tinners,	" .... 5
Apothecaries.....	60 to 100	Turners,	" .... 2.50 to 4
Carters and Draymen ...	50 to 60	Tailors,	" .... 2 to 4
Farm hands, per mo. & board	20 to 25	Bricklayers,	" .... 2 to 4.50
Steamboat hands	35 to 40	Plasterers,	" .... 3 to 4
Cooks,	25 to 100	Coopers,	" .... 2.50 to 3
Waiters,	20 to 25	Slaters,	" .... 4
House servants	15 to 25	Painters,	" .... 3.50 to 4
Boiler-makers, per day...	5	Cabinet-makers,	" .... 3 to 3.50
Blacksmiths,	3 to 5	Watchmakers,	" .... 3 to 5
Tanners,	3 to 4	Levee laborer,	" .... 2 to 3

**WHITE LABOR IN LOUISIANA.**—The fallacy of the overzealous advocates of African slavery that the climate of this State was un-

sued to white labor, died with the institution in whose defence it was employed. It was always contradicted by a great number of conclusive and undeniable facts. The cotton region of the United States extends from latitude 36° North to the Gulf of Mexico. The large plantations cultivated by African slaves were concentrated in the rich lands on the rivers; but the great mass of the white population was settled on the lands in the interior. As the South had but few manufactures or other employments, and not one in twenty of her white population were slave-owners, nearly all must have been engaged in agriculture, and, in the more Southern States, in cotton cultivation. The quantity of this product raised by exclusive white labor has been immensely greater than has heretofore been estimated. In every part of this State, as soon as you leave the limits of the great plantations during the season of cultivation, we find not only white men, but women and children, boys and girls, laboring at all hours in the fields, without regard to the pretended climatic and miasmatic influences which are so erroneously imagined to be detrimental to white labor. These people are uniformly the most robust, vigorous and healthy of the population. In the vicinity of New Orleans all the market gardens are worked, through the hottest days of the year, by German laborers, men and women. All the canal-digging, leveeing, ditching, railroad-building, is done by Irish and German laborers. The great lumber trade, carried on with the greatest activity in the summer, and requiring great physical vigor and endurance, is also conducted by white laborers. For many years the cotton shipped in such large quantities from the Attakapas region, which is half a degree nearer the tropics than New Orleans, was the product of as hearty, vigorous and prolific a white race as the world can show. During the late war, when, owing to the disorganization of labor, the planters were unable to raise cotton sufficient to pay their expenses, the proprietors of ten and twenty acres would produce, by the labor of themselves, their wives and children, three, six, eight and ten bales, as well as the necessary articles for their subsistence, and thus clear very handsome profits. It is believed that cotton can be more successfully and profitably cultivated in small farms than under the old plantation system. The cotton which is thus cultivated, picked and ginned in smaller quantities, and by intelligent and vigilant whites, always commands better prices in market on account of its cleaner condition and superior quality. There is no agricultural product which is so profitable at present prices; and regarding the low figures at which the planters are now compelled, by their embarrassed circumstances, to sell their rich lands, there can be no better investment than in the purchase of such lands. The prices of the best lands now are about one-half of what they were before the war. They are certain to advance rapidly—as certainly as mankind are to need and demand such necessaries and comforts of life as cotton, sugar and rice. Now is the time for the enterprising and intelligent races of Europe to secure themselves

the cheapest and most comfortable homes in the world, and to acquire a quiet and certain competence. Already one-fourth of the population of the State consists of their own blood and race, and they constitute, at present, the most thriving portion of our people, and include a majority of the wealthiest and most prosperous of our citizens. In Louisiana they will not find themselves among strangers. There is no class of foreign emigrants who do not find a large number of their countrymen, and who do not see many familiar memorials of fatherland, of the habits, customs, laws and institutions in which they have been nurtured, and who do not experience from all classes a hospitable welcome, a generous sympathy, an ever-ready liberality and alacrity to encourage, protect, and facilitate, in every possible manner, their comfortable settlement and successful industry in their new homes, in the most genial climate, the richest soil, and the most highly-flavored portion of the New World.

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#### ART. VII.—THE SOUTH AND DIRECT FOREIGN TRADE.

THE habits of the Southern people have been inimical to their true interest for many years preceding the war, and they are so now. The negro has never had anything to do with it, and never will have.

We thought before the termination of the war, that Southern prosperity depended on negro slave labor. We are satisfied now that it does not, and speaking in reference to a series of years, we are equally satisfied that the wealth of the South does not depend on the negro at all. We regret to say that the time is not far distant in the history of the nation, when the negro will have passed away under the heavy pressure of white population, and our regret is for the negro, not for the white man. The latter can take care of himself; the negro has no friend but his former master, who politically can do him no good, nor can he long protect him by affording him social comfort, the best of which is employment.

History proves that two distinct races have never harmonized under an equal participancy of political privileges; and the same question is being again solved. The negro will disappear. It would be to his interest if the Government which has destroyed his earthly hopes in the South, could colonize him somewhere. If that is not done, it will be seen in the future, that the white man will occupy the land, and the poor negro will have to give way under pressing want, as well as the stronger muscle and greater skill of a superior race.

That the white man can work, and work successfully in the open fields, beneath a burning sun, and accomplish feats of industry surpassing anything in the history of negro slavery, it seems to us no well-read man will deny. We will not fatigue the intelligent reader by historic detail, for educated men are supposed to be acquainted



with history. But we will ask, for the purpose of turning the mind to this subject, where were the seats of ancient civilization? were they not under a tropical, or semi-tropical climate? were not the great works of art and labor which distinguished the old civilization of warm climates, worked out by white labor?

The Hebrews, the Persians, the Assyrians, the Greeks, the Romans, were all located in warm climates. The proud cities of Babylon and Balbec, and Palmyra, were erected by white men, under burning suns. The rich fields of Egypt were cultivated by stalwart white limbs, and the mighty pillars of the Pyramids piled under a tropical climate, by white people.

The Southern States will be worked by whites. In the cotton and rice and sugar plantations, the white man will stand as much work as the negro can stand. Did not God put the white man under the tropics? Did he not say that he should earn his bread by the sweat of his brow? And is it now left to our infidel philosophy to say, that he cannot do what his Maker has commanded?

Ancient history proves, what is now equally substantiated by the history of modern Europe, that Southern nations have always been in advance of those of the North, in every element of civilization, physical, moral, and intellectual.

The people of the South, now living as citizens under the laws and government of the United States, are destined to be the most powerful and intelligent on this continent.

Whether in the United States, or out of it, that section of territory extending from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, will be in all respects far ahead of any other. It has a soil and a climate that can raise all the products that grow in the world, or their substitutes, with perhaps the exception of a few spices; while beneath its surface lie nearly every mineral. Every section is watered by streams that give facilities for working every kind of machinery that man can invent or desire; and besides all this, like all warm climates, it is very healthful. If it is not true that warm climates are the most healthful, why has it always been found, with the exception of the Southern States, that it has been beyond comparison the most densely populated?

Southern wealth must not halt, nor can it depend on agriculture alone, it must have manufactures and commerce.

We have a few suggestions to make to the Southern people, with a view of getting them out of bad habits, if those are bad habits which keep a people poor. To the North we have been hewers of wood and drawers of water. Our policy has been to purchase everything we consume from the North. The cotton crop will be soon on hand; instead of spending at the North every cent realized from it, would it not be much better to make many articles of consumption at home, and enrich our own people? A Southern tailor or shoemaker can do as good work as a Northern one, why not employ him? Yet we know towns where a tailor or shoemaker would starve. Will we be forever oblivious to home industry?

A most injurious system of trade with the North was kept up for years before the war, and is now being revived. We sell our cotton to the New Yorker, we pay to him freight, insurance and generally commissions, and storage, their expenses are charged to us. He takes the cotton and sends it to Europe; he purchases and pays for European goods with it; he brings the goods to New York in Northern vessels; he insures in Northern houses; he stores them away and waits for the Southern merchant to purchase their goods, pay him his profit and expenses; and the Southern merchant pays to the North insurance and freight, and makes all of these accumulated expenses out of the cotton planter. Do you wonder that he is poor indeed?

Is it not apparent, if the Southern planter, and the Southern merchant would encourage a direct trade with Europe, that the enormous items of expense which we have enumerated would in a great measure be saved, and those items not saved, would go into the coffers of Southern tradesmen?

What would be the consequence of this? Would we not soon see commerce enriching our sea-port towns; vessels made in Southern dock-yards, freighted with Southern produce? Why not enrich Norfolk, and Charleston, and Savannah, and New Orleans? The enriching our own towns not only enriches the entire country, but it is the only sure way of benefiting the poor people of all classes. They are dependent upon the rich, and if we enlarge the trade of our towns, we give additional employment to every kind of mechanic, we increase every department of trade, we multiply the facilities for education, draw around us comforts and privileges, which belong to powerful and enlightened nations, and work out for ourselves a high and enduring position among the people of the earth.

These are plain truths and designed to be plainly put; truth delights in simple and unadorned apparel, that its power and beauty may be felt, and seen.

Let it not be said New York has the advantage in the present monopoly of trade. It is very easy to divert its channels. There is an abundance of money waiting to plow into the very track we have been marking out. Money from Europe, money from New York, money from the South, that has been seeking other channels, will all flow in the direction of Southern trade. Let us have no more idle talk about the necessity of a great central depot of money and trade, and that New York is that place. So far from the exigencies of commerce demanding this great central head, every interest of society demands a multiplicity of central heads, that the monetary influence of the country may be spread far and wide, and not concentrated at a point in great banks, and under the influence of great capitalists. It is better to increase political centers, as an antidote to despotism. It is better to multiply monetary centers as an antidote to a concentrated money despotism.

The division of these money centers at points capable of sus-

taining large commercial cities, will diffuse population, will draw out the resources of the respective back countries, and develop those resources which are naturally dependent upon the fostering care of the city, as the city is upon the support to be drawn from the country.

Happily we have Norfolk so situated as to be a great commercial depot for Virginia and North Carolina, while the city has an access from the back country, that can readily and easily support it. The same is true of Savannah; in reference to Georgia and Florida, unless Florida will assert her rights to a true independent position, and establish one of her sea-port towns as her own commercial center. The same is true of New Orleans, fed by the Mississippi and the waters that drain its immense valley; and the same is true of Galveston, with its gulf coast, and exhaustless back country.

An inspection of the map will show that the parts of country these towns supply require commercial centers, and as such each has the back country on which it can rely for every element of support.

In reference to direct trade with Europe, a subject the Southern patriot will not willingly let die, we wish to call attention to the facilities now offered the Southern planter by the several "*Southern export and import Companies*" located at Charleston, Savannah, Tallahassee, Jacksonville and other points, all of which have European connections. They are under competent management, and will at all times upon applicants complying with their terms, which are accommodating, furnish money to parties, or purchase articles from England or the Continent, upon terms far cheaper than we could at the North, for all of the accumulated expenses we have mentioned are saved, by resort to these companies.

It should also be borne in mind as a pregnant fact, that direct trade with Europe on the part of the South will divert a vast quantity of the precious metals from Northern to Southern channels, an item not to be despised in these verdant days of *Greenbacks*.

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#### ART. VIII.—OLD MAIDS AND OLD BACHELORS.

Old maids and old bachelors are the most agreeable and useful, or the most disagreeable and useless, of mankind. The larger portion of them belong to the latter class; yet all of them, if in early life they had avoided seclusion, and betaken themselves to useful occupations, might have become meritorious and agreeable members of society—more useful, meritorious and agreeable than married people; for it is very much the habit, and somewhat the duty, of the married to contract their associations, their affections, and their charities within the narrow circle of their immediate families and near relations. This, in some degree, necessary habit must tend to contract and narrow the mind, or at least to prevent its cultivation

and improvement, to chill or destroy public spirit, and to make almost solitary beings of men and women, whom God and Nature intended for social beings. Still the seclusion of the married does not destroy the benevolent affections; but by confining their exercise to a narrow circle increases their intensity, and often becomes criminal—for we every day see husbands and wives spoiling each other by too much attention, kindness and indulgence—and more often still, parents rendering their children helpless, ignorant of every useful art or occupation, and void of all energy, industry, or self-reliance, by anticipating their every want, and bringing them up as mere hot-house plants. Married people are too apt to consider it a merit that they keep out of the world, and confine themselves to the performance of what they consider their duties to their own families. By so doing they commit a double crime, the evil consequences of which are almost sure to be visited sooner or later upon their too much indulged and spoiled children. It is not at all unusual to see children stimulated to exertion and succeeding in life, because of the harsh treatment or neglect of their parents, and very usual to see them idle, helpless and worthless, because of the excessive affection and overweening care of their parents. Married people owe many duties to their neighbors, and to the public at large, as well as to their immediate families; and if in performing those outside duties they occasionally seem to neglect their families, so much the better for those families, for children never come to any good, unless in many things they are frequently left to shift for and take care of themselves. But married people, by too much seclusion and over-indulgence of their children, not only spoil, enervate and ruin their children, but they also forfeit the respect and admiration of their neighbors, violate scriptural injunctions and moral duties, cut themselves off from half the sources of happiness and innocent enjoyment by non-intercourse with the world, and narrow and contract their heads as well as their hearts. To be “overly good” is but to be decidedly bad. The worst people in the world are your conceited people who mount a hobby, and practice one virtue or moral duty to criminal excess, whilst they, of necessity, neglect the performance of all other moral duties. Your over-affectionate mothers and fathers, and over-kind masters and mistresses, belong to this conceited, self-righteous class, and constitute a large majority of it. There are few such people at the North. Children and servants are not indulged and spoiled there, but reared frugally, hardily, and inured to industry from early life.

Southern married folks, with half a dozen children, and thirty or a hundred negroes, to take care of and provide for, have hitherto had a very plausible excuse for confining their affections, their kindness, their charity, and their association, almost exclusively to those large family circles; yet the evil consequences of such contracted benevolence and philanthropy are apparent enough in the condition of the freedmen of both sexes and of all ages, who, always accustomed to a state of pupilage, are not as well qualified in general to

take care of themselves as a parcel of monkeys. Hence, those who can get places are all gradually going into service—that is, selecting masters and mistresses to take care of them and provide for them. The hire is a mere nominal affair. Whilst married people have a plausible excuse for seclusion from the world, and neglect of social duties and intercourse, the single of either sex can offer no such excuse. Having no families of their own to love, rear, take care of and provide for, and outliving, very generally, the affections that clustered around them in early life, in their parents' families they must either form new associations and new attachments, or cease to love or to be beloved by any one. To be thus situated is to be useless, lonely, solitary and miserable, and very soon to become ill-natured and disagreeable.

The solitary and secluded old bachelor is not only indifferent to the world, but being very suspicious, becomes timid, because he thinks everybody hates him and wishes to cheat him, will have no dealings, therefore, that he can avoid, and often settles down into confirmed misanthropy. Old maids that avoid society become eccentric, cross and cranky, but never misanthropic; for every woman's heart is an inexhaustible well of benevolence and affection—benevolence and affection, however, which, with aged spinsters, is often ridiculously misdirected, and expended on cats, canaries, parrots, or poodle-dogs. The solitary bachelor hates everything, suspects everything, and beats his dog or his cat when they come into his presence, because he thinks they come only to steal his victuals. If he be rich, he especially hates his relatives, because he believes they are waiting impatiently for his death, in order to inherit his property; and often, merely in order to disappoint them, makes some singular and whimsical bequest of his whole estate. He lives a pauper, and often dies unattended as a dog. This is the worst specimen of the Old Bachelor, but there are many such to be found everywhere in the world.

Now, independent of the evils that solitude and seclusion visit on the individual who indulges in them, they are in themselves grave offences against society (for we all owe many duties to society), and they most who have no families to take care of and provide for. Their wealth—if wealth they possess—after providing for their reasonable wants, is as much due to the poor as that of parents is to their children; and it is no discharge of their duties to hoard it whilst they live, and leave it, even to the poor, at their deaths. Those of the single who have no wealth may, by a thousand daily little kind attentions and acts of politeness, promote the happiness of their fellow-beings. Giving often instruction, intellectual, moral or religious, is more valuable to the recipient than would be a gift of money. Many can impart valuable knowledge who have nothing else to give, and the donor loses nothing by so imparting his knowledge.

The most respectable, useful, cheerful and agreeable persons we ever knew were Old Maids and Old Bachelors, who had kept up continued intercourse with the world, and busied themselves in some

useful profession or employment, as physicians, as clergymen, as ordinary teachers, or as Sunday-school teachers, as distributors of public or private charity, as nurses of the sick, and as visitors and comforters of the poor, the unfortunate and bereaved. Having no families of their own, whilst thus employed they become attached to other people's families, and everybody, old and young, within the circle of their intercourse, becomes attached to them, and grateful to them for kindness and attention, rendered either to themselves, their families or relations. Married people, without neglecting their families, cannot be so generally useful, nor can they practice such extended benevolence—consequently, such single persons as we are describing are deservedly more popular and more respected, and have more friends than married people. Having a wider field for the exercise of the affections, their feelings do not become cold or contracted; and seeing and mixing more with the world than most married people, they are better informed, better posted in all the news, and more agreeable companions than the home-keeping married. Now, reader, if you see your early friends and acquaintances dying off, or marrying, or settling in life, and you about to be left alone, with none to care for you, or to love—if you can't get married, or don't wish to be married, betake yourself actively to some useful calling that will keep you in constant intercourse with the world, and supply you with new attachments in place of those that you have outlived, or that have decayed or been disrupted. Do this, my single friends, ere it is too late, and you may become the most useful institutions in society—aye, institutions, exercising a benign influence on all the country around you; whilst married folks are not institutions, because their usefulness is confined to narrow circles.

Three memorable historical examples will abundantly prove the truth and practicability of our theory, "that Old Maids and Old Bachelors may make themselves the most useful, respected, beloved and honored members of society, if they please, instead of remaining, as too many of them now do—secluded, idle, useless and ridiculous." We allude to the institutions of the vestal virgins in ancient Rome, the Catholic priesthood, and the Sisters of Charity. Celibacy properly directed and exerted has for thousands of years been more respected, beloved and honored by the world than matrimony.

If, my reader, you find yourself usefully employed in a state of celibacy—if you be what we have often seen among your class, a neighborhood, philanthropic, benevolent institution, sink not down into the insignificance of married life.

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#### ART. IX.—THE NATIONAL CENSUS.

WE are indebted to James Wilson, Chief Clerk of the Census Office, for the fourth as we had previously been for the other volumes of the Eighth National Census.

The work throughout is handsomely executed and creditable to the

country, and nothing remains for its completion but a compendium of the whole, such as was authorized by Congress, during our administration of the census of 1850. At that period great alarm was manifested on account of the hugeness of the statistical detail, and it was computed with the economical notions and wisdom of Congress to define precisely the number of pages and the size of the page in which the work must be embraced! The Congress of later date has been troubled with no such scruples.

Mr. Kennedy, who prepared and issued the blanks and collected the material for the census of both periods, and made the preliminary publications for which he deserved and received the proper credit, was unfortunate in each, in not being allowed to complete the work. We do not know the grounds of his exclusion at present, but well remember that in 1853 he complained very bitterly, though we had nothing whatever to do with his removal, and only accepted the office after the removal had been decided upon and against our original inclinations.\*

In the volumes which were published, we referred to Mr. Kennedy frequently, by the title of his office, as our "predecessor," &c., and on one of the first pages of the quarto distinctly and explicitly stated what portions of the volume we were responsible for, and what portions we were not. The *Compendium* and the work on *Mortality Statistics*, were made up by ourself from the Marshal's returns, which were carefully and laboriously examined for the purpose, and the credit or blame of the entire production attaches to us, except in the particular instances which are given. The idea and plan of the *Compendium* were also our own.

If Mr. Kennedy, however, had any reason to complain, under all the circumstances, what shall he say now, when, in the whole volume before us, he is not referred to, directly or indirectly, a single time, we believe?

The truth is, the labors of a public officer within his jurisdiction, which are paid for by the Government, *become public property*, and he has no right to complain if they are given to the world without his name. His removal from office is quite as likely to result from his own fault as from that of the Government, and in any case the public will think there are as good men out of office as in, and will laugh at rather than sympathize with him when he indulges in lamentations and tears upon the occasion.

In looking over the present census, we cannot but regret that many of the suggestions which were made by us, and which were deduced from the experiences of the previous census, have been unnoticed, and we trust in 1870 a wiser administration will carefully consider them. Some of the suggestions were, however, adopted.

\* We were not a candidate for the superintendency of the census, and hesitated for a time to accept it when offered by the administration of General Pierce. The Secretary of the Interior stated as a reason for the offer, that he had been familiar for a number of years with our statistical labors in the *Review*, and with our work entitled *The Industrial Resources, etc.*, of the Southern States. We had also prepared and published a series of letters at the instance of the Governor of Louisiana, addressed to the Census Board at Washington, criticising the proposed schedules, and advocated a line of policy which in the main was adopted.

Intending a series of papers upon the statistics of the census of 1860 as compared with that of 1850, we cannot at present furnish more than a couple of tables, but will make free use of the condensation which Judge Edmunds has furnished in his introductory chapter.

The following table will show how desperate were the chances of the South in the recent struggle :

TABLE G G.—Showing the number of males 20 to 40 and 15 to 50, and their proportion to total males, in the loyal and disloyal States in the late war. 1860.

	Under 20 and over 40.	20 to 40	Under 15 and over 50.	15 to 50
Loyal States . . . . .	7,587,804	3,606,147	5,444,374	5,749,577
Disloyal States . . . . .	1,951,249	825,400	1,441,128	1,335,521

Dr. Edward Jarvis of Massachusetts, who is one of the most profound vital statisticians in the world, prepares the mortality statistics of this volume, as he had classified the deaths of that of 1850 by our request. His labors are very valuable, but the number of deaths recorded is vastly below the actual number. He condenses as follows :

TABLE XII.—Number of deaths reported in 1850 and 1860, and their ratio to the population of those years.

DISEASES.	1850.		1860.	
	Deaths, all known causes.	In 10,000 of Deaths.	Deaths, all known causes.	In 10,000 of Deaths.
I. Zymotic diseases . . . . .	131,813	4,735	120,585	3,888
Sporadic diseases :				
II. Diseases of uncertain or variable seat . . . . .	21,044	758	32,354	909
III. Diseases of the brain and nervous system . . . . .	23,787	854	40,393	1,134
IV. Diseases of the respiratory organs . . . . .	54,800	1,968	58,030	2,473
V. Diseases of the organs of circulation . . . . .	2,535	91	6,530	183
VI. Diseases of the digestive organs . . . . .	15,172	541	21,051	591
VII. Diseases of the urinary organs . . . . .	1,101	39	2,112	59
VIII. Diseases of the generative organs and childbirth . . . . .	3,843	135	5,683	159
IX. Diseases of the locomotive organs . . . . .	1,770	63	3,274	91
X. Diseases of the skin . . . . .	516	18	2,271	63
XI. Old Age . . . . .	9,027	324	10,887	305
XII. External causes . . . . .	18,006	467	2,145	60
XIII. Stillborn . . . . .	377	13	1,540	43
XIV. Unknown . . . . .	44,233	1,588	36,707	1,031

The following is a *résumé* of the main results of the present volume :

**BANKS.**—Only one association for banking purposes is found mentioned previous to 1775, and that was the "Land Bank" of Massachusetts, established in 1739-'40, but soon after disallowed by Parliament. The only banks in existence when the national government went into operation were the Bank of North America, chartered in 1781; the Bank of New York, established in 1784, chartered in 1791; and the Bank of Massachusetts, in Boston; with an aggregate capital of about \$2,000,000. On the 1st of January, 1811, the whole number in the United States was 88; their aggregate capital \$22,700,000, and of specie \$9,800,000. In 1830, there were 330 banks, capital \$145,000,000; in 1840, 901 banks, capital \$358,000,000; in 1843, 691 banks, capital \$228,000,000; in 1850, 872 banks, capital \$227,000,000; and in 1860, 1,562, with a capital of \$421,000,000. On the 1st of November, 1865, the national banks numbered 1,601, of which 679 were new banks, and 922 were conversions from State institutions.



On the 1st of January, 1866, the amount estimated was \$380,000,000 of national bank notes; \$80,000,000 from State banks; \$129,000,000 supposed to have been issued since the 1st of October, 1865, to national banks; whilst the gold and silver products from mines for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1865, was \$100,000,000, and the receipts into the treasury for that year amounted to \$929,500,000.

**INSURANCE.**—The first Insurance office in New England, and probably in America, is supposed to be that established at Boston in 1724, and one opened in Philadelphia in 1756. In 1860 the number of insurance companies in the United States was 294, with capital and assets \$82,170,219; at risk, \$2,605,588,319; losses reported, marine and by fire, for 1860, having amounted to \$50,595,700. Also 47 life insurance offices, embracing 60,000 lives, at \$180,000,000, annual premium being \$7,000,000.

**RAILROADS AND CANALS.**—In 1860 the commercial railroads were equal to 30,793.67 lineal miles, at the cost of construction of \$1,151,560,829, whilst the city passenger railroads were equal to 402.57 miles, costing \$14,862,840.

Although William Penn, in 1790, suggested the union of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna rivers by means of a canal, and a route for a canal between the Swatara and Tulpehocken creek was surveyed and leveled as early as 1762, yet in 1784 no canal had been constructed; but in that year, and again in 1786, the Legislature of New York were memorialized on the subject of water communication with Lake Ontario. The first canal completed, however, in the United States was the Middlesex, between Boston Harbor and Concord River, twenty-seven miles in length, constructed by a company incorporated in 1789, at the cost of \$550,000, several others having been commenced during the succeeding ten years.

In 1860-'61 there were 118 canals and slack-water improvements completed, in length equal to 5,462.11 miles, the cost of 68 of which was \$147,393,997, the expense of constructing the residue not having been reported.

**VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1789, 1850, AND 1860.**—In 1789 the total property valuation for taxation was \$619,977,247 92, consisting of 163,746,686 acres; dwelling-houses, 276,659. These interests in the year 1850 had reached in value \$7,135,780,228, and in 1860, according to the marshals' returns, had risen to \$16,159,616,068, whilst the aggregate individual returns show the real and personal private property of the country to be worth \$19,089,156,289; and here it might be mentioned that to the vast accumulation from home industries and domestic and foreign trade was added, in 1860, the sum of \$13,768,198, the value of the product of the fisheries—the nursery of seamen, as these have been called; interests which had their beginning in the year 1670, more than two centuries before our independence, and which were formally acknowledged as subsisting rights, at the close of the Revolution, in the definite treaty of peace, in 1783, between the United States and Great Britain.

**EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS AND LIBRARIES.**—Previous to 1775, at least 10 colleges and professional schools, including the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, had been established, all of which were in existence in 1859. The New England system of free or common schools was commenced in several of the New England colonies and in Pennsylvania long prior to the Revolution.

In 1791, the colleges and professional schools numbered 21, including those already mentioned, the medical department of Harvard University, Cambridge, and one theological school.

As connected with educational progress, there will be found, immediately succeeding the close of these remarks, a paper containing some interesting particulars in relation to an institution founded at Washington for the education of the deaf and dumb, and embracing a regular collegiate course.

In 1860 the whole number of educational establishments returned was 113,006, in which were employed 148,742 teachers, giving instruction to 5,417,880 per-

sons. The annual income amounted to \$33,990,482. Of the foregoing, 445 were collegiate, with 54,969 students. The academies and other schools, except public scholastic institutions, numbered 6,636, in which 455,559 pupils were instructed. The number of public schools was 106,915; the number of scholars in them having been 4,917,552.

The whole number of libraries returned in 1860 was 27,730, containing 13,316,879 volumes.

**RELIGIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS.**—In 1775 and 1790 no available statistics exist as to the number of churches, ministers, or members, at either period; yet all the denominations now in the country were to be found previous to the close of the last century. In 1860 there were 54,009 churches, the value of their property having been \$171,398,432; the aggregate churches being capable of accommodating 18,974,576 persons, averaging one to every 584 individuals.

**POPULATION, MANUFACTURES, POSTAL TRANSIT, AND THE PRESS.**—In an accompanying exhibit it will be found that of the twenty-eight thousand cities of the United States, there were, in 1860, one hundred and two which contained an aggregate population of 4,763,717, with a manufacturing capital of over \$417,129,000, employing upwards of 557,000 persons, the value of the manufactured product realizing the sum of nearly \$875,000,000.

In looking to the official records for the year ending the 30th of June, 1865, to show the facilities afforded in Postal transit for the present requirements, with the five years' augmentation since 1860, it is found that the mail service at the beginning of the fiscal year of 1865 embraced 6,012 routes, or an aggregate length of 142,340 miles, at a cost of \$6,246,884, exclusive of \$556,602 75, the compensation to route and other agents, the aggregate transportation being equal to 57,993,494 miles.

What is it that controls the different departments of the government and all the varied industrial and social interests within the limits of the republic?

The answer is, emphatically, public opinion enunciated through the Press, the public being the tribunal, from which there is no appeal but to *Time*. The Press is the real representative of the people, the great conservative power held by them to guard public and individual liberty.

The first journal published in the Anglo-American colonies was the *Boston News Letter*, in 1704. The press gradually expanded, however, in the colonies, thirty seven having been there in operation in 1775, and forty at the opening of the Revolution. In 1788 the weekly press emitted 77,000 copies, whilst the annual issue was upwards of 4,000,000.

There were in 1850 two thousand five hundred and twenty six newspapers of all kinds, with an annual circulation of over 426,409,000. In 1860 there were four thousand and fifty-one newspapers, with an annual circulation of nearly 928,000,000 copies, being an increase of 118 per cent. for 1860 over the preceding decennial period; the annual receipts of a single leading paper of the Union in the present year having reached to over one million dollars. Such was the expanded sphere of the press in 1860.

On the 10th of March, 1865, there were 684 ships of war, having 4,477 guns, with an aggregate of 519,252 tonnage; the persons in the naval service at the end of 1864 consisted of 6,000 officers and 45,000 men, whilst the aggregate number raised for the Union armies in our domestic controversy reached over 2,688,000 soldiers; and if to these be added the quotas constituting the confederate armies, it will be found that the grand aggregate reached 4,000,000 of men at arms, the largest force ever put on a war footing in any age of the world.

## ART. IX.—THE MASSACHUSETTS SLAVE TRADE.

"No person was ever born a slave on the soil of Massachusetts."—*Charles Sumner, speech in the U. S. Senate, June 28, 1854.*

"In fact, no person was ever born into legal slavery in Massachusetts."—*Palfrey, History of New England, vol. II, p. 80, note.*

THE wicked pretension which has characterized the writings and speeches of some Massachusetts orators and so-called statesmen in the last quarter of a century, in regard to slavery, has been recently most ably exposed and unmasked by Mr. Geo. H. Moore, of New York, in a work which he has recently published, entitled "Notes on the History of Slavery in Massachusetts."\*

In this able and learned volume the author shows in minute detail how that the early Massachusetts colonists enslaved the Indians and sold them to the West Indies, how profitable they found the traffic, how they introduced Africans and practiced all the atrocities of the slave—the courts, the General Assembly, the public press and the pulpit sustained the traffic and the rights of slavery, and how it died out slowly at last, etc., etc.

And this is the people who say to us now, "We are more righteous than you are," and whose pious hands are uplifted in horror over the wrongs of the poor negro, and who cannot hold Christian fellowship, nor hardly maintain political union with, except as *inferiors*, those who happened to remain a few years longer in the practice which they introduced and taught.

We have not the time nor the space to enter very fully into the merits of Mr. Moore's volume, nor is it necessary, as the few extracts that we shall furnish will tell the whole story, which Messrs. Sumner and Palfrey have ingeniously attempted to conceal.

"The instances are numerous" in disproof of the pretension of Mr. Sumner, says Mr. Moore, "but it may be proper to refer to the facts, that in the instructions of the town of Leicester to their representatives in 1773, among the ways suggested for extinguishing slavery, they proposed that every negro child *born after the enacting of such law* shall be free, &c.; and in a petition of the negro slaves for relief in 1777, they humbly pray that their children, born in the land, may not be held as slaves *after they arrive at the age of 21!*"

"In 1727 the traffic in slaves appears to have been an object more than at any other period." Page 60. "In 1718 all Indian, negro, and mulatto servants for life were estimated as other personal estate—each male slave at \$15 and each female at \$10." P. 64. "The Guinea trade, as it was called then, whose beginnings we have noticed, continued to flourish under the auspices of the Massachusetts merchants, down through the entire colonial period, and long after the boasted Declaration of Rights in 1780 had termina-

\* D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1866.

ted (?) the legal existence of slavery within the limits of the State." Page 66. On same page see elaborate instructions of the Massachusetts merchants to their slaver captains in 1785, taken from Felt's History of Salem.

The Boston *News Letter*, June 10, 1706, begins to discover that the possession of African slaves is not so PROFITABLE, etc. (*Hinc illa lacrymæ!*) We quote from the author, p. 107:

"We are furnished with a list of 44 negroes, dead last year, which being computed at £30 each, amount to the sum of £1,330 *lost to the colony.*" "Negroes are generally eye-servants, great thieves, much addicted to stealing, lying, &c." "If a white servant die the loss exceeds not £10, but if a negro die (poor negro) *'tis a very great loss.*" "A certain person within these six years had two negroes dead, computed both at £60, which would have procured him six *white* servants at £10 per head, to have served 24 years without running such a risque." [Abolition all over.—EDITOR.]

But we cannot waste time: would any one suppose that in reading the following advertisements, which Mr. Moore has collected, issued when the guns of the Revolutionary War were booming, the saintly people of Massachusetts could be restrained from seizing upon the luckless editors and demolishing their offices. What Vandals!

From the *Independent Chronicle*, October, 3, 1776.—"To be Sold—A stout, hearty, likely negro girl, fit for either town or country. Inquire of Mr. Andrew Gillespie, Dorchester, Oct. 1, 1776."

From the same, October 10.—"A hearty negro man, with a small sum of money, to be given away."

From the same, November 28.—"To Sell—A hearty, likely negro wench, about 12 or 15 years of age; has had the small-pox; can wash, iron, card, and spin, etc.; for no other fault but for want of employ."

From the same, February 27, 1777.—"Wanted—A negro girl between 12 and 20 years of age; for which a good price will be given, if she can be recommended."

From the *Continental Journal*, April 3, 1777.—"To be Sold—A likely negro man, 22 years old; has had the small-pox: can do any sort of business; sold for want of employment."

"To be Sold—A large, commodious dwelling-house, barn and outhouses, with any quantity of land, from one to fifty acres, as the purchaser shall choose, within five miles of Boston; also a smart, well-tempered negro boy of 14 years old; not to go out of this State, and sold for 15 years only, if he continues to behave well."

From the *Independent Chronicle*, May 8, 1777.—"To be Sold—For want of employ—a likely, strong negro girl, about 18 years old; understands all sorts of household business, and can be well recommended."

Yet five years after these editors were still living, and continued to fill up their available space as is seen in what comes next, p. 208:

From the *Continental Journal*, March 30th and April 6th, 1780.—"To be sold, very cheap, for no other reason than for want of employ, an exceeding active negro boy, aged fifteen; also, a likely negro girl, aged seventeen."

From the *Continental Journal*, August 17, 1780.—"To be Sold—A likely negro boy."

From the same, August 24th and September 7th.—"To be sold or let for a term of years, a strong, hearty, likely negro girl."

From the same, October 19th and 26th, and November 2d.—“To be Sold—A likely negro boy, about eighteen years of age, fit to serve a gentleman, to tend horses or to work in the country.”

From the same, October 26th, 1780.—“To be Sold—A likely negro boy, about 13 years old; well calculated to wait on a gentleman. Inquire of the Printer.”

“To be Sold—A likely young cow and calf. Inquire of the Printer.”

*Independent Chronicle*, Dec. 14th, 21st, 28th, 1780.—“A negro child, soon expected, of a good breed, may be owned by any person inclining to take it, and money with it.”

*Continental Journal*, Dec. 21, 1780, and Jan. 4, 1781.—“To be Sold—A hearty, strong negro wench; about 29 years of age; fit for town or country.”

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

1.—FOREIGN COMPETITION IN COTTON GROWING.

WHILE the United States is levying duties upon cotton which virtually tend to kill the goose that lays the golden egg, foreign powers are doing all that is possible to free themselves from dependence upon us for the staple. Referring to the proposed taxation, the Memphis Chamber of Commerce most judiciously remarks:

“In our confidence in the great superiority of our cotton, and the facility with which it was produced by our system of slave labor, we have underrated the efforts and ability of foreigners to compete with us. But the following tables, which we copy from the memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce, will show the great strides that have been made in cotton culture by foreigners, with the strong probability that their advantages of cheap labor and an untaxed production will shortly enable them to outstrip us in the race.

The average import into Liverpool from the 1st of January to the 29th of April has been as follows:

	India, bales.	Egypt, bales.	Brazil, bales.
For 2 years, 1859 to 1861.....	148,000	40,000	30,000
For 3 years, 1862 to 1864.....	198,000	90,000	54,000
For 2 years, 1865 to 1866.....	298,000	144,000	151,000

Quantity known (on the 20th of April, at Liverpool) to be at sea for England, from India, (in bales):

	1866.	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
On April 20, each year.....	345,000	305,000	248,006	188,000	184,000
Stock of all kinds of cotton in Liverpool on April 20th.....	820,000	575,000	472,000	208,000	422,000

Average import of twelve months into Great Britain, in ten years, from—

	India, bales.	Egypt, bales.	Brazil, bales.
1848 to 1862, inclusive.....	214,000	70,000	120,000
The like during 1865.....	1,287,000	334,000	340,000

The above table shows that the production of cotton has been an eminent success in India, Egypt, and Brazil, in quantity; and whatever may be said to the contrary, the quality even of Indian cotton is good enough even to drag down our own growth, as happened in Liverpool last month, to the extent of 6d. sterling per pound, equal to 15c. or 16c. in our money, in less than six weeks.”

In confirmation of what is said by the Chamber of Commerce, we quote the following from a recent number of the *Cotton Supply Reporter*, published at Manchester, England:

"We venture still to anticipate better things of India as a cotton-growing country than we have yet witnessed, and our readers will find in our pages some additional reasons for the hope that is in us. We trust, also, that the recent changes which have occurred in the administration of Indian affairs may tend to accelerate its accomplishment. We learn with satisfaction that efforts at improvement have been successfully made in Khandeish, which fully justify the conclusion that others of a similar character would be attended with like results. By the intelligent and zealous exertions of the collector of that district, a better description of seed was introduced from Berar, and the result has been the growth of a quality which will not suffer by comparison with the indigenous cotton of any other part of India. During the period of scarcity the ryots of Khandeish found a ready sale for their cotton, and the wealth which it brought enabled them to pay their debts and to free themselves from the exactions of the rapacious sowcars. So inferior, however, was the quality, that it has hitherto been used chiefly for purposes of adulteration, and has been purchased since the American war at greatly reduced prices. Indeed, it is stated that a more stringent Cotton Frauds Act would have driven Khandeish cotton entirely out of the market. An effectual blow has at length been struck at the root of the evil, and by the introduction of Berar seed, and the growth of a better staple, the cotton of this district has been raised to a much higher place than it has ever before attained. The success achieved is likely to lead to a larger production of cotton in Khandeish than hitherto, and to cause lands now lying waste, to be made available for this purpose. This is one of the means by which Indian cotton may be improved, whilst in other cases the introduction of exotic seed and better methods of agriculture would be no less successful. A writer in the *Bombay Gazette*, referring to the Nagpore Exhibition, and the benefits which have accrued from agricultural societies in England, and which to a much greater extent might be expected from them in India, pertinently remarks that 'the present primitive mode of cultivating the soil might be improved a hundred-fold. The cotton manufacturers of the world look to us to supply them with the material necessary to keep their mills at work. A trade worth forty millions sterling a year is but waiting our acceptance. We shall never be able to avail ourselves of this offer, unless, by superior methods of cultivation, the quantity as well as the quality of the cotton produced in this country be increased and improved. It is said by some people that we cannot grow cotton of a quality anything at all approaching, in fineness and length of staple, to that grown in the Southern States. But no one who has seen the specimens shown at the Nagpore Exhibition would be of this opinion. Hitherto the experiment has not been fairly tried, but it is absurd to think that we can compete on equal terms with people who employ all the most recent appliances of agriculture in America, whilst we are content to use still the implements of husbandry which were known to the world at least two thousand years ago.'

"What, then, is the remedy? We confidently believe the one which has so often been recommended, the appointment of well-qualified agricultural officers in certain districts, who should promote in every practicable way an improved cultivation of the soil, and enable the ryot of India to understand the wonderful difference which would be produced, both in the quality and the quantity of a crop, by a better system of agriculture than at present exists. This would be of incalculable advantage, not only as regards cotton, but flax, and various other products. The people need instruction, and unless the Government supply it they must still remain in ignorance; but, by affording it, the revenue of the country would be benefited, whilst the general prosperity would be greatly enhanced. The examples which, from time to time, we are able to adduce of what can be done by isolated and fitful efforts, afford ample proof that it is not utopian to expect and to seek for progress and improvement in Indian cotton; and, if Government will only encourage similar efforts, and afford such aid as the ignorance and inexperience of the ryots may render necessary, we are confident that the cotton of India may be raised more nearly than it ever has been to an equality with that of other countries.

"We commend to the attention of our readers the official returns of the imports of cotton into the United Kingdom during the past year. The number of the sources of supply, and the growing importance of some of them, taken in connection with the increasing desire in all directions to use American seed, and to produce an improved quality, afford a guarantee that we shall not again become subject to a state of dependence which has proved so disastrous. The large quantity of New Orleans seed now on the way to Turkey for the next sowing season, and which the Government of that country has provided, by means of the Cotton Supply Association, for distribution, cannot fail to extend and improve the growth of cotton in the Ottoman Empire. With increased production in Brazil, Mexico, Central and South America, Italy, Turkey, Egypt, the East and West Indies, and other parts of the world, we need not be apprehensive that the stoppage of any one source of supply, however important, will ever again prove a serious and protracted calamity. Our great object must be to make the most of the resources now open to us, and to continue still to extend and improve the growth of cotton in all directions and by every practicable means within our power."

## 2.—COTTON CROP OF THE SOUTH.

THERE are no means of obtaining the figures which show the production of each cotton State from year to year. It can only be known what is received at the ports which include often several States.

The total receipts in bales were as follows :

	All Ports.	At New Orleans.		All Ports.	At New Orleans.
1851.....	2,355,000	925,086	1856.....	2,529,000	1,750,973
1852.....	3,015,000	1,429,133	1857.....	2,940,000	1,513,248
1853.....	3,268,000	1,664,364	1858.....	3,117,000	1,678,617
1854.....	2,931,000	1,470,779	1859.....	3,851,000	1,774,396
1855.....	2,547,000	1,384,768	1860.....	4,676,000	3,255,448

### COTTON CROP OF THE UNITED STATES (BALES 400 LBS.)

	1860.	1860.	1860.	1850.
Mississippi.....	1,902,507	434,393	Florida.....	65,153
Alabama.....	989,955	569,429	Missouri.....	41,183
Louisiana.....	777,738	173,737	Virginia.....	12,727
Georgia.....	701,840	499,091	Illinois.....	1,432
Texas.....	431,463	58,773	Utah.....	136
Arkansas.....	367,393	65,394	Kansas.....	61
South Carolina.....	358,419	300,901	New Mexico.....	19
Tennessee.....	296,467	194,563		
North Carolina.....	145,514	60,545	Total.....	5,337,062
				3,445,793

The growth of cotton during the years 1861 to 1865 in the United States averaged about 1,000,000 of bales annually, and the growth for 1866 will range between 1,500,000 and 1,800,000 bales.

## 3.—COST OF GROWING COTTON BY FREE LABOR.

The following letter written by a gentleman near Chapel Hill, Texas, has been placed in our hands for publication :

DDAR SIR—The preparing and planting season is now passed. The hard labor necessary to make the crop is now at hand; then the rush to save the crop after it is made follows immediately thereafter. Should the freed labor continue to be available during the making and gathering as it has been during the preparatory and planting portion of the year just passed, I have no hesitation in saying my present conviction is that there will be a very small difference in the cost of raising cotton between the present system of labor and slave labor.

The difference, however, will be in freed labor. To illustrate the average cost of hire for labor formerly, would be 10 per cent. interest on the capital in the average cost of hands. Say capital \$1,250.

Interest thereon at 10 per cent. will be.....\$125  
Clothing, taxes, and doctor's bill equal..... 40

Making the cost of labor for the year.....\$165

The full value of hands this year is \$15 per month, making for the year..\$180  
Deduct for taxes, clothing, and doctor's bills, which the laborer has to pay..... 40

Leaving a balance to the laborer.....\$140

As shown above, there will be the amount of \$25 per year in favor of the present cost of raising cotton.

The cost of feeding is the same now as formerly.

To any one beginning life, or in other words, raising cotton without an inheritance of capital in a certain number of hands as formerly, it would be less cost and far less risk of capital to raise cotton now than at any other period.

#### 4.—COTTON AT TWENTY-FIVE—WHAT IT WILL NET THE PRODUCER.

The following calculation was recently made in Owachita Parish, Louisiana, and shows the disastrous effect which a duty of three or five cents per pound will exercise upon the cotton interests of the South:

##### GROSS PROCEEDS PER BALE.

400 lbs. at 25 cents.....\$100.00

##### EXPENSES.

River freight, per bale.....	\$3.50	Government weighing and branding, per bale.....	40
River insurance, 1½ per cent. on \$100...	1.95	Merchant's drayage and weighing, per bale.....	60
Fire insurance on gross sales, ½ per cent. on \$100.....	75	Six yards India bagging, at 28 cents....	1.68
U. S. Internal revenue, 5 cents per lb. on 380 lbs.....	19.00	Six pounds rope, at 16½ cents.....	99
U. S. excise tax on gross sales, ¼ per cent. on \$100.....	18	Average cost of repairs per bale.....	1.00
State tax on gross sales, ¼ per cent. on \$100.....	25	Total expenses, per bale (\$33).....	88.00
Brokerage on gross sales, ¼ per cent. on \$100.....	25	Total expenses per lb., 8½ cents.....	
Commissions on gross sales, 2½ per cent. on \$100.....	2.50	Net proceeds per bale.....	67.00
		Net proceeds per lb., 16½ cents.....	

It thus appears that one-third of the cotton is required to pay the expense of selling the crop.

Now let us see what it will cost to produce this cotton.

##### PLANTATION OF FIFTY HANDS.

Wages of 25 men, at \$15 per month...	\$4,500	Gear for mules and harness and wagons	150
Wages of 25 women, at \$10 per month.....	3,000	6½ barrels mess pork, at \$30.....	1,900
Risk of loss and value of labor of 84 mules.....	1,700	Rent of 600 acres of land, at \$10.....	6,000
2,500 bushels of corn, at \$1.25.....	3,125	Wages of the overseer or proprietor...	1,000
12 tons of hay, at \$30.....	360	500 bushels cotton seed, at \$1.50.....	750
27 double plows, at \$20.....	540	Two dollars per head tax to Freedmen's Bureau.....	100
20 cultivating plows, at \$12.50.....	250		
12 sweeps, at \$10.....	120	Total cost.....	\$23,450
12 Yost's plows and scrapers, at \$12.50	150	Probable crop, 7 bales to the hand—	
3 dozen hoes, at \$15.....	45	50 hands at 7 bales each, 350 bales.....	
2 dozen axes, at \$25.....	50	350 bales cotton, at \$67 per bale.....	\$23,450



## 5.—THE COTTON SUPPLY FOR 1866.

The following statement appears in the recent English journals:

## LIVERPOOL COTTON STATEMENT.

SUPPLY.				
	Stock June 7.	At sea.	Estim'd additional to be ship'd and received this year.	Total supply in all 1866.
American .....	401,780	127,000	150,000	678,780
Brazil .....	125,740	.....	100,000	225,740
Egyptian .....	54,880	.....	20,000	74,880
West India, &c. ....	27,750	.....	70,000	97,750
East India .....	856,400	562,000	400,000	1,848,400
China .....	2,210	9,810	.....	11,520
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>993,770</b>	<b>689,810</b>	<b>740,000</b>	<b>2,487,080</b>

## CONSUMPTION.

	Av'ge taken per w'k up to date.			At same rate to Dec. 31 w'd require.	Leaving in stock Dec. 31.	Deficient
	Trade.	Export.	Total.			
American .....	18,290	5,020	23,250	674,250	4,450	.....
Brazil .....	5,507	2,651	8,158	235,562	.....	10,849
Egyptian .....	3,674	490	4,164	129,766	.....	45,876
West India, &c. ....	1,469	153	1,622	47,088	50,712	.....
East India .....	18,816	6,940	20,816	608,664	744,796	.....
China .....	25	67	92	2,663	8,312	.....
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>42,781</b>	<b>15,882</b>	<b>58,102</b>	<b>1,634,958</b>	<b>808,840</b>	<b>56,718</b>
Stock American and India as above, bales .....						808,840
Less deficiency in supply of Brazil and Egyptian .....						56,718
<b>Estimated remaining stock .....</b>						<b>752,122</b>

Commenting upon the above statistics, a recent writer who signs himself C. A. E. makes the following judicious remarks:

The above statement was received from Liverpool to prove that cotton ought to remain low for the balance of the year, but it looks like an argument in favor of American cotton.

The first thing that strikes an observer is the deficiency to be shown on 31st December, 1866, in all long-stapled cottons. What must be the result, supposing the estimates of the quantity of these kinds to be received the balance of the year to be correct? The consumption of Brazil and Egyptian cottons must be reduced, as the stock diminishes and prices rise in consequence, and the demand for American correspondingly increased. The same result must follow as to American, viz.: Increased consumption, decrease of stock and rise in price, and spinners will be obliged to take more largely of Surats.

The requirements of the trade and exporters is estimated for the 29 remaining weeks of this year at the same rate as for the 23 weeks from 1st January to 7th June. This allows nothing for increase of consumption on account of lower prices. The trade took for the first 23 weeks, per week 42,781, and exporters 15,321, total 58,102, and the average prices of middling American during that time was about 17 1-2d., and of fair Dhollerah about 14d. But taken the past six weeks when the prices averaged 13 3-4d. for American and 9 5-8d. for Dhollerah, the trade took per week 50,022, exporters 16,024, total 66,046 bales.

The estimate of 400,000 bales of Surats to be shipped and received the balance of the year, besides the great quantity now on the way to Liverpool, appears to be too large unless prices advance. Will not the present low prices have the same effect in India as they had in the spring of last year? Will not less cotton be planted, and more used in the factories there, as is the case now in China?

C. A. E.

## 6.—CULTIVATION OF SUGAR IN FLORIDA.

THE following views upon this subject are taken from a forthcoming history of Florida which is now being published in serial numbers by L. D. Stickney, Jacksonville, Florida:

The objection urged against the cultivation of sugar in Florida is the lightness and dryness of the land. In the Mauritius the soil is generally shallow and not very productive, owing to its dryness. The mean annual heat is about 76 F. The rainy season corresponds to that of tropical Florida, with an average fall of rain throughout the year of about thirty-eight inches. The chief article of cultivation is sugar. The canes are planted in the usual manner, though the fields present one peculiarity—the surface of the ground in its original state was covered with loose rocks and stones; these have been formed into parallel ridges, about three or four feet apart, and between the cane is planted. The cultivators are of opinion that these ridges instead of being injurious to the cane, are rather advantageous; they retard the growth of weeds, shade and protect the young cane from the violent winds and retain moisture which reaches the roots of the cane.

Before the introduction of guano as a fertilizer, the product was about 2,000 pounds of sugar to the acre; but the increase since the application of the guano has been so extraordinary as to be scarcely credible. In ordinary seasons, the produce has been from 6,000 to 7,000 pounds, and, under peculiarly favorable circumstances, it has even reached 8,000 pounds to the acre. The proportion of guano used is about five hundred pounds to the acre. The true cultivators, it is evident, are those who put most into the land and get most out of it—those who give little receive accordingly. An English tenant of Lord Yarborough's boasted that he made four hundred thousand dollars out of his farm by employing bones before other people knew the use of them. Another English agriculturist expended fifteen thousand dollars a year in manures, and a like sum annually in wages on twelve hundred acres; the result was a net income of twenty eight thousand dollars. In that country the farmer works for money profits, his farm resembles a manufactory, producing on a limited surface enormous quantities of food for man, turning Peruvian guano into corn, bones from the pampas into roots, Russian oil cake, Egyptian beans, Syrian locust pods into beef and mutton. Our backwoodsman, who farms merely to feed his family, loses by rude implements, ignorant cultivation, and coarse-bred live stock, just in proportion as the intelligent Englishman gains by improved machinery, scientific agriculture, devons and south downs. A ready means of exchange is the mainspring of profitable husbandry and stimulates cultivation. "It is well known," says Sir John Sinclair, "that the best cultivated districts are those which possess the greatest facility of internal communication, without which agriculture languishes in the most fruitful soil, and with it, the most ungrateful soil becomes fertile."

The cane which depends so much on climate for profitable culture, ripens in Venezuela where the mean temperature is 82 F. in eleven months; where the mean is 78 F. twelve months are required; where 74 F. fourteen months, and where 67 F. sixteen months. It is far more difficult, however, to extract the saccharine matter from the cane after it is grown than to produce it in perfection in the tropics. To arrive at complete success in that department, the practice of other countries must be studied. On the southern coast of Spain, in a region limited by Almeria on the east and Malaga on the west, bounded on the north by mountain ranges and on the south by the Mediterranean, is a tract of land which, so far as its climate and productions are concerned, may be denominated tropical. In it the date, palm, indigo, cotton and sugar-cane flourish with vigor, yielding products equal in quantity and quality to those of the tropics themselves.

The sugar-cane has been stated by most writers to contain not more than ten per cent. of solid, non-saccharine matter, leaving ninety per cent. of juice to be extracted. Of the ninety per cent. scarcely fifty per cent. are actually extracted. Cane juice itself has usually been stated to contain from seventeen to

twenty-three per cent. of crystalline sugar, of which seven per cent. is actually extracted, making a loss of forty per cent. In this Spanish district seventy and seventy-five per cent. are yielded. The cane is passed through the rollers of the mill four or five times, until the refuse of the cane is reduced to a state of disaggregation resembling ground tan. After the cane has finally left the mill it is immediately subjected to the operation of pressing by the agency of screw or hydrostatic force, and by this latter process thirteen per cent. of juice is extracted which is richer in sugar than juice yielded by the mill. Acetate of lead and sulphurous acid are used as purifying agents instead of lime; hence, of the ninety per cent. of juice, eighty-eight per cent. have actually been extracted as a practical result.

#### 7.—TOBACCO PROSPECTS OF 1866.

We condense the following from the tobacco reports of the *Louisville Courier*, a high authority upon this subject:

On the 1st of March, 1866, the stock of American tobacco in the world was as follows:

	Hhds.
In London.....	24,221
In Liverpool.....	27,250
In Bremen.....	5,584
In Baltimore.....	13,223
In New York.....	27,891
In New Orleans.....	4,346
Estimated to be in the planter's hand and at Louisville.....	50,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>158,115</b>

This quantity, 158,115 hhds., looks large, yet it should be recollected that there was raised in the United States during the year 1860 the quantity of 434,209,614 pounds, which, put into hhds., say of 1,500 pounds each, would make the quantity expressed in hhds. equal to 289,000. The present stock of tobacco in the world, it will be seen, is now only a fraction over half the entire crop of American growth of tobacco in the United States previous to the war.

Stock of North American tobacco in the principal markets of the world on 1st of January, 1866:

	Hhds.
New York.....	35,184
Baltimore.....	22,297
New Orleans.....	1,929
Louisville.....	8,049
St. Louis.....	1,500
Boston.....	386
Virginia.....	10,650
London.....	22,398
Liverpool.....	37,900
Other British ports.....	3,466
North Europe.....	200
Amsterdam.....	665
Rotterdam.....	1,613
Antwerp.....	2,156
Bremen and Hamburg.....	8,200

#### 8.—THE RUINED SUGAR INTERESTS OF LOUISIANA.

The Hon. E. I. Forstall, of New Orleans, who has devoted to the question of the sugar interests of Louisiana more attention, perhaps, than any man in America, has written an elaborate and interesting letter upon it, from which we take pleasure in extracting as follows:

	Hh ds
Crop 1861-2, (Champomier's Report).....	459,410
Number of sugar estates in operation.....	1,292
Crop 1863-4.....	6,750
Number of sugar estates in operation.....	180

The excise of 3 cents now levied upon our sugars would have produced upon such a crop as that of 1861-2, say :

Sugar, 459,410,000 lbs., at 3c.....	\$13,782,300
Molasses, 36,752,800 galls., at 5c.....	1,837,640

\$15,619,940

The excise on crop of 1863-4 was about as follows :

Sugar, 6,750,000 lbs., at 3c.....	\$202,500
Molasses, 405,000 galls., at 5c.....	20,250

\$222,750

This tax now (December, 1865,) so trifling for the National Treasury, after deducting expenses of collection, is pressing most heavily upon the 180 estates yet struggling for life; grinding canes to pay expenses, while every cane should be saved for seed, now nearly exhausted in this country!

The sugar industry of Louisiana up to 1861-2 was in a most flourishing condition, and the capital invested was estimated at, in round numbers, \$200,000,000.

To wit: 1,292 sugar estates, valued as follows:

1,009 boiling houses, with their engines, rolling mills, costly sugar apparatus, villages for the people, stables, barns, &c., at an average of \$50,000 each.....	\$50,450,000
283 boiling houses, with their horse power, rolling mills, sugar apparatus, stables, barns, villages, &c., at an average of \$20,000 each.....	5,660,000
Lands, about 1,000 acres to each estate, say 1,292,000 acres at \$20.....	25,840,000

1,292 \$81,950,000

Rolling stock, mules, horses, oxen, wagons, carts, &c., &c., say at least \$10,000 per estate.....	\$12,920,000
Slaves, about 139,000 in families, of all ages, at an average of fully \$750 per person.....	\$104,254,000

\$117,170,000

The product of this investment was the largest ever raised in Louisiana, and consequently presents the culture under its most favorable aspect, the net profits being estimated, as in the following statement, at 12 1-2 per cent.:

Crops 1861-2, "Champomier's Report," 459,410 hhds. sugar, 459,410,000 lbs., at an average of 7c.....	\$32,158,100
36,752,800 galls. molasses, at 20c.....	7,350,560

\$39,508,660

Maintenance of 139,000 slaves, as above..... 13,900,000

Net profit..... \$25,608,660

Fixed expenses, irrespective of crops, for the maintenance of 139,000 slaves, as above.....	\$18,900,000
or about 85 per cent. of gross profits.	
Planter's profits to cover interest and wear and tear.....	25,698,660
or about 65 per cent. of the gross profits.	
	\$39,598,660

or about 12 1-2 per cent. to cover interest and wear and tear.

The precariousness of the culture is shown by a comparison of these favorable results with those of the previous year, as follows:

Crop of 1860-1 (Champonier's Report), 228,753 hhds. of 1,000 lbs. each, 228,753,000 lbs., at 7c.....	\$16,012,710
17,740,240 galls. molasses, at 20c.....	8,548,048
	\$19,560,758

Maintenance of 139,000 slaves, one-half non-producers, being too old or too young to work, say \$100 per person, being about the average on all well-managed estates.....	13,900,000
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Net proceeds.....	\$5,660,758
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Fixed expenses for the maintenance of 139,000 slaves, as above....	\$13,900,000
or about 72 per cent. of the gross profits.	

Planter's profits to cover interest and wear and tear.....	5,660,578
or about 28 per cent. of the gross profits.	

	\$19,560,758
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or 2.80 per cent. on an invested capital of \$200,000,000.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

### 1.—THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS AND ITS COLOSSAL GROWTH.

In our recent numbers we have furnished very full information in reference to the progress of the great cities of New Orleans, Cincinnati, Louisville and Memphis, and shall now devote a few pages to St. Louis, which is making the most desperate struggles to control the trade of the South. We have frequently referred to her progress in the thirty odd volumes of the REVIEW which have appeared. In the next few months we shall present a vast amount of statistics in regard to our cities.

St. Louis is 20 miles below the mouth of the Missouri, 200 above that of the Ohio; 1,200 miles from New Orleans, 800 from St. Paul, 1,000 from New York, and 2,300 from San Francisco. It is the geographical centre of a valley which contains 1,200,000 square miles—16,000 miles of river navigation belong to her. She has a population of 200,000; an area eight miles by three, and a real and personal estate valuation of over \$100,000,000. A mile and a half of steamboats sometimes meet the eye upon her levee.

The commerce of nearly 1,000 miles of railroad in Missouri is brought to her doors, and more than 10,000 miles are projected on the west side of the Mississippi. The great Pacific Railroad is open by this time to Fort Riley, 448 miles from St. Louis, and 6,000 men are employed upon the magnificent work.

"The growth of St. Louis," we quote from a paper by S. Waterhouse, which has been sent to us, though greatly retarded by social institutions, has been rapid. The population of the city in—

1840.....	was	16,467
1850.....	"	77,860
1860.....	"	160,773



"The effect of improvements upon the business of the city may be illustrated by the operations of our city elevator. The elevator cost \$450,000, and has a capacity of 1,250,000 bushels. It is able to handle 100,000 bushels a day. It began to receive grain last October. Before the 1st of January its receipts amounted to 600,000 bushels, 200,000 of which were brought directly from Chicago. Grain can now be shipped by way of St. Louis and New Orleans to New York and Europe 10 cents a bushel cheaper than it can be carried to the Atlantic by rail.

"The facilities which our elevator affords for the movement of cereals, have given rise to a new system of transportation. The Mississippi Valley Transportation Company has been organized for the conveyance of grain to New Orleans in barges. Steam tugs of immense strength have been built for the use of the company. They carry no freight. They are simply the motive power. They save delay by taking fuel for the round trip. Landing only at the large cities, they stop barely long enough to attach a loaded barge. By this economy of time and steady movement, they equal the speed of steamboats. The Mohawk made its first trip from St. Louis in six days with ten barges in tow. The management of the barges is precisely like that of freight cars. The barges are loaded in the absence of the tug. The tug arrives, leaves a train of barges, takes another and proceeds. The tug itself is always at work. It does not lie at the levee while the barges are loading. Its longest stoppage is made for fuel.

"Steamboats are obliged to remain in port two or three days for the shipment of freight. The heavy expense which this delay and the necessity for large crews involve, is a grave objection to the old system of transportation. The service of the steam tug requires but few men, and the cost of running is relatively light."

## 2.—STEAMBOAT EXPLOSIONS IN THE WEST.

The following refers only to the destruction of steamers by explosions, and makes up a very melancholy list, and yet it tells but a part of the great loss of life on the Western waters by steamboat accidents. The list is incomplete.

Date.	Lives Lost.
1816. June 9, Washington, boiler exploded at Marietta, Ohio River. ....	9
1817. Constitution, May 4, boiler exploded at Pt. Cpee, Mississippi River,	30
1825. Teche, May 5, Mississippi. ....	20
1830. Helen McGregor, Feb. 24, boilers exploded at Memphis, Tenn. ....	60
1836. Ben. Franklin, March 12, Mobile, boilers exploded. ....	20
1836. Rob Roy, June 9, Mississippi River, boilers exploded. ....	17
1837. Chariton, July 23, Upper Mississippi, boilers exploded. ....	9
1837. Dubuque, Aug. 15, Upper Mississippi, flue collapsed. ....	21
1837. Black Hawk, Dec. 31, Red River, boilers exploded. ....	50
1838. Oronoko, April 21, Mississippi, flue collapsed. ....	109
1838. Moselle, April 25, Cincinnati, boilers exploded. ....	85
1838. Gen. Brown, Nov. 25, Mississippi, boilers exploded. ....	55
1838. Augusta, Dec. 3, Mississippi, boilers exploded. ....	7
1839. George Collier, May 5, Mississippi, piston rod broke and ran through, carrying away boiler stand. ....	36
1839. Wilmington, Nov. 18, Mississippi, boilers exploded. ....	25
1840. Walker, Nov. 3, Lake Pontchartrain, boilers exploded. ....	9
1840. Persian, Nov. 2, Mississippi, flues collapsed. ....	26
1844. Lucy Walker, Oct. 25, Ohio River, boilers exploded. ....	25
1845. Elizabeth, April 3, Mississippi, flue collapsed. ....	6
1845. Marquette, July 14, New Orleans, boilers exploded. ....	30
1847. A. N. Johnson, Dec. 30, Ohio River, boilers exploded. ....	74
1848. Edward Bates, Aug. 9, Mississippi, flues collapsed. ....	53
1848. Concordia, Sept. 16, Mississippi, boilers exploded. ....	28
1849. Virginia, March 31, Ohio River, boilers exploded. ....	14
1849. Louisiana, Nov. 15, New Orleans, boilers exploded. ....	150
1851. St. Joseph, Jan. 12, Arkansas River, boilers exploded. ....	13

1850. Anglo-Norman, New Orleans, boilers exploded.....	100
1850. Kate Flemming, Oct. 6, Ohio River, boilers exploded.....	9
1850. Knoxville, Dec. 11, New Orleans, flues collapsed.....	19
1851. Oregon, March 2, Mississippi, boilers exploded.....	19
1852. Pocahontas, March 14, Arkansas River, flues collapsed.....	8
1852. Red Stone, April 2, Ohio River, boilers exploded.....	40
1852. Glencoe, April 9, St. Louis, boilers exploded.....	60
1852. Saluda, April 9, Missouri River, boilers exploded.....	27
1852. Franklin No. 8, Aug. 22, Upper Mississippi, flues collapsed.....	20
1853. Steamer Bee, near Evansville.....	9
1854. Kate Kearney, Feb. 16, Missis-sippi.....	15
1854. Timoon No. 2, Aug. 26, Mississippi.....	19
1854. Raindeer, collapsed flues, March 13, Missis-ippi.....	40
1855. Lexington, Ohio River, June 30.....	5
1855. Lanca-ter, July 31, burst steam-pipe, Ohio River.....	5
1855. Heroine, March 13, Tombigbee.....	8
1856. Metropolis, March, Ohio River.....	11
1857. Forest Rose, May, Mississippi.....	11
1857. Fanny Fern, January 29, Ohio River.....	20
1857. Cataract, November 18, burst a mud-ram, Mississippi River.....	12
1857. Buckeye Belle, November 26, boilers exploded, Mississippi River, loss not known.....	
1858. Titanla, October 12, flues collapse-d, Mississippi River.....	1
1859. Princess, February 27 boilers explode-d, Mississippi River.....	70
1859. St. Nicholas, April 24, boilers exploded, Mi-ssissippi River.....	45
1859. Hiawatha, October 1, burst steam pipe, Missouri River.....	2
1860. John C. Calhoun, April 29, exploded boilers, Chattahoochee River... .....	6
1860. Sam Gaty, April, boilers exploded, Ohio River.....	2
1860. Ben. Lewis, June 25, exploded boilers at the mouth of the Ohio River.....	23
1860. W. V. Gilman, November 25, explode-d, Kentucky River.....	8
1861. Medora, June 12, exploded boilers, Ohio River.....	4
1862. Mon-ngahela, Feb. 20, boilers exploded, Ohio River.....	4
1862. Commodore Perry, August 2, exploded boilers, Louisville Wharf... .....	1
1862. St-amer I Go. boiler exploded, Ohio River.....	3
1862. Advance exploded, Ohio River.....	3
1863. Ollie Sullivan, February 24, flues collapsed, Ohio River.....	3
1864. *Ma-ra, Mississippi River, boilers exploded, loss not known.....	
1865. Sultana, April 27, boilers exploded, Mississippi River.....	1,547
1865. Ben Levi, March 19, boilers exploded, Mississippi River.....	5
1865. Nimrod, Sept. 23, boilers exploded, port of Pittsburgh.....	5

## DEPARTMENT OF THE FREEDMEN.

## 1.—LAWS OF THE SEVERAL SOUTHERN STATES REGULATING THE STATUS, RIGHTS, AND CONDITION OF THE FREEDMEN.

## No. 1.—TENNESSEE.

We shall proceed with this series of papers from month to month, and will have it in our power to show that the course pursued by the South in regard to this unfortunate class of people is liberal, generous, and altogether as humane and equitable as the legislation of any country in the world, under similar circumstances. It is impossible that civil rights can be conferred faster with all due deference to the interests of civil society. As well give the elective franchise and the right to hold the highest office to the immigrant as he touches

\* Tubular boilers.



our shores from abroad; as well let the child regulate the affairs of the family as to proceed with more rapid pace in the elevation of a class so helpless and ignorant as the negro.

There is no doubt that the South will do its whole duty.

We request our friends in all of the States to send us the laws and regulations that have been or may be adopted by State, County, or Corporation authority. (EDITOR.)

TENNESSEE.—ACT NOV. 6, 1865. Colored insane to be provided for in a separate building connected with the State Lunatic Asylum.

ACT JAN. 25, 1865. Colored persons may as well as white persons obtain license to pursue any business or avocation.

ACT MAY 25, 1865. Persons of African and Indian descent rendered competent witnesses in the courts of the State.

ACT MAY 26, 1865. Estates of free persons of color which could not pass to slave offspring, may be taken by them since their enfranchisement.

ACT SAME DATE!

"All Negroes, Mulattoes, Mestizoes, and their descendants, having any African blood in their veins, shall be known in this State as 'Persons of Color.'"

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That persons of color have the right to make and enforce contracts, to sue and be sued, to be parties and give evidence, to inherit, and to have full and equal benefits of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and estate, and shall not be subject to any other or different punishment, pains or penalty, for the commission of any act or offence, than such as are prescribed for white persons committing like acts or offences.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons of color, being blind, deaf and dumb, lunatics, paupers, or apprentices, shall have the full and perfect benefit and application of all laws regulating and providing for white persons, being blind or deaf and dumb or lunatics or paupers or either (in asylums for their benefit) and apprentices.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts and laws, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed; *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to admit persons of color to serve on the jury; *And provided further*, That the provisions of this act shall not be so construed as to require the education of colored and white children in the same school.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That all free persons of color who were living together as husband and wife in this State, while in a state of slavery, are hereby declared to be man and wife, and their children legitimately entitled to an inheritance in any property heretofore acquired, or that may hereafter be acquired by said parents, to as full an extent as the children of white citizens are now entitled by the existing laws of this State.

## 2.—EDUCATION OF FREEDMEN: WHAT THE SOUTH THINKS.

At a recent meeting in Oxford, Mississippi, in which many of the leading citizens took part, the following views were put forth in the form of an address. They will meet with a response in every part of the South:

That the time has arrived when measures should be adopted by the Southern people themselves to provide the ways and means of educating the freedmen, is a conclusion to which we have been led by the following considerations:

1. These people are now thrown upon their own resources in a state of freedom, for which they are to a certain extent unprepared.

2. They consider us, their former owners, to be now, as we have always been, their natural guardians and their best friends.

EDUCATION.—3. It is our interest, as well as our duty, to diffuse the blessings of education as widely as possible among all classes of people in our country.

4. If it ever was good policy to keep them ignorant, it certainly is no longer so, but the very reverse.

SUFFRAGE.—5. The right of suffrage will, in all probability, be given to this people at some future day.

6. Ignorant voters are the curse of the country.

7. If we do not teach them some one else will, and whoever thus benefits them will win an influence over them which will control their votes.

8. If we perform this service then we shall secure their identification with us in promoting all our interests.

GRATITUDE TO THE NEGROES.—9. But do we not owe it to them as a debt of gratitude? We remember how they, for our sakes, endured heat and cold, wet and dry, summer and winter, cultivating our fields, ministering to our comforts, promoting our wealth, improving the country, and actually advancing civilization, by their physical labor, attending upon us at all stages of our lives, nursing our children, waiting upon the sick, going with us to the burial of our dead, and mingling their tears with ours in the open grave.

MEANS OF INSTRUCTION.—10. But while we would not plead the authority of great names as a sanction of our course or an inducement to others, at the same time we rejoice to find, that in many parts of the South, the prominent citizens and official dignitaries are actively moving in this matter. In South Carolina, Governor Orr and the first citizens of Charleston are urging the establishment of the common-school system for the freedmen. In Alabama ex-Governor Moore and ex-Congressman Curry are engaging in the movement, and elsewhere in Mississippi, this field of labor is occupied by some of the most distinguished of our citizens. All this shows that the influence is at work which is to put into general operation an effective system of instruction for this people in sacred and secular knowledge.

3.—NORTHERN TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS FOR FREEDMEN AT THE SOUTH

We extract from the American Freedmen's Journal, published in New York, June No., the following statistics of the number of schools, teachers, pupils, etc. under the auspices of the association of which it is the organ.

There is an orphan asylum at Fernandina, Florida, with fifty pupils, and one at Charleston, S. C., with ninety-five. There are teachers' homes at Beaufort, S. C., Washington City, Norfolk and Petersburg, Va. Also an orphan school at New Orleans, and an Industrial Asylum at Georgetown, S. C.

TEACHERS.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		VIRGINIA.	
	No. of Pupils.		No. of Pupils.
Miss Julia A. Lord, Washington, D. C.	79	Miss L. E. Williams, Chim. Sch. Richm'd	448
" H. A. Simmons, "	150	" L. J. Wadsworth, "	
" A. B. Simmons, "	90	" M. A. Cooke, "	
" Agnes Hill, "	194	" M. J. Cooke, "	
" Savira Wright, "	49.	" M. N. Baker, "	
" Kate G. Crane, "	144	" Katie S. Manley, "	289
" E. A. Hubbard, "	58	Mr. John Walker, "	
Mrs. M. C. Hart, "	64	Miss L. G. Campbell, "	
Miss S. B. Parsons, "	49	" Jane Echols, "	
" D. Lena Carber, "	143	" R. D. Scott, "	
" J. S. Dore, Good Hope, D. C.	58	Mrs. H. C. Fisher, Norfolk	879
Mr. Addison Wheeler, "	64	Miss Mary E. Fales, "	
" Fr. A. Lawton, near Wash'n., D. C.	49	Mrs. L. A. Hall, "	
Mrs. Long, "	56	Miss Maria A. Holt, "	
Miss Julia C. Chase, "	57	" Sarah L. Curtis, "	
" Carrie McClellan, at Kendall Green.	57	" Mary A. Kennedy, "	120
	369	" F. E. Williams, "	
Total.....	369	Miss Abbie C. Peckham, Petersburg	
		" Minnie A. Hill, "	
		Mr. Matthew Thomas, "	
MARYLAND.		Miss T. Weld Howells, "	57
Miss A. T. Howard, Quaker Neck, Kent Co., day and night school	40	" Cordelia Curtis, "	100
" Matilda Anderson, Chestertown, Kent Co., night school	83	" Laura A. Lawrence, "	60
" M. L. Hoy, Burkittsville, Fredk. Co.	82	Normal School	17
Mrs. E. L. Hewitt, Denton, Caroline Co., day and night school	150	Miss H. Robertson, City Point	75
Miss H. Rooster, Gravel Hill School	77	Mr. Willard S. Allen, Bermuda Hundred	75
Miss Jane M. Lynch, Elkton, Cecil Co.	77	Rev. M. F. Sluby, Principal, Alexandria	41
Total.....	367	Miss Laura Phoenix, Assistant, "	
		" Helen Vaughn, "	47
		" Emma E. Warren, "	50
		Night School at Alexandria	120

	No. of Pupils.
Miss Kate A. Shepard, Alexandria	64
" Hattie N. Webster, "	60
" Frances Munger, "	53
Miss Jennie E. Howard, Stannardsville	130
" Mary M. Nichols, "	53
Miss Cornelia Jones, Alexandria	53
" Mary S. Rowell, "	60
" Almira S. Jones, "	59
Miss Isabella C. Blanchard, "	51
" J. E. Benedict, camp distribution	75
" F. Bouviere, "	75
Rev. Edw. Barker, Principal, "	107
Miss Harriet E. Mitchell, Ass't "	107
Mr. Henry Fish, Culpepper Ct. House	114
Mrs. Melissa M. Fish, "	114
Mr. D. T. Bachelor, Lawrenceville, day	100
Miss Ella B. Bachelor, " & night sch.	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,799</b>

**NORTH CAROLINA.**

Miss Maria L. Rogers, Trent Camp, Newbern	68
" Juliet B. Smith, "	125
" Kate A. Means, Avon plantation	91
" L. B. Cornell, Newbern	150
" H. Castle, as't.	191
" Abbie W. Maxwell, "	191
Night School	56
Mrs. Annie C. Curtis, Cole Camp	287
Mrs. Diana A. Belden, James City, Ev'g	78
Miss Louise Passmore, Waverley Hall	55
" Pin'n Day School	53
" Ch. C. Thomas, Meadowville Farm	53
Night School	93
" C. E. Smith, James City	150
" Ella Smith, "	150
Mrs. H. W. Cole, Indst. Sch., Roanoke Isl.	47
" Ella Roper, "	47
Miss Lylia G. Stinson, "	43
Night School, "	73
Miss E. P. Bennett, Roanoke Island	50
" E. A. Warner, "	74
" Mary C. Gunn, "	49
" Lydia Warrick, "	163
" Sarah A. Carr, "	163
Mr. D. Edson Smith, Elizabeth City	202
Mrs. D. Edson Smith, "	202
Evening School, "	40
Mr. A. B. Corliss, day & night S. Edenton	218
Mrs. F. C. Corliss, "	218
Miss Emily J. Brown	218
" Emma R. Hawley	218
Miss Ann J. Clift, Day & Night School, Oxford	122
Mrs. W. W. Jones, Oxford	83
" M. F. Goodrich, Kingston	101
" Esther Remington, Plymouth	67
" Mary A. Hine, "	67
" Fannie A. Morgan, "	57
" Helen E. Luekey, Beaufort	125
" Dodd. A. M. A., "	125
Mr. H. S. Beala, A. M. A., "	200
Miss Ella A. Philbrook, "	200
Night School, "	80
" Fannie Graves, Raleigh	200
" Maggie E. Walrad, "	200
" Carrie E. Waugh, "	200
" Adeline Harris, Pactolus Plantation Pitt County, N. C.	83
" Emily T. Peduzzi, Morehead City	84
" Annie S. Fernold, "	84
Mrs. J. P. R. Hanley, Wash'n., N. C., day and Night School	76
Mr. John T. Reynolds, Mt. Hermon	53
" Alfred W. Morris, Nicotson	49
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,806</b>

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**

*Beaufort District.*

	No. of Pupils
Mrs. E. Fogg, Princ., Beauf't sch., No. 3	160
Miss H. J. Evans, Assit., "	160
Miss E. Gilchrist, Princ., Beaufort High	143
" E. H. Ripley, 1st Assit., "	143
" Carrie A. Hamblin, 3d Assit. "	143
Mr. Thomas Smith, Combahee	43
Miss F. A. Perkins, Pleasant Retreat	68
" Hattie L. Harris, "	68
Mrs. A. C. S. Carlton, River View	85
Miss H. E. Bacon, Rhett Place	58
" M. Schoemaker, "	58
" Martha A. Wight, Ederly	65
Mrs. A. S. Hitchcock, Red House	59
Miss Laura L. Ford, Peryclear	51
" S. J. S. Holden, Ashdale	58
Mr. Chas. T. Hopkins, Greenville	58
" Lewis Rivera, "	300
Miss Cecile Coleman, "	300
" Cath. Coles, "	300
" E. Fields, "	300
" Ellen M. Lee, Morris st. Charlest'n	45
Miss R. H. Wilkinson, Charlost'n, Morris st.	250
" M. Wynne, "	250
" E. Wynne, "	250
" Joanna Weston, "	250
School at Col. Shaw O. A., Charleston	66
Mrs. A. T. Pillsbury	66
Miss Jennie S. Cooley, "	66
Miss Sarah English, Meeting Ha. Sch.	271
Mrs. M. Weston, "	271
" Hannah Days, "	271
" C. S. Graves, "	271
Mr. J. J. Corcoran, St. Paul's Parish, Columbia	83
Dr. T. G. Wright, "	83
Night School, "	150
Miss S. A. Hsley, "	63
" C. H. Loomis, "	61
" E. Ely, "	111
" Josephine Ely, "	108
" Lydia McDowell, "	100
" J. A. McKinney, "	50
Mrs. W. H. Holton, "	70
Miss S. M. Warren, "	125
Mr. Saml. Crawford, Anderson Ct. House	148
Miss Ella P. Harth, "	80
Night School, "	50
Miss Cornelia Scott, Columbia	80
" Elizabeth Parsons, "	87
Mr. A. M. Bigelow, Aiken, "	115
" H. H. Andrews, "	75
" C. M. Hammond, Mitchellville	101
Miss Mary Wakeman, "	76
Mrs. H. Henderson, Hopkins	82
Mr. T. O. Everett	82
Mrs. K. M. McKeely, Gadsden	126
Miss L. A. Pipkin, "	126
Mr. E. Wright, Newberry Ct. House	130
Miss E. C. Bolan, "	86
Mr. E. D. Williams, Seneca	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,567</b>

**GEORGIA.**

Mrs. Julia S. Fortune, Savannah	150
Miss Gertrude Fortune	55
Miss E. B. Haven, Columbus	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>314</b>

**FLORIDA.**

Miss Emeret B. Isham, Fernandina	220
" S. C. Brown, "	220
" E. W. Varuum, "	220

	No. of Pupils.		No. of Pupils.
Miss Rosetta A. Coit, Fernandina.....	81	Miss F. H. Dewey, Tallahassee.....	165
" Laura E. Ongood, ".....	193	" Josie Todd ".....	58
" Mary L. Benson, Jacksonville S. No. 1.....	165	" Susan Johnson, asst. ".....	374
" Emilie C. Stowe, " " 1.....	100	" S. A. Knapp, ".....	120
" Felicia Hagan, " " ".....	90	" Maria L. Campbell, Lake City.....	1,755
" Anna M. Bartemus, " No. 2.....	163	" Mary T. Wildes, ".....	
" Eveleth, A. M. A. " ".....	180	" Harriet R. Barnes, Gainesville.....	
" L. Ellen Abbott, Pablo.....	90	" Catharine R. Bent, ".....	
" Mary L. Paul, ".....	90	Total.....	1,755
" Charlotte J. Henry, Pilatka.....	163	LOUISIANA.	
" Annie Reford, Knapp Planta. (new)	180	Miss Sarah A. Sampson, New Orleans....	90
" Cornelia J. Smith, St. Augustine....	180	" Carrie Sachel, asst., ".....	90
" Eliza J. Smith, ".....	180		
" Fannie J. Botts, ".....	180		
" Mary M. Harris, ".....	180		
" Susan A. Swift, Tallahassee.....	180		
" N. Dearborn, ".....	180		
Total number of pupils in all the schools, to date.....		18,487	
Average attendance.....		9,488	

4.—BISHOP ELLIOTT, OF GEORGIA, ON THE EDUCATION OF THE FREEDMEN.

The following from the pen of this most eminent divine, who was one of the staunchest and most uncompromising adherents of the Southern cause, is a splendid vindication of our past in regard to the negro and a bold assertion of our duties in the future:

None understand the colored race as well as we do—none have its confidence as fully as we have. My sincere conviction is that if any future good or blessing is to come for these people, it must be of home growth; it must be the continuation of the same kindly feeling between the races which has heretofore existed. Every person imported from abroad to instruct or teach these people is an influence, unintentionally perhaps, but really, widening the breach between the races. This work must be done by ourselves—done faithfully, earnestly, and as in the sight of God. Love must go along with it; gratitude for their past services; memories of our infancy and childhood; thoughts of the glory which will accrue to us, when we shall lead these people, once our servants, but not now as servants, but above servants, as brethren beloved, and present them to Christ as our offering of repentance for what we may have failed to fulfill, in the past, of our trust.

But it may be asked, do you regret the abolition of slavery? For myself and my race, No! I rather rejoice in it; but for them, most deeply. I sincerely believe it the greatest calamity which could have befallen them; the heaviest stroke which has been struck against religious advancement in this land. I would not, if I could, have it restored for any benefit to me or mine, or my countrymen. I have met nobody who would. But for them I see no future in this country. Avarice and cupidity and interest will do for their extinction what they have always done for an unprotected inferior race. Poverty, disease, intemperance will follow in their train and do the rest. I say these things from no ill-feeling against the race, for God is my witness, I have loved them and do love them, and have labored for them all my life, but because at this moment I think it my duty to put these opinions upon record; that the past may be vindicated and the future take none by surprise.

## DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

CHARLESTON, S. C., AND HER GREAT RAILROAD CONNECTION  
WITH THE NORTH-WEST.

It is well known that thirty years ago some of the leading citizens of Charleston, headed by the Hon. Robert Y. Hayne, originated a scheme of railroad connection with the North-West, which for one reason or another was suffered to fall through. Since the war the scheme has been revived with great spirit, and a deputation has been sent to Louisville and Cincinnati on the subject. The chairman, the Hon. G. A. Trenholm, writes us very encouragingly upon the subject, and furnishes the following data in regard to the details of the enterprise :

What will remain to be done to effect the long-sought connection between the North-West and the South Atlantic, will be simply the completion of the remaining one hundred and sixty-four miles of the Blue Ridge Railroad. This will then become a matter of absolute necessity. To leave it in its present unfinished condition, when the great and expensive works, now in progress, shall have been completed, will be to bridge the stream, and stop short of the shore : to win the race, and neglect to take the prize.

The Blue Ridge Railroad is one hundred and ninety-eight miles in length ; the grade eastward is forty-five feet ; westward, sixty feet. Thirty-four miles have been built substantially and completely, and are now in operation. One hundred and sixty-four miles only remain ; of this, a large part of the heaviest and most costly work has also been done—in tunneling, bridge masonry, and square drains or culverts. Twenty miles of the grading South of Knoxville has been completed, and also the most costly and difficult portion of the stone abutments, and piers for bridging the Holston. Three millions of dollars have been expended on these works, of which only \$250,000 was borrowed, under the mortgage, authorized by the Legislature. Of the sum invested by the Stockholders (about \$2,750,000), the company are willing to sacrifice a considerable portion, by a reduction of their shares, or by the issue of a preferred stock, holding their own in abeyance.

This is a great and substantial advantage to offer to those who, having a common interest with ourselves, may be disposed to furnish the capital for its completion. The sum required is about \$4,500,000, the original estimate for the whole work having been \$7,500,000—of this sum (\$4,500,000)—\$500,000 will be obtained from the State of Tennessee, as the proportion of State aid to which the Road in Tennessee is entitled, under the general law of that State to aid the construction of Railroads.

There are unissued \$3,250,000 of the Company's bonds, secured by a first mortgage of all its property in the several States, (saving so much of the Tennessee Road as may be required to secure that State for its loan as above stated). These would, doubtless, become available in the progress of the work, leaving not more than \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000 to be raised by subscriptions to the capital stock.

This amount having a preference of dividends, would, apparently, be a safe investment ; it can hardly be doubted that so great a thoroughfare would have business enough to pay the interest on 4-7ths of the cost, namely, or \$4,750,000—particularly when it is considered that this sum of \$4,750,000 does not amount to \$25,000 per mile of Road, and that other works of a similar character have cost \$60,000 to \$70,000 per mile.

The extension of the Lebanon Branch of the Louisville Railroad being determined upon, and on grounds entirely local ; and the construction of the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad being now equally a matter of certainty, it would be unreasonable to suppose that when these works are accomplished, Louisville

and Knoxville will consent to stop there, and being brought within thirty-seven miles of each other, continue to be separated by that space. No one can doubt, that the remaining thirty-seven miles would soon be built, even if the Blue Ridge Railroad had no existence.

So Cincinnati, being committed to the extension of the Lexington Road to Danville, (from local considerations also,) may be regarded as equally implicated in the progress of the events, that are leading irresistibly to the early connection of both cities with Knoxville.

The connection being then regarded as certain, let us now compare the advantages offered by the two rival routes for reaching the South Atlantic ports—that by Cumberland Gap and the French Broad, and that by the Rabun Gap, or Blue Ridge Railroad. Let the question be first considered in relation to Cincinnati.

In the prosecution of the enterprise, the point of departure for her would be Paris, this being the easternmost point on the Lexington Railroad. The distance from Paris to Cumberland Gap in a straight line is . . . . . 120 miles  
From Cumberland Gap to Asheville, N. C., . . . . . 100 “  
“ Asheville to Spartanburg, S. C., . . . . . 100 “

Thus it is seen that it would require the construction of three hundred and twenty miles of new road to accomplish by way of Cumberland Gap the great object in view.

The cost, at a moderate estimate, would not be less than \$12,000,000. The trade of Georgia, too, would be lost to the Road, for it would be nearly or quite as short for her to carry on her traffic, as now, by way of Knoxville and Dalton.

By way of Rabun Gap, on the other hand, there are only one hundred and sixty-four miles of new Road to be constructed, and of this, a great deal of the heaviest work has been done in detached sections, so that the cost of completing it will not exceed \$4,500,000, and by this route the whole interior and seaboard of Georgia are rendered as accessible, and brought as near as those of South Carolina.

It will be observed, too, that in computing distances, we have given the Cumberland Gap route the benefit of air lines as far as Asheville, N. C. Whereas, in the case of the Rabun Gap or Blue Ridge Road, it is the actual length of the located line that is given.

In the case of Louisville, a deduction of seventy miles will have to be made in the length of Road to Cumberland Gap. When the Lebanon extension reaches London, the distance then to the Gap will be only fifty miles, instead of one hundred and twenty, as it is in the case of Cincinnati and Paris. But this would be of value only in the event that Cincinnati should abandon the Paris project, and consent to make her connection by way of Danville and London. In the opposite view, that is, if she persisted in the construction of an independent Road from Paris, these fifty miles would, on the contrary, have to be added to the length of new Road, of which the construction would be necessary to give the two cities the connection sought, that is, three hundred and seventy miles by way of Cumberland Gap, against one hundred and sixty-four miles by way of Rabun Gap and the Blue Ridge Road. These plain and practical considerations forever set at rest every effort to unsettle the conviction, now almost universally entertained, that the Blue Ridge Road possesses in every aspect of the case, advantages that exclude all rivalry, in its claims upon the two great sections of country that have so long been struggling for a closer union.

It must, nevertheless, be admitted that the source from whence the capital for its completion is to be drawn, remains still unrevealed.

The people of Cincinnati, influenced by the same discouraging experience, that has everywhere attended the first contributions for the construction of new Railroads, are averse from making individual subscriptions; and by the Constitution of Ohio, the City of Cincinnati is prohibited from contributing to such enterprises. Impelled, however, by an honorable ambition to keep pace with the general progress, and fully to develop the great natural advantages of their city, they are looking, with an intelligent eye, to a direct Southern connection,

and are actually engaged in raising by subscription a fund of \$1,000,000, (now nearly completed) to be offered as a *bonus* to any Company that may complete and put in operation the Road they shall indicate.

It is not yet decided to what particular work this fund shall be devoted; neither can it be deemed very available, encumbered as it is with the condition that the payment shall be made only after the Road shall have been completed and put in operation.

Unless reasons of a local character should render it essential to give it in aid of the Covington and Lexington Road, we cannot perceive how it can be better applied for the interests of Cincinnati, than in hastening the completion of the Blue Ridge Railroad.

An additional motive for giving it this direction, exists in the natural rivalry between the two cities of Louisville and Cincinnati. It may be considered certain from the existing posture of affairs, that Cincinnati will find it to her interest to conduct her traffic with Knoxville, over the Louisville and Kentucky or Lebanon Branch Road.

If, in addition to this advantage, Louisville should also be the first to avail herself of the great and predominating power to arise out of the possession or control of the Blue Ridge Railroad, Cincinnati will be placed at great and irretrievable disadvantage in the commerce of the West, with the South Atlantic States. These are considerations that cannot be overlooked or disregarded with impunity. The interest of both cities would be best consulted by the union of their strength and resources for the achievement of the common object.

The work would thus be more speedily accomplished, and its early completion is essential to secure to them the full and just returns of their present investments.

If the Blue Ridge Railroad could be carried on simultaneously with the works now in progress in Kentucky and Tennessee, the completion of the several parts of the great chain could be made coincident, and the full benefit of a perfect system be immediately secured. But if the resumption of work on the Blue Ridge Road is to be deferred until the Kentucky and Tennessee Railroads shall have been completed, the disjointed parts will, necessarily, possess far less vitality and fruitfulness.

Do we want the *quickest* and *cheapest* route to the Atlantic cities? This road will give us about *ninety miles* the advantage over any route we now have. As the laws of travel and commerce seek straight lines, so certainly will they pass over our road to Nashville, Memphis, and the points south and west of those cities. Do we wish to open to our own markets the inexhaustible stores of mineral and other wealth which have been locked up in eight or ten counties of our State, since the creation of the world to the present time? This road will do it. Would we see those counties filled up with an industrious and thrifty population? This road will contribute more to that end than any other agency we can employ. Would we see flourishing towns and villages, with large mining and manufacturing establishments, springing up in those counties, pouring wealth into our cities, and bringing revenue to the State? This road will do it.

It is estimated by Prof. J. M. Safford, late Geologist of Tennessee, (whose well-known ability, business and moral integrity entitle him to the fullest public confidence), that the stone coal of those eight or ten counties covers an area of more than 4,000 square miles, and an average of eight feet in thickness. This coal-field is perhaps one of the largest and richest in the United States. Iron ore is correspondingly rich and extensive, and lies so contiguous to the coal that each can be used to mine and manufacture the other, with very trifling expense in carriage. Copper, lead, zinc, salt, and other valuable minerals and mineral waters, are known to exist in large quantities. Specimens of silver and gold have been found recently, proven to be very rich; but it is not yet known to what extent they exist. Petroleum oil exists in large quantities.

## UNION OF ST. LOUIS AND MEMPHIS BY RAILROAD.

Col. Tate recently read a Report before the Memphis Chamber of Commerce on the subject of this connection, and upon the results of a visit paid by him and others to St. Louis in its interest. He said :

Upon invitation, your committee made an excursion with a number of the leading citizens of the city, including the mayor and a number of the city council, over the Iron Mountain railroad, to Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob, where they witnessed the most wonderful production of nature, in the way of iron ore, that is on this continent or, perhaps, in the world—a mountain of solid iron ore, of a working richness of sixty-five to seventy-five per cent., enough in quantity to supply the world in iron for one thousand years, and this, too, within one hundred and eighty miles of your city. If this railroad was built, your furnaces and foundries could be supplied with this ore, delivered here at five dollars per ton, including transportation, mining, and a handsome remuneration to the owner for the ore at the mines. The road is finished from St. Louis to Pilot Knob, eighty-seven miles—is one of the finest road-beds in the valley of the Mississippi, ballasted throughout its entire length, laid with heavy T rail, sixty inches to the yard, and is in fine order. Its shops, buildings, bridges and rolling stock are in good condition, giving to an experienced railroad man the highest evidence of being well managed, and is a worthy beginning for a great enterprise, which it is destined at no distant day to become. Your committee are of opinion that St. Louis and its business men will cordially co-operate with Memphis, go vigorously to work in completing this great enterprise as soon as the legal condition of the company can be arranged, so as to enable them to negotiate with the proper parties to extend their line. The road is now placed in the hands of the governor for sale, under an act of the legislature, which sale is to take place in September next. When it shall have passed into new hands will be the proper time to take active steps for consummating arrangements for its completion. The interest of any parties purchasing the road is too obvious to admit of a doubt as to its ultimate extension directly to this point, but its immediate completion depends, to some extent, upon your energy and activity, as other and rival interests to you, as well as to St. Louis, may and probably will do everything in their power to defeat your object, as well as to defeat the building of this road on the line where its greatest advantages will be secured to St. Louis. She already has competitors, and strong ones, for the trade of the Mississippi valley, and every obstruction that can be placed in her way to prevent the easiest, quickest and cheapest communication with this vast trade, will be thrown in by her competitors for the trade; but with union, harmony and energetic action between St. Louis and Memphis, all competition will have to succumb, and the road will be completed.

## THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD OF MISSISSIPPI.

We referred in an earlier number to the valuable labors in behalf of this Company, rendered by its President, M. Emanuel, on a recent trip to Europe. Since then he has sent us a copy of his excellent report upon the condition and prospects of the road. He says :

The Southern Railroad is undeniably on the shortest railroad route leading from the heart of Texas, South Arkansas or North Louisiana to the Atlantic cities. As a great National thoroughfare, on the 32d parallel of latitude, it is without a rival, and in the nature of things cannot have a competitor, and in this connection the undersigned confidently expresses the opinion, that with the connection at Montgomery complete, and as soon as the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad is completed, and the railroads in Texas converging to the Texas terminus of that road, are put in operation, the 140 miles of the Southern Railroad will favorably compare in value and in earnings with that of any other railroad of equal length in the South. As soon as these connections are made, the travel will at once be very great and will go on annually increasing, in proportion to the growth and prosperity of the old Cotton States and Texas. The charter of the company is perpetual. Its tariff of charges is without limit, and can be fixed at any rate consistent with the interests and will of the Company, and cannot be changed by State Legislation. There is an ample supply of water on the line of the road for railroad uses, favorably distributed for the construction of tanks. Its supply of fuel is inexhaustible. It has been shown by experience, that the road can be efficiently operated at an expense under



fifty per cent. of the gross earnings, at the same time keeping the track and rolling stock in a proper state of repair with such renewals as to preserve the property from depreciation.

#### TENNESSEE PACIFIC RAILROAD FROM KNOXVILLE TO MEMPHIS.

We are indebted to the Agent of this road, John P. Campbell, for a copy of his very interesting and able report, from which we extract as follows. It is undoubtedly a great enterprise, and one that is growing in public interest and everywhere.

For twenty years we have felt the necessity of a *Trunk Railway*, extending from the eastern to the western limits of our State. This necessity has become more imperious, from year to year, as new and important roads are making connections with every portion of our State. By our road, we will gain about 90 miles to Beaufort, Wilmington, and Morehead City, on the North Carolina coast; the same to Norfolk, on the Virginia coast; and the same to all North Atlantic cities. It requires no argument to prove that the freights and travel of all these important cities will pass chiefly over our road to Nashville and Memphis, and the points south and west of them.

The St. Louis and Iron Mountain road is making connection with our North-western road, at Hickman. From St. Louis a road is completed westward to Leavenworth, 810 miles, and still extending westward towards the Pacific coast. Now look at the direct communication from Eastern Virginia, North Carolina, East and Middle Tennessee, by the way of the Nashville and North-western road to St. Louis and the gold regions of the great West, and you will see that a large business from all those points must come upon our road. Chicago and Cincinnati are competitors for the Southern trade, and are straightening their lines to Knoxville, Nashville, and Memphis, all of which will be feeders to our road.

When the great railways now made, projected, and in progress, are completed, Knoxville will have about six, Nashville seven or eight, and Memphis about the same number of important roads, radiating in every direction, and giving us access to every great city in the United States, except those upon the Pacific coast. Who can doubt that a great trunk road, nearly 400 miles long, having so many and important connections and feeders at each end and in the middle, will pay large profits?

Tennessee, combining so many advantages of agricultural and mineral wealth, so many materials and facilities for various branches of manufacturing, and a climate so mild and healthy, must in a few years become a densely populated State. She is now drawing largely upon the capital, intelligence, and population of older States. We must see that, in order to the fullest development of the physical, intellectual, and moral character and resources of our people and our State, it is indispensably necessary that we should adopt and carry out such a liberal system of railroads and other improvements, as shall best promote these great interests.

#### MISCELLANY.

##### 1. LIQUIDATION OF DEBTS CONTRACTED IN THE CONFEDERACY.

The Legislature of North Carolina has adopted the following wise regulations upon this subject:

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the following scale of depreciation be, and the same is hereby adopted and established as the measure of value of one gold dollar in Confederate currency, for each month, and the fractional parts of the month of December, 1864, from the 1st day of November, 1861, to the 1st day of May, 1865, to wit:

*Scale of depreciation of Confederate currency, the gold dollar being the unit and measure of value, from November 1st, 1861, to May 1st, 1865.*

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
January, . . . . .	....	\$1 20	\$3 00	\$21 00	\$50 00
February, . . . . .	....	1 30	3 00	21 00	50 00

*Scale of depreciation of Confederate currency, the gold dollar being the unit and measure of value, from November 1st, 1861, to May 1st, 1865.*

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
March, . . . . .		\$1 50	\$4 00	\$23 00	\$60 00
April, . . . . .		1 50	5 00	20 00	100 00
May, . . . . .		1 50	5 50	19 00	.....
June, . . . . .		1 50	6 50	18 00	.....
July, . . . . .		1 50	9 00	21 00	.....
August, . . . . .		1 50	14 00	23 00	.....
September, . . . . .		2 00	14 00	25 00	.....
October, . . . . .		2 00	14 00	26 00	.....
November, . . . . .	\$1 10	2 50	15 00	30 00	.....
December, . . . . .	1 15	2 50	20 00	.....	.....
Dec. 1 to 10 inc. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	35 00	.....
Dec. 10 to 20 in. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	42 00	.....
Dec. 21 to 31 in. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	49 00	.....

### 2. A NEW SOUTH CAROLINA CITY.—PORT ROYAL.

Our friend Geo. Elliott never ceased to talk on the highways and byways, and in all the conventions, of the extraordinary advantages which Port Royal, on the South Carolina coast, enjoyed for a commercial city.

It would seem from what Mr. Trueman says in a letter to the *New York News*, that the Northern speculators have read Mr. Elliott's arguments. We quote:

Port Royal, which lies at the mouth of the river, and immediately on the ocean, is destined to be the great commercial city of South Carolina. It has the finest port and harbor south of Portland, and, of course, will accommodate the largest of ships. The town is being laid out in splendid style, and already a large number of people have settled there. It can easily be seen from Beaufort, being less than fifteen miles distant. Great efforts will be made yet to have a first class navy yard at this place (Port Royal), and all the property hereabouts has been bought, some at the tax sales, some at sales of confiscated property, and some on private terms. People from all over the United States have purchased building lots, (city property), or plantation lands, or both. Tens of thousands of the richest plantation lands in South Carolina are in close proximity to Port Royal, all of which grow the long staple or Sea Island cotton. I noticed, a few days ago, while looking over the Tax Commissioner's books, that one of the best plantations in this vicinity, comprising seven hundred acres of land, was sold to a firm composed of Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, Ben. Wade, of Ohio, and Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania. This was the property of Col. Seabrook formerly, who ran away and sacrificed it for the rebel cause. The cotton on this plantation is looking splendidly and is in full bloom.

### 3. THE PROGRESS OF MEMPHIS.

Hon W. T. Avery, in a recent speech, remarked upon the prospects of this city:—

"Memphis had its first Municipal organization in 1826, M. B. Winchester being the first Mayor; (and, by the bye, they moved the court house that year from Memphis to Raleigh, to get it to a bigger place, and because Memphis has out-grown Raleigh a little, they are trying to move it back again). In 1830, the population of Memphis was 600, all told; in 1840, 1,700; in 1850, about 15,000; in 1860, some 35,000, and in 1866, I suppose, some 60,000 or 70,000. In the fall of 1826, about 300 bales of cotton came to Memphis, chiefly from the counties of Hardeman and Fayette,

In 1836, about 50,000 bales of cotton were shipped from there. In 1846, about 130,000; in 1856, some 200,000, and in the year preceding the war, I suppose, some 250,000 or 300,000. Up to about the years 1836-37, as many of you remember, a great rivalry existed between Randolph and Memphis, the former place at one time shipping more cotton and doing more business than Memphis,

and seemed about to wrest from her the palm of superiority as a commercial point. But about the time the United States Government purchased from the Indians that vast scope of fine country known as the Choctaw and Chickasaw purchase, which now makes up the whole of North Mississippi. The rapid settlement of this rich country threw a large increased trade into the lap of Memphis, turned the scales in her favor, and Randolph fell.

#### 4. PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF COAL.

##### *Production of Coal.*

The production of coal in the year 1854, in the United States and Europe, reached a sum total of 150,000,000 tons, distributed as follows among the respective coal producing countries :

	Tons coal produced.
Great Britain.....	\$6,000,000
Belgium.....	10,000,000
France.....	10,000,000
Austria.....	4,500,000
Prussia.....	10,000,000
Russia.....	10,000,000
Other European countries.....	4,000,000
United States, .....	15,500,000
Total.....	150,000,000

##### *Area of Coal fields.*

Coal fields are found in almost every portion of the globe, but it is only in Europe and the United States that any approximate measurement of their areas has been obtained. The area of the coal fields of Great Britain, France, Belgium and the United States are estimated thus :

	Areas, square miles.
Great Britain.....	11,859
France.....	518
Belgium.....	1,719
United States.....	146,859

The figures of this estimate exhibit the vast superiority of the United States over Great Britain, France and Belgium in the natural resources of steam labor power, and clearly point to the supremacy of the Republic at no distant day by steam labor industries. The coal fields of Great Britain, France and Belgium, extend over an area of 14,096 square miles, those of the United States over 146,859 square miles, a ratio of 10 to 1.

##### *Production of Coal in the United States.*

The production of coal in the United States is continually on the increase, as will appear from the following statement of the production of coal in the fiscal years 1863, 1864 and 1865, the quantities being calculated from the Internal Revenue report of the tax on the production of coal. Tons coal produced : 1863, 15,500,000 ; 1864, 16,300,000 ; 1865, 17,000,000.

In the year 1860, the production of coal was estimated by the Superintendent of the Census at 15,000,000 tons. The production in 1865 was 17,000,000 tons, an increase in five years of 2,000,000. At this rate of increase, our production in 1870 might be estimated at 20,000,000 tons. The development of manufacturers, however, consequent on the adoption of a protective policy, will greatly increase the production of coal, and it will be no matter of wonder if in 1870 its production in the United States reaches a total of at least 25,000,000 tons.

## 5. IRON STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

For the following figures we are indebted to a report of the Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association.

In his computations, no account is taken of the vast iron resources of the South and of our great production during the recent war. We shall hereafter supply the gap :

The following statement exhibits the production of the forges and bloomeries throughout the country in 1865. Our information is not sufficiently full to enable us to separate the amount of blooms, bars and other forgings made direct from the ore and the amount made from pig and scrap iron. The total is as follows :

New York.....	19,717 tons.
Pennsylvania.....	82,528 "
Other States.....	7,572 "
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>59,817 "</b>

Our returns for previous years are as yet too imperfect to enable us to draw a comparison with proper accuracy. It is believed, however, that the above statement exhibits a material falling off as compared to the production of 1864.

The products of the rolling mills of the country in 1865 are as follows:—

	Tons.
New England.....	102,802
New York.....	102,177
New Jersey.....	41,014
Pennsylvania.....	438,436
Delaware.....	4,384
Maryland.....	21,835
West Virginia.....	19,721
Ohio.....	61,810
Kentucky.....	14,551
Tennessee.....	6,522
Missouri.....	10,196
Michigan.....	8,784
Illinois.....	32,120
Indiana.....	18,748
<b>Total in 1865.....</b>	<b>833,949</b>
<b>Total in 1864.....</b>	<b>852,768</b>
<b>Decrease in 1865.....</b>	<b>19,329</b>

Of the total product in 1865, 353,017 tons are rails, as follows :

	Tons.
Massachusetts, two mills.....	30,442
New York, five mills.....	52,810
New Jersey, one mill.....	4,326
Pennsylvania, fourteen mills.....	163,894
Maryland, two mills.....	5,500
West Virginia, two mills.....	1,000
Ohio, three mills.....	22,048
Kentucky, two mills.....	7,826
Indiana, one mill.....	18,745
Illinois, three mills.....	22,120
Michigan, one mill.....	8,784
Tennessee, one mill.....	6,522
<b>Total of rails, new and rerolled.....</b>	<b>353,017</b>

These mills have a capacity of 750,000 tons of rails per annum, or about double their present production.

The following is the production of the steel works of the country, during the year 1865:

	Tons.
Massachusetts.....	1,629
Connecticut.....	150
New York.....	1,304
New Jersey.....	2,038
Pennsylvania.....	10,541
Michigan.....	200
<b>Total of all kinds.....</b>	<b>15,862</b>

JOURNAL OF THE WAR.

REPRESENTING THE VIEWS AND OPINIONS WHICH OBTAINED AND THE CONDITION OF THINGS WHICH EXISTED, AT THE DATE OF EACH DAY'S ENTRY IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES, OR IN PORTIONS OF THEM, WITH SUBSEQUENT NOTES, ETC.—(Continued.)

BY THE EDITOR.

"Oh! who that shared them, ever shall forget  
The emotions of the spirit rousing time?"

SCOTT'S LORD OF THE ISLES.

"Now Civil Wounds are stopped—Peace lives again."

RICHARD III., ACT V., SC. IV

MONDAY, 11th AUGUST, 1862.—Stonewall Jackson has repulsed Pope on the South-West Mountain, Va., and driven him two miles, taking one General Officer and 300 prisoners. Morgan seems to be promising another expedition.

GENERAL ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S CAVALRY, }  
Knoxville, August 4th, 1862. }

*Soldiers*: Your country makes a fresh appeal to your patriotism and courage.

It has been decided that Kentucky must be freed from the detested Northern yoke, and who so fit to carry out this order as yourselves?

The road is well-known to you! You have already taught the tyrants at Tompkinsville, Lebanon and Cynthiana that where Southern hearts nerve Southern arms, our soldiers are invincible.

To an enemy be as tigers, to our Southern brethren as lambs! Protect their homes, respect their property! Is it not that of your fathers, mothers, sisters and friends?

*Soldiers*: I feel assured that you will return with fresh laurels to enjoy in peace the fruits of your glorious victories! In the mean time let your avenging battle cry be "*Butler!*" but shout "*Kentucky!*" to your kindred and friends. JOHN H. MORGAN.  
Colonel Cavalry C. S.

TUESDAY, 12TH.—The Yankees are undoubtedly making giant preparations, and when they resume the struggle the odds will be much against us. Every available man in the Confederacy from 15 to 60 must take the field. Even the women, if need be, will understand the

use of the rifle. A fate worse than that which ever befell a people must not and cannot be that of a race brave and determined like the South. Six hundred thousand are called into service.

WAR DEPARTMENT, }  
WASHINGTON, August 4th, 1862. }

Ordered, 1st. That a draft of 300,000 militia be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged. The Secretary of War will assign the quotas to the States, and establish regulations for the draft.

2nd. That if any State shall not by the 15th of August furnish its quota of the additional 300,000 volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency will also be made up by a special draft from its militia. The Secretary of War will establish regulations for this purpose.

3rd. Regulations will be prepared by the War Department and presented to the President, with the object of securing the promotion of officers of the army and volunteers for meritorious and distinguished services, and of preventing the nomination and appointment in the military service of incompetent and unworthy officers. The regulations will also provide for ridding the service of such incompetent persons as now hold commissions. By the President.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH.—Yankee prisoners are constructing a camp in Jackson, Missouri, just under the windows of the room from which this memorandum is made, and are full of life and spirit.

Lincoln, in fear of the Northern Conservatives and apprehensive of Kentucky and the other Border States, declares that he will not receive negro

regiments, nor put arms in the hands of that population.

General Breckinridge in addressing the army near Baton Rouge, says :

" After marching all night through a country destitute of water, you attacked an enemy superior to you in number, admirably posted, and supported by the fire of their fleet, you forced them from their positions, taking prisoners and several flags; killing and wounding many; destroying most of their camps, and large quantities of public stores; and driving them to the bank of the river under cover of the guns of their fleet. The inability of the Arkansaa to reach the scene of conflict, prevented the victory from being complete; but you have given the enemy a severe and salutary lesson.

" And now those who so lately were ravaging and plundering this region, do not dare to extend their pickets beyond the sight of their feet."

**THURSDAY, 14TH.**—McCook, Federal General, killed by our guerrillas—Great movements of guerrillas in Missouri—Volunteering and drafting progresses at the North with vigor—Rumors that France and Russia will unite in intervention.

**RICHMOND, Aug. 12.**—The following official dispatch was received from Stonewall Jackson to-day, from his headquarters in the Valley District, Aug. 11, at 6½ o'clock A. M. On the evening of the 9th inst., God blessed our arms with another victory. The battle was near Cedar River, about six miles from Culpepper Court-House. The enemy, according to the statements of prisoners, consisted of Banks, McDowell, and Seigel's command.

We have over four hundred prisoners, including Brigadier-General Prince. While our list of killed is less than that of the enemy, yet we have to mourn the loss of some of our best officers and men. Brigadier General Charles S. Winder was mortally wounded while ably discharging his duty at the head of his command, which was the advance of the left wing of the army. We have collected about fifteen hundred small arms and other ordnance stores.

I am, Colonel, your ob't serv't,  
T. J. JACKSON, Maj.-Gen. Com'g.

**FRIDAY.**—Our loss at Cedar River estimated at 800. 10,000 Confederates against 15,000 Federals.

The enemy is intrenching at Huntsville, Stephenson, and Courland, Ala., and has 20,000 men at the former place; the country around being desolated.

Our loss at Baton Rouge, killed and wounded, 500.

**SATURDAY.**—No news of any kind. This inaction on our part is of evil import, and, in the present aspect of affairs, greatly to the interest of the enemy. The *Richmond Enquirer* of a

late date gives the following verses, which will become classic, in showing the spirit which is aroused in the land :

THE GUERRILLAS.

Awake and to horse! my brothers,  
For the dawn is glimmering gray,  
And hark! in the crackling brushwood,  
There are feet that tread this way!

Who cometh! A friend! What tidings?  
Oh God! I sicken to tell;  
For earth seems earth no longer,  
And its sights are sights of hell.

There's rapine, and fire and slaughter,  
From the mountain down to the shore;  
There's blood on the trampled harvest,  
And blood on the homestead floor!

From the far-off conquered cities  
Comes the voice of a stifled wail,  
And the shrieks and moans of the house-  
less  
Ring out, like a dirge, on the gale!

I've seen, from the smoking village,  
Our mothers and daughters fly!  
I've seen, where the little children  
Sank down in the furrows, to die!

On the banks of the battle-stained river  
I stood, as the moonlight shone,  
And it glared on the face of my brother,  
As the sad wave swept him on!

Where my home was glad, are ashes,  
And horror and shame had been there;  
For I found, on the fallen lintel,  
This tress of my wife's torn hair!

They are turning the slave upon us,  
And, with more than the Fiend's worst  
art,  
Have uncovered the fires of the savage,  
That slept in his untaught heart!

The ties to our hearts, that bound him,  
They have rent, with curses, away,  
And maddened him, with their madness,  
To be almost as brutal as they.

With halter, and torch, and Bible,  
And hymns, to the sound of the drum,  
They preach the Gospel of murder,  
And pray for lust's kingdom to come!

To saddle! To saddle! my brothers!  
Look up to the rising sun,  
And ask of the God who shines there,  
Whether deeds like these shall be done!

Wherever the Vandal cometh,  
Press home to his heart with your steel;  
And where'er at his bosom ye cannot,  
Like the serpent, go strike at his heel.

Through thicket and wood go hunt him !  
 Creep up to his camp-fire side,  
 And let ten of his corpses blacken,  
 Where one of our brothers hath died !

In his fainting, footsore marches—  
 In his flight, from the stricken fray—  
 In the snare of the lonely ambush,  
 The debts that we owe him pay !

In God's hand, alone, is vengeance ;  
 But he strikes with the hands of men,  
 And his blight would wither our man-  
 hood,

If we smote not the smiter again !

By the graves, where our fathers slumber,  
 By the shrines, where our mothers  
 prayed,

By our homes, and hopes, and freedom,  
 Let every man swear, on his blade,

That he will not sheathe nor stay it  
 Till from point to hilt it glow,  
 With the flush of Almighty justice,  
 In the blood of the felon foe !

They swore ; and the answering sunlight  
 Leapt red from their lifted swords,  
 And the hate in their hearts made echo  
 To the wrath in their burning words !

There's weeping in all New England,  
 And by Schuylkill's bank a knell,  
 And the widows there, and the orphans,  
 How the oath was kept can tell.

**SUNDAY.**—Federal accounts of the recent fight near Culpepper Court House are published, and as usual are full of compliments to the chivalry and gallantry of their troops. It is impossible to believe one word they say.

**MONDAY, 18TH AUGUST.**—Morgan has again captured Gallatin, Tennessee, destroyed railroad bridges and tunnels, and large quantities of stores, taking many prisoners. Rumored that Stonewall Jackson has met with a reverse against Pope. Rumor cannot be traced to any authentic source. Enemy's fleet seized one of our steamers near Vicksburg, said to have arms on board. Pope's officers, recently taken at Cedar Run, are placed in close confinement, and held as hostages for the safety of our citizens, according to recent orders from President Davis. Reported that the Federals have hung seventeen private citizens to avenge the death of their General, McCook, killed by guerrillas.

Butler is disarming the citizens of New Orleans. He was recently grossly

insulted by the Spanish Consul. So says a gentleman recently from there.

Breckinridge's forces have gone to Port Hudson, which will be strongly fortified.

We are receiving immense supplies of beeves from Texas—enough for all the wants of the Confederacy. They swim the Mississippi. Lead and powder are also brought from Mexico overland.

Confederate Congress meets to-day.

**TUESDAY.**—Magoffin, Governor of Kentucky, has resigned. He cannot consent to serve the despot and betray his country. It is well, though late.

**WEDNESDAY.**—The Federals have recommenced their depredations in the neighborhood of Vicksburg and on the Yazoo River, and taken one of our small steamers having a large amount of valuable arms and ammunition on board. They are believed to be evacuating James River.

Queen Victoria announces from the throne that there will be no intervention in American affairs, and settles that question. We must bear the brunt of the contest alone. The odds are fearfully against us.

Rumored that Russia will join France in some kind of intervention. Such rumors always deceive.

Lincoln again refuses to arm the slaves.

Enemy supposed to be evacuating Western Virginia.

**THURSDAY.**—The Federals now begin to acknowledge that they were badly beaten at Cedar Run, and detect the exaggeration of their Generals.

Much uneasiness is felt in regard to Vicksburg, which is now comparatively undefended, and troops are being sent there. Families who had returned are again leaving that city.

Guerrillas have taken Independence, Missouri.

General McClellan announces in his address that the United States "is not engaged in a war of rapine, revenge or subjugation," but the whole course of his government gives the lie to the assertion. In the same address he declares that "slaves, having been employed in the military service of the United States, will receive permanent military protection against any compulsory return to a condition of servi-

tude." This is all that the abolitionists ought to require!

FRIDAY.—Apprehensions in regard to Vicksburg have subsided, though the movements of the enemy are still uncertain.

Bragg is understood to be massing his army for an immediate move for Chattanooga, upon Nashville, and hopes to cut off the army of Buell.

We are fortifying Port Hudson, on the Mississippi, which will secure to us the navigation of the Red River, and are building other gunboats upon the Yazoo.

General Hindman, who was supposed to have a strong army in Arkansas, informs General Bragg, in a letter which the Yankees intercept, that he has thirty full regiments of infantry and only 3,000 stand of arms! He is being rapidly supplied.

The present liabilities of the Southern Confederacy are said to approximate to the following figures:

Borrowed from Banks.....	\$50,000,000
State aid, to be reimbursed..	45,000,000
Due bills for property seized.	65,000,000
Due bills for prop'y destroyed	40,000,000
War loans.....	65,000,000
Treasury notes.....	100,000,000
Due soldiers.....	46,000,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$410,000,000</b>

Adjutant-General Cooper has issued an order directing general officers commanding Confederate troops to ascertain and report if peaceable citizens have been put to death in Arkansas by General Fitch, upon the ground that one of the invading army had been shot down by some unknown person, and upon being certified thereof, they shall forthwith set apart, by lot, from among any prisoners from the army under the command of Fitch, numbers of officers equal in number to the prisoners put to death as aforesaid, and placed in confinement for execution at such a time as may be ordered by the President, and shall regard Fitch, if captured, as a felon, and place him in confinement until further orders.

SATURDAY, 23RD AUGUST.—South Carolinians surprise the Federals on St. Helena Island, and Scott's Louisiana Cavalry have been successful against Yankee Morgan, near Cumberland Gap, in East Tennessee.

Secret Sessions of Congress are to be done away with, except in very important matters. In our opinion such

sessions have been favorable to us, but the popular opinion is against them, and must be gratified. Things will not improve with the change.

News received that Baton Rouge has been evacuated by the enemy, who have retired to New Orleans. It will be occupied by our troops.

SUNDAY.—Spent the day at *Cooper's Well*, a famous retreat, fourteen miles from Jackson. Crowded with visitors and refugees.

Lincoln is destined now and then to hear some plain truths spoken even in his domain. Dr. E. B. Old, whose name and fame will now belong to history, spoke recently in Fairfield County, Ohio, as follows, and has been consigned to a dungeon for the words:

"In God's name have we not had enough blood? Our opponents forced this war upon us, and they now call on us to help them out, but I tell you, Mr. Lincoln, that when you strike down Constitutions, trample laws under foot, and then call on Democrats to help you, you will not get them. Now is not this war a war for these purposes? I tell you, fellow Democrats, there is no honor, no gain, no profit, no glory in this war. It is all loss. It is my brother you strike down.

"I see a recruiting officer in this room, here, no doubt, for the purpose of recruiting volunteers for this war. Now I want to advise my Democratic friends about volunteering. Before I enlist, or before I entice a single Democrat to enlist, I would first know, Mr. Lincoln, what you are fighting for. If you are fighting for the Union and Constitution, say so, proclaim your policy. No, it is not for the Union and Constitution you are fighting for. It is for those mad schemes of abolition and disunion. No Democrat will enlist in this war until the administration changes its policy and war-cry. \* \* \* On the 4th of March, 1861, Mr. Lincoln stood upon the eastern portico of the Capitol and swore to support the Constitution. Did he do it? No, his every act has been a violation of it from that day to this. I denounce him as a tyrant. He has perjured his soul. He may imprison me, but I will still cry TYRANT! I denounce these acts of oppression as foul acts of perjury against the Constitution."

MONDAY.—Federal army reported as having fallen back from Culpepper Court House, Virginia. We surprised and took a portion of his rear-guard, and several cars and locomotives.



A wild rumor is in town to the effect that Pegram has several Confederate war steamers at the mouth of the Mississippi—an old story.

TUESDAY.—Pope is retreating to wards the Rapidan, and may not make a stand except at Manassas. Jackson is in pursuit.

McClellan has stolen a march on us and is clear of the James River, which he must damn most heartily.

Counterfeits of our Confederate Treasury notes begin to multiply and create some alarm.

President Davis' Message to Congress has been received. An extract here:

"The vast army which threatened the Capital of the Confederacy has been defeated and driven from the lines of investment, and the enemy, repeatedly foiled in his efforts for its capture, is now seeking to raise new armies on a scale such as modern history does not record, to effect that subjugation of the South so often proclaimed as on the eve of accomplishment.

"The perfidy which disregarded rights secured by compact, the madness which trampled on obligations made sacred by every consideration of honor, have been intensified by the malignity engendered by defeat. These passions have changed the character of the hostilities waged by our enemies, who are becoming daily less regardful of the usages of civilized war and the dictates of humanity. Rapine and wanton destruction of private property, war upon non-combatants, murder of captives, bloody threats to avenge the death of an invading soldiery by the slaughter of unarmed citizens, orders of banishment against peaceful families engaged in the cultivation of the soil, are some of the means used by our ruthless invaders to enforce the submission of a free people to foreign sway. Confiscation bills, of a character so atrocious as to insure, if executed, the utter ruin of the entire population of these States, are passed by their Congress and approved by their Executive.

"The moneyed obligations of the Confederate Government are forged by citizens of the United States, and publicly advertised for sale in their cities, with a notoriety which sufficiently attests the knowledge of their Government; and its complicity in the crime is further evinced by the fact that the soldiers of the invading armies are found supplied with large quantities of these forged notes, as a means of despoiling the country people by fraud out of such portions of their property as armed violence may fail to reach."

WEDNESDAY.—News from Tennessee very encouraging, and it is rumored that Bragg is drawing off his entire army. Our cause is rising rapidly in the West.

THURSDAY.—Clarksville, Tennessee, has fallen into our hands, and the enemy are reported to have evacuated Forts Henry and Donaldson in the same state. There are great results, if true, and the results will be immense. Nashville will then be in our power.

General Stuart routed the Federals, on the Orange and Alexandria road, 5,000 strong, and took many prisoners, besides destroying a vast amount of stores.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, }  
NEAR BATON ROUGE, August 14, 1862. }  
To the Commanding Officer of the United States forces at Baton Rouge:

SIR: The object of this communication is to call your attention to the acts of outrage recently committed in this part of the Confederate States, under the orders of officers of the United States army, and to other acts which, I am informed, are in contemplation of the same orders.

Many private houses have been wantonly burned, much private property has been taken or destroyed without compensation, many unarmed citizens have been seized and carried away into imprisonment upon false and frivolous pretexts, and information has reached these headquarters that negro slaves are being organized and armed, to be employed against us.

It is also stated that the mayor of Bayou Sara has been ordered (in case he cannot procure negroes) to impress all able-bodied white persons, for the purpose of loading coal upon the boats of the United States fleet.

It has been the earnest desire of the Confederate authorities to conduct this war according to the usages of civilized nations, and they will adhere to them so long as they are respected by the United States.

I am instructed by Major-General Van Dorn, commanding this department, to inform you that the above acts are regarded as in violation of the usages of civilized warfare; and that in future, upon any departure from these usages, "he will raise the black flag, and neither give nor ask quarter."

I have the honor to request an answer to this communication, informing me of your future purposes touching the acts herein complained of.

I am, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,  
Major-General C. S. A.

FRIDAY.—Morgan again advances within a few miles of Nashville, and has a brilliant affair with Dick Johnson's Federal cavalry, which he defeats and puts to flight, after his taking many prisoners. His force 700 against 1200 of the Federals. He destroys the

bridges on the Nashville and Gallatin and Springfield roads.

Our guerrillas surprised and defeated near Rietzi, Miss.

Dr. Cartwright reaches here, from New Orleans, and reports great mortality, and some panic among the Yankee troops there, and believes they will increase.

The Northern papers give the following account of the disbanding of the negro brigade raised at Port Royal, S. C., by Gen. Hunter.

The negro brigade, organized by General Hunter, has proved an unmitigated failure. Out of eight hundred contrabands on the muster roll, there were some five hundred who "skedaddled," and many of the remainder felt so uneasy under military control and discipline that they watched for opportunities to escape. On Saturday afternoon last a rumor prevailed around Hilton Head that the famous negro brigade would be disbanded that afternoon. The rumor of the disbandment proved correct, for Gen. Hunter had dispatched an Adjutant and several officers to Elliott's plantation, where the brigade was in camp.

On the arrival of these officers their purpose soon spread through the camp, creating the wildest joy among the "soldiers."

**SATURDAY.**—A small Confederate success reported at Bridgeport, near Chattanooga. Great anxiety to hear from Bragg's army, marching upon Nashville, for that point.

The following expresses clearly and succinctly the present aspect of affairs in the Confederacy :

"The movements of the last few weeks have changed the aspect of affairs. Not only has the previous victorious march of the invader been checked at all points, but, in nearly every instance we have advanced. Butler has withdrawn his advance to New Orleans; Vicksburg has driven back her would-be conquerors; the grand army of Halleck, at Corinth, has become dispersed, and we believe is now in detachments, completely at the mercy of our troops; various important places in Tennessee and Kentucky are occupied by the Confederates, and others are threatened; Grant's and Curtis' forces are merely garrisons, unable to move; Morgan's is hemmed in, and it is believed must capitulate; Nashville is seriously threatened by our troops, and a vigorous movement will compel its evacuation and that of Memphis; Missouri is aroused, and the Federals find an abundance of work on their hands in that quarter. So much for the situation in the West. In the East the attacks against Charleston and Savannah have been given up; almost the whole of North Carolina, that was occupied, has been evacuated; and in Virginia we find the magnificent armies which so long threatened the Confederate capital falling back to the position they occupied on the Potomac at the outset of the war.

The signs of promise, we repeat, are bright, and brightening. Not a doubt of success is for a moment entertained."

**MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1863.**—Our guerrillas have penetrated to within ten miles of Memphis, and burned much cotton, and the bridges over the Holt and Hatchie rivers.

Southern Governor's west of the Mississippi have issued an address. We extract :

"We have every confidence in the Confederate authorities; we believe that they will fully sustain the credit of the Government here, and provide amply for our future defence. But in order that they may be able thus to defend us, it behooves us all to be at work. Let every fire-arm be repaired, and every gunsmith and every worker in iron, and every mechanic be employed in fashioning the material for war. Let beauty sit day by day at the spinning wheel, the loom and with the needle, never wearying in preparing the necessary articles of clothing for the brave soldiers of our States, who stand between her and infamy and misery, as an impassable bulwark. Let all the warlike resources of these great States be brought to light. It is for liberty and life we fight! and a good God has given us in this fair land all the material that brave men need to defend their homes and their honor.

As to the final result, fellow-citizens, judging by the history of the past eighteen months, can you doubt it?

Except on the coast and on our rivers at points easily assailed by gunboats, we have had no cause to complain of the result.

Witness Bethel, Manassas, Oak Hills, Lexington, Leesburg, Belmont, Shiloh and Chickahominy. Our soldiers have shown on every field a desperate valor that has wrung reluctant plaudits from our hated foe. Whenever ordered to advance, they have done so regardless of the danger, and at the word of command have crowded the road to death as to a festival."

**TUESDAY.**—The Yankee accounts claim that we failed in our attack upon Fort Donaldson, and that they are now in possession of it.

Accounts of the recent artillery duel on the Kappahanuock are published. We had 19 guns of the Washington Artillery, and the enemy 44, and after seven hours drove him from the field and across the river. Our loss 24 killed and wounded.

Butler requires all the arms in New Orleans to be given up. French Consul protests.

"For some time past unmistakable signs have manifested themselves among the servile population of the city and surrounding country of their intention to break the bonds which bind them to their masters, and many persons apprehended an actual revolt.

It is these signs, this prospect of finding ourselves completely unarmed, in the presence of a population from which the greatest excesses are feared, that we are above all things justly alarmed; for the result of such a state of things would fall on all alike who were left without the means of self-defence.

It is not denied that the protection of the United States government would be extended to them in such an event, but that protection could not be effective at all times and in all places, nor provide against those internal enemies whose unrestrained language and manners are constantly increasing, and who are but partially kept in subjection by the conviction that their masters are armed.

I submit to you, sir, these observations, with the request that you take them into consideration.

Please accept, sir, the assurance of my high esteem.  
The Consul of France,  
COUNT MEXAR."

#### NOTES ON THE JOURNAL.

**THE PRODUCE LOAN OFFICE.**—A note upon this subject was promised in our last issue. The author of these notes was connected with this office from the earliest days of the Confederacy down to the final surrender. At the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury, he organized the office in the summer of 1861, at Richmond, and pressed subscriptions by correspondence and circulars, and through sub-agencies in all of the States. Early in 1862, preferring a location at New Orleans, he resigned the chief control of the office, which, at his instance, was given to A. Roane, Esq., and accepted the South-Western Department, embracing at first the States of Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana. After the fall of New Orleans, his headquarters were removed from New Orleans to Jackson, Mississippi, to Uniontown and Selma, Alabama, and finally to Columbus, Miss.

The original proposition was, that parties should agree, after a certain stated time, to invest the proceeds of the sale of a certain portion of their crops or manufactured goods in the Bonds of the Confederate States, and such "subscriptions," as they were called, reached a vast aggregate amount in cotton, sugar, rice, naval stores, tobacco, wheat, flour, etc. The blockade not being raised, however, and sales being impracticable, the "Produce Loan" under this form was a failure, and the amount of collection was very small.

At the instance of some of the largest capitalists in New Orleans, we submit-

ted to the Secretary of the Treasury a proposal to advance handsomely in gold or sterling upon such cotton as the Confederate States would get the actual possession of by purchase, but as New Orleans fell immediately after, nothing was accomplished. The Secretary, however, obtained from Congress, the power to purchase, or take at a market value, for Confederate Bonds, cotton and tobacco to the extent of \$30,000,000 from those who had been subscribers to the "Produce Loan." This was an enlargement of that officer's ideas upon the subject, and had it occurred earlier, would have greatly aided the finances. The purchases were made indiscriminately, and much more extensively from non-subscribers to the loan than from subscribers, and at prices which ranged from 6 to 8 cts. in C. S. notes to 65 cents, which was the highest price paid by us, in a purchase of nearly a quarter of a million of bales. The object of the government in getting possession of the cotton was to dispose of it for sterling or gold, for army supplies, or even in liquidation of its own notes. A large amount of it was pledged for what was called the Fifteen Million Loan, negotiated in Europe; much of it was shipped direct through our ports, etc. It was paid for in Treasury notes as well as bonds.

During the first years of the war, the government pursued the policy of burning vast quantities of cotton in the exposed districts—afterwards the attempt was made to remove it from those districts to points of greater safety; but these were generally failures. Finally, the policy was adopted to sell all the exposed cottons to whoever would pay for them in gold or foreign funds, and give a permit to take the cottons beyond our lines. The policy was afterwards virtually enlarged to embrace all cottons. Of course, such transactions were in their nature delicate, and not open to public discussion. Publicity would have defeated them; and yet their importance could not be overrated in the low state of the exchequer of the Confederacy. During our administration, large amounts of gold and exchange were remitted to Richmond, of which we have preserved the full reports.

The administration of government cottons in Mississippi, when the enemy

began to penetrate the State, was the most difficult matter conceivable, and the losses on it in every way were frightful. It was burned, wasted, stolen and lost, despite of every effort that was made to the contrary. Had it been possible to save the purchases in this State alone, they would, at the great depreciation after the war, have paid a very large part of the national debt. The experience of Mr. Clapp, who afterwards had charge of these matters, concurred in every particular with our own.

We have fortunately preserved copies of all our financial reports and our entire correspondence with the government upon subjects connected with the "Produce Loan" for four years, and our last financial balance sheet preceded but a few days the fall of Richmond, and made a *résumé* of all the transactions of the office. We shall publish it hereafter. All the books, papers and documents of the office are now in possession of the United States.

The first purchases of cotton which were made by the Confederacy were made in Mississippi, and were intended to adjust a transaction which we had entered into with the Bank of New Orleans, involving a large amount of specie, used in the purchase of army clothing, blankets, etc., from a French house.

Besides the cotton bought by the Treasury Department, the War, Navy, Ordnance, Medical, and even State Departments purchased greater or less quantities, which were shipped to meet their necessities from time to time.

For a considerable period prior to the close of the war, our entire influence was exerted to check the burning of cotton; and in concert with General Polk, a scheme was matured for the conversion of it into army supplies, foreign funds, etc., and for the prevention of traffic except where the government derived a direct and considerable benefit. Under this policy many thousand bales were saved.

We close this note with some extracts from the last able Report made by Mr. Roane, giving a detailed account of the operations of the office which he administered with signal ability and indomitable zeal, and with this remark, that of the large amount of cotton turn-

ed over to the United States by the officers of this Department, in the several States, but a very inconsiderable portion inured to the benefit of the Government.

"The statement below will show the total amount of purchases of cotton which have been made:

	Bales.	Value.
Purchases in Alabama...	184,253	\$18,688,621
In Mississippi.....	127,841	7,947,455
In Louisiana.....	121,086	7,754,140
In South Carolina.....	18,888	3,081,758
In Arkansas.....	15,850	1,084,934
In Georgia.....	13,287	1,066,676
In Florida.....	70	6,682
Total.....	490,794	\$52,525,214

—or averaging for all, \$80.15 per bale.

"The average cost per bale in all the States is as follows: In Mississippi, \$62.41; in Louisiana, \$64.06; in Arkansas, \$65.25; in Georgia, \$80.27; in Florida, \$94.95; in Alabama, \$101.55; in South Carolina, \$163.63.

"The tobacco purchases were made exclusively in the State of Virginia, and amount as follows:

	Quantity.	Value.
Leaf Tobacco, hhds. . . . .	11,018	\$760,775
Stems, hhds.....	1,189	145,508
Manuf'd tobacco, tierces. . . . .	763	524,870
" tobacco, boxes. . . . .	101	31,404
Total.....		\$1,462,557

"The average cost being for leaf, 68 cts. per pound; for stems, 34 cts. per pound; and for manufactured tobacco, \$3.40 per pound.

"Under these regulations all cotton, tobacco and naval stores held by the several departments were to be turned over to the Treasury, and together with all future purchases were to be transported by the agents of the War Department to the ports of shipment, stored in order, compressed and placed on board of vessels, and bills of lading taken for the same, which were then to be turned over to the agent of the Treasury Department and consigned by them to the Government agents in the neighboring islands—if not shipped directly to Europe—to be thence re-shipped to the Treasury agent at Liverpool, there to be sold, and the proceeds to be placed to the credit of the Confederate States, and paid out upon warrants of the Secretary of the Treasury in satisfaction of requisitions made by the heads of the several departments.

"The statement found below will show the total amount of shipments made up to this time, including shipments made in redemption of bonds of the 'Erlanger Loan,' and on account of the Treasury Department proper:

## COTTON.

	Bales.
Shipped on acct of Treas. Dept. proper	1,190
Shipped from Wilmington on general account.....	4,910
Shipped from Charleston on general acct	3,019
Shipped from Mobile on general account	75
Shipped from Savannah on do	56
Shipped from Mobile on account of Erlanger Loan.....	8,151
Shipped from Wilmington on account of Erlanger loan.....	6,705
Total shipped.....	19,885
Of which 469 were captured by the enemy.	

## TOBACCO.

Shipped from Wilmington on general account, leaf, hds.....	21
Shipped from Wilmington on general account, manufactured, tiercos.....	768
Shipped from Wilmington on general account, manufactured, boxes.....	100
Total packages.....	884
"Losses by capture, burnt by our own authorities, and used for military purposes:	
Mississippi.....	60,000
Louisiana.....	43,448
Arkansas.....	900
All other States, say.....	500
Total.....	104,848

"Taken possession of and sold by military authorities:

Louisiana.....	24,828
Arkansas.....	600
Total.....	24,928
"Sold by Treasury Department:	
Mississippi.....	8,668
Georgia.....	8,278
Total.....	6,961

Total in all the States.....	186,789
Shipped in redemption of Erlanger bonds and for sale in Europe.....	19,884
Expended in payment of cotton coupons	607
Expended in payment for Army supplies on contract with Messrs. Gauthrin & Co.....	15,000
Total.....	171,733
Leaving on hand.....	259,001
Of which there remain in Mississippi.....	83,668
Alabama.....	115,450
Arkansas.....	14,888
Louisiana.....	58,285
Georgia, South Carolina and Florida.....	12,245
Total.....	259,001

"Deducting the cotton in the Trans-Mississippi States, 87,653 bales, which may not be available, there will still remain 191,848 bales. To these it will be proper to add for the estimated yield of the tithe tax on cotton 15,000 bales, giving a total of 206,248. The greater part of the cotton left in Georgia, South Caro-

lina and Florida has already been transported or arrangements have been made for its collection and transportation to the seaboard for shipment abroad. Contracts for the sale of cotton in Mississippi have been made, which will absorb about 20,000 bales, including, probably, all of that now located in the exposed districts. A portion of the purchases in that State will also be taken up by warrants payable in cotton, issued in favor of the War Department for the purchase of military supplies.

\* \* \* \* \*

"The following is a carefully prepared estimate of the number of bales which the tithe tax will probably yield:"

	Bales.
Cotton tithe in North Carolina.....	550
Cotton tithe in South Carolina.....	2,000
Cotton tithe in Georgia.....	3,500
Cotton tithe in Alabama.....	6,000
Cotton tithe in Mississippi.....	2,000
Cotton tithe in Florida.....	800
Total.....	14,850

FINANCES OF THE CONFEDERACY.—About this time counterfeits began to appear of our Treasury notes, but they were not difficult of detection at first, as it seemed impracticable for the Yankees to use as mean paper, and print so badly as we did. These counterfeits were introduced in immense quantities by Federal soldiers and speculators who crossed the line, and were advertised for sale all over the North. After a time better paper was introduced from Europe, and improved and extensive machinery, and the money mills at Richmond and Columbia turned out bonds and notes nearly as handsome as those of the enemy. They improved in quality as they deteriorated in value. It ceased at last to be an object to counterfeit them.

Up to this time Mr. Memminger estimated that \$74,000,000 had been issued of 8 per cent. bonds and call certificates, and \$206,000,000, interest-bearing and other notes. It employed the time of 72 clerks regularly to sign the notes as fast as required.

The war-tax was very generally assumed and paid by the States, and reached \$10,000,000 to August, 1862.

Gold, which had remained at par with Confederate notes for the first four months of 1861, went up to 120 by the close of that year; averaged 185 during the first six months of 1862; was 150 in August, but jumped up suddenly to 250 in September. It reached at the same time, as compared with Federal money, 124 in New York.

Prices of some of the articles sold at blockade sales in Charleston were as follows:

"Sperm candles, No. 6, \$2 80 to \$2 50 per pound; soap, \$1 56 to \$1 60 per pound; gunpowder tea, \$10 50 per pound; men's patent Congress Gaiters, \$12 75 to \$19 per pair; ladies' heeled Congress Gaiters, \$18 per pair; Congress gaiters, \$15 25 per pair; ladies' heavy Congress gaiters, \$10 75 per pair; coffee, damaged, \$1 52½ per pound; ruled foolscap paper, \$20 to \$26 per ream; ruled letter paper, \$15 50 to \$20 per ream."

**SOME INDICATION OF NORTHERN SENTIMENT.**—The *Boston Courier*, at this time, thus discoursed upon the situation:

"We have been laboring under certain grave errors in respect to this rebellion, which it is high time were corrected.

"We have supposed there was a Union party in the South. There is none.

"We have supposed the rebellion could be quelled in this campaign. It must last for years.

"We have supposed half a million of troops were sufficient to subjugate the revolted States, it will require at least a million and a half.

"This is the most serious of all our errors—this constantly undervaluing the strength of the enemy and over-estimating our own strength. The time has arrived when we must come up to the strength of our endeavor. Not a man less than a million and a half will be necessary. We must at once take measures to raise this number of troops, or the contest will be prolonged indefinitely.

"We supposed that after subduing the rebels, a small force would suffice to enforce obedience of the law. Such may be the case twenty years hence, but for the present, say for the next ten years, we shall want a standing army of not less than three hundred thousand men to preserve order in the South. The people literally hate us. The women teach hatred to their children. The clergy preach hatred from the pulpit. The growing generation will be even more embittered against us than the present. Nothing but force can keep the country. For this purpose my estimate of three hundred thousand men is moderate."

**PRISONERS OF WAR.**—We often visited

the prisoners at Richmond and other points, and were struck with the evidence of humane management which exhibited themselves. It was practicable then to provide for the security and comfort of this class, and the disposition universally was to do it. The enemy complain of us a great deal on this point, but the recent report of the U. S. Secretary of War shows that a larger number of Southerners died in Northern prisons, than Northerners who died in ours. Two of the former died out of every fifteen, and two of the latter out of every 23!

**THURSDAY.**—Telegraphed that President Davis has left for the Potomac, and that Jackson's army has crossed, and that the Yankees under Wool were marching to meet him.

Kirby Smith occupies Lexington, Kentucky, and is marching on Cincinnati.

Bragg has crossed the Cumberland, and is advancing on Louisville.

Brilliant dash of Confederates at Bayou des Allemands, La.

"**COMRADES:**—Our campaign opens auspiciously. The enemy is in full retreat, with consternation and demoralization devastating his ranks. To secure the fruits of this condition, we must press on vigorously and unceasingly.

"Alabamians! your State is redeemed. Tennesseans! your Capital and State are almost restored without firing a gun. You return conquerors. Kentuckians! the first great blow has been struck for your freedom. Soldiers from other States share the happiness of our more fortunate brothers, and will press on with them for the redemption of their homes and women." [Signed, BRAXTON BRAGG.]

### EDITORIAL NOTES, ETC.

The grandest, the vastest conception of the age is an accomplished fact—a girdle has been put around the globe in reality as in poetry, and the civilizations of the Old and New World, of Homer, Alexandria and Bonaparte, and of Washington, Captain Smith and Pocahontas hold communion with each other by an electric spark! Glorious consummation, act worthy of the gods who piled Ossa upon Pelion and hurled mountains at each other in their warlike demonstrations in days of yore. Limit not again the achievements of the energy, the enterprise and the daring spirit of our age

and country. With an iron wire grappling the Continents and iron bands three thousand miles in length across the boundless plains, rivers and mountains of our own, connecting the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific, the Nineteenth Century might well rest in its giant progress. Fact is here beyond all fiction. Given the cable and there is no difficulty at all about the railroad. That is next in order. A nice ear might almost catch already the scream of its locomotive.

Worthy of the great work is the first message which leaps from Continent to Continent. *Peace prevails in both.*

We referred in our last to the beautiful charity which dictates in every part of the Southern land the formation of *Memorial Associations* in honor of our noble and gallant dead. For that at Charleston, Mr. Timrod, the most exquisite of our Southern poets, contributed an ode, which is worthy of the classic ages :

Sleep sweetly in your humble graves,  
Sleep martyrs of a fallen cause !—  
Though yet no marble column craves  
The pilgrim here to pause.

In seeds of laurels in the earth,  
The garlands of your fame are sown ;  
And, somewhere, waiting for its birth,  
The shaft is in the stone.

Meanwhile, your sisters for the years  
Which hold in trust your storied tombs,  
Bring all they now can give you—tears,  
And these memorial blooms.

Small tributes, but your shades will smile  
As proudly on those wreaths to-day,  
As when some cannon-moulded pile  
Shall overlook this Bay.

Stoop angels hither from the skies !  
There is no holier spot of ground,  
Than where defeated valor lies  
By mourning beauty crowned.

John N. Cardozo of Charleston, the veteran of the Southern press, favors us with a copy of his little volume entitled "*Reminiscences of Charleston*," and no son of that heroic old city, wherever in exile, should fail to send for the work. The reminiscences cover a hundred topics, which are all discussed with graphic pen, and will furnish some material for the REVIEW hereafter.

Next to Memorial Associations, the Relief, Orphan and *Hospital Associations* at the south, are all noble and Christian Charities, and speak volumes in favor of a people who, in the times of direst distress and suffering, can still occupy themselves in this manner. The address of the Hospital Association at New Orleans for disabled soldiers has reached our table, and powerfully appeals to the sympathies of every class. The President of the association is General John B. Hood, of New Orleans, and among the Directors are Generals R. E. Lee, Buckner, Johnston, Preston, Beauregard, Hays, Longstreet, Hardee and Hampton.

We extract from the address :

The subjects of the assistance proposed to be rendered by the association are persons who, in consequence of their disabled condition, have no means of earning a support, but are left at present as a tax upon individ-

al charity. Many of the soldiers whom we propose to receive in this institution will be enabled, under skillful surgical treatment, to resume the active pursuits of life, and not only to earn an adequate support, but contribute again to the prosperity of their families and to that of the country.

It is not proposed to limit the advantages to be derived from this association to any one State, but all disabled soldiers from any part of the South will be equally entitled to receive its benefits. Should the funds which we hope to collect prove adequate to the purpose, it is also contemplated to supply artificial limbs, and to defray the expense of convalescents to their homes or to other points where they may have obtained employment.

In reply to some criticism ventured upon the spirit which characterized the volume, being published by Mr. Lossing, in illustration of the recent great war, we received a friendly letter from that gentleman, in which the following sentiments occur :

"I earnestly desire to have all the wounds which the conflict produced speedily healed, and I should be glad to see it done without a visible cicatrix. The war illustrated the courage, the endurance, and the wonderful resources of the *wholes* people of the Republic; and I desire a perfect union of that people as one great and powerful nation, working in harmony in the humanizing and christianizing efforts for the good of mankind, which, I believe, is the grand design of God in his late dealings with us. His hand is visible, to my eye, in the late war, working for the Rights of Man and the general happiness of the Human race."

The author (signing himself "*Diversity*") of some *Essays on Taxation and Reconstruction*, which he sends us in pamphlet form, entertains novel views on the subject, and if his theories could be carried out the Millennium would speedily arrive. In our opinion they can only be attempted *after* that epoch. He opposes all involuntary taxation, all restrictions upon commerce, and would require the holders of the National debt to take in payment the public lands in lieu of gold. The publishers of the pamphlet are C. B. Richardson & Co., New York.

The same house send us their prospectus of a new *Southern University Series*, consisting of primers, spellers, readers and speakers, revised by George Frederick Holmes, of the University of Virginia, with illustrations by Southern artists. It is intended that the productions of Southern intellect shall have full and able representation in the series. Mr. Holmes has also prepared an English Grammar and a Chronological History of the United States, which will shortly appear. Other Professors in the Universi-

ty advertise works to be published by Richardson & Co., in French, Latin, Arithmetic and Mathematics. This is as it should be, and we hope to see a liberal encouragement extended to them.

*Hon. J. W. Clapp*, a distinguished citizen of Mississippi, will receive our thanks for his address delivered at the University of that State, on the 29th June last. Referring to the wonderful change which has happened all over the South, the transition from devastation and carnage to law, order, industry and enterprise, Mr. Clapp eloquently says:

"For four or five years the laws had been silent amid the clash of arms, and courts of justice had almost ceased to exist, and when the military authority, which had controlled everything, was subverted, and there was in fact no law, is there now, or has there been, another country or people where, under such circumstances, civil and social disorders, and indeed the wildest anarchy, would not have occurred? And yet, no sooner does the smoke of battle clear away, than with an instinctive love of law and order, communities are reorganized, the civil tribunals re-established, and—

"Returning Justice lifts aloft her scale."

"At the commencement of the conflict we were, in the aggregate, beyond controversy, the wealthiest people upon the globe, and possessed more of the elements of agricultural and commercial power and prosperity. Many of our people had been reared in the lap of luxury, and a far larger proportion were surrounded with all the comforts of life in abundance, and exempt from the necessity of daily toil. Not only was our surplus wealth, so to speak, swallowed up by millions and thousands of millions in the devouring vortex of war, but almost every form of property was involved in indiscriminate destruction. Fences and houses were burned; farms pillaged and devastated; mills and manufactories destroyed; commerce annihilated; business paralyzed; and our system of labor utterly subverted. Not only were those who had never known a want deprived of all the luxuries to which they had been accustomed, but thousands of our people were denied the comforts of life, and thousands more its very necessities, so that mere subsistence, in multitudes of cases and sometimes in whole communities, was, and is yet, a question of startling import. Under calamities so appalling where is there another people that would not have staggered into hopeless imbecility and despair? And yet not only were these incredible losses and trials borne by our people with a heroic and sublime fortitude, but with a marvelous promptness they adapted themselves to the new condition of affairs,—the corner-stone of a new social and industrial edifice was laid, and soon the Phoenix, Prosperity, began to be evolved from the ashes of her former self."

There can be no doubt that *cholera*, in a mild form, prevails more or less in all of the large cities of the country, but it has nowhere assumed an epidemic form,

and probably will not, considering the careful police regulations which are being adopted, and the enlarged knowledge of the disease and the treatment which it obtains. The disease in Europe has been shorn of much of its horrors, and some months since we introduced into the Review extracts upon the subject of its treatment from the Faculty at London. We now have before us an Essay on the same subject, by Dr. Warren Stone, which appears in the *Medical Journal*, of which he is associate Editor. The Doctor is known as the most distinguished physician of New Orleans, and has a reputation which is world wide. He was considered an oracle in the early cholera epidemics at New Orleans. Our readers will be indebted to us for a few quotations from his excellent production:

"Next in importance to warding off cholera, is the ability to detect it at the outset. What are usually termed the premonitory symptoms of Cholera, or Choleric, are in reality the Cholera; and the destructive rice-water discharges bear the same relation to this disease that black vomit does to yellow fever. Some of these cases recover, but the majority sink under the pestilence. I believe that in the early stage, the disease is easily warded off, or the severer symptoms are prevented; but after the warning signs have passed unheeded, the mischief is done; and it is as reasonable to expect to discover a successful treatment for this stage as for consumption after the lungs have been destroyed.

"In the fall of 1848, when Cholera appeared, I was lame from rheumatism, so that I could not ride; but I gave advice to a great many families. I advised them to watch carefully, and if any member had derangement of the bowels, to send him to bed; and my medium prescription for adults was fifteen to twenty grains of quinine, eight or ten of calomel, and two or three of opium, made into six pills. One to be administered every hour or two until all symptoms subsided. No deaths of Cholera occurred, either in the families or among the servants of those who sought and followed this advice. Animal broth and a little brandy and water may be useful. If the discharges are copious and exhausting, astringents are proper, and moderate use of opiates. Among the astringents, I think *Kino* is the best. I have never seen anything but increased distress to the patient from any of the heating and stimulating substances that constitute so many Cholera remedies. Calomel I have seen used from the dose of a quarter of a grain, to half-ounce doses. The small doses are useful in this stage of the disease, and I think has more curative effect than anything else. The half-ounce doses do not deserve a comment. There is a condition of the mucous membrane even in the collapse that calomel operates favorably on; and I believe when properly given, assists in preventing what has been termed the consecutive fever. Half or a whole grain of calomel dropped on



the tongue every half hour or oftener, until ten or twelve grains are administered, often relieves the vomiting and fecal discharges, and leaves a favorable condition compared to that left by heating stimulants. The best that can be done for the cramps is to secure a stout attendant or two who can straighten the limbs and take the kinks out of the muscles. Sinapisms, like a hot iron, distress the patient, and hot bags of salt or bran annoy very much, and seem to exhaust without doing any good.

"Ice water to drink, and ice water to the surface, is not only the most grateful remedy, but it favors reaction more than all the internal and external stimulants that can be applied."

After the quotation which was made in the last number of the REVIEW, showing how interesting were the topics discussed in Dr. Craven's admirable little work upon the "*Prison Life of Jefferson Davis*," it will be unnecessary to make more than brief reference to it now. Dr. Craven has earned the lasting gratitude of all good men, North and South, by his noble, generous, and self-sacrificing course towards the illustrious State prisoner. His work will be a lasting memorial to his own fame, as to that of the ill-fated captive, who has proved himself equal to either fortune—a dungeon or a court. Every page will be read with keenest interest. The work is published by Carleton, New York.

From M. Doolady, Publisher, New York, we receive *Roeluck*, a novel, whose scenes are laid in Virginia, during the recent war. The work is written in a spirited manner, and has much to do with secession, the negroes, etc., etc. It is one of a class of romances with which our literature will abound for the next half a century.

The Appletons favor us with

1. *Life and Times of Andrew Johnson*.

2. *Sherbrooke*, by H. B. G., author of *Madge*. The latter is dedicated to the young women of the Republic, who, it is hoped, will glean strength, courage, and patience from its pages, and a love of Christian wisdom.

President Johnson is viewed from a national stand-point, and receives a noble vindication from the aspersions of his enemies. His public and private career

are prominently developed, and his consistency as a statesman. Every citizen of the Republic should familiarize himself with the volume. The attitude of Mr. Johnson on the great questions which distract the land places him in the foremost rank of the great names of history, and patriots in ages to come will revere his memory, and emulate his example.

Messrs. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, put us in possession of a "*Rebel War Clerk's Diary*," in two volumes.

The author, J. B. Jones, who was long connected with the newspaper press, and was a sincere and true patriot, espoused very early the cause of the revolution which he had opposed, and accepted a position under the Confederate Government, which he held at Montgomery and Richmond, during the entire war. All who had business with the departments will remember him as the indefatigable chief of the Passport Office; from which his opportunities of observation and information were of consequence very great. He has availed himself of this in his work, and furnishes much in relation to the secret history of the government. Of what was going on outside of Richmond his knowledge was limited, and this is the field which we have selected for ourself, but we shall very often refer to the pages of our friend for illustrations. He is now in his grave, poor fellow, having just lived long enough to complete his work, which will long live as an able and interesting chronicle of the "times that tried men's souls." For the sake of his family, as for its intrinsic merits, we trust the work will pass through many editions. There are points in it which we shall criticise hereafter.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers send:

1. *Four Years in the Saddle*, by Col. Harry Gilmor.

2. *Homes Without Hands*, by the Rev. J. G. Wood.

The fame of Harry Gilmor, as a dashing cavalry leader of the war, will commend his work to readers North and South. It is written with the life and spirit of romance, but has all the merits of authentic history. Col. Gilmor was

twice a prisoner of war at the North, and gives this testimony: "I have been among the prisoners at Columbia, Salisbury, Danville and Richmond, and it is my belief that the prisoners at the South were better fed than we were, and had a greater variety of food, and more of it. They got the same rations as our soldiers in the field. If there was privation it was caused by our poverty, not our will."

"Homes without Hands" is a superb volume, in matter, appearance, and illustrations. It describes the habitations of animals according to their principles of construction. Insects, birds, reptiles, animals of every kind figure in the volume, and their nests, caves, dens, are beautifully shown in the engravings with which it abounds. No one interested in Natural History should be without the work. It is worthy of a place in every parlor, and in every gentleman's library. We are charmed with it. The author, who is an Englishman, has published other able works upon Natural History.

In a recent number we promised a careful perusal of, and some remarks upon, *Mr. Greeley's* superbly illustrated work upon the *American Conflict*, of which the first volume has appeared. The promise will not be forgotten. Though we have never agreed with the author upon political matters, we have ever respected his personal worth, honesty and integrity. His errors have been only of the head. Hence he was opposed to the war at its inception, was anxious to treat with our Commissioners in Canada, has always favored universal amnesty, and recently offered to become the bail of Jefferson Davis. In an interesting interview with him last summer in New York, he was far from even advocating the trial of the prisoner, unless his friends required it, but gave utterance to the most liberal and manly sentiments in regard to the unhappy condition of the country. We honor and respect him for them, whatever his idiosyncrasies in other matters.

We learn from their circular, that J. P. Morton & Co., of Louisville, Kentucky, the largest publishing house in the South, have issued a series of approved School

Books, adapted to our institutions of learning. Among others, are Butler's Readers, Grammars, and Speakers, also Towne's Arithmetic and Algebra, etc. They deserve encouragement and support.

The following publications were received too late for notice in this number, but shall be noticed in the next:

From D. Appleton & Co.

*Taxation.* By Sir S. M. Peto.

*Brevity in Chess—Hazletine Harkness,*  
—*Introductory Latin Book.*

From Harper & Brothers.

*Phemie Keller.* F. G. Trafford.

*Land at Last.* Edmund Yates.

From M. Doolady.

*History of the Gipsies.* W. Simson.

*Ten Years of a Lifetime.* Mrs. Margaret Hosmer.

The mission of General Beaufort to Europe, in aid of the finances of the *New Orleans and Great Northern Railroad*, is understood to have been a success, and the result is, the prospects of the corporation are most encouraging. The proposal was accepted to fund the accrued interest as a second mortgage, and to begin at an early day the payment of interest upon the original bonds. The American bondholders will no doubt at once fall into the arrangement.

We have upon our table a prospectus of the *American Industrial Agency*, recently established in New York, at No. 40-42 Broadway, under charters obtained from the States of Tennessee and Virginia. The Association proposes branches in the several States, and to make advances to its stockholders which shall enable them to cultivate their estates. We advise all who would study the subject, to apply for a copy of the pamphlet. We have space for but a single extract from it:

"The charter was prepared after long and careful study of the principles and practical details of administration of the credits Funder and Mobilier, and combines all the best features of both those successful institutions. In offering you the privilege of participating in its benefits, we do not propose to charge

you a usurious rate of interest for advances, nor to demand a surrender of any part of your crop, or of your lands, nor the option of buying your lands at their present depreciation; nor to control the sale and disposal of your crops through agents unknown to you. On the contrary, by the strength of your associated credit sustained by the harmonious action of all the branches, under the supervision of a council elected by yourselves, we propose to reduce the rate of interest on advances to stockholders even below the present legal rates; to relieve you of the necessity of sacrificing your lands; to allow the stockholders of each Branch Agency to choose their own officers and agents and to obtain and pay over to you in full the highest possible price on your products, at the least possible cost for 'charges and commissions,' which charges and commissions, less the actual incidental expenses, will be repaid to the subscribers in the shape of dividends on their shares."

✂ We thank F. S. Pease, Buffalo, N. Y. for a valuable pamphlet upon the Manufacturing Interests of that city, and shall refer to it more fully in our next issue.

✂ Mr. Stein's article on the Mississippi, having been unavoidably omitted, will appear in an early issue; as will also a very interesting and valuable paper upon Arkansas, made up from the Bulletin and Reports of an Association at Little Rock.

✂ We credited erroneously to the *New Orleans Crescent*, instead of *Times*, the remarks in a recent number on the history of *Perrique Tobacco*, so famous in the West.

#### REVIEW ADVERTISING INDEX.

ALL advertisements in the *Review* will be regularly noted in this Index. Our terms are the same as before the war, and considering the large circulation of the *Review* in every part of the Union, and especially in the Southern States, its limits should be occupied. Merchants and manufacturers of the South, and those having lands for sale, would do well to imitate in advertising the enterprise of Northern cities. Our pages are open to all, and it is from this source only that the *Review* can be made remunerative.

Agricultural Implements—Machinery, etc.—R. H. Allen & Co.; Daniel Pratt; Pitkin, Wiard & Co. Emery Brothers.

W. G. Clemens, Brown & Co.

Books, Bibles, etc.—James Potts; John P. Morton & Co.

Boots and Shoes.—John Slater.

Bankers and Exchange.—Duncan, Sherman & Co. C. W. Purcell & Co.; E. Q. Bell; Lockwood & Co.; Connor & Wilson

Brokers.—Gold and Silver, Real Estate, etc.; Morgan McCloud, Murphy & Cash.

Charleston, S. C., Directory.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Directory.

Merchants.—Cotton and Wool; Jno. H. Haskell.

Cotton Factors.—Crews, Wilson, Bradford & Co.

Coppersmiths, Engineers, etc.—Thomas Gannon, J. Wyatt Reid.

Clothing, Shirts, &c.—S. N. Moody; Henry Moore & Genung.

Collection and Commission Merchants.—Taylor, McEwen and Blew.

Dry Goods.—Butler, Broom & Clapp.

Druggist.—S. Mansfield & Co. Jas. Gonegal.

Emigration Companies.—John Williams.

Engravers, etc.—Ferd Meyer & Co; J. W. Orr.

Eyes.—Dr Foote.

Express Companies.—Southern.

Fertilizers, etc.—John S. Reese & Co.; Allen & Needles; Baugh & Sons; Graham, Emien & Fossmore; Tasker and Clark.

Fancy Goods.—J. M. Bowen & Co.

Fire Arms.—B. Kithbridge & Co.

Garden Seeds, etc.—D. Landreth & Sons.

Grocers.—Baskerville, Sherman & Co.

Hotels.—Exchange Hotel, Burnet House

Hardware, etc.—G. Wolfe Bruce; C. H. Slocomb;

Chonte & Co.; Orgill, Bros. & Co.; E. Robbins & Bradley.

Insurance Companies.—Etna; Accidental.

Iron Railings, etc.—Robert Wood & Co.; W. P. Hood.

Iron Safes.—Herring & Co.

Jewelry, etc.—Tiffany & Co.; Ball, Black & Co.

Lawyers.—Ward & Jones.

Liquors.—L. L. Burrell & Co.

Loan Agency.—Department Business, etc.—National Bank of Metropolis.

Machinery, Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Carding,

Spinning and Weaving, etc.—Bridenburg Manufacturing Company, Jacob B. Schenck; Poole & Hunt; Smith & Sayre; Jas. A. Robinson;

Geo. Page & Co.; Edmund M. Ivens; Laue & Bodley; Joseph Harrison, Jr.; J. E. Stevenson.

J. H. Duval.

Mill Stones.—J. Bradford & Co.

Military Equipments.—J. M. Migeod & Son.

Medicines, etc.—Brandreth's; Dr. W. R. Merwin; Radway & Co.; Tarrant & Co.

Musical Instruments.—F. Zogbaum & Fairchild;

Sountag & Beggs.

Masonic Emblems.—B. T. Hayward

Nurseries.—Ellwanger & Barry.

Organs—Parlor, etc.—Peloubet, Pelton & Co.

Paint, etc.—Pecora Lead and Color Company.

Patent Limbs.—W. Selpho & Son.

Pens.—R. Esterbrook & Co.

Perfumers.—C. T. Lodge.

Pianos.—W. Knabe & Co.

Rope.—J. T. Douglas.

Scales.—Fairbanks & Co.

Straw Goods.—Bostwick, Sabin & Clark.

Steamships.—James Connoly & Co.; Livingston,

Fox & Co.

Stationers.—Francis & Loutrel; E. R. Wagener.

Soap, Starch, etc.—B. T. Babbit.

Southern Bitters, etc.—C. H. Ebbert & Co.

Sewing Machines.—Singer & Co; Finkle & Lyon.

Steel.—Sanderson Brothers & Co.

Silver and Plated Ware.—Windle & Co.; Wm.

Wilson & Son. W. Gale, Jr.

Tobacco Dealers, etc.—Dohan, Carroll & Co.

Tin Ware.—S. J. Hare & Co.; J. B. Duval & Son.

Tailors.—Derby & Co.; Harlem & Co.

Wire Work Railings, etc.—M. Walker & Sons.

Washing Machines and Wringers and Mangles.—

R. C. Browning; Jno. Ward & Co.; Oakley & Keating, Robt. Duncan.

# DE BOW'S REVIEW.

ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1846.

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OCTOBER, 1866.

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## ART. I.—A TALK WITH RADICAL LEADERS.

“While VENGEANCE pondered o'er new plans of pain,  
And staunch'd the blood she saves to shed again.”

BYRON.—*Corsair*.

You are the head and front of that offending, which for so many long years has reaped its fruits in the alienation of the people of this great country, in the array of section against section, of neighborhood against neighborhood, until the whole land has been converted into a Pandemonium, and civil war has run its career of blood, rapine, devastation and death. Some of you are men of scholarly attainments, of much research, taught in history and philosophy, and outside the limits of your proclivities as agitators, we are informed, are men of many social and personal qualities. The errors of such men are more dangerous, their very sincerity and earnestness are the harbingers of greater woe to their country.

Granting which, I am reluctant to admit that personal grievances have had much to do with raising many of you to your present bad eminence, and that you have been cheered onward by thousands as misguided as yourselves, and giving you even the benefit of the statement, that those against whom your ire is aroused are not free from offence (if you please, have themselves been active offenders), can there be found in all of this justification for the savage and merciless warfare which you wage? It is no longer the noble and manly warfare of the field, of armed host against armed host, of bayonet, ball and shell; but a war of the armed against the disarmed, of the strong against the weak, of the conqueror against his prisoners, for it is to this condition that the event of the recent great war has reduced the millions of the South!

And, sirs, who are these people of the South, that having overcome by overwhelming millions from your Northern hive,

it is the end of your philosophy, by every ingenious contrivance of discriminating legislation, of restrictions, of agrarian and revolutionary manœuvring, to humiliate, degrade and crush hopelessly and forever? Who are they?

When your ancestors of the *Mayflower*, in the dim antiquity of our country, were struggling with the savages of the North, ours enduring equal hardship, and with like spirit and determination, were grappling with those by the waters of the James and the Roanoke, in the shady dells and among the flowery slopes of the Cooper and the Ashley, the beautiful May and the Savannah. These hardy pioneers made the wilderness to smile and blossom, and transferred from the Old to the New World their high notions of liberty and independence, bequeathing them as an inheritance to their children. Among those pioneers who landed at Port Royal, in South Carolina, in the century which first disturbed the repose of Cape Cod, were the ancestors of the present writer.

Two centuries came of marvelous life and energy, the record of which is scarcely preserved to us more than in tradition or doubtful history; wigwams and cabins, tomahawks and rifles, Indian councils and woodman's axes, King Philips and Yemasees, and the people by the Connecticut, the James, or the Savannah, emerged from the wilderness and talked to kings and Parliaments, and ministers of rights, of independence and liberty, and backed their noble language by blows, fast and thick, from which despotism at last recoiled. These workers of the forest, descendants of Winslow or Standish, of Berkley or Craven, cemented by the memories of common toils and dangers, came together in council, banded together in the field, and presented to the world an example of heroic devotion, intrepidity, courage, and valor, which has ever since lived in song and story. Were the fights less sanguinary when led by Sumter or Marion, than when led by Putnam? Was not the path of the invader tracked with blood, whether he landed by the Hudson, the Chesapeake, or along the Southern bays? Were the Washingtons, the Lees, the Randolphs, Henrys, Rutledges, the Middletons and Pinckneys, in retirement, while the Hancocks and Adamses were carrying through the Glorious War, and when that struggle was over, and the nations of the world anxiously awaited results, were the councils of Jefferson and Madison and the Pinckneys rejected, whilst that of the Hamiltons and Jays was left free and untrammelled to build up the colossal fabric of American liberty? Is it needful to forget all of this?

Three-quarters of a century again. The infant nation has reached to vigorous manhood. Westward Ho! is the

cry from the Penobscot to the St. Johns. Texas and Arkansas, Arizona and Missouri, alike with Oregon and Nebraska, bespeak the venturous enterprise and daring of the sections. They meet shoulder to shoulder and breast to breast in fighting against Britain the second battle of independence: in the same Union they brave death from the Seminole in the glades of Florida, and carry the banner of the Stars through all the desperate encounters of Mexico, from the Castle de Uloa to the very capital of the Aztecs. Washington, Jackson, Scott, Taylor, chosen chieftains in these great encounters, sons of the South all, do their glories pale by the side of Northern heroes? And in the great field of State-craft and diplomacy, was not the national honor and repute preserved untarnished, and the national rights vindicated and upheld through all this period, though for two-thirds of it the sceptre was in Southern hands, and in nearly all of it Southern intellect was represented everywhere, at home and abroad? In enterprise and wealth, section went hand in hand with section, though perhaps in different degrees; and whilst Northern factories and workshops peopled densely its sterile shores, and foreign immigration sought the teeming prairies of the West, the exhaustless agricultural regions of the South freighted the great navies of the country with its splendid products, brought back the fabrics for which they were exchanged, and raised the nation to the rank of almost the first maritime power upon earth!

What secret causes were at work, during all this period, to undermine the noble structure, what teachings of statesmen or demagogues, what seeds of bitterness were sown or reaped, or who is responsible for the final catastrophe, it is needless here to inquire. John Randolph, who saw the Government inaugurated, claimed to have seen, even then, the "poison under its wing." In the times of the embargo, and the war which followed; when Louisiana was purchased or Missouri was admitted; when the tariff policy sought to become a vehicle of oppression; or when the Mexican war left its Pandora's box of territorial evils, the poison continued to manifest and diffuse itself, until the whole body politic was threatened with incurable disease. The end was sure, however delayed. The statesmen of Massachusetts, when pressed, alike with those of Virginia and Carolina, taught the doctrines of State rights and State remedies, and among these, that of breaking up the compact and resuming sovereignty. The question was argued in Congress, as it had been in all the State conventions which adopted the Constitution, and, to say the least, was left undecided; it was argued by the press, in the courts, and by great political parties. The South, in the main, accepted one view,

and the North another. Acting upon its own theory, the blow was struck. Thirteen States seceded!

There was nowhere a more sincere and earnest believer in the right of secession, nor a more earnest advocate of its practice at this particular juncture than ourselves, believing, as we did, that it would be for the interest of both sections, on account of irreconcilable differences, to establish independent but friendly nationalities. The energies of each would thus be left free and untrammled, and their mutual action upon each other would be favorable to the liberties of the whole. It is not clear yet, but that history will pronounce the same verdict when the generations now upon the stage shall have long since passed away. We regarded it a peaceable measure, and believe that had a more rational policy actuated the North, war could not have resulted. The idea of *permanent* separation was not yet entertained by Southern masses, and it was altogether practicable, with slight concessions, to have reconstructed the Union without one drop of blood. We thought this result highly probable, whether desirable or not, and believe that ninety-nine in the hundred of the people of the South entertained the same secret expectations. Mr. Lincoln's call for troops, to repossess, by force of arms, those forts and navy yards which it had been thought were possessed of right, and in virtue of the doctrine of State sovereignty, dissipated the illusion.

Throwing aside, however, the question of *responsibility*, when the decision against us was the sword, we will do the Southern people the justice to say, there was no longer any hesitation. The day of debate was ended. The talent, the worth, the intellect, all that was noble and distinguished in the States, from Virginia to Texas, the descendants of the men who fought with Washington at Yorktown, of the heroes who figured in all the great fights where the national eagle floated, or who vindicated the fame of the nation on the ocean, on the floors of Congress, in the chair of the Presidency, or the Cabinet, or in positions of honor abroad, buckled on their armor, marshaled their cohorts, and in hot haste rushed to the front. The exceptions were so few as not to affect the rule, and we are not now, nor ever have been, willing to impugn the motives, or to denounce the men, scattered here and there, in most of the States, who constitute the exceptions. Let them defend their record as we do our own.

Was this a rebellion? were these traitors, or did the struggle rise to a greater and nobler altitude? The question can remain for history. Name it, if you please, however harshly, and where do you find, in all the histories that you have read, from those

of Thucidides and Livy, down to Bancroft and Hildreth, so unequal a struggle, maintained with so much fire and energy ; such deeds of valor and prowess performed ; such privations and sufferings endured ; such heroism displayed. How many great armies were driven back ; what captains' fortunes were ruined ; what Saragossa defences, as at Charleston and Vicksburg ! Six millions of men were in the death-struggle against four times that number ; six millions without a ship, with scarcely a gun-boat, cut off from all the world by rigorous blockade, without workshops, machinery, or mechanical aptitude, without clothing, without arms, and often without food ! Yet the fight went on for four long years, until some of your leading writers and thinkers began to express the opinion that Southern independence was virtually achieved. These deeds of daring and of heroism, this record of energy and endurance, startled the European world, and extorted its admiration if not its friendship. Are the men of the North less impressible by the morally sublime, when exhibited by those once their enemies ? Can they not recognize heroism, and claim it as their common heritage in the future ? Even heroism, if you please to say so, in a wrong cause.

This people have not been degraded or humbled. It is not in your power, and if you are true statesmen it cannot be your desire to do either. They are your countrymen, and for good or for ill, your descendants and theirs, in all the ages that are to come, are likely to mingle together. Their crest is erect ! Let their losses be ever so severe, they do not embrace HONOR. That survives, and fortunately for America it does, for what a picture would its republicanism present, were the people of one-third of the States, self-acknowledged, to be degraded and debased ! Neither revenge nor policy could dictate this. Revenge could not be gratified by sowing the storm to reap the whirlwind. Policy, ancient and modern, teaches differently. The Greeks and Romans conquered the world by conciliation, laws, liberties, institutions, as well as by arms. English liberties and the English Constitution have been maintained by the descendents of York and Lancaster, of Cromwell and the Cavaliers. On the field of Bosworth, after the star of Richard had set in blood, the princely Richmond could exclaim :

“Proclaim a pardon to the soldiers fled  
That in submission will return to us ;  
And then, as we have taken the Sacrament,  
We will unite the White Rose and the Red ;  
Smile Heaven upon this fair conjunction  
That long hath frowned upon their enmity.”

A people with such antecedents as those of the South can-



not submit permanently to be lorded over and acknowledge the authority of a master race. They may endure for a time, but the wound will rankle and bleed afresh, and they will strike back and bite the heel of the oppressor. Inextinguishable hatred will grow up, and their children and children's children, like the infant Hannibal, will be sworn upon the altars of vengeance. Nor ought the power of such a race to be despised. Weak it may be to-day, disorganized and overwhelmed by defeat, and colossal, disciplined, and organized may be the power which is brought in threatening attitude against it. There are small accidents in history which change the relations of peoples. The weak have but to wait upon opportunity. Ireland, Poland, Italy, Hungary, will rise and rise again. History is full of these examples. A vast military establishment, great standing armies, garrisons will be needed here, and whilst their force is expended in crushing rebellion in one quarter, in such wide domain, it will be aroused and rampant in a hundred others. The Tyrant, the Oppressor, and the Despot will in vain seek to prevent opportunities which the great political relations of the world involve, and he will, even in the grandeur of his pretensions, tremble before them.

"Who would be free  
Themselves will strike the blow."

But why drive a brave and earnest people to despair? What great public purpose can be answered? In what respect will the North be happier, wealthier, more powerful by such a course? What Christian or patriotic instinct can be gratified by it? You have said that freemen work better than slaves, and is not the doctrine as applicable to white men as to negroes? Do you not hasten to get rid of the expense and charge of territories by converting them into States? Has not Britain realized a thousand times over profit by the change which made her colonies independent States?

Do you wish to make secession odious and prevent the possibility of its recurrence? If sharp, fierce, and sanguinary war has not accomplished this, do you think that the meaner remedies of the thumb-screw and the galleys will avail? What a compliment are you paying to a people whose standards have all gone down and the debris only of whose power survives! Methinks

"There be six Richmonds in the field—  
Five have I slain to-day!"

The South went down under your cohorts and your legions, else would she be in arms now; but having gone down with her broad and teeming lands wasted, with her cities destroyed,

her warriors scattered, and bleeding, and dead, her resources exhausted, and her people clothed in sackcloth and in ashes, yours is a magnificent tribute, when behind every lash you see her bayonets gleaming still. Compose yourselves. The work is done—done efficiently and finally. The issue which was made fairly, was as fairly decided. In appealing to the sword, its arbitrament was accepted. People knew no higher Courts, and Congresses may decide as they please—the *bayonet gives the law!* From the Chesapeake to El Paso, the South tells you this. Her legislatures, her statesmen, her disarmed warriors, her people of high and low degree all solemnly and emphatically declare it, and having discovered their truth and earnestness, when they told you that they meant *war*, can you not trust them now when they tell you that they mean *peace*, permanent and lasting peace? Moreover, the issues which resulted in war are extinct. If new ones arise, they are as likely to be such as will disturb the peace of the North as ours. No man in our domain, unless within the walls of a lunatic asylum, dreams of resistance to a power which in the heyday of our prosperity and might, bore so overwhelmingly and resistlessly upon us. The Government of the United States is our *only* government, and in its honor and glory must we find ours!

But perhaps you expect to help the negro. Well now:

“In the name of all the gods at once  
On what meat was this our darkey fed  
That he is grown so great?”

Is all the machinery of this vast government, its Congress, courts, purse, sword, but so many ingenious contrivances to take care of Cuffee and his rights? Now, gentlemen radicals, let us reason a little. Have you not done enough for Ethiopia? You enslaved the negro. Well! you vowed his emancipation and removed his shackles. At the cost of five thousand millions of treasure and perhaps a million of lives you have made him free. There he stands. On the basis of these figures each puling infant of the Freedmen's Bureau has been purchased by the nation *with* twelve hundred and fifty dollars in gold, and wherever you see four of them together, recollect that the forfeit has been the death of one white citizen! We are not complaining of this, however, but stating the fact. *All that the negro has earned in bondage for the white man has been returned to him with interest.* Have you not done enough, then? Will you find a better stopping-point? *He is free!* If he be a man, if he has thoughts, will, instincts, appetites, capacities, can he not take care of himself as you and we have done; and if he has not these attributes, can you give them? Nobody

wishes now his enslavement. The Gordian knot has been cut. The responsibility, from which, as Christian men, we shrunk, is yours. The problem baffled us and our fathers. It baffles no longer! With us the negro is to live and not with you. The wealth of the nation could not colonize him. We want his labor—there are thousands of avenues of employment in which it can be absorbed. Will it not be our interest to make him a contented laborer and an efficient one, and will not the laws of competition settle questions of remuneration for one race as well as for another? *The ties of sympathy between the negro and the white man, his former master, are not dissolved because slavery has ceased.* The negro has been associated with our youth, our manhood, and our homes, and by no act of his is he dissociated now. He has the double protection of our sympathies and interests. There will be parties, too, growing up at the South who will gradually avail themselves of the negro element. The North may be sure that in the contestation the negro will in time get every right and privilege. That day cannot be hurried. All attempt to do so will bring an "Iliad of Woes" to the luckless negro. Trust at least to time and the new social elements that will be brought into play. Millions of your own people and people from all the nationalities of Europe will seek the golden treasures of the South, and we are inviting them by immigration, societies and associations, in all the States and cities. Let them come. We are not afraid of, but invite the inundation. We shall live happily and prosperously with them, if they will live happily and prosperously with us, each minding our own affairs, and each building up one vast empire. Let it be kept upon record, too, that African freedom is no new thing at the South. When the war opened there were a half million of emancipated blacks within our domain, and it was never alleged, even by Fred Douglass, that they were possessed of fewer social rights, immunities, and privileges than those of his own section. We believe that he even asserted the contrary, but if he did not, we will read a little from the Compendium of the Census of 1850, page 81. By the table it appears, that of the free colored population in New York sixty were clerks, doctors, druggists, merchants, ministers, printers, students, and teachers, or one in fifty-five of the whole, and in New Orleans there were one hundred and sixty-five in similar occupations, or one in eleven! The proportion of negroes occupying positions requiring education was in Connecticut one in one hundred of the whole, and in Louisiana one in *twelve!* The following is quoted also from page 196 of the same Census:

"In Connecticut \$215,535 in real estate was owned by free blacks, and

\$88,000 by mulattoes; total \$308,535. In Louisiana \$311,465 by free blacks, and \$3,958,830 by mulattoes; total \$4,270,295. New York city owned by free blacks \$65,310, by mulattoes \$44,000. New Orleans owned by free blacks \$222,970, mulattoes \$1,991,050. In Barnwell, Beaufort and Charleston, S. C., fifty-eight free colored owned under \$1,000 each of real estate, ten owned between \$1,000 and \$5,000 each, two between \$5,000 and \$10,000, etc."

Do you expect to advance the prosperity of the Union? The whole land is covered by one vast mortgage created by the war—a mortgage which bears sharply upon its industry and threatens its future safety. This mortgage must be raised. The Southern fields, which have been the great creators of wealth in the past, can create again, and from this source, if left free and untrammelled, and not otherwise, you may expect princely contributions to the National exchequer. Under even the partially "let alone" policy before the war, she furnished five hundred millions of dollars annually as a trading capital to the North. Grant that she is crippled; you cannot mend one wing by breaking the other. There is power yet in her soil, and power in her energies, which have been wonderfully developed and brought forth by war, not dreamed of in your philosophy. Her mineral as well as agricultural wealth is limitless. Witness her marvelous achievements in the past few months. In the moment which sheathed the sword she grasped the plow-handle, and amid all the embarrassments of the negro question, reclaimed from the wilderness whole principalities which had once blossomed as the rose. This, too, without money and without credit. She has repaired and put in working order her vast railroad system, which was left without bridges, without iron, without locomotives, and without cars, and not satisfied, she has revived every projected route, and is seeking, by organized companies, to connect every part of her interior. She is erecting factories and workshops at a rate which was never seen before. She is rebuilding her country mansions, and her towns, Selma, Atlanta, Columbia, Charleston arise, Phoenix like, from the flames. Witness, too, the improvement on her newspapers. Her periodical press issues two numbers where but one was issued before. Each charity is fostered and sustained. Churches go up, asylums for the disabled, hospitals for the sick, relief establishments for the widow and the child; schools on every hill, colleges and academies more numerous, better organized, and more largely attended than ever. Despondency nowhere. What a people!

A word in conclusion to what are called *Southern radicals*. There are such scattered through all the States with greater or less power. Is it your *interest* to keep up these agitations? Your leaders deceive, if they do not tell you that you are in a small minority. You were not strong enough to prevent se-

cession. The wave went over you. You yielded. Grant that you were wronged, grant that you suffered; do you not mistake your remedy? Those who opposed the old Revolutionary War returned after peace, and their children and children's children reaped the glories of that event. Even the property that had been sequestered was restored. Your condition would have been much better than these. There are stronger reasons now to ignore the past. There is room enough in the country for all. We can all prosper, grow rich, and according to merit share political power. Better the friendship of your neighbor across the road or in the next county, than your neighbor in Boston or New Hampshire. You cannot successfully oppose an overwhelming public opinion. Insist upon it, and sooner or later you go down. Acknowledge the fact; graciously, manfully, generously and intelligently, and you will be received back into the family fold, and in a few years all that existed of strife and bitterness will be things of the past, trifles light as air in the comparison of our harmonious Union and accord. We are not without hope. The Convention which was recently held in Philadelphia, where all of the States from the St. Lawrence to the Pacific affiliated harmoniously after six years of separation, was a magnificent and stirring event, and will cast its influences over all the land. Good and true men will look up. Hope will revive, and even the worst radical, we care not who, will see the necessity of bending to the storm. If you have sinned, sin no more—

“ While yet the lamp holds out to burn,  
The vilest sinner may return.”

#### ART. II.—CAMP LEE AND THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

CAMP LEE, about a mile from Richmond, is but a branch or appendage of the Freedmen's Bureau in that city. For this reason, and because we ourselves live at Camp Lee, and until recently held our court in Richmond, we have thought it would be appropriate to treat of the two in connection. Admitted behind the curtains, were we curious, prying, or observant, we might have collected materials for an article at once rich, racy and instructive; but we are, unfortunately, abstracted, and see or hear very little that is going on around us. What we have seen and heard, so far as we deem it interesting, we will relate, without breach of confidence, because nothing has been told us in confidence, and we have seen or heard nothing at all discreditable to any officer of the Bureau.

The institution has a very pretty name, but unlike the rose, "would not smell as sweet by any other name." In truth, it is simply and merely a negro nursery; a fact which would have been obvious even to the blind, if led into our little court-room, where the stove was in full blast, and about a hundred cushites were in attendance, as suitors, witnesses or idle lookers-on. You may be sure, Mr. Editor, we smoked desperately and continuously. As this habit of ours, of smoking whilst sitting on the Bench, has been made the subject of remark in some of the Northern papers, we deem this explanation due to our cotemporaries and to posterity; for as part, parcel, or appurtenance of the Negro Nursery, we shall certainly descend to posterity. Indeed, a good many of our Federal friends will be obliged to us for this explanation, for our soldiers smoked terribly in Richmond, quite as terribly as Uncle Toby's soldiers swore in Flanders.

This Negro Nursery is an admirable idea of the Federals, which, however, they stole from us. For we always told them the darkeys were but grown-up children that needed guardians, like all other children. They saw this very soon, and therefore established the Freedmen's Bureau; at first for a year, thinking that a year's tuition under Yankee school ma'ams and Federal Provost Marshals would amply fit them for self-support, liberty and equality, and the exercise of the right of suffrage. They have now added two years more to the duration of the Bureau, because they now see that the necessity for nursing the negroes is twice as urgent as they thought it at first. At the end of that time, they will discover that their pupils are irreclaimable "*mauvais sujets*," and will be ready to throw up "in divine disgust" the whole negro-nursing and negro-teaching business, and to turn the affair over to the State authorities.

The American people, by that time, must become satisfied that they have expended enough, aye, and far too much, of blood and treasure in the hopeless attempt to make citizens of negroes. They must first be made men, and the Bureau is a practical admission and assertion that they are not men, and will not be for two years hence. By that time they think the Ethiopian will change his skin. We are sure he will not. Negro he is, negro he always has been, and negro he always will be. Never has he been, and never will he be a man, physically, morally, or intellectually, in the European or American sense of the term. None are so thoroughly aware that the term "negro" is, in its ordinary acceptation, the negation of manhood, as the abolitionists and the negroes themselves. They are no longer negroes, but "colored people." Those who call them other than negroes, are acting falsely and

hypocritically, for they thereby as good as assert that these blacks have changed their natures, moral and intellectual, and risen to an equality with the whites.

They are our fellow-beings, children, not men, and therefore to be compassionated and taken care of.

The Bureau has occasioned much irritation, and in some instances, no doubt, been guilty of wrong and injustice to our people; but it has saved the South a world of money and of trouble, and expended a great deal of money among us, at a time when we could spare neither men nor money to keep order among the negroes, or to support the helpless ones. We can bear it for two years longer, but after that time we must have negro-nurseries of our own; that is, like the Federals, we must institute a distinct and separate government for the negroes. A majority of those living in the country will subside, if they have not already subsided, into the "*statu quo ante bellum*." The crowds of paupers, beggars, rogues, and vagabonds, infesting our cities and their suburbs, must be summarily dealt with by State bureaux located in each considerable town. No bureaux or bureau officers will be needed in the country, or in villages—nor are they even now needed.

We have resided at Camp Lee for more than a year. During that whole time there have been from three to five hundred negroes here, furnished with houses by the Federal authorities, part of which were built by the Confederates during the war for military purposes, and part by the State Agricultural Society before the war. The grounds are still owned by that Society. The brick house, however, in which we reside, was originally erected by Colonel John Mayo, deceased, father-in-law of General Winfield Scott. The dwelling-house, called the Hermitage, was burned down many years ago. The Society added a story to these brick buildings, and erected two-storied porticos in front and at the sides of them. They now make quite an imposing appearance, with a portico of a hundred and fifty feet in front, and wings of about eighty on the lower floor, and one of equal extent on the upper floor. We are, just now, the sole occupant of the lower floor, and a French lady the sole occasional occupant of the upper floor.

Most of this building, until a few weeks since, was occupied by Mrs. Gibbons, her daughter and Miss Ellison. Whilst they were here, Camp Lee was tolerable, and often very agreeable, even to us, separated as we are from our family. We hope, and have reason to expect, that they will return during this fall. In front of this building we have a market-garden of two acres, which so far, owing to the drought, has been a great failure, but which Daniel Coleman (Freedman), our gardener,

assures us will do wonderfully well as a fall garden. But we are quite incredulous. We are great at theory, and hence generally fail in practice.

Just beside our vegetable-garden stands Mrs. Gibbons' zoological-garden. Here she would sometimes have as many as a hundred and twenty negro orphans, of both sexes, and various ages. The buildings for them were ample and commodious. Mrs. G.'s attention and kindness to her wards was assiduous, untiring, and very successful. When she first took these infants in charge, some time last fall, the mortality among them was fearful; but after about two months, by frequent ablutions, close shaving of their heads, abundance of warm and clean clothing, and plenty of good and various food, they were rendered remarkably healthy, and so continued until their removal to Philadelphia. Mrs. G. removed, in all, about two hundred to that city. We presume they have not been so healthful there, for we learn, indirectly, that the Board of Health of that city has advised, or required, their removal. Poor things! Camp Lee was a Paradise to them. Immorality and crime in every form, want and disease, will fill up the balance of their existence. They will be feeble, hated, persecuted and despised. They lost nothing in losing their parents; but lost all in losing their masters. They will meet with no more kind Mrs. Gibbons in this cold, harsh, cruel world.

Mrs. Gibbons is a member of the Society of Friends, deputed by an association of ladies, of Philadelphia, belonging to that society, to superintend the negro orphan asylum at this place. The Bureau furnishes the ordinary rations to these infants, and the association abundance of whatever else that is needed for their comfortable subsistence. When Mrs. Gibbons left, she had on hand some fifty-five new comers, not yet prepared to be sent North. These were sent over to Howard Grove, another branch of the Negro Nursery at Richmond. We believe most of the sick, aged and infirm negroes are sent there. It was a Confederate hospital during the war, and is now a negro nursery and hospital. We have never visited it since the war. Near it is Chimborazo Hospital, now Nursery, and this also was a Confederate hospital. There were a great many negroes there last winter, but we believe the Bureau has succeeded in getting rid of all but the infants and infirm. We learn there are nine ladies there, teaching literary or industrial schools.

Miss Ellison was the teacher at this place. This teaching, however, is, we fear, but a cruel farce, that but incites to insubordination, and will induce the negroes to run a muck against the whites, in which Cuffee will come off second best. These negro orphans have lost their parents, but we feel quite



positive that in three instances out of four their parents are not both dead. Negroes possess much amiableness of feeling, but not the least steady, permanent affection. "Out of sight, out of mind," is true of them all. They never grieve twenty-four hours for the death of parents, wives, husbands, or children. Some of the negroes at this place informed us, many months ago, that many of Mrs. Gibbons' orphans had parents in Richmond. About four weeks since, a very interesting little negro child, about two years old, was deserted by its mother, picked up in the streets of Richmond, and brought to Mrs. Gibbons. Not ten days since, just at the approach of a terrific storm, a negro mother left her little daughter, of about five years old, exposed in the field, within a few hundred yards of this place. It was picked up by some kind-hearted negro, and is now in the keeping of the French lady. It is clever, and extremely emaciate. It has been starved. But we do not blame the poor mother. She, too, deprived of a master, was no doubt starving, and the best she could possibly do was thus to expose her child, with the hope that some humane person able to provide for it might find it and take it in charge.

"Abolition" has dissevered the relation of husband and wife among the negroes, as well as that of parent and child. Besides Mrs. Gibbons' zoological gardens, here at Camp Lee, there are some thirty or forty tenements, inhabited by negro women and children. A negro man is scarce ever seen. They have very generally deserted their wives entirely, or live and work at a distance, come once a month to see their families, and bring them nothing when they do come. The very young children here have died out from neglect of their mothers. There are scarce any births, and some three hundred women, and children between the ages of six and sixteen—all as idle as the dogs, which are quite as numerous as the negroes, for they all love dogs and take care of them, however much they may neglect their children. These three hundred "Amazoniæ" are under the especial charge of the Richmond Bureau. They constitute a zoological garden independent of Mrs. Gibbons' zoological gardens. They are of all colors, from ebony-black to almost pure white; and of all races, except the pure Caucasian. My gardener, Daniel Coleman, is descended from an Indian father, who belonged to the Pamunky tribe, about three hundred of whom now live on the Pamunky River, about forty miles from Richmond. They retain not a word of the Indian language, and have more of negro than Indian blood in their veins. Daniel Coleman's first wife was an Indian woman, and his children have more of the Indian appearance than he. He has a daughter exactly like the picture of Pocahontas in the

Capitol at Washington. He himself has a very aquiline nose; in other respects he resembles the negro more than the Indian. All of his children by his first wife have delicately tapering limbs, very small feet, with high instep. His present wife is a bright mulatto, but her children resemble only the coarse, sluggish negro; yet she is quite a clever woman, and I would sooner confide in her children than those of mixed Indian blood, for all Indians are thorough, unmitigated scoundrels, animals of the feline kind, false, cowardly, hypocritical and cruel. Indians were made to be exterminated. But for abolition negroes might be put to a better use.

Uncle Daniel Coleman (his young wife and everybody else call him Uncle Daniel, although he is ten years younger than we, and we are by no means old), Uncle Daniel, we say, has so little of the Indian blood in him, that he is honest, industrious, reliable, and respected by everybody. He is a universal favorite, a good gardener, and the best chambermaid we ever saw. But his boy John, about fifteen years old, small, handsome, beautifully formed, and active as a cat, is a thorough Indian, and the greatest scoundrel in America, yet we cannot help liking John, for although he cheats or deceives us every day, he is so graceful, so elegant, so polite, that we had much rather be cheated by John, than to receive a favor from a Down-Easter, a Dutchman, or a Scotchman. He is the very soul of chivalry, and is always fighting, when he is not cheating or stealing. Nothing could be more amusing than to see Daniel, his father, who is short, fussy, and irascible, trying, or pretending to try, to catch him, to punish him for fighting. John runs twice as fast as Daniel, who soon gets out of breath, and before night forgets his wrath. But yesterday John was regularly arraigned before us by a negro who had lost seven dollars, and been to the fortune-teller's in Richmond, whose description of the thief exactly answered to John. Upon the strength of it he demanded restitution of the money from Daniel. Thereupon the prosecutor, Daniel, Daniel's wife and children, and half the women, boys, and dogs in Camp Lee, came to lay the case before me. I told the prosecutor I did not think his evidence quite sufficient to convict John, and if it were, I was no judge now, and had never been a judge in criminal matters.

These fortune-tellers employ spies and informers, and we shrewdly suspect John did steal the money, yet this evidence was not sufficient to convict.

The negroes have always had very vague notions of the extent of our power and authority as judge, and as they were inclined to think our powers quite as extensive and unlimited as those of Thad Stevens's Radical Congress, we have encour-

aged the delusion. Indeed, although we practised law in the civil courts for almost thirty years, we never had very precise notions of military law, especially of Yankee military law, and felt, whilst sitting as judge in the Freedmen's Bureau, pretty much, we suppose, as Sancho Panza felt whilst distributing justice in the island of Barratoria. We assumed that our jurisdiction was almost unlimited, and that we were bound by no system of laws, and therefore ought to decide each case according to our own notions of right and wrong. Proceeding upon this principle, we believe we gave entire and universal satisfaction to all parties, negroes, federals, and confederates. But let us deceive no one. Our notions of right and wrong in matters of law and justice are not the notions of unlettered men. They are derived from almost forty years of study of the laws and institutions of all civilized nations, whether modern or ancient, so far as we had access to them. Crude, indeed, are the ideas of law and of justice of men unlettered in the law.

Our Camp Lee folks are a very party-colored people, and we have given Uncle Daniel and his family only as a sample of the whole. Never lived there a more quiet, indolent, and orderly set. They never work except in strawberry, blackberry, and whortleberry season, and when the peaches and apples begin to get ripe. Very few of them are allowed rations, and how they subsist no one can tell. It is not their fault, however, that they do not work. A stronger, abler and heartier set we never saw; but they have not enough sense to get employment for themselves, the Bureau will not hire them out, and they are taught that it is discreditable and wrong for negro women to work in the field. Now, we know, that there is not a full-blooded negro woman in America fitted for any other work except field work. At that they are almost equal to white men, but in any other capacity, their labor is not worth half that of white women. Half the country ladies of Virginia have worked in their gardens, and some in the fields, during, and since the war, yet these negro wenches are taught to live by crime, rather than work in the field, where alone they are fitted to work. They have, in a great measure, ceased to have children. They have no husbands, and deserve none, for they are too proud to work, and husbands cannot support them in idleness. The inevitable consequence will be, that the vast number of negroes congregated in and about our towns will be rapidly exterminated.

The negroes in the country are contented, and valuable laborers. Having no rent to pay, abundance of food and fuel, and money enough at all times to buy plain necessary clothing,

they are never punished by absolute want, never become restless or insubordinate. Besides, they dwell too far apart to combine for any mischievous purposes. But the excessive numbers of negroes about our towns, for want of employment, are continually in a state bordering on actual starvation, and all starving men are desperate and dangerous. We know from daily and careful observation that the Bureau in Richmond has and still is exerting itself to the utmost of its very limited powers to abate this nuisance, by refusing rations, and advising and persuading the negroes to remove into the country, where they can all find employment. Force, not "moral suasion," governs all men, whether white or black. If the Bureau had the power to take these idle negroes up, and hire them out to the highest bidder, or put them out to the lowest, and were about to exercise the power, the negroes would at once squander, and find masters in the country. But the Radicals are afraid that if negroes are treated no better than poor white people, it will be said that they are re-enslaved, and subjected to a worse form of slavery than that from which they have just escaped. The result of all this must be, that a very large standing army must be kept up in the South by the Federal Government; portions of it stationed at every town south of the Ohio and Mason and Dixon's line; or the Constitution must be amended so as to authorize the several States to maintain standing armies. But even after all this is done, there will be frequent bloody collisions between the races in all of our Southern towns. Negroes, so useful in the country, are an abominable nuisance in town. Mobs at the South, after a time, will drive them out, as mobs have often done at the North. The Radicals hold the wolf by the ears. They have not tamed him, and instead of letting him go, are trying to mend their hold. This wolf is the opposing races in our towns and cities. In conquering the South and freeing the negroes, they but bought the elephant—and now they know not what to do with him. But he is *their* elephant, not ours, and we are of opinion should be left with them to be nursed and cared for. In two more years they will grow heartily tired of nursing this elephant and holding the wolf by the ears. Standing armies and Freedmen's Bureaus are rather more expensive cages than the country can now afford. These negro nurseries will be broken up, and their inmates, probably, be turned over to us at the South, to try our hands at nursing. If the North, after turning them over to us, will not intermeddle in their management, we will at once tame them, and make them useful, and instead of costing the nation some thirty millions a year, they will yield a neat annual profit to it of some two hundred millions.

Then you will hear no more of idle, discontented, starving negroes. All will be well provided for, and all happy and contented.

We have the highest respect for all the officers of the Bureau in Richmond, from the commanding general down. They have even treated us with great courtesy and kindness; and we are witness to the fact that they discharge their duties with zeal, industry and integrity. Therefore, in calling the Bureau a negro nursery or a congeries of negro nurseries, we intend no disrespect—but only wish to convey to the public a full, accurate and comprehensive idea of the true character of the institution. Besides, we have been one of the nurses ourselves, and would not bring discredit on our own calling.

Moreover, it is our earnest desire and cherished object to aid in restoring kind relations between the South, and at least as much of the North, as will enable us to form new political combinations and new political parties, irrespective of sectional lines. In this way alone can we ever have hereafter any voice or influence in the administration of Federal affairs. Communities and nations are little influenced in their conduct by selfish considerations, more influenced by hatred than by any other motive. They made war upon us and liberated our negroes, with the full knowledge all the while, that they were bringing pecuniary ruin upon themselves. They were actuated solely by sectional hatred and thirst for revenge. That hate and that thirst are not yet satiated, and never will be, so long as we treat them with haughty reserve, or heap upon them indiscriminate abuse and vituperation. They are now making legislative war upon us, more cruel than a war of arms, and almost as costly. They are still willing to ruin themselves, if they can but persecute and punish us. If we would but treat them courteously and fairly, try to make friends of them, instead of increasing their hatred by heaping abuse on them, we might divide and conquer them. This war of words, kept up by those who can no longer fight, is a mere woman's game, unbecoming in men. We never can rise from our abject and fallen condition, so long as the North presents a compact front of opposition to us. By treating all parties at the North alike, by denouncing all, by speaking of their presence among us as a plague-spot and a vile contamination, and by repelling their immigration, we will effectually preserve their compactness, and perpetuate our own bondage. In truth, immigration from the North is the only desirable immigration. We should invite it, and treat their immigrants hospitably, kindly and courteously. Few would come who were not well disposed already towards us, and that few would become Southern in

their feelings so soon as they became Southern in their interests. We want above all things a homogeneous population. The Northern people are far more like ourselves than any other people. They blend at once with our native population, intermarry with it, and become Southerners after awhile. Immigrants from Europe are usually low-minded agrarians, who settle to themselves in large bodies, and preserve for many generations their national peculiarities, their antipathy to gentlemen, and their love of negroes. The distinguishing peculiarity of native Americans, both North and South, is their aristocratic feeling and bearing. This was remarked by the poet Dr. McKay, when he traveled among us, and he rebuked the North for calling us aristocratic, whilst they were equally so. There never was a more aristocratic pretension than Know-Nothingism, nor one more heartfelt and sincere. Northerners entertained not the least doubt of their infinite superiority to all men of foreign birth. We of the South were quite satisfied to assert and maintain our superiority to negroes. Yankee aristocracy mounted a league higher. Now, it is just such aristocratic immigration that we desire. The work of abolition is not completed. The next step is negro equality. Northern immigrants will oppose this step; European immigrants advocate it. We prefer American aristocrats to European infidels, levelers and agrarians.

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### ART. III.—COTTON CONSUMING AND PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

[During the war, at the instance of the Confederate Government, George McHenry, of England, then in Richmond, prepared a very elaborate and able pamphlet upon the cotton crisis. We have a copy of this rare document before us, and extract what he says in regard to the European powers other than Great Britain. No man in any country is more familiar with cotton than Mr. McHenry.—EDITOR.]

FRANCE is the only country in Europe that can, in any sense, pretend or claim to compete with England in respect to the spinning of yarn and the manufacture of cotton goods. But when the character and development of that industry in the respective countries is compared, it will be readily seen that France, unlike England, offers no extended market for the produce of the Southern States. France consumes annually within her own borders about 150,000,000 pounds of cotton for clothing her people, while nearly double that quantity is so used by the people of the British Isles. The exports of cotton manufactures of all kinds from France reach only one-tenth the value of those sent from England to other parts. As India is the largest market for the productions of British cotton looms, so is Algeria the principal importer of those of France. They each

take about one-fourth the entire exportations of cotton goods from either country. The French cotton goods sold in the English and American markets owe their value rather more to the designer and the dyer than to the planter or weaver. Their consumption, therefore, does not admit of any very rapid or wide increase. French taste and French chemistry, wherever they are applicable, have deservedly won for French textile fabrics a superiority universally recognized.

The extent of the cotton manufactures of France will be seen by reference to tables F and G. A few particulars may, however, be here introduced. The average quantity of raw cotton imported into France, and retained for the use of her mills in the five years, 1848 to 1852, was about 132,000,000 pounds. She likewise bought cotton yarns, chiefly from England, to a value of about 700,000 francs per annum. In 1853, her net receipts of raw cotton were increased to 165,000,000 pounds, valued at 125,000,000 francs, and her imports of yarns were worth 1,400,000 francs. The cotton goods exported from France in 1853 were cleared at a valuation of 71,900,000 francs, and her cotton yarn at 866,000 francs. These amounts exhibit but a slight increase on the average of the previous five years. The cotton trade of France for 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, figured as follows :

*A Statement of the French Commerce in Raw Cotton, 1859 to 1863.*

Years.	Importations. Lbs.	Exportations. Lbs.	Excess of Imports. Lbs.	Net Value. Francs.	American Portion. Lbs.
1859.....	201,901,408	22,238,146	179,663,264	153,741,989	179,600,000
1860.....	306,675,848	34,535,257	272,140,591	202,710,114	252,667,555
1861.....	282,432,832	11,022,145	271,410,687	270,631,594	241,445,321
1862.....	101,842,286	16,413,960	85,428,325	126,157,880	487,573
1863.....	141,580,298	19,480,813	122,099,485	177,168,499	10,000
	<u>1,034,432,672</u>	<u>103,690,321</u>	<u>930,742,352</u>	<u>930,410,076</u>	<u>674,210,449</u>

It will be seen by the third column of the preceding table, that the excessive importations of raw cotton into France in 1859, 1860 and 1861, enabled her to manage without a full supply in 1862 and 1863. The net importations for the whole period made a fair average—186,148,470 pounds per annum. France, like England, also held a large reserve of cotton goods in 1861. That reserve is now reduced to a low point. So long as the old supply lasted, France, as a community, hardly felt the pressure of high prices. On the contrary, the light outlay for cotton in 1862 made her easy in money matters, and enabled her to stand the drain upon her resources, created by the large importations of grain that year, in order to meet the deficiency arising from the bad harvest of 1861. In place of buying cotton, she purchased wheat. France on no former occasion drew breadstuffs from abroad in such quantities, without feeling great financial embarrassment. The usual expense to the people of France for the raw cotton contained in their clothing is one hundred

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and twenty millions of francs per annum. In 1865, that material will cost them upwards of five hundred millions of francs, unless prices should be much reduced by the opening of the Southern ports.

Of the quantity of raw cotton received into France, there was imported through English ports (per British Board of Trade returns), in

1858.....	5,261,200	pounds, valued at	£148,183
1859.....	7,437,888	" "	185,698
1860.....	13,028,848	" "	306,610
1861.....	12,487,440	" "	371,926
1862.....	61,238,576	" "	3,737,366
1863.....	80,000,000	" "	5,317,543

France sent to England in the same years (per British Board of Trade returns), viz :

1858.....	4,264,560	pounds, valued at	£157,160
1859.....	3,349,134	" "	100,255
1860.....	2,186,688	" "	62,562
1861.....	955,172	" "	38,840
1862.....	5,491,248	" "	327,323
1863.....	1,683,696	" "	160,108

The raw cotton exported from England to France in 1861, 1862 and 1863, was of the growth of the undermentioned countries :

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Growth of Southern States..	£216,503	£703,577	£329,259
" Brazil.....	2,951	87,085	50,820
" Egypt.....	16,590	118,381	149,426
" British India....	135,882	2,810,636	4,582,548
" Other countries..		17,687	205,490
Total.....	371,926	3,737,366	5,317,543

It will be noticed by these tables that France carries on both an importing and an exporting trade in raw cotton with England. She, however, buys more cotton from, than she sells to England. Her exports thither of that article consist principally of the American staple, of which sort she sometimes imports more than she needs. Her supplies from England of late are mostly of Indian cotton. Under the Cobden treaty of 1860, all cotton of that description is admitted into France free of duty, if imported in British or French vessels direct from a British port. (*Coton de l'Inde en laine, importé, soit directement des lieux de production, soit des entrepôts du Royaume-Uni sous pavillon Français ou Britannique.*) American cotton is subject to a duty of 20 francs per 100 kilogrammes or 220 pounds. Previous to 1832 the duty was nearly double that rate when imported in any but French vessels. But by a treaty between France and the United States, concluded that year, the vessels of either country were placed upon the same footing. The importation, however, had to be direct from the place of production, and the origin of the article duly authenticated. A ministerial decree of December 17, 1851, enlarged the provisions of the treaty, so as to extend the equality between the vessels of the two powers, as far as



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cotton was concerned, even should the American vessel touch at a British port; but in that event, the captain is required to exhibit a certificate from the French consul at such port, stating that no sale had taken place since it came on board of his ship. This relaxation was doubtless owing to the fact of the steamships of the New York and Havre line, which frequently carried cotton, making Southampton a port of call. The service of those steamers has been discontinued since December 11, 1861; but their place has been supplied by German and French lines. The restrictions upon the importations of cotton have been further relaxed, and it is now admitted into the ports of France in the vessels of all nations. The duty on American cotton ought to be removed altogether. The amount generally collected by the French Government, upon its importation, is about 15,000,000 francs. The commerce between the Confederacy and France, since the Cobden treaty came into operation, has been so limited that the injury to the Southern planter, by the discrimination in favor of the Indian ryot, has not yet been seen or felt.

The chief exportations of cotton from Havre are by railway to Switzerland. Next in extent are those to Holland and Sardinia. Smaller shipments are made to the other Italian States, to Spain, and to Austria.

The shipments of cotton yarns and cotton goods from England to France, 1858 to 1863 (per British Board of Trade tables), were:

Years.	Piece Goods.		Hosiery, Lace, Etc.	Twist and Yarn.	
	Quantity. Yards.	Value. £	Value. £	Quantity. Lbs.	Value. £
1858.....	11,566,075	192,432	38,000	800,129	53,393
1859.....	9,501,637	174,441	40,000	360,319	33,379
1860.....	10,871,407	206,849	41,412	533,931	50,459
1861.....	31,331,305	478,327	83,554	1,701,565	187,228
1862.....	34,716,448	548,381	190,256	1,899,366	245,807
1863.....	30,000,000	455,039	103,991	1,500,000	178,521

The shipments of cotton yarns and cotton goods to England from France, 1858 to 1863 (per British Board of Trade tables), in value, were:

	Cotton Manufactures.	Embroidery, Etc.
1858.....	£312,587	£21,937
1859.....	371,774	28,658
1860.....	384,251	23,954
1861.....	399,310	25,756
1862.....	450,397	3,552
1863.....	553,602	No returns.

Belgium imports 75,000 bales of cotton of 400 pounds each, one-half of which is the growth of the Southern States; the other half is East Indian cotton, received through England. Her re-exports in the manufactured state amount to one-eighth of all she imports. She buys from England 560,000 pounds of cotton yarn and 3,000,000

yards of cotton goods. The consumption of cotton within her limits is 4 pounds per head. Her population is 5,000,000.

In Spain, the cotton culture and manufacture was introduced by the Moors, and continued by them to some extent for several centuries. The cotton grown in Motril, Kingdom of Granada, was of good staple and much prized. Barcelona was famed for her sail-cloth. The cotton sail-cloth of the present day, therefore, is no new article of commerce. The fustianeros of Spain wove stout cotton goods, from which the term fustian is derived. Cotton paper was made by the Spanish Arabs. The strong religious hatred that existed between the two rival races on the peninsula prevented these Oriental arts from extending further west, or taking a strong hold on the Christian population, and consequently at the fall of the Saracen empire in Spain, the cotton culture and manufacture relapsed into insignificance. About a quarter of a century ago, the cotton manufacture began to revive, from which time, up to the period of the American war, it had slowly increased. Spain imports annually about 100,000 bales of cotton of 400 lbs. each—80 per cent. of which is the growth of the Southern States. She draws from Brazil about 6,000 bales of the same weight; from Porto Rico, about 700 bales; Cuba, about 300 bales, and the balance from British India *via* England and the Mediterranean. She also imports about 200,000 pounds of cotton yarn, and 3,500,000 yards cotton goods—the yarns and goods chiefly from England. Her population is 16,500,000. They consume 3 pounds of cotton per head.

Portugal imports about 5,000 bales of cotton annually—ninetenths of which quantity is received from the Brazils, and the balance is of the growth of the Southern States, obtained through England. Portugal is a large customer to England for cotton yarns and cotton goods—from whom she purchases annually about 300,000 pounds of the one, and 55,000,000 yards of the other. Her population is 3,600,000. The consumption of cotton is at the rate of four pounds per head. The Portuguese, who were the discoverers of the passage to India, *via* the Cape of Good Hope, made large importations of cotton stuffs and muslins into Europe, but they did not attempt to establish cotton manufactures in their own country.

Cotton was introduced into Italy as a garden plant, at a very early date. It was cultivated as a crop in the eleventh century along the shores of the Gulf of Taranto, where its manufacture sprang up. It was the fashion for the ladies to occupy their spare time in spinning yarn and knitting stockings, which were greatly admired, and sold for high prices. Italian muslins were much in vogue until the end of the last century, when they were superseded by those of India, and in turn by those of England. During the wars of Napoleon the Great, when the "Continental system" was in operation, and cotton could not be obtained from other sources in Europe, Italy produced a considerable quantity of that staple. So much so that the olive tree and the mulberry tree, which at one time were the principal objects of cultivation, were destroyed in order to make room for cot-

ton. This state of affairs existed about ten years. After peace prices of cotton fell so low that cultivation shrank back into its former narrow limits. About 40,000 bales of cotton are now grown in Italy, and she imports a similar quantity—three-fourths of which is of the growth of the Southern States. The Italian States take from England 12,000,000 pounds of cotton yarn and 100,000,000 yards of cotton goods. Italy, in common with all the European countries, held a large reserve of cotton and cotton goods when the "war of the secession" commenced; and under the influence of high prices, she has parted with a large share of her raw material to France and England.

Greece is a grower but not an importer of cotton: nor was she until recently an exporter of that article, in consequence of a heavy duty having been placed upon all cotton leaving her ports. That export duty, which was 40 per cent., has now been reduced to 20 per cent. She is a customer to England for 1,000,000 pounds of cotton yarns and 10,000,000 yards of cotton goods.

The consumption of cotton in Prussia is only about 70,000 bales of 400 pounds each, along with 12,000,000 pounds of yarn and 4,000,000 yards of cotton goods, which she purchases from England.

In Saxony, about 80,000 bales of cotton are consumed by the mills. That quantity is about equally divided between Confederate and East Indian cotton. Saxony is also a large consumer of English yarns.

Bavaria holds an equal position with Saxony towards the cotton trade.

In all the German States, about three pounds of cotton per head are consumed every year by their people. One-half of that quantity is produced by their own mills: the other half is in cotton goods imported from England. The German States are supplied with the cotton consumed in their factories, chiefly through the Hanseatic cities of Hamburg and Bremen. German cotton goods are exported to the American States to the amount of generally 2,000,000 dollars a year. These goods are made principally in Saxony.

Austria hitherto has conducted quite a respectable commerce in cotton with the American States. She has made a pretty rapid stride of recent years in her cotton manufacturing industry. She purchases about 170,000 bales of cotton of 400 pounds each—one-third of which reaches her through England, from whom she buys about 5,000,000 pounds of yarn and 20,000,000 of yards of cotton goods.

The cotton manufactures of Switzerland are known to have existed as early as 1423. In that year a decree was issued by the Canton of Lucerne, directing that cotton goods should be sold by weight. It is conjectured that it is from this decree that the custom originated of selling, entering and clearing cotton goods by weight as well as by measure. The principal cotton marts at that time were France, Germany and Italy. Switzerland manufactures about 75,000 bales of cotton, or 30,000,000 pounds per annum. Four-fifths the quan-

tity is imported into Havre, and passed through France by railway, at a heavy expense. The other fifth is obtained through the ports of Germany. One-half the cotton used by the mills of Switzerland is of Southern growth. She also imports 2,000,000 pounds of cotton yarn and 30,500,000 yards of cotton goods. The population of Switzerland is 2,500,000, and she consumes within her limits three pounds per inhabitant, or 7,500,000 pounds of cotton a year, and exports in goods, including loss by spinning, 31,000,000 pounds per annum. She ranks next to England, in comparison with her population, in the production of cotton yarns and cotton goods. Her cotton manufactures have largely increased during the last thirty years, without the aid of protective duties, notwithstanding the enormous expense she is subjected to, in obtaining her supplies of the raw material, and sending overland to other countries, the surplus product of her looms. Being situated on the confines of States which impose high protective tariffs on the importation of cotton fabrics, she has pursued the opposite policy, and admitted all goods free of duty. This has caused her people to obtain cheap cotton fabrics, and they therefore have been enabled to smuggle them with advantage into the territories of her neighbors. This contraband trade has yielded large profits. The prosperity of Switzerland is also due to the abundance of her water-power, and the great energy, intelligence and industrial genius of her population.

The Duch, who succeeded in depriving the Portuguese of a portion of their Eastern colonies, imported the cotton goods of India in large quantities, and in the latter part of the sixteenth century established factories of their own to imitate the fabrics of the East. The cotton manufacture has continued to this day. Holland imports about 110,000 bales of cotton of 400 pounds each, three-fourths of which is into Rotterdam, and the remaining fourth into Amsterdam. She likewise imports from England 35,000,000 pounds of cotton yarn and 35,000,000 yards of cotton goods.

Sweden imports 25,000 bales of cotton of 400 pounds each. One-third of her receipts of that staple comes through England, from whom she also purchases 1,000,000 pounds of cotton yarn and 1,200,000 pounds of cotton goods.

Norway imports very little raw cotton. She buys from England 125,000,000 pounds of cotton yarn and upwards of 2,000,000 yards of cotton goods.

Denmark imports from England 2,000,000 pounds of cotton yarn and 3,500,000 yards of cotton cloth.

Russia, previous to the American war, imported upwards of 200,000 bales of cotton a year, about one-third of which was received direct from American ports, and the remainder, with the exception of some small lots of Persian growth, was obtained in England. Russia buys from England about 4,000,000 pounds of yarn and 5,000,000 yards of cotton goods. Russia, like other countries, has been reducing her reserve stock of cotton and cotton goods for several years.

Turkey does not purchase any raw cotton, but she buys annually

25,000,000 pounds of cotton yarn and 300,000,000 yards of cotton goods from England. She exports moderate quantities of raw cotton to Western Europe.

The figures that are given for the cotton trade of the several Continental countries, other than France, represent their ordinary commerce. The inflated condition of affairs in connection with that trade, which existed just previous to the American war, will best be seen by statement I, which gives the import, export, consumption and stock of raw cotton in Europe in 1860 and 1861. All the Continental markets were likewise largely overstocked with British cotton goods, as the tables of exportations from England for 1860 and 1861 testify. To such an extent was this the case that Russia shipped back to England in 1862, 304,066 pounds of cotton yarn, and Germany returned large quantities of calicoes. Those shipments, which seemed like "sending coals to Newcastle," actually paid handsome profits.

Egypt imports from England about 2,000,000 pounds of cotton yarn and 70,000,000 yards of cotton goods. She is the only country, other than the Confederate States, that exports more cotton in the raw state than she imports in the manufactured condition; and yet she did not commence the cultivation of that staple in earnest until 1818. It seems strange that the two countries that were the latest in engaging in that species of agriculture should be the only countries that can produce more than they need for their own wants. A great deal of cotton is used in Egypt for making up divans, the usual furniture of the country.

China takes from England every year about 10,000,000 pounds of cotton yarns and 200,000,000 yards of cotton cloth, as well as 200,000 bales of cotton from India; also from one million and a half to two millions of dollars in value of American cotton goods.

Nearly all the other Eastern countries are customers to England for her cotton fabrics. Africa too is supplied by the looms of Lancashire.

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#### ART. IV.—ALABAMA AND HER RESOURCES.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF GREAT LINES OF RAILROAD FROM HER INTERIOR TO THE SEABOARD, AND WITH REFERENCE TO THE GREAT QUESTIONS OF RAILROAD PROGRESS AND RESULTS THROUGHOUT THE UNION.

##### No. I.

[We shall draw in this and succeeding numbers of the REVIEW upon the labors of one of the ablest practical and scientific engineers of the South, and furnish our readers an amount of invaluable railroad material, to be obtained nowhere else without the most extended researches. The notes were prepared at the beginning of the war, and have so far been accessible to but few persons. We shall complete the statistics to date whenever practicable.—EDITOR.]

WE are now but at the beginning of the development of gigantic national resources; and the present amount of coal sent to market

from our own immediate coal fields will, fifty years hence, appear as inconsiderable as the amount sent twenty-five years ago does to us now. Great Britain, with an area of coal deposits less than twelve thousand square miles, and a population of about thirty millions of inhabitants, raises, at the present time, nearly sixty-eight millions of tons. In the next twenty years, the population of the United States will not be less than fifty millions. The area of coal-fields, as at present traced, exceeds one hundred and thirty-three thousand square miles. Is there any improbability in the inference, that with full developments of these coal fields, the annual production, in the short period of the next twenty years, will be proportionate to that of Great Britain, and that it thus may be made to reach, if demanded, the enormous amount of seven hundred and fifty millions of tons? The coal trade of Maryland, in 1858, was 642,725 tons.

In 1840, the production of coal in Ohio is stated at two millions three hundred and eighty-two thousand three hundred and sixty-eight bushels; in 1848, at six millions five hundred and thirty-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight bushels; in 1857, at forty millions bushels; and the production of iron has swelled to the aggregate of one million tons.

One reason for this increase is the great increase in steam vessels of late years, especially in the coasting trade. The Gulf of Mexico is destined soon to be the seat of the richest commerce the world ever saw; even now, one-half the exports of the United States pass over this inland sea of ours. The following extracts, from the writings of Lieutenant Maury, more eloquently describe the future importance of the Gulf of Mexico than I am capable of doing:

"A sea is important for commerce, in proportion to the length of the rivers that empty into it, and to the extent and fertility of the river basins that are drained by it. The quantity and value of the staples that are brought down to market depend upon these. The Red Sea is in a riverless district. Few are the people, and small are the towns, along its coast. Its shores are without valleys, not a river emptying into it; for there is no basin for it to drain. Commercially speaking, what are its staples, in comparison to those of the Mediterranean, which gives outlets to rivers that drain and fertilize basins containing not less than one million and a quarter square miles of fruitful lands? Commercial cities have never existed on the shores of the Red Sea. Commerce loves the sea; but it depends for life and health upon the land. It derives its sustenance from the rivers and the basins which they drain; and increases the opulence of nations, in proportion to the facility of intercourse which these nations have with the outlets of such basins.

"The river basins drained into the Gulf and Caribbean Sea greatly exceed in extent of area and capacity of production the river basins of the Mediterranean. The countries in Africa, Asia, and Europe, which comprise the river basins of the Mediterranean, are, in superficial extent, but little more than one-fourth the size of those which are drained by this sea in our midst. It is the Mediterranean

of the New World; and nature has laid it out on a scale for commerce far more grand than its type in the Old; that is, about forty-five degrees of longitude in length, by an average of seven degrees of latitude in breadth. Ours is broader, but not so long; it is, therefore, more compact. Ships can sail to and fro across it in much less time, and gather its articles of commerce at much less cost.

"Had it been left to man to plan the form of a basin for commerce on a large scale—a basin for the waters of our rivers and the products of our lands—he could not have drawn the figure of one better adapted for it than that of the Gulf, nor placed it in a position half so admirable. The Mississippi and the Amazon are the two great commercial arteries of the continent. They are fed by tributaries with navigable length of channel, more than enough to encircle the globe.

"The products of the basin of the Mississippi, when they arrive at the Balize, may, in twenty or thirty days, be landed on the banks of the Orinoco and Amazon. Thus, in our favored position here in the New World, we have, at a distance of only a few days' sail, an extent of fruitful basins for commercial intercourse which they of the Old World have to compass sea and land, and to sail the world around to reach.

"On this continent Nature has been prodigal of her bounties. Here, upon this central sea, she has, with a lavished hand, grouped and arranged in juxtaposition all those physical circumstances which make nations truly great. Here she has laid the foundation for a commerce the most magnificent the world ever saw. Here she has brought within the distance of a few days the mouths of her two greatest rivers. Here she has placed, in close proximity, the natural outlets of her grandest river basins. With unheard-of powers of production, these valleys range through all the producing latitudes of the earth. They embrace every agricultural climate under the sun; they are capable of all variety of productions which the whole world besides can afford. On their green bosom rests the throne of the vegetable kingdom. Here commerce, too, in time to come, will hold its court.

"The three great outlets of commerce—the Delta of the Mississippi, the mouths of the Hudson and Amazon—are all within two thousand miles—ten days' sail of Darien. It is a barrier that separates us from the markets of six hundred millions of people—three-fourths of the population of the earth. Break it down, therefore, and this country is placed midway between Europe and Asia; this sea becomes the centre of the world, and the focus of the world's commerce. This is a highway that will give vent to commerce, scope to energy, and range to enterprise; which, in a few years hence, will make gay with steam and canvas, parts of the ocean that are now unfrequented and almost unknown. Old channels of trade will be broken up, and new ones opened. We desire to see our own country the standard-bearer in this great work."

The following report of Major Chase, of the United States Army, will show the importance, in a military point of view, of coal in the Gulf:—

“Considering the war steamers would enter largely, if not exclusively, into our naval forces in the Gulf of Mexico, it is important that convenient depots for coal should be established. Deposits of coal could be made at Bahia Honda, and at Key West. At Tortugas, a three years’ supply for *thirty steamers* could be constantly maintained. A position for a coal depot on some point on the western coast of Florida is certainly necessary. Tampa Bay would, probably, afford the requisite depth of water for heavy steamers, and convenient sites for the depot and its defence. Thus held, it would also give protection to vessels seeking refuge from an enemy. A coal depot would be established at Pensacola and at Mobile Point, under the protection of Fort Morgan. Another depot for coal would afford great facilities to steam operations, if established at Ship Island. A strong battery, but not costly, would protect the harbor. This depot would be easier of access than the one at Fort Jackson on the Mississippi, and would afford supplies, not only to the light steamers cruising along the coast, but to those of the heaviest class. A depot at Fort Jackson would be necessary to enable the steamers descending from Memphis to take in a full supply of coal before proceeding to sea.”

The commerce of the Gulf must be supplied with coal. The stormy capes and sunken reefs along the coast of Florida, that so hinder our commerce in going out, will protect our coal from competition from the Atlantic States; and Alabama must be to the countries around this central basin what Pennsylvania is to the Atlantic States. Her coal must drive their ships, their mills, and their machines.

As yet, but little coal of any worth has been found upon the Pacific coast. An inferior shaly stuff has been found in Chili, Australia, and California; but it will never do to carry ships across the seas.

The immense steam marine now on the Pacific is mostly supplied from the Atlantic States. Break down the isthmus barrier, by building other roads across, and we can deliver coal in the Pacific at one-half the present cost.

The following table will show the present price of coal at different points, accessible by the Alabama coal, and the cost of our coal delivered at these points:

Price per Ton.	Pennsylvania and other Coal	Price per Ton.	Alabama Coal.
	Rates of Freight from Philadelphia to		Rates of Freight From Mobile and Pensacola to
English Coal..	\$2 60	.....	.....
Philadelphia ..	3 50	.....	.....



New York....	4 50	\$0 95	.....
Baltimore .....			.....
Charleston .....	6 00	1 75 to 2 00	.....
Savannah.....	6 00	1 75 to 2 00	.....
Key West.....	8 00	2 00 to 3 50	\$6 85 to 7 00 \$1 35 to 1 50
Havana .....	10 00	3 50 to 5 00	7 00 to 7 00 1 50 to 2 00
Kingston, Ja..	10 90 to 11 40	3 50 to 5 00	7 50 to 8 00 2 00 to 2 50
Pensacola .....	10 00 to 14 00	5 00 to 6 00	5 00 to 6 50 .....
Mobile .....	9 00 to 14 00	5 00 to 6 00	5 00 to 6 50 .....
New Orleans..	7 50 to 12 50	5 00 to 6 00	6 25 to 6 00 75 to 1 00
Tampico .....	10 00 to 15 00	6 00 to 7 00	7 25 to 7 50 1 75 to 2 00
Vera Cruz....	15 00 to 20 00	6 00 to 7 00	7 25 to 7 50 1 75 to 2 00
Aspinwall....	10 00	6 00 to 7 00	8 00 to 8 50 2 50 to 3 50
Pernambuco ..	10 00 to 12 00	7 00 to 8 00	8 50 to 9 50 3 00 to 4 00
Panama.....	25 00 to 30 00	20 00 to 25 00	10 50 5 00
Carthagea....	11 00 to 15 00	7 00 to 8 00	7 50 to 8 50 2 00 to 3 00
San Francisco.....	25 00	20 50	15 00
Melbourne....	50 00	25 00	20 50 15 00
Talchaana....	21 00'	25 00	20 50 15 00
Acapulco.....	30 00 to 35 00	25 00 to 30 00	15 50 10 00

These statements have been obtained from the United States public records, from Professor Tuomey's work, and from the Presidents and Superintendents of the Pennsylvania, Georgia and Tennessee Railroad Companies.\*

The following table will exhibit the cost of transportation of coal per mile per ton on the principal roads engaged in the business :

RATE PER TON PER MILE FOR TRANSPORTING COAL ON THE PRINCIPAL RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Name of Road.	Rate per Ton per Mile in Cents.
Baltimore and Ohio.....	132
Pennsylvania Central.....	133
Reading, Pennsylvania.....	150
Nashville and Chattanooga.....	156
Average.....	143

TABLE SHOWING THE MAXIMUM GRADES ON THE PRINCIPAL RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES, CROSSING THE ALLEGHANY RANGE.

Name of Road.	Maximum Grade.
New York and Erie.....	53 feet.
Baltimore and Ohio.....	116 feet.
Pennsylvania Central.....	70 feet.
Virginia and Tennessee.....	68 feet.
Blue Ridge (S. C.).....	70 feet.
Cleveland and Chattanooga...	58 feet.
Nashville and Chattanooga.....	106 feet.
Georgia State Road.....	37 feet.
Coosa and Tennessee Rivers.....	106 feet.
Tennessee and Alabama Central.....	68 feet.

\* Calculations made in 1860.

TABLE SHOWING, OF THE DIFFERENT RAILROADS IN THE SOUTH, THE LOSS PER CENT. OF DISTANCE OVER AIR LINE.

	Miles.	Air Line.	Loss per cent.
Montgomery and W. P. R. R. ....	88	72	11
Nashville and Chattanooga R. R. ....	151	111	36
Georgia State R. R. ....	138	101	36
Atlanta and Augusta R. R. ....	171	139	25
Montevallo and Decatur R. R. ....	121	104	17

On the Reading Railroad the total cost of transporting coal per ton per mile is 27 7-10 cents. To this add repairs of road, renewal fund and the proportion of expenses due by coal, and we find the total cost on coal is 49 8-10 cents per ton per mile, or only thirty-three per cent. of their charge for freight. Ordinarily fifty per cent. is the usual proportion of expenses to receipts.

From this we see how cheaply coal can be carried, and what a paying business it is to a railway at the prices given. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad does a large and profitable business at the prices given—almost half their freight. In fact, *all coal Roads pay*. The average price per ton per mile on the principal coal roads in the Union is 1 43-100 cents. We will take 1 1-2 cents per ton per mile as the price upon our Alabama railroads, which is equal to 3 cents on merchandise, as will be seen by the full report of the Reading Railroad. The distance from the centre of the Warrior coal fields to Mobile and Pensacola is 260 miles, which, at 1 1-2 cents per ton per mile, is \$3.90 for freight. In a communication addressed to me by the Superintendent of the Reading Railroad, he states the average cost of coal delivered by branch railroads to the main trunk to be \$1.70 per ton, including mining, and everything which, added to the \$3.90 for freight, will give us \$5.60 as the price per ton at Mobile and Pensacola from the centre of the Warrior Coal Fields. From the Cahaba coal field, when it is intersected by the Central Railroad fourteen miles from Montevallo, it will be thirty-six miles nearer, and can be delivered at fifty-four cents less, or at \$5.06 per ton. This is putting the price of transportation one-ninth higher than the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads. We can safely say that coal can be delivered by the Central and connecting roads at from five to six dollars per ton at Mobile and Pensacola, and at any point on the Gulf of Mexico, at two dollars more, or from seven to eight dollars per ton, and at Aspinwall for three dollars more, or from eight to nine dollars per ton, estimating sea freights the same as now paid from Philadelphia to various points. By means of the Tehuantepec and Panama Railroads it can be delivered in the Pacific, allowing these roads three cents per ton per mile, or double the charge in the United States, at twelve and thirteen dollars, and ten and eleven dollars. The Isthmus steamers on both sides must continue for all time to consume large quantities of coal. The Pacific Railroad, if built from Vicksburg to San Francisco, cannot carry freight one-half as

cheaply to San Francisco and China as by way of Tehuantepec and Panama. The greatest drawback to the commerce of the Gulf and Pacific is the cost of coal. Supply this at a cheap rate and the highway of commerce will be directly through the Gulf of Mexico, and along some of the isthmus routes to the Pacific. The amount needed for ten years to come, after the completion of the Central Railroad, is only conjectural. The produce shipped from Galveston, Matagorda, and even New Orleans, where only small vessels can enter, is to a considerable extent, sent to New York and Boston for transshipment across the ocean in large and cheap carriers. The coasting business of all commercial nations is now being done by steamers, and why not in the Gulf the same way? The railroads across the Peninsula of Florida, the deep water at Fernandina and Brunswick, on the Atlantic, will offer every facility for the successful transshipment of cotton to Europe in large vessels.

The port of Fernandina, next to Norfolk and Pensacola, is the best in the Southern States, as the following table will show :

Ports.	Depth of Water in feet.	
	Low Tide.	High Tide.
New York.....	22 feet.	27 feet.
Philadelphia.....	18 feet.	25 "
Norfolk.....	.....	25 "
Charleston.....	.....	15 "
Savannah.....	.....	17 "
Brunswick.....	.....	20 "
Fernandina.....	.....	21 "
Pensacola.....	.....	22 "
Mobile.....	.....	21 "
New Orleans.....	.....	14 to 16
Galveston.....	.....	12 "
Matagorda.....	.....	11 "

The following extracts from an article on the subject, in the *Charleston Courier*, will show the relative importance of this growing city and the route of which it is the exponent :

"The entrance to this port is easy with all winds; the channels (of which there are three) are straight; the harbor deep, varying from twenty to fifty feet, and almost completely land-locked; the anchorage extension and the holding ground of the best description. The deep-water line reaches close to the shore for a length of two miles, so that a continued wall, but little advanced from the line of shore, will give wharfrage for two miles, with a depth of twenty to thirty feet at low water, and warehouses can line wharf front. The entrance from the sea to the wharves is about two miles, and from the plateau of the town the approach can be observed seaward as far as the telescope can sight. The depth on the bar is stated in the report of the War Department to be fourteen feet at low water, with a rise of water at ordinary tides of six feet, and at neap and spring tides of seven and a half to nine feet, thus giving a depth on the bar varying from twenty to twenty-three feet. The fact is indisputable, that the sea route through the Straits of Florida is the only one that competes with the Florida Transit for the immense commerce of the Gulf, coming from ports having but little water.

"It is ascertained, by reference to the most reliable statistics, that the average time consumed by first-class sailing-vessels between New York and New Orleans, is twenty days; that the average rate of freight between these cities by sailing vessels is six dollars per ton, and by steamships, thirty cents per cubic foot; that the rate of insurance by the sea route averages one and five-eighths per cent. Estimating merchandise to average in value one thousand dollars per ton measurement, the following statement will show the cost by these modes of conveyance:—

	Sailing vessels.	Steamships.
Freight.....	600 00	1,200 00
Insurance.....	1,787 50	1,787 50
Total.....	\$2,387 50	\$2,987 50

The cost by the Fernandina route, including transshipment and all expenses, will be as follows:—

By Steamship via Fernandina.....	600 00
Charges by Railroad across Peninsula.....	414 00
Insurance seven-eighths per cent.....	962 50
Total.....	\$1,976 50

Showing a saving of four hundred and eleven dollars over sailing vessels and one hundred dollars over steamships running around the Keys. The saving in time will be still greater than in expense of transportation.

"The rates of insurance are the principal causes of the high cost around the Capes. The rates from New York to Fernandina are five-eighths per cent., and to New Orleans or Mobile, around the Capes, one and five-eighths per cent.

"If the Fernandina route can command the trade on high-priced goods between the Eastern States and the Gulf ports, it must, for like reasons, command the trade of the whole area of country dependent upon those ports. Taking St. Louis for example, it has been carefully estimated that merchandise can be laid down there, from New York, by the Fernandina route, at much lower rates for transportation, than by the Western land or water routes, and in as short a time. The total cost of the Fernandina route will be as follows:

From New York to New Orleans (as above), per ton.....	\$19.76½
From New Orleans by the Mississippi River.....	
To St. Louis (including insurance), say.....	7.00
Total.....	\$26.76½

"The average cost by the several railroad routes is thirty-two dollars. The difference in favor of the Fernandina route is five dollars and twenty-three cents."

These extracts are evidently from Senator Yulee's pen, as the statements correspond exactly with his speech before the Chamber of Commerce in Charleston, in 1857. In that speech he demonstrates the saving of one dollar and sixty-four and a half cents per bag in transporting cotton from New Orleans, or other *shallow water Gulf ports* across the Florida Peninsula Railway over the old route around the Capes. Governor Broome, of Florida, shows the same facts in his message in 1857. Mr. Yulee also shows that the mail can be taken from New York to New Orleans in three days and a half by this route. The Postmaster-General alluded favorably to this route last year in his report. Mr. Yulee also showed

that it cost twenty-eight dollars to transport a passenger from Cedar Key to Aspinwall, and eighty-one dollars and a half from New York to the same place. From Cedar Key to New York twenty-five dollars is sufficient, or fifty-three to eighty-one dollars and a half for the whole distance. Much greater would be the difference by way of Tehuantepec, Vera Cruz, or even Nicaragua. Freights to the Pacific must go through the Gulf. The Pacific Railroad can never compete with the Gulf routes for freights. The two narrow necks of land, the Florida Peninsula and the Isthmus, are slight obstacles to the transmission of commerce since the invention of the railway. It will not be long before every port from Tampico and Mazatlan to Panama will have a railway from the Gulf to the Pacific. The Panama Railroad, costing one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars per mile, pays an extraordinary dividend. Its stock sells at from \$1 16 to \$1 20. There is no reason why these Isthmus roads should cost, even as high up as the city of Mexico, for the entire distance across the Isthmus, more than the Panama Railroad cost in the aggregate.

They can carry, therefore, notwithstanding their greater length, for nearly the same rates as the Panama road. The above figures are *facts* patent to all who have taken the trouble to investigate the matter. The old route around the Capes for costly freights will soon be abandoned, provided cheap steam power can be obtained in the Gulf. From experiments made by the Erie Railroad for a year, the actual cost of transshipping a ton of freight is only seven cents, or not quite two cents a bag on cotton. The time by the Gulf route will be shorter, as it has been found by experiment that long lines of railway cannot move freight as expeditiously on an average as water carriage *by the agency of steam*. The Gulf of Mexico is soon destined to be the scene of the busiest commerce the world ever saw. The countries all around it are becoming rapidly Anglicized, and have awoke from the long torpor into which they have been thrown by the mistaken policy of the Republican Governments of liberating their slaves.

Negroes are healthy and able all around the Gulf shores, but they are lazy and indolent. The Spanish population are now recovering from the shock, and applying themselves to labor. They are buying now largely from us flour, lard, agricultural implements, hardware, cutlery, cotton and woolen manufactured goods, and many other articles. Most of the States around the Gulf have a heavy duty on flour—Havana, \$9 50 per barrel; Lagaira, \$5 50. Tampico prohibits entirely, under various political pretexts. These difficulties once removed, and the millions of people that live around the sea will offer a market for *one million* barrels of our flour per annum.

In return for our wares, they return us cash commodities, such as sugar, coffee, hides, tobacco, sarsaparilla, mahogany, vanilla, India rubber, and many other articles equally valuable. The trade of our lakes in 1856 amounted to \$608,000,000. Certainly that of the

Gulf, surrounded by so many millions of people, and holding, as it does, the mouth of the two rivers that drain one-fourth of the productive land of the civilized world, will soon double that amount (!). To move this commerce, our Alabama coal is *the nearest, the cheapest and the best.*

The Collins steamers used from eighty to one hundred and twenty-eight tons of coal per day, according to speed. Our small steamers in the Gulf use twenty-five to thirty. Thirty steamers in the Gulf will use in a year, running two hundred days each, on an average forty tons per day, or two hundred and forty thousand tons. The Government have, and always will have, a number of steamers in the Gulf. The railroads centering in it will demand many more. The port of Havana is the rendezvous of the Spanish fleet. The business of the Gulf is emphatically that of steam; so that I cannot think my estimates high.

Alabama is to the Gulf what Pennsylvania is to the Atlantic States. The amount needed for ten years to come in all quarters from our mines is only conjectural. It is not too much to say we will need three hundred thousand tons per annum. This at \$3 15 per ton; the price from Montevallo to the Gulf will pay \$945,000 to *three* railroads south from Montevallo for transportation, or seven and a quarter per cent. on thirteen million dollars, the amount necessary to build three first-class railroads to the Gulf. The Reading Railroad cost, per mile, \$195,558, or \$19,262,720 for ninety-eight miles; more than the amount necessary to build three railroads in Alabama, two hundred and twelve miles long each. This great difference in cost is the reason why Southern railroads pay so much better than Northern roads. Suppose, then, the three routes, *via* Montgomery, Selma and Uniontown, had the average coal tonnage of the Reading road for five years past, and nothing more to do. At the above rates their gross receipts would be \$6,015,500. Take one-half for expenses and we will have \$3,008,250, or over twenty per cent. net profit on coal alone. Examine the tables and watch the growth of this trade in Pennsylvania on only one route, and we certainly are not over the mark. The Reading Railroad pays over seven per cent. net notwithstanding its enormous cost. The same may be said of all roads engaged in transporting coal.

Coal, as a fuel for railway engines, is destined to save millions of dollars. It has been found by actual experiment, that the cost of running a locomotive with coal is less than one-half the expense of running with wood as fuel. Experiments have been made on the Illinois Central, the New Jersey Central—in fact, throughout the Northern States; and even in Massachusetts, where coal is worth six dollars and over per ton, it is found that the saving in expense is equal to one-half over wood. From a very intelligent source, the calculation has been made, that the saving from the use of coal instead of wood as a fuel on the railways of the Union will be ten millions of dollars per annum, or one per cent. on the cost of the railroads in the country.

The following extract from the last report of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will show the comparative cost of wood and coal as fuel for locomotives (both costing about the same, as along the Alabama Central Railroad) :

“ Much attention has been paid to the introduction of coke and coal as fuel for the passenger engines, and special attention is requested to the report of the Master of Machinery on this important subject. The results have proved highly satisfactory—the engines operating very economically and efficiently. Experiments with fuel, made with the same engine, running with mail and express trains, hauling, in each case, five cars, resulted as follows :

With Wood, 7.8 cents cost per mile run.  
 “ Coke, 5.6 “ “ “  
 “ Coal, 3.6 “ “ “

“ According to this calculation, the cost of running a train as above for fuel alone to Harper’s Ferry from Baltimore, eighty-one miles,

With Wood, would be.....\$6 31  
 “ Coke, “ ..... 4 58  
 “ Coal, “ ..... 2 91

“ To Wheeling, three hundred and seventy-nine miles,

With Wood, would be.....\$29 56  
 “ Coke, “ ..... 21 22  
 “ Coal, “ ..... 13 64

“ A saving between coal and wood of about fifty-five per cent.—a very important item, and must command the attention of the railroad interest all over the United States at an early day. It must be borne in mind, also, that this is putting down wood at its cost along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio road, about two dollars per cord. The Eastern roads, where wood is scarce, are paying three times this price. The result finally must be to greatly increase the demand for coal, from the Cumberland regions particularly, as companies are now endeavoring to reduce their expenses. If the fuel expenses can be reduced fifty-five per cent., here is a heavy item of saving. Fourteen of the passenger machines are now consuming mineral fuel, and the Master of Machinery recommends the alteration of others, as soon as the large accumulation of wood on hand is sufficiently reduced to render it advisable.

“ The great economies to be thus effected must attract the attention of managers of railroads generally, and add largely to the consumption of bituminous coal.”

In 1857, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad transported 530,116 tons of coal, and derived a revenue therefrom of \$1,570,000. The Reading Railroad transported 2,326,706 tons of coal, and received for it \$2,412,923. The Pennsylvania Central does an immense coal business, and numerous other roads are transporting it to market and making large profits.

The subject will be continued in other issues of the REVIEW, with reference to the iron interests, the general questions of railroad construction, cost, earnings, advantages, connections, etc., etc.

## ART. V.—IMPROVEMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

FINDING in one of our daily papers an extract from the *St. Louis Republican* in connection with the above important subject, I have been induced to offer to the public, through the medium of your highly valuable REVIEW, some views on river improvement, which may not be altogether uninteresting to some of your readers. Here is the extract :

“ A resident of Memphis has addressed the Governor of Mississippi, recommending to his attention a scheme for shortening the Mississippi River; the proposition is to lessen the distance between Cairo and New Orleans 300 miles, or to reduce it from 1200 to 900 miles; the effect would be to increase the current one-fourth, or to give for high water a current of seven miles per hour, instead of five; and for low water a current of five miles per hour, instead of three. A part of this scheme, is to dam up Red River, near its junction, with the Mississippi, so as to throw the waters which seek an outlet through the Red River into Atchafalaya and Berwick's Bay.

“ Not to damage the commerce of New Orleans, an iron lock is to be placed in the dam so as to let boats into and out of the Mississippi through Red River. Another part of the plan contemplates that all the outlets, both natural and artificial, from near the mouth of the Red River, on the west side of the Mississippi to Pine Bluff, Arkansas, could be opened, small streams straightened, and their banks leveled, thus opening a system of drainage through a country embracing the best part of Arkansas, at the same time, with the positive outlets, drawing large quantities of water from the Mississippi, never to return.”

The channel of a river of movable bottom, as regards its capacity, is in proportion to the quantity of water that flows through it. If the quantity be increased, the capacity of the channel will gradually be accommodated to it; if the quantity be decreased, a corresponding result in the channel will take place.

If there were no intervening obstacles to prevent it, the water in a river would always flow in a straight direction to the mouth, where it discharges itself. But as nature sometimes places obstacles in its way, such as the irregularity or character of the surface of the country through which it flows, or accidental causes in the bed interfere with it, the river is diverted from its straight course, and forms bends or serpentines, which in time, when very abrupt, it often breaks through again, thus regulating itself. The bottom of the bed of a river, as well as the banks, is subject to constant change; and the line of current, or thalweg, in which the water flows with the greatest velocity, also changes after approaching alternately one or the other bank.

Where a river flows in a straight direction, or nearly so, and has a well-regulated regimen—that is, where its bed is not subject to abrasion, accumulation, or change, the cross-sections remain nearly constant, and the line of current in the middle of the bed. There is the place to determine the normal breadth of the river, its mean velocity, and its discharge of water.

The Mississippi, like many other rivers, carries along from above



a large quantity of detritus or materials, which it transports as long as the force of its current is energetic enough to overcome the effect of the weight; but as soon as this latter force predominates over the former, the detritus is deposited, the smaller particles only being carried to the sea, the larger and heavier being deposited in the bed, successively along its course, according to the diminution of the velocity. The heavy materials thus deposited in the bed offer a greater resistance to the scouring power of the water than the banks or sides, which are composed of alluvial matter, sand, and mud, the bed becomes enlarged in breadth, the velocity is diminished, and the deposit of heavy material continually increases. The natural consequence of these accumulations or deposits is the gradual elevation of the bed of the river and the formation of bars and islands at those places where the condition of the bed causes a decrease of velocity. This elevation of the bed, in a natural condition of things, has not such dangerous consequences, because in time of flood, when the river carries along the greatest quantity of detritus, the adjacent low lands will be inundated, a considerable portion of the detritus will be deposited on them, so that their elevation will keep pace with that of the river's bed, and consequently there will be less danger to apprehend from the elevation of the latter. But if the river be contracted by dikes or levees, and the waters of a flood are confined within this artificial bed, they will raise the bottom of the bed more and more above the level of the low lands outside the levees. The consequence will be that the floods will always increase in intensity, the levees must be continually raised, and the danger, when a crevasse occurs, will also become greater. In time of flood an extensive wave is formed in the bed of a river, which moves in the direction of the current. At its fore-slope the fall is greater, and at its hind one less than that of the river in its normal state. The front part of the wave advances, therefore, faster than the hind part can follow, and consequently its height must gradually decrease in its progress down stream, with a decreasing velocity. The difference between high and low water at the mouth of the Ohio is stated to be 60 feet, at Natchez 50 feet, at Baton Rouge 30 feet, at New Orleans 14 feet, and at the head of the Passes 3 feet.

When the water of a river meets with no obstacles, it has generally its greatest velocity at or near the surface in the middle of the bed, and the least at the bottom and sides. But when it meets with some obstruction in its passage, it appears to stop moving, forms a semon, or rise of the surface, and produces a complete transformation in the whole of its section. The velocity at the surface may become almost insensible, while that at the bottom is strong.

The transformation of a river into a uniform canal by artificial means alone would be too costly an undertaking. The current itself must be induced by works of improvement, either to remove certain parts of the banks and deepen the bed, or to form new banks by accumulations or deposits, and fill up with detritus abandoned branches.

The injurious effects produced by a bend in a river are, that the distance is increased and the fall correspondingly diminished, the greater resistance offered to the stream retards the free passage of the water, diminishes its velocity, and causes the surface of the river to rise higher in the reach above, in order to pass its waters, while the bed also rises from the deposits left by the diminished velocity. When the bend is very abrupt, it may be advisable, in order to rectify the course of the river, to make a new channel across the neck of the peninsula formed by the bend, so as to join the upper and lower reach by a cut-off in as nearly a direct line as it can be done. Such a rectification of the bed will increase the velocity of the stream, lower its surface, and render its inclination more uniform; almost essential to prevent inundation.

In regulating the course of a river, care must be taken that the breadth of the channel be made uniform; that is, that it be nowhere permitted to be too contracted or too wide. Where the channel is too narrow to admit of a free discharge of its waters, they rise in front of the contraction and produce a change in the direction of the veins of water. The particles at the surface which had the greatest velocity are retarded, while those at the bottom acquire a very considerable velocity. The bed is indeed lowered and the channel deepened in the narrow place, but the materials scoured out, when they reach the wider part of the channel below, where the velocity is more languid sink to the bottom, forming shoals. Where the channel of a river is wider than is necessary for the free discharge of its waters, the retarding forces are increased, the velocity of the stream diminished, sedimentary matter deposited, and the waters forced to rise until it has gained an additional head to enable it to discharge its volume.

An island in the channel of a river, dividing it into two branches, is highly injurious to the free discharge of the water and to navigation. The width or length of the wetted perimeter of the two branches together being greater than that of the undivided stream, increases the retarding forces, which must be overcome by a greater head, and will consequently absorb a portion of the accelerating or moving forces, as in those places where the river is too contracted or too wide; this evil can be remedied by closing up that one of the two branches which is farthest removed from the proper line of direction of the current, and turning the whole body of water into the straighter or more direct branch, the waters of both branches being thus united in as straight a channel as possible, will restore the river to a more suitable breadth and depth, and give freer vent to the discharge of the water in time of flood.

The course of a river being thus straightened, the narrow parts being widened, and the parts too wide contracted until the channel is made to assume a more regular cross-section, the line of current will be in the middle of the bed, where its uniform velocity will exercise a scouring power sufficient to produce a uniform depth by lowering the bed, wherever shoals previously existed. The whole

force and velocity of the current being in the middle of the bed the water along the sides will have very little motion, thus securing the banks from abrasion, and making the river more convenient for navigation; the middle of the channel, where the velocity is greatest, for vessels coming down; nearer the sides, where the velocity and resistance are least, for those going up. The course of a river being once regulated both as regards its line of direction and its width, its scouring power acquires a tendency to approximate the perimeter of its channel to that shape that is capable of discharging the largest quantity of water in a given time.

This mode of regulating the course of a river, as far as regards the continued uniformity of the channel, applies more particularly to all that part above the reach of tidal influence. Whereas, when we approach the mouth where the tide flows and ebbs, it is there more advisable to regulate the channel, so as to assist the propagation of the flood tide, and increase, as far as possible, the amount of back water on the ebb.

When the channel of a river which drains a large extent of country and has many tributaries is rendered defective by bends more or less abrupt, islands, sand-banks or shoals, it is always liable to overflow its banks in time of flood, for those obstacles in the channel present so much resistance to the free discharge of the waters, and retard its downward progress so much, thereby increasing the deposits and adding to the elevation of the bed, that it rises to a height it never could reach if they did not exist. But when the course of a river has been made straight, or nearly so, and its waters are confined to a single channel of proper breadth and direction, the velocity of the stream, no longer meeting with the resistance of abrupt bends or islands, becomes more uniform, and not only removes all the sand-banks and shoals, but by its increased scouring power lowers the bed of the river and consequently the surface of the stream, so that the water in time of flood, meeting with less resistance and having a freer vent, is discharged more rapidly, and can no longer rise to the same height as before. Straightening the course of a river shortens the distance between the head of navigation and the mouth more or less in proportion to the extent to which it can be carried out. It proportionately increases the fall, and consequently the velocity, and by affording a freer vent for the more rapid discharge of the water, while it tends to lower the bed of the river, it actually requires a channel of less depth to discharge the same quantity of water in a given time. As the straightening the course of a river, besides shortening the distance, tends greatly to its general improvement by causing the removal of many of the impediments in its channel, its advantages to navigation are invaluable, while just in proportion to the extent to which it can be carried out will it secure the adjacent country from the danger of overflow. I will here illustrate, by the formula for uniform motion in open channels, the effect produced on the velocity and discharge of the water by changing the fall or straightening the course of a river. Suppose the distance from the

mouth of the Ohio to the mouth of the Mississippi, by the course of the river, measured by the line of current, be 1,178 miles, and in a direct line be 500 miles, and the fall from the Ohio to the Gulf, at low water, be 275 feet, we have the fall divided by the distance  $\frac{275}{1178} = 0.23$  feet per mile in the line of current, and the fall divided by the distance  $\frac{275}{500} = 0.55$  feet per mile, in a direct line.

Suppose the course of the Mississippi to be straight, and with the same section and inclination from the Ohio to the Gulf, its breadth at high water 3,000 feet, the area of the section of the stream 200,000 square feet, the mean depth 6.67 feet, the perimeter in contact with the water 3,050 feet, and the fall 0.27 feet per mile, we have the mean velocity, by the formula for uniform motion in open channels.

$\sqrt{v} = 100 \sqrt{\frac{2.9 \times 2.7}{3,050}} \times \frac{0.27}{0.2780} = 5.8$  feet per second, and the discharge at high water  $200,000 \times 5.8 = 1,160,000$  cubic feet per second, deducting from this quantity one-fourth, on account of obstructions to the free passage of the water in the channel of the river, we have the probable discharge at high water 870,000 cubic feet per second. Suppose the breadth of the river from New Orleans to the Gulf of Mexico, at high water, to be 2,425 feet, the area of the section of the stream 166,172 square feet (taken eleven miles below New Orleans), the wetted perimeter 2,448 feet, and the fall 0.14 feet per mile, we have the mean velocity:  $\sqrt{v} = 100 \sqrt{\frac{1.6 \times 1.4}{2,448}} \times \frac{0.14}{0.2780} = 4.24$  feet per second, and the discharge at high water  $166,172 \times 4.24 = 704,569$  cubic feet per second.

Suppose the course of the river to be shortened from 1,178 miles 878 miles, or 300 miles, and the area of the cross-section of the stream be 182,000 square feet, the wetted perimeter 3,000 feet, and the fall 0.36 feet per mile, we have the mean velocity.

$\sqrt{v} = 100 \sqrt{\frac{1.8 \times 0.36}{3,000}} \times \frac{0.36}{0.2780} = 6.4$  feet per second, and the discharge at high water,  $182,000 \times 6.4 = 1,164,800$  cubic feet per second. The effect of shortening the course of the river 300 miles would be to increase the velocity of the water  $6.4 - 5.8 = 0.6$  feet per second, if the motion were uniform.

In order to discharge the volume of 1,160,000 cubic feet, with a velocity of 6.4 feet, it would reduce the area of the cross-section of the stream  $200,000 - 182,000 = 18,000$  square feet, and the mean depth  $6.7 - 6.0 = 0.7$  feet.

From the foregoing calculations we have the discharge of the river from the Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico, at high water, supposing the stream to be straight, and with the same section and inclination from one end to the other, 1,160,000 cubic feet per second, and from New Orleans to the Gulf . . . . . 704,569

Difference . . . . . 455,431 cu. ft. per sec.

The above calculations are founded on the data contained in the work: "Mississippi and Ohio Rivers," by Charles Ellet, Jr., Philadelphia. 1853.

Along the banks of the Lower Mississippi, levees or dikes have been constructed, in some places on both sides of the river, to pro

tect the adjacent country from inundation. The same means of defence have been used in Italy, France, Germany, and other countries. On the coast of Holland, where the level of the land is, in some places, lower than that of the ocean tides, dikes are absolutely necessary to preserve the land from inundation. But in the case of rivers flowing through an alluvial soil, experience has proved that they are useful only as temporary expedients. For as long as the defects in the channel of the river are permitted to remain, the bed rises higher from the constant deposits, until at last the surface of the water, in time of flood, reaches a height that renders it necessary to raise the levees still higher. That levees are neither a safe nor a permanent security against inundation, is sufficiently proved by the frequent crevasses of late years made by high water in the Mississippi levees.

The River Rhine, above Bengin, had formerly innumerable bends, and an endless number of islands and sand-banks, which caused many inundations. The frequent changes of the course of the river threatened sometimes this and sometimes the other bank, and large tracts of land became a prey to the stream, and even inhabited places, exposed to danger, had to be abandoned. The people erected levees to protect their lands from inundation, but as the defective condition of the channel remained, the bottom of the bed continued to rise until the water, in time of flood, rose so high that the levees ceased to be any security, for every now and again the flood would force a passage through some weak point in the levees and devastate the country. The extent of the damage, as well as the increasing impediments to navigation, caused by its defective condition, became a subject of serious consideration, and the proper regulation of the channel was undertaken. The course of the river was straightened, and its waters confined within a single channel of proper breadth, and the natural consequence followed, the velocity and scouring power of the river being increased, its bed was lowered, and the water, in time of flood, having freer vent, is discharged more rapidly and regularly, and cannot rise to the same height as formerly, while the banks of the improved channel are less liable to abrasion.

Mr. Bumgarten, in his report on the works which were executed from 1836 to 1847, for the regulation of the two banks of the Garonne, says: "We have seen that the shoals or banks of gravel, which exist in every river of movable bottom, were sensibly lowered, if not destroyed.

In fine, we have also seen that wherever the bottom was scourable, the works had produced a lowering in the level of low water; that this lowering offset the rise which, without it, the works would have caused in the level of the ordinary floods, when the overflow commences, and that thus the fears that were entertained with regard to the very great intensity of the overflows, owing to the contraction of the bed of the river, proved groundless."

As the laws which govern water in motion are, under the same circumstances, everywhere the same, it is reasonable to expect that

works of improvement similar to those executed in the case of the Garonne and the Rhine would be followed by similar results in the case of the Mississippi.

In order to prevent inundations in the Mississippi, the chief object should be to give it the means of discharging the water of its floods as fast as possible. The increased freedom of vent would lower the surface of the water, and the increased velocity, acting on the bottom of the bed with increased scouring power, would make it deeper, thus still further lowering the surface and also diminishing the transverse section of the river. Suppose the velocity of the stream were increased from three to four feet per second, the bed of the river would not only cease to rise, but would become lower, by the more rapid discharge of the water, because the sand and mud of which it is composed would no longer be able to resist its increased energy, but would be swept onward by its scouring power. For instance, if a volume of water of 540,000 cubic feet, passing through a channel 3,000 feet in breadth, with a velocity of three feet per second, would require a depth of sixty feet, the same volume of water, in the same condition, if the velocity were increased to four feet, would only require a depth of forty-five feet; that is, by increasing the velocity from three to four feet per second, the surface of the stream is lessened fifteen feet. This fully illustrates the advantage to be derived from the free and rapid discharge of the water in time of flood.

As I have already said that the water of a river is the active agent, when properly directed, in improving its channel, and that the navigable capacity of the channel will always, all other things being equal, be in proportion to the volume of water in it, therefore I would recommend that every facility should be afforded to the tributaries of the Mississippi to discharge their waters as rapidly as possible into the main channel in a downward direction, where the increased volume of water pressing upon the bottom of the bed with increased weight and momentum, will deepen the channel, thereby affording a freer vent for the rapid discharge of the upland waters in time of flood.

In the lower course of the Mississippi, where the soil being altogether alluvial, the bed is composed of fine sand and mud, where a tributary unites with the main river, its waters coming from the mountains in the interior by a shorter route, and having therefore a greater fall and velocity. Communicate that velocity to the waters of the main channel, and acting with an increased scouring power on the bottom of the bed, enlarge its capacity sufficiently to enable it to contain the united waters of both, rather by deepening the bed than by increasing its width. Thus the channel of the river once regulated, both as to the line of direction of its course, and the width of its cross-sections, every addition to the volume of water in the Mississippi would tend to increase the scouring power of the stream, add to its navigable capacity, render the banks liable to abrasion, keep the bed clear, and lessen the danger of overflow in time of flood.

Lateral outlets, which are looked upon by some as highly useful in preventing inundations in time of flood, have in reality a tendency to produce the very danger they are supposed to obviate. As it is the water in a river that makes the channel, and as the capacity of the channel depends upon the quantity of the water, provided its free discharge be not interfered with by natural or artificial obstructions, and its course be properly regulated by art, it will always make a channel sufficient for itself. If, then, in time of flood, the water rises so high as to threaten to overflow its banks, or break through them, it is not because there is too much water in the channel, but because its free discharge is prevented by obstacles existing somewhere in the channel below. The proper course would be to regulate the channel both in direction and width, so as to remove the obstacles below and afford the accumulated waters above a freer vent and more rapid discharge. This rapid discharge could lower the surface of the water above, and the increased velocity, acting upon the bed with its full scouring power, would create and maintain a depth fully sufficient for its discharge. But lateral outlets have a direct tendency to render the condition of the main channel of a river more defective than it was before. The division of a river into two branches increases the retarding forces, because the breadth of both branches together is greater than that of the united river, or the wetted perimeters of both branches are longer than that of the united river. This excess of resistance must be overcome by the head of water which causes the general motion, and will consequently absorb a part of the moving force. Where a lateral outlet is created, either by accident or design, the quantity of water is diminished in the main river. The natural consequence follows that the velocity and scouring power of the river below the outlet are diminished in proportion to the quantity of water abstracted, and Nature, in full accordance with her own laws, begins to raise the bottom of the bed with deposits, so as to accommodate the capacity of the channel to the reduced quantity of water left in it. Any one who examines the channel of a river above and below an outlet, will find that the depth below is invariably less than that above.

The river Rhine affords a most striking example of the injurious effects produced by outlets on the navigation of a river. Entering the Netherlands, a navigable river, it was deprived of the greater part of its waters by lateral outlets. The outlet called Waal leaves the Rhine below Emmerich, and, uniting with the Meuse, flows by Rotterdam. In order to establish a navigable communication between the Rhine and the Zeider Sea, a canal was excavated from the former above Arnhem to the Yssel, which discharges a large portion of the water remaining. In the year 50, the Romans, then in possession of that country, excavated a canal, now called the Lecht, connecting the water of the Rhine at Duurstede with the Meuse above Rotterdam, which outlet, in the course of time, absorbed nearly all the water that was left, while the Rhine, deprived of its waters, and its navigable capacity completely destroyed, has dwindled to an insignificant stream, entering the sea near Leyden through a shallow channel.

Such, though not to the same extent, is pretty much the condition of the channel of the Mississippi near its mouth, the lateral outlets discharging so much water on either side, and the volume remaining in the main channel being so much reduced that it is no longer able to maintain the depth it has above the others. The bed of the river has been raised by the sedimentary matter which the diminished velocity of the current is unable to carry off, depositing a large portion at the mouth where it comes in contact with the resisting forces of the Gulf water. This deposit at the mouth of the river, which is called the bar, is composed of very fine sand and mud, and may be considered the result of the balance of power between the reduced scouring power of the river and the disturbing forces of the Gulf.

Now this bar, which effectually excludes vessels of heavy burden from the navigation of the river, could easily be removed. All that is necessary is, that the force of the water passing out should be made to preponderate over the disturbing forces of the Gulf. By closing up all the lateral outlets, and confining the whole volume of water belonging to the river or pass within its main channel, the quantity passing out at the mouth, and consequently the scouring power, would be largely increased. If, in addition to this, the channel were regulated so as to facilitate the more rapid propagation of the flood-tides, and the reception of the largest quantity of tidal waters that the channel could be made capable of receiving, there would be secured for the outward flow of the back-water on the ebb, such an increase of scouring power as would sweep the bar away into the deep waters of the Gulf, and make the mouth of the Mississippi even deeper than would be necessary for vessels of the largest size.

When one considers the immense extent of country drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries, that there are fourteen or fifteen States, with a population of fifteen millions of people, whose interests are more or less involved in the full and uninterrupted navigation of that river, and that before the death of many men now living the population of the valley through which its waters flow, will exceed more than fifty millions, one can hardly conceive, much less realize, the immense importance of the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi to the extent of which it is capable, and the incalculable advantages that would certainly follow its completion. There are many cities on its banks that are advancing in population and commercial importance with a rapidity of growth unknown in other lands, all of which are deeply interested in this work, but far more does it bear so deep an interest for New Orleans. Situated nearest the mouth of the Mississippi, the great highway of an immense valley, with immense agricultural and mineral resources behind her, which will always supply her with the means of attracting foreign trade, and from which resources she can never be cut off, it is her interest, and, consequently, her duty, to see that the improvement of the Mississippi be carried out to its fullest extent. Let her do this, and do it in time, and a vast increase of population and wealth and commercial prosperity await her.



## ART. VI.—FLORIDA—PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

## GREAT RESOURCES OF THE STATE—FRUITS, GRAINS, ETC.—CLIMATE, SOIL, ETC., ETC.

[The following constitutes one of the chapters of a very able work which is now in course of publication from the pen of L. D. Stickney on the "History of Florida." When finished, it will be one of the most valuable works in relation to that "Land of Flowers" which has ever emanated from the press. We trust that the author's enterprise and spirit will be rewarded with heavy orders for the work. He may be addressed at the office of the Florida Union, Tallahassee.]

THE people of Florida should ever cherish with respect the memory of Dr. Henry Perrine, a man of science and untiring industry, who gallantly gave his life, not for the reward of wealth, but in the noble effort to change tropical Florida from a wilderness of savage haunts to the highest state of cultivation and enjoyment of civilized society.\* From long residence in tropical countries, Dr. Perrine had discovered that many valuable vegetables of that zone propagate themselves in the worst soils and situations in the sun and shade; they arrive either by accident or design; and that for other profitable plants of the tropics which require human skill and care, *moisture* is the equivalent to manure; and that tropical cultivation essentially consists in appropriate irrigation, which in such a climate goes far to counterbalance the sterility of the soil. The correctness of his opinion is well supported at Turin, where a great deal of rain falls a soil which contains 77 to 80 per cent. of sand is held fertile, while in the neighborhood of Paris, where it rains less frequently, no good soil contains more than 50 per cent. of sand. A light sandy soil which in the South of France would only be of inferior value presents real advantages in the moist climate of England. Irrigation supplies the place of rain, and in countries where recourse can be had to it, land has only to be loose and permeable in order to have the whole of the fertility developed which climate and manure can confer. Sandy deserts are sterile because it never rains, and oases are in the vicinity of springs. Rich crops of maize are gathered upon the plateau of the Andes of Quito in a sand which is nearly moving, but which is abundantly and dexterously irrigated.† M. Laugier gives the following as fertile soil in Senegal:

\* Dr. Perrine was killed by the Seminoles on Indian Key, August 7th, 1840. He had established a nursery there for the propagation of tropical productions under the encouragement of the Government of the United States. Politicians, adventurers and speculators, provoking hostility with the Indians, and enriching themselves by the war they had instigated, called Dr. Perrine a visionary enthusiast. But Thomas Andrew Knight, whose experiments in vegetable physiology resulted in vast numbers of new varieties of apples, pears, plums, cherries, etc.; Viscount Charles Townsend, Chief Minister of George I., who introduced the turnip, the most important crop in England; Sir Richard Weston, who introduced clover and coke, afterwards Earl of Leicester, who, by skill, capital and enterprise became the founder of the agriculture of immense English estates, which he transformed from blowing sand and flinty gravel to a fertile domain, and many others whose intelligence and benevolence have been directed to the improved condition of their race, were called chimerical and wild by the multitude who could neither comprehend nor appreciate their efforts.

† Bousaingault (Rural Economy), p. 222.

Siliceous Sand and Silic.	87
Alumina	3 6
Oxide of Iron	3 4
Carbonate of Lime	trace
Organic matter and Water	4 4
Loss	1 6

100.0

In the vale of Teviot he gives the following as a good soil:		The celebrated tobacco lands of Cuba as given by Don Ramon de le Sagra, Distrnl of Veulta de Abajo, two localities:	
Siliceous sand and grave	83.8	Organic matter	9.60 4.60
Silica	7	Silica	86.40 90.80
Alumina	6.8	Lime	0.00 vestige
Carbonate of Lime	0.7	Alumina	0.68 3.40
Oxide of Iron	0.8	Oxide of Iron	1.92 1.20
Salts and organic matter	1.4	Loss	1.40 0.00
	100.0		

100.00 100.00

Sandy soils, which, on account of the facility with which water evaporates and escapes from them, are regarded as almost if not absolutely sterile, may be rendered as fertile as the richest argillaceous land, and equally capable of producing the greater part of the most valuable crops, if care is taken to preserve them in a proper state of humidity.\* Agronomy, or an examination of the constituent parts of physical properties of the soil, will be more fully explained hereafter.

Dr. Perrine was encouraged, in his undertaking to introduce and promote the cultivation of new tropical plants in the Southern States, by the general fact that most articles of culture flourish best at the more temperate margins of their native zone. Hence he gave special attention to the very beautiful and extensive family of palms, whose diversified products embrace everything that is essential to the subsistence and comfort of man; the liliaceous and the amaryllis orders, including the Agaves, which in his estimation ranked next in their manifold utility to the human race; the shrubs for chocolate, coffee and tea, which have become articles of necessity to civilized life; the logwood, fustic, cochineal, indigo, and other dyes of Mexico; Brazil and Asia; the cinnamon, pimento, ginger, and other spices of the East and West Indies; the mahogany, rose, ebony and other precious woods of all parts of the world; the bananas, anonas, mangoes; and numerous delicious fruits for the enjoyment of health; and Peruvian bark, ipecacuanha, sarsaparilla, canella, and innumerable salutary medicines, for the removal of disease.

It was further demonstrated by this indefatigable investigator, after several years' residence and careful meteorological observations in South Florida, that it possessed the characterizing phenomena of tropical climates—a dry warm winter, a wet refreshing summer, a

\* The Principles of Agriculture, by Albert D. Thaer, translated by William Shaw and Cuthbert W. Johnson, New York, 1846.

breeze from the sea by day and from the land by night; and a continual trade wind—all of which extend up to 28 north latitude; that below this parallel, Southern Florida, by the narrowness and non-elevation of its surface, by its direction towards the South and East, by the westwardly course of the trade wind in its latitude, and moreover by the steady high heat of the Gulf Stream from the equator, enjoys a still greater uniformity of temperature—the grand desideratum for human health and vegetable growth—than any island, peninsula, or continent, of greater breadth and elevation within the torrid zone.

“However diversified the climates of the other States,” he wrote, “the one great evil of variability of temperature is common to them all; sudden changes cutting off the tropical corn of Maine and the tropical cane of Louisiana, with the frosts of spring and of autumn, and carrying off the farmer of the North and the planter of the South with consumption of the lungs and liver, that hence our invalids who are declining with northern disorders of the thorax, or southern disorders of the abdomen, derived from the variable temperature of one section of the Union, merely increase or exchange of disease by removal to the equally variable temperature of the other, that however diversified the climates of the more eulogized portions of the whole belt of the world above 28 N. lat.,\* embraced in the miscalled temperate, but really variable zone, equally great and sudden vicissitudes of temperature are common to them all; that hence our consumptive invalids who annually crowd to Southern Europe, most generally perish in the vain search of the natural remedy of an equable temperature, which can be found only in the slandered torrid zone, or in tropical climates, unvisited by the curse of cold! and that therefore Southern Florida, by the benignity of its climate, the proximity of its position, the form of its government and the character of its people, combines more natural, social and political advantages for a warm dry winter asylum of our sickly voyagers, than France or Italy, Colombia or Cuba, or any other portion of the world.”

Another climatic belt of the Peninsula extends about a degree and a half to the North, its limit in that direction may be defined by the most Northern growth of the mangrove, or a line drawn from Mosquito Inlet to Cedar Keys. It has the same geological formation as the extreme Southern projection, though of an earlier date.† But the face of the country is more varied and broken, in some places presenting hills of considerable elevation. The Thlauh-tee, or White Mountains, is an elevated range of hills, the ascent

\* This equable climate extends in the Floridian Peninsula to 29 N. lat.

† The rate of coral growth has been found by careful observation through a series of years to be twelve inches in twenty-four years, or half an inch per annum. Upon this basis the late Captain E. B. Hunt, U. S. Engineers, in a paper published in the U. S. Coast Survey Report, 1862, gives the total period of 5,400,000 years as that required for the growth of the entire coral limestone formation of Florida. This chronology is a few harmless centuries beyond the Mosaic account of the creation. In a speculative view, one, delighting in limitless infinities, might find an ample field for calculation in tracing back through the ancient coral ages the progressive formation of the great Gulf and Atlantic slopes.

of which, in many places, during the Seminole war, was so difficult, that drag-ropes and a heavy detail of men were necessary to take the baggage wagons of General Jessup's command over the heights.\* In this section the principal rivers of the Peninsula take their rise; the Kissimmee flowing south, the Withlacoochee with a westerly course, and the St. Johns running north, parallel with the Atlantic coast. Many tropical productions disappear as the distance from the equinoctial line is increased, others still continue to be profitable staples of cultivation, while quite a number of the social order follow man as ornaments to his habitation, or, by slight protection, to add to his luxury. The annual mean heat of the Peninsula up to the 29th parallel of latitude would indicate a tropical flora, but the extremes of heat and cold and the suddenness of the vicissitudes of temperature afford much better data. Plants which are destroyed by change of temperature in Florida, at least below 29. 30 M. N. L., are not directly killed by cold, but by the speedy subsequent heat. It is not, therefore, the degree of cold in winter, but the sudden application of heat to the frozen plants which poisons the sap and induces gangrene. Hence the great frost of 1835, which occurred late in the spring, was so destructive to the orange trees north of the 28th parallel of latitude. In that year trees of more than a century's growth were killed at St. Augustine, by a rapid change of temperature from 70 deg. to 4 deg. F. in a few hours, while the sap was in motion. Dependent as vegetation generally is upon particular conditions of soil and climate, it must be borne in mind that some plants have a peculiar power of adapting themselves to all climates and circumstances, while others are readily naturalized in climates similar to their own. The pineapple has traveled from America through Africa and Asia, where it is now as common as if indigenous to the soil, and in like manner many spices and fruits of Asia have become naturalized in the West Indies and on the continents of America. †A vegetation of extra tropical climates is found in Cuba. The Pine (*Pinus occidentalis*) attains there a height of sixty and seventy feet. It grows in the Isle of Pines side by side with the mahogany; and the interior of St. Domingo and of Mexico is covered with the same class of conifers.

Tropical maize or Indian eorn ripens in latitude 50 deg. North; in the valley of Red River, a district northwest of Lake Superior, where sixty days only of clear tropical summer occur, although the mean annual temperature is below that of mean annual frost, or 32 deg. F. While plants are capable of great modification within certain limits, it is impossible to acclimate the tender plants of the tropics in a colder latitude than their natural habitat, and thus render them more hardy. The sweet orange grown at St. Augustine, or the sugar-cane cultivated in Marion and Alachua Counties, have no more organic power to resist cold than their native plants growing im-

\* Sprague's Hist. Fla. War, p. 171.

† Report of Com. on Agriculture (25 long. 2d sess. Lenox Doc. 800) on memorial of Dr. H. Parrine.

mediately under the equator. Instead of a fruitless expenditure of time and labor to acclimate plants in more northern districts than those from which they were derived it would be more profitable, like Vilmorin, to skillfully apply the principles which influence plants in their tendency to sport new varieties, and direct them in the desired channel. In this manner he has almost created a new race of beets, containing twice as much sugar as their ancestors, and promising to be readily perpetuated.

\*According to Professor J. Le Conte the three grades of soil existing throughout the State are owing to the greater or less facility with which the lime has been removed from it by aqueous agency. In the fertile and densely wooded hammock lands, large quantities of soft carbonate of lime may be found at or near the surface. In the mulatto pine lands, which are extensively cultivated in cotton and corn, the amount of surface carbonate is less abundant, a considerable portion of it having been silicified or removed from the soil, while in the sterile sandy pine lands no lime is to be found; the whole of the rock having disappeared, excepting that which has undergone silification. In the hammocks an imperious substratum of clay prevented the lime from being carried off by the percolation of water; in the mulatto lands the substratum is less impervious, so a large portion of lime has been removed; while in the Pine barrens, in consequence of that absence of clay subsoil, the whole of the surface lime has been carried off.

A great portion of Middle Florida is a continuation of the elevated rolling ridges of the State of Georgia. This tract extends into East Florida, and predominates in Columbia, Alachua, Marion and Sumter Counties, presenting diversified scenery, and an alternation of hills often of considerable elevation; good soil, lakes, extensive prairies, savannas and pine plains, numerous sinks and subterranean water-courses indicate a limestone basis. Rocks *in situ* and detached appear in many places. Chalcedony, or mineralized coral, hornstone and quartz, are met. A compact light colored limestone resembling the predominant rock of Cuba appears on the Western border of the great Alachua savanna, forming the nucleus of a considerable eminence. Lime stone hills occur in other parts of Alachua. The most elevated hills of the interior of the Peninsula are near the source of the Ocklawaha River, a branch of the St. Johns. They have a surface of white sea sand covered with black jack oak, and are a continuation of the White Mountain. †Everywhere lakes of clear deep water abound, generally of a circular or oval form, and well stocked with fish. These bodies of water are often picturesque and beautiful, the ground sloping gradually down to the water's edge, clothed with live oak, magnolia, laurel, gum, ash, bay and hickory. Many of these lakes have no apparent outlet, although the water is constantly shifting, being drained by subterranean channels. Orange Lake, one of the largest of these inland bodies of

\* Silliman's Journal of Science, Vol. xxii, p. 448, new series.

† See Sprague's Hist. Fla. War, p. 171.

water, communicates through the Ocklawaha River with the St. Johns. Between this lake and the St. Johns River, a distance of twenty-five miles, thirty lakes and ponds may be seen. They are situated in basins, separated by high ridges that rise gently from the water, clothed with a green carpet of grass, and decked with flowers. Tall pines are thickly scattered over three smooth lawns, sometimes intermixed on the shore with evergreen groups, the view unobstructed by shrubs or underwood. The soil of the pine barrens is almost uniformly fine sand with a thin dressing of vegetable mould, and sufficiently compact for roads. In some places it rests on clay, but generally at considerable depth. Most of the hammocks of the rolling region are dry, the surface sandy soil blended with various portions of mould and clay, with a sub-soil of compact marl or clay, from one to three feet below the surface. On some of the hills and ridges the earth has a limestone basin. A large growth of timber, particularly where there is much ash, gum and magnolia, is regarded as a sign of good land, but this is sometimes deceptive. By boring in apparently good hammocks, pure sand to the depth of four to six feet resting on a compact basis has been found, to which the roots of trees could penetrate and find ample support from the vegetable mould and water there arrested. This would not be desirable for planting. A region known as the high pine woods, several miles broad, ranging North and South, has been traced more than fifty miles. The timber is larger and more thrifty than on either side, the soil is not deep but uncommonly rich, and resting on an immense bed of marine shells. In many places wells have been sunk a hundred feet without passing through this remarkable deposit. Newnansville is located about four miles to the east of it; Gainesville fifteen miles.

Florida, to use a common term of the country, is very spotted. The general character of the State is sandy pine lands, while spots are scattered over the surface varying from one to many thousand acres of greater richness and fertility. The districts bordering the Chipola and Apalachicola Rivers of Tallahassee, Alachua and the hammocks on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts belong to the latter description, but the pine lands constitute by far the greater portion of the State. Uniformly healthy and well watered, and enjoying a milder climate than any other Southern State, it is, by reason of the facility and ease with which the comforts and luxuries of life may be enjoyed, emphatically the poor man's country. In passing through the State in whatever direction, the eye is attracted to spots, on the margin of a lake, near a bold crystal spring, or on the border of a stream, where a man with moderate industry might make a delightful home, and embellish it with vines and orange and olive trees, the cultivation of which, in bearing, would suffice to maintain his family.\*

There is scarcely any soil so poor that it cannot, without much

\* Mr. Jefferson, in his interesting letter on the subject of the olive, which he thinks affords sustenance to a greater number of persons than can be afforded by any given space of ground occupied by any other production, declares that a few olive-trees are sufficient to support a village.

labor, be permanently improved so as to produce fruit trees of the most luxuriant growth. The delightful groves around the palace of St. Ildefonso in Spain are formed of trees planted in holes cut out of the solid rock, and filled with earth brought from a distance. The soil of the vineyards of Los Angeles and Arrahaim, California, is a deep light warm sand, which to the inexperienced eye looks as though it were too poor to produce any valuable vegetable growth. In those places where water runs through it for a few days, all the mould is dissolved and carried off, leaving a white and almost pure sand. The soil is so dry that cultivation is possible only with the assistance of irrigation. The Sacramento vineyards are also planted in sandy loam. The olive, the orange, the fig and the vine are thrifty and astonishingly productive in the vicinity of Los Angeles. In Madeira the vines are mostly planted in sandy and stony soil. The soil round Sorrento in Italy is very nearly as light and sandy as any portion of the peninsula of Florida, and vineyards and olive orchards, and cocooneries are part of the agricultural wealth there.\*

Following the definitions of an eminent German treatise upon agriculture, † the constituent mixtures of the soil are the earth's silica, alumina, lime, and sometimes magnesia; portions of iron and other elementary substances are found in it, but these latter are always in smaller proportions than the earth's. Besides these simple substances, fertile lands contain an exceedingly compound matter called mould, vegetable mould, vegeto-animal earth, etc., which differs so materially from earth properly so called that it ought never to be confounded with it. To distinguish it from primitive earths it is designated by the Latin word *humus*. One of the principal distinctions between earths and *humus* is that no agent has been found by which the former can be decomposed—they cannot be destroyed or changed; *humus*, on the contrary, is very susceptible of decomposition; being matter produced solely by animal vegetable life, it can be changed or destroyed.

Silica and alumina are the abundant earths, lime next; magnesia, once confounded with earths, is now recorded as a simple substance. The color of all earths is pure white; the hue which they exhibit arises from the admixture of other substances, chiefly oxide of iron. Silica derives its name from silex, which as well as quartz is almost entirely composed of it. No acid but fluoric will dissolve it. Alumina is mostly contained in the compound mass called potter's earth or clay; alumina is the earth next to silica, found most frequently and in great abundance in soils. It has a great affinity for other earths, and combined with silica, forms the compound called clay; clay in drying always contracts and loses a portion of its bulk. Lime is one of the most abundant substances in nature—it is a compound of calcium and oxygen. Carbonate of lime, known as crude lime, is the base of limestone and chalk; subjected to great heat, it forms quick or calcined lime. Gypsum, or

\* Journal of a Residence on a Georgia Plantation, by Frances Anne Kemble, p. 168.

† Principles of Agriculture, by Albert D. Thaer.

sulphate of lime, results from the union of lime with sulphuric acid. Marl is a combination of carbonate of lime and clay. The two bodies are frequently in so complete a state of amalgamation that it is impossible to distinguish the particles of one from the other, even with the aid of the microscope. The agents by which the union has been effected have not as yet been discovered. The proportions of lime and clay are various, sometimes equal quantities. Magnesia is less diffusible than the earths; in its natural state it resembles carbonate of lime. *Humus* is that portion of the soil from which plants derive their nourishment. The richness of the soil, or that quality which it possesses when it is said to be fat, depends essentially upon the proportion of *humus* which it contains.

In examining a soil attention ought to be directed, first, to the sand; second to the clay; and third to the *humus* which it contains, having regard also to certain alkaline and earthy salts. The quantity of sand and clay is found by washing, *humus* by burning. The presence or absence of carbonate of lime may be determined by treating the soil with nitric acid slightly diluted with water. This will be important as a guide in the application of lime or marl as a fertilizer. It is therefore seen that plants would grow in pure sand or pure clay, or both in combination, just as readily as to quartz or slate rocks. All the elements of fertile soils exist in Florida—silica, alumina, lime, marl, *humus* in abundance, and an excessive vegetation. These are accessible to all, and skillfully combined. Compost can be formed, adapted to any land to make poor land rich, and to keep it so. \*The numerous rivers, lakes, sea arms and bays which complete a vast system of irrigation, and thus furnish great facilities of water conveyance; the natural growth, and the capabilities of the soil for the varied productions of the temperate and the torrid zones; and the established salubrity of the climate, leave nothing to be desired in Brazil or Mexico, unless, perhaps, the social advantages of the latter country. Even there, morning calls, visits and re-unions, possess the same characteristics as in other parts of the world. Friends meet as lovingly, talk as scandalously, hate each other as cordially, and lie as gracefully as in the most polished cities of Europe.

†The vine, the olive, the orange and the fig are valuable productions, peculiarly adapted to Florida. The orange North of the 30th parallel of latitude is liable to injury occasionally from frost, and the olive and the fig do not thrive South of the line of 27:30. Grapes of many varieties are grown all over the State and in great perfection. In Key West three crops a year are produced from the same vine. Among the many reasons why wine making from the grape should be encouraged, the statement has been made from high authority that "the history of the human race proves most clearly and without a single exception, that there never was in any nation a

\* Letter of David Ewart to the Hon. Chancellor Johnson of South Carolina, September 1st, 1850.

† Guatemala, or the United Provinces of Central America. By Henry Dunn, New York, 1838.



popular development of science, literature and the fine arts, until after the introduction of the culture of the grape vine, or as in England and Sweden, after a facilitated importation of wine. The latest chemical analyses have proved that wine contains combinations of phosphorus, which is a most important nourishment of the brain, and upon which its highest development depends. For the individual, wine may not be a condition without which no great work of the mind can be produced, but it is so with nations. No great minds can arise in a nation in which there is not a large number of men of great brains. Hence, the religion of the Jews acknowledges the grape-vine as a gift of God after the flood to prevent another sinking of the human race. \*Hence in the religion of Christians, the wine is holy as an indispensable link between the Lord and mankind. Hence, only Mohammedanism forbids the use of wine; of course, without any good effect whatever, but introducing the use of opium, hemp-juice and other dangerous substitutes. †Hence the national want of wine promotes the dangerous use of alcohol, and with it drunkenness.

In the wine-producing countries of Europe, Italy, which approaches nearest to Florida in climate, shows the highest yield to the acre. The average production of Europe is:

	Acres.	Gallons.	Gls. pr. ac'r
Austria and her Provinces.....	2,685,950	714,000,000	265 5-8
Greece and Grecian Islands.....	41,718	8,100,000	195 2-10
Italy.....	2,887,970	1,275,000,000	441 1-2
Switzerland and Belgium.....	76,400	2,500,000	33 8-8
France.....	5,018,774	1,320,000,000	186 2-7
Spain.....	955,004	144,000,000	151 7-10
Portugal.....	238,751	25,500,000	108 8-10
Total.....	11,935,442	3,490,934,000	260 4-10
Germany.....	350,338	52,105,000	146 7-10
Ionian Islands for Raisens, over 42,000,000 lbs.			

It is thus seen the average number of acres under wine cultivation in Europe is 12,285,780, and the total average yield of wine is 3,540,039,000 gallons, which at the low estimate of twenty-five cents per gallon gives the enormous sum of \$885,009,750. This in Italy amounts to \$110 37 per acre. The official statistics present 1,320,000,000 gallons of wine of all kinds as an average crop in France. This quantity of wine in barrels of 45 gallons each, piled crosswise, five tiers high, would reach across the Atlantic from London to Washington.

\* As expressed by a modern Latin poet:

"Omnia vastata ergo quum cerneret arva,  
Desolata Deus, nobis fellola vini  
Dona dedit; tristes hominum quo munere fovit  
Belliquas mundi solatus vite ruinam."

(Therefore when God saw the desolation of the Deluge he gave mankind the blessed gift of wine. Having solaced the ruined world by the vine, He rejoiced by that present the preserved remnant of our race.)

† Throughout the whole of Persia the grape-vine is cultivated. Notwithstanding that most of the inhabitants profess the religion of Mohammed, they drink wine in secret, as they formerly did publicly. The same is practiced by the inhabitants of Turkey, Egypt and the Barbary States. See Grape Culture and Wine Making, by A. Harashty, New York, 1862.

Italian wines are mostly used for home consumption, though the small island of Sicily exports annually upwards of 25,000 barrels of Marsala. Candia formerly sent 200,000 casks of Malmsey to the Adriatic. The exports of Spain are large. Portugal sends from Oporto 8,320,000 gallons of the Vinos de Fectoria, to which a twelfth part of brandy is added after the first fermentation, when it becomes the port wine of commerce. Madeira formerly produced over 3,120,000. The African Islands of Teneriffe and the Canaries produce large quantities of wine. St. Michael and Pico of the Azores, some 3,000,000 gallons of excellent wine. Only beneath Italian skies can *Lacrima Christi*, *Vino Santo*, *Malvasie* and other wines of pleasing taste and exquisite bouquet be produced. Spain gives us Sherry from Xexes, and from Madeira comes a wine of unrivaled delicacy and fragrance. The richest wines are produced in the Canaries, the Islands of Cyprus and in other parts of the Levant lying in nearly the same latitude as Florida. The wines of Lesbos and of Chios inspired Grecians of the classic age, and Horace has made the Flernian and Ceculian wines of Rome immortal.

The Spaniards early transplanted the vine to St. Augustine, which is still cultivated and produces a superior wine grape. \*There is scarcely a settlement in the State where the vine has been planted that it does not flourish and bear abundantly. In the forests, wild vines climb to the tops of the loftiest trees, or trail on the ground, laden with large clusters of fruit. North of Florida, the Black Hamburg and other delicate European grapes can only be grown under glass; here they succeed as perfectly in the open air as in the countries where they are indigenous.

During the war the South displayed remarkable self-sustaining energy, and a capacity of adaptation to changing circumstances which surprised the North. Her proudest triumph and real glory now consists in shaking off the prejudices of the past, and in keeping pace with events which follow a great political and social revolution.

When "Les Etats Généraux" of France assembled at the call of Louis XVI. in 1789, all the landed estates of the kingdom were owned by the church, the nobility and the crown. The State derived no revenue from the soil; it was either let out to "*Fermers*," who paid all the taxes, besides the rent, or cultivated on shares by serfs. This landed monopoly, which had been the corner-stone of feudalism, was overthrown by the Republic; lands were parceled out, sold very cheap, and often forced into the hands of the "*sans culottes*"—plebians. The result of this social revolution has been wonderful. In the year 1789 the population of France was only 18,000,000. After twenty-five years of continuous and gigantic wars, when the battle of Waterloo reduced her to boundaries with which she began her career of conquest and aggrandizement, it has increased to 28,000,000. The census of 1866 shows 40,000,000. †Before her

\* Three varieties, a black, a purple and a white grape, are most esteemed. The two first named are said to have been derived from Madeira, of Cretan origin. The vines trained on arbors are most prolific.

† The rate of increase has been from 1817 to 1840, 120,000 annually; 1846 to 1867, only 1,448 per annum.

great revolution, France was periodically scourged by famine ; abject poverty was the normal state of the French "paysan."

The area of land under cultivation in grain (1789) was estimated at about 5,240,000, and the yield 96,000,000 bushels. In 1861 the area of land devoted to grain cultivation was officially reported at 20,000,000, yielding 360,000,000 bushels. The same official statistics show in France 2,900,000 horses, 900,000 mules and asses, 12,000,000 cattle, 35,000,000 sheep, 5,500,000 swine and 1,000,000 goats.

The division of landed estates is far more minute than in any other country of Europe or even of the United States. In a few departments may be found estates of two hundred acres ; but they are rare and daily becoming more so, as the law divides the realty equally among the children. The greater portion of the farms are now less than twenty acres. The tax rolls show that in 1848 there were 5,000,000 of farmers, each paying less than one dollar taxes. With these sub-divisions, in the wine districts especially, the price of land during the past fifty years has been on the increase. For example, a lot of 24 hectares (57 acres), purchased in 1824 for 4,500 francs (\$900), owned by the family of a gentleman now in Florida, sold in 1859 for 180,000 francs or \$36,000.

The moral influence of the parcelment of land is not more striking than the material progress. In 1789 reading and writing was absolutely in the hands of the clergy—no paysan knew how to read, and many noblemen could not sign their contracts ; no such thing as a public school was to be found in the whole kingdom. As a consequence, the bagnios of Toulon, Brest, Rochefort and Lorient were full of convicts, the prisons of the interior swarmed with criminals. The present state of education has advanced almost in the ratio of the decrease of crime. Statistics of 1861 show less crime in France with a population of 40,000,000 than in Ohio with a population of only 2,000,000.

The great want of Florida is population. By encouraging the migration of a sober, industrious people to the State, skilled in the cultivation of the vine, the olive and the silk-worm, the door to prosperity unprecedented in her history will be opened wide.

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#### ART. VII.—SWINTON'S ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THIS is the title of a late and excellent book. As a work of art, it is elaborate. As a commentary, it is calm and dispassionate. Combined with nervous energy, which always commands attention, the style is graceful, perspicuous and clear. Had a century elapsed since the termination of the campaigns on the Potomac, the author could not have treated the subject more dispassionately. Recognizing this, a conviction of truth is steadily forced upon the mind of the reader, and false impressions, error, passion and prejudice are dissipated. Any history, discolored by passion, and bleared with

falsehood, is infamous. To its ample, and we might say, sacred, page, posterity, always inquisitive, must look for precedents. Mr. Swinton has vindicated the truth of history, and for this we thank him. In this, too, he is fortunate. The historian who is able, either by earnestness of style or of logic, to impress his readers with his own integrity, has, at a single bound, gained an ascendancy which will enable him to lead wherever he would. We eagerly follow him through a long succession of brave, brilliant and bloody encounters. Unvarnished truth, however, often becomes mere platitude, and is particularly hideous when applied to war, unless covered by the mantle of fancy and expression. To withdraw the curtain from this colossal panorama, this tragedy of forty stupendous acts, in which heroes eagerly offered themselves to martyrdom, is not, however, a mean attempt. Graceful expression robs war, when we read of it, of many of its horrors.

Viewing the work before us critically, we find it often concise, though not obscure, bold but graceful, elaborate and classical. A nice perception suppresses useless circumstances, while the force of language conveys to the mind images so complete as to transport as if by magic into the very scene of the action.

When we consider the labors and perplexities so often incidental to the writer of history, which are so forcibly aduced by Gibbon, who says (in recounting his own labors and distresses), "surrounded on every side with imperfect fragments, always concise, often obscure, and sometimes contradictory, he is reduced to collect, to compare and to conjecture, and thus to place his conjectures in the rank of facts," we find that Mr. Swinton's labors have been comparatively light. Being a contemporary, and nearly the whole time an actual observer, he has had opportunities and facilities rarely enjoyed by the historian. A glance at the design of the work shows it to be full, but fullness and harmony of design, unless accompanied by accuracy of detail, though they leave us dazzled and charmed, leave us at the same time uncertain and perplexed. Without doubt, much of importance has escaped the observation of Mr. Swinton, but he has displayed great skill in detecting and giving prominence to the points of real weight and value, while a nice "distinction of light and shade," together with his method of arrangement, makes the work, on the whole, admirably complete.

With but a passing allusion to the cause of the war, the writer utterly discards the ethical question of right and wrong, and his reflections, always calm but forcible, display nothing of the passions of the partisan, but rather the severe criticism of a master on the science of war. Grand combinations and profound strategy are readily and ably discussed, the strategic march and quick evolution in battle are applauded or censured judiciously. The causes of success and failure are naturally and clearly pointed out, and with the true instinct of genius, the author rapidly seizes upon and develops the plans of campaigns conceived, matured, and acted upon by the greatest generals. Himself a zealous student of the

art of war, he boldly criticises the most brilliant achievements and signal failures of such masters as Lee and Grant. Writing at the moment that one of these commanders is receiving the most flattering ovations from every quarter, his strictures seem peculiarly bold. They are not always conveyed by implication, as in the following, in which he says.

"It would seem that in this War of the *People* it was decreed there should arise no imperial presence to become the central figure and cynosure of men's eyes, Napoleon, in an outburst of haughty eloquence, exclaims that in the great armies of history the commander was everything. 'It was not,' says he, 'the Roman army that conquered Gaul, but Cæsar; it was not the Carthaginian army that made Rome tumble at her gates, but Hannibal; it was not the Macedonian army that marched to the Indus, but Alexander; it was not the Prussian army that defended Prussia for seven years against the three most powerful States of Europe, but Frederick.' This proud apotheosis has no application to the Army of the Potomac, and one must think—seeing it never had a great, and generally had mediocre commanders—it might be said, that what whatever it won, it owed not to genius, but bought with its blood."

That the Army of the Potomac—the "Grand Army" of the North, composed of the finest troops, with the most splendid and complete appointments ever yet borne by an army, should have never had, during its whole existence, a *great* commander, seems wonderful; but it is a point long since conceded by all who have studied the course of those "ten campaigns and two-score battles," in which more than six hundred and twenty-five thousand men suffered death or wounds. This fearful aggregate, when viewed in connection with opportunities lost, reasonably sustains Mr. Swinton in his assertion.

Confronted at every point by an able adversary, the Army of the Potomac deserved better leaders. To the army itself he justly ascribes every merit. Rarely imputing fault to the *materiel*, he is constantly doing so, though never in an undignified or personal manner to the generals. After graphically describing the Army of the Potomac, and giving it unqualified praise for loyalty, devotion and labor, he turns to that of Northern Virginia, and says:

"Nor can there fail to arise the image of that other army that was the adversary of the Army of the Potomac—and which who can ever forget that once looked upon it?—that array of tattered uniforms and bright muskets—that body of incomparable infantry, the Army of Northern Virginia—which for four years carried the revolt on its bayonets, opposing a constant front to the mighty concentration of power brought against it; which receiving terrible blows did not fail to give the like, and which vital in all its parts died only with its annihilation."

This handsome tribute to a fallen foe, to brave men, who for over four years struggled on the bosom of Virginia, "scornful of winter's frost and summer's sun," bearing with them the destiny of eight millions of freemen, and conscious of the trust, is not unworthy of an able and generous writer. So often have our brave armies been reviled and abused by unworthy empirics who can only write *abuse*, that we feel like thanking Mr. Swinton when he does us but sheer

justice. From him posterity will learn that an army of heroes, otherwise called an "Army of traitors," lived confronted and dared to die for—a dream!

Lord Kames, in his *Elements of Criticism*, observes that to draw a character is the master-stroke of description. In this Tacitus above all authors excels, and for this reason he is more readily and easily understood, than almost any historian of ancient times. Unfortunately, Mr. Swinton seems not to have appreciated the importance of presenting living portraits of the prominent men whose actions he so freely discusses, and which he so forcibly throws before the mind of his readers. The fault being one of omission rather than commission, is, however, venial. He gives us the character of leading men only by implication, when a full description with such judicious comments as he would make, would pass for a final judgment. We deplore the omission! To his short description of Stonewall Jackson alone, we must look for comment upon the Confederate Generals. In describing the action of Chancellorsville he says:

"Fifty pieces of artillery vomiting their missiles athwart the night sky poured swift destruction into the Confederate ranks. Thus the torrent was stemmed. But more than all, an unseen hand had struck the head and front of all this hostile menace. Jackson had received a mortal hurt!

"Thus died Stonewall Jackson, the ablest of Lee's lieutenants. Jackson was essentially an executive officer, and in this sphere he was incomparable. Devoid of high mental parts, and destitute of that power of planning and combination, and of that calm, broad military intellect which distinguished Gen. Lee, whom he regarded with a child-like reverence, and whose designs he loved to carry out, he had yet those elements of character that above all else *inspire* troops. A fanatic in religion, fully believing he was destined by Heaven to beat his enemy wherever he encountered him, he infused something of his own fervent faith into his men, and at the time of his death had trained a corps whose attacks in column were unique and irresistible: and it was noticed that Lee ventured upon no strokes of audacity after Jackson had passed away.'

Our author, however, designed to describe not men but war, and he has done it to the life. Describing the "famous charge of Pickett's Division at Gettysburg, we are forcibly reminded of the beautiful lines of Ossian:

"As roll a thousand waves to the rocks, so Swaran's host came on.  
As meets a rock a thousand waves, so Inisfall met Swaran."

Both descriptions, clothed in beautiful language, show the advancing—compressed—and now receding lines—now moving onward in the consciousness of strength—for a moment hesitating and then broken, shattered and destroyed. As the waves upon the rock they recoil, struggle and die.

The closing scene of the drama—the surrender of Gen. Lee and his brave veterans, we extract from Mr. Swinton's pages. He says:

"In the course of the afternoon the result of this momentous interview [the surrender] became known to both armies, and then all the intense, yet strangely diverse emotions which the intelligence was calculated to evoke, broke out in

manifestations that pass all words of description. On the Union side there was joy unmixed and unrestrained, the joy of men that had gone through great tribulation, the joy of an army that, often unfortunate and ever appreciated, saw at length unparalleled labors crowned by the illustrious success. On the Confederate side there was a kind of joy too—such sad joy as men feel when a long agony is over. Yet there could not fail to be deep anguish in their hearts; and this burst forth when Gen. Lee rode through the ranks. Whole lines of battle rushed up to their beloved old chief, and choking with emotion, struggled with each other to wring him once more by the hand. Men who had fought throughout the war, and knew what the agony and humiliation of that moment must be to him, strove with a refinement of unselfishness and tenderness which he alone could fully appreciate to lighten his burden and mitigate his pain. With tears pouring down both cheeks, Gen. Lee at length commanded voice enough to say, 'Men, we have fought through the war together. I have done the best that I could for you.' Not an eye that looked on that scene was dry."

In closing the book, we feel that the writer has faithfully executed his task; and although an invidious and unworthy vanity might have led us, by close and critical scrutiny, to the detection of errors and inaccuracies, we do not feel that it is our province to do this.

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#### ART. VIII.—USURPERS AND TYRANTS—ORIGIN OF GOVERNMENT.

It is strange that so-called philosophers should be continually indulging in *à priori* speculations as to the origin and character of government, whilst all history is replete, almost to the exclusion of other matter, with accounts of the beginnings of new forms of political governments, and governments on a small scale originate daily within the sphere of every one's observation. They are all identically alike, in origin and in character—*all begin in usurpation, and all are continued by force*. Never did a government, paternal, patriarchal, monarchical, aristocratic, Republican, or Democratic, begin otherwise, and never was one otherwise continued. Indeed, human imagination can conceive and human ingenuity can devise no other mode for their inception or continuance.

Usurpers who have beheaded or expelled weak, imbecile and effete dynasties, and instituted new forms of government, or modified old ones, and tyrants who have, by rigid rule and inexorable force, sustained and continued such usurped power, have justly been considered the greatest of mankind. Such were the Cæsars in Rome, the Capets in France, and the Plantagenets and Tudors in England. The Plantagenets and Tudors were almost half of them usurpers, and most of them tyrants. Those who were not tyrants were too amiable for rule, unpopular with their subjects, and, like the Stuarts of England and Louis XVI. of France, invited and begat revolution and usurpation by their very virtues—virtues that would have adorned private life, but which disqualified them for imperial dominion. But it is not only in Rome, France, and England that we find government beginning with usurpation. Every

dynasty in Europe, nay, in the world, began with usurpation, more or less obvious and flagrant.

We see the parental family government, the types and probably the first of all government, beginning every day, not by consent, compact, or contract, but in all cases by usurpation. Parents never ask their children whether they shall govern them or not. They assume or usurp government over them, and continue to govern them, not by persuading or reasoning with them, but by arbitrary force, formerly by occasional salutary applications of the rod, now by locking them up, making them study and recite a chapter or so from the Bible, putting them to bed in the daytime, or denying them their meals. Still, in the family, all rule begins by usurpation, and is continued by physical force. To persuade children, servants, or other subordinates to perform one's requirements, undermines authority, destroys respect, fear and prestige, and invites disobedience and insubordination. To give reasons for our commands to inferiors is the extreme of folly, for we thus encourage dissent and provoke argument, and should the inferior be a more ingenious reasoner than ourselves, he might overcome us in argument, and to be consistent we should have to withdraw our commands, however proper, because, having appealed to the forum of logic, and the decision being against us, we should abide by that decision. To permit subordinates to reason with us, is to bring in question the infallibility of our own judgments, and, infallibility gone, the whole structure of human government falls to the ground. It all consists in "the right divine to govern wrong," the chances being, however, that in nine cases out of ten, those in power will govern rightly.

Children, servants, slaves, subjects and all other inferiors, should obey their superiors, without questioning the propriety of their requirements, until tyranny becomes intolerable. Then rebellion or revolution become duties. We may rebel against superiors, but they should never permit us to argue and dispute with them. Ask any sea-captain or army officer if we are not right. The right of private judgment may be very innocently, if not very profitably, employed in building up and governing Utopias in the closet, but cannot safely be exercised in the practical walks of life, for it begets anarchy. "Obey the powers that be," usurpative or not, is the dictate of universal experience, of nature and of God. All established government is of divine right, and the doctrine is so admirably expressed and expounded by the Apostles that we quote from them: "Render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's;" "Let every soul be subject to the higher powers: for there is no power but of God: the powers that be are ordained of God; whoever, therefore, resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God; and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation." "Put them in mind to be subject to principalities and powers, and to obey magistrates." "Submit yourself to every ordinance of man, for the Lord's sake; whether it be the King as supreme; or unto governors as unto



them that are sent by him for the punishment of evil-doers; and the praise of them that do well." Not a word is to be found in the Scriptures about social contracts, free Governments and consent Governments. Such paradoxical absurdities are modern inventions of silly charlatans and of ignorant demagogues.

In looking to political Governments in Europe, it is obvious enough that their Governments began with usurpation, and are continued by force. This fact, though not so obvious, is equally true of our Republican institutions, State and Federal. They, in their present forms, originated in the revolution that threw off from us the dominion of England. That revolution was a series of usurpations of power, from beginning to end—as are all revolutions. It was originated by a few master-spirits, and carried on and controlled by them. The people but acquiesced, submitted and obeyed. Republics, like monarchies, begin with usurpation; but whilst monarchies are only initiated by usurpation, and carried on afterwards without it, elective republics and democracies can only be sustained and carried by a continually recurring series of usurpations; for every election, from that of a constable up to that of a President, is preceded by acts of usurpation, by public meetings, nominating conventions, caucuses, &c. These bodies assume or usurp power, control parties, and thus keep alive and control Governments, although not recognized by the law or constitution as a part of the Government, or as having any power whatever.

Nominating bodies are themselves gotten up and controlled by the grossest usurpation. A few self-constituted political leaders get up a meeting at a cross-road, or a court-house. Some one usurps the power to call some one to the chair, and the Chairman, on motion of some one, appoints a committee to make nominations. These nominations made, and the party considers itself in that county, state, or district, bound to sustain the nominees. Thus, by daily and continued usurpations of power, are our Governments, State and Federal, kept a-going, and thus only can they be sustained, renewed, and kept in action. The consent of the people is not given, nor even asked. They quietly submit to and endorse the nominations, or even where they protest against them, are forced to obey the nominees after their election.

No new Congress, convention, or public meeting whatever can go into operation or be organized for action, except by an act of usurpation on the part of some one who undertakes to call the meeting to order, and to call some one to the chair. Of necessity, therefore, all government begins by usurpation. Even military usurpers usually get some friend or friends to take the initiative for them; but they are none the less usurpers. The machinery by which civilians virtually usurp power is less apparent, and is not accompanied by force; yet they too are self-appointed and self-elected, for by means of their friends they set the machinery in motion that attains the desired result. "Modesty is a quality that highly adorns a woman," but is a sad incumbrance to a man. In fact, it is

only self-elected men that are fitted for rule. He who has not confidence in himself never deserves the confidence of others. Timid rulers are the worst of rulers. The courage that usurps power generally sustains a man in wielding it with confidence, calm deliberation and ability. Military usurpers have ever made the wisest and greatest sovereigns, because they possessed most physical and moral courage, had most confidence in themselves, and thereby commanded the confidence, respect and obedience of others.

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#### ART. IX.—NATIONAL DEBT A NATIONAL BLESSING.

ALL debt, private, corporate or national, is a blessing, for debt is the great and only motive power of civilized society, that begets all wealth, prosperity and enlightenment, and advances human progress. This proposition is easily comprehended and explained, but, "that National Debt *alone* is a blessing," can never be comprehended or explained, for the proposition is false. 'Tis true, debt like steam may be applied excessively, and beget explosions; yet society, as now organized, would be as erect and motionless without debt as a steamboat without steam.

The creditor and debtor classes of society are the property holders and the non-property holders. All capitalists are property holders, and that being a scientific and generic term, we shall hereafter employ it instead of "property holders." Capital is power, the only power almost that keeps society at work in the absence of domestic servitude. But it is a far more all-pervading and efficient power than that defunct institution. We whites of the South own all the capital of the South, and shall continue to own it, for the negro is not a money-making animal. We are the creditor class, the negroes the debtor class. When they ceased to be slaves, they at once became debtors. Debtors without property; yet not bankrupts or insolvents. Their debts cling to them like the shirt of Nessus. To live, they must labor for some capitalist, and no capitalist will employ them in any capacity, without sharing the profits of their labor. Every stroke of work by the negro goes in part to pay the endless debt which liberty imposes on him. Well it is for society that such is the case. Is not debt in this form a blessing?

The abolition of the relation of master and slave begets the relation of debtor and creditor. We must quietly and cheerfully accept and submit to the change, and make the most of it. Debt, all must see, is a far more efficient motive power than slavery; and hence those societies are most industrious, wealthy and progressive, where there are abundance of paupers to work, and abundance of capitalists to keep them at work. All the world says, too, that capital or debt is a far more humane motive power than slavery, although it compels men to work harder, and taxes their labor more, for the benefit of the creditor or capitalist class; who consequently grow rich much faster than masters, and have fewer cares, troubles and responsibili-

ties. Let us accept as true, humane and Christian, what all the world says is so, and apply the lash of capital or debt to the negro, just as strenuously as it is applied elsewhere to the white laboring man. Then, and not till then, will the humanitarians of Faneuil Hall, and of Exeter Hall, believe our conversion to be sincere, and welcome us into the ranks of genuine hard-working, practical philanthropists.

But the relation of debtor and creditor, arising from the ownership of material, tangible capital by the few, and the want of such capital by the many, will not of itself suffice to beget a high state of wealth, civilization, prosperity and progress.

As a driving power, intangible, immaterial, representative capital, such as paper money, government stock, bank stock, and credit or paper evidences of debt in their various forms, are far more efficient than material, tangible capital or property. It is easy to associate and combine representative or moneyed capital in large masses, and thereby to associate and combine large masses of labor for great works and undertakings. It is not the landholders and houseowners that build roads and canals, or that build cities and adorn the country with splendid public and private edifices; but the owners of representative, intangible capital, who must thus employ it or suffer it to remain idle. A large portion of this capital is now invested in National debt, and if that debt were repudiated, much of the power which now employs and propels labor would be lost. In such an event all business would stagnate, laborers become idlers, and society retrograde. The laboring poor pay all debts and taxes, because they are the only producers. The more heavily a country is indebted and the more heavily taxed (up to the repudiating or exploding point) the better, provided the debt is due at home; for the larger will be the profits of the creditor class, from the increased labor of the working classes. And these profits will not be expended in the erection of dirty, dingy cottages, such as the poor would build, if capitalists and governments allowed them to retain the profits of their own labor, but in great public and private works, that adorn, improve and strengthen a country and speed the car of human progress. No people need the propelling power of representative or moneyed capital so much as we of the South. We have little but our lands left, but if we can induce capitalists, mechanics, manufacturers, bankers, and skilled laborers of all kinds from the North to settle among us, they by their various new trades, pursuits and undertakings, would soon give a three-fold value to our lands. We are entirely sincere in our invitation, and do not invite common laborers, because they would have to associate and compete with the negroes. Of these negroes, we have still a plenty not only for ourselves, but for our Northern friends who may settle among us. For common field and menial purposes, their labor is much cheaper, and quite as efficient as that of white working people.

National debt is nothing more, when analyzed, than private debt, under a sounding and imposing name. The debt is due to private individuals, the creditors of government, and government is their

agent to collect the interest, nominally, from the capitalists of the country, but really from the working classes, who pay all debts, because they create or produce all value. If all debt (up to the bursting point) be a blessing, then is a national debt a blessing;—that is, if you leave out of consideration the well-being of the working classes—and under the new lights that have beamed in upon us since we were honored by a membership in free, Christian, enlightened and humane society, we cannot but believe that the condition of the working classes, unless they be negro slaves, should never be taken into consideration by statesmen, philosophers, Christians, or philanthropists.

It was the votes of the Northern working people that brought on the late war. It was they who thereby knowingly and willfully incurred our present enormous national debt. Surely, they should be made to pay it. It does not become us whose fields they ravaged, whose houses, villages, and cities they burned, whose men they murdered, whose women they insulted, and whose people they impoverished, to sympathize with them under their self-imposed burdens. In freeing the negroes, they have not enslaved themselves, but they have mortgaged or sold their limbs and their labor, for endless generations. They have learned how to bear heavy taxes, and taught their governments, state and federal, how to impose them. They never will be taxed less. They are not slaves, but debtors—born debtors, and such they and their posterity will ever remain. They have sold not their persons, but their labor. Their creditors, the capitalists, say that their labor is most valuable without their persons, and hence, “free labor is cheaper than slave labor.”

We will not rest our theory that debt of every kind is a blessing on mere reasoning.

The people of Syria, Persia, Arabia, and of the whole Ottoman Empire, are of the white race, and naturally the equals of any of that race; but for want of national debt, taxation and private debt, society stagnates and retrogrades, and the people have become half barbarous. Let governments impose heavy taxes, and divide society into debtor and creditor classes, as in New York, and Western Asia would soon become as prosperous, wealthy and enlightened as New York; for she is better situated, just on the lines of ancient trade, and of the earliest civilization. But put her in debt, and the creditor class would build up cities and other improvements superior to her renowned ones of ancient times.

Western Asia abounds with slaves; slaves of the white race, and superior in information and intelligence to their masters. These slaves are an aristocratic caste, who look down with contempt upon the poor free whites around them. The highest offices in the State are filled by them. Yet as a class they are as idle and as indolent as the Lazaroni of Naples. Even with domestic slavery, society stagnates and retrogrades where there is no national debt and little taxation.

Whilst, however, we think national debt a blessing, it is under

this condition and restriction, "that the debt be due at home." If the national debt be due to foreigners, then its interest is annually or biennially abstracted from the debtor nation, and carried over to the creditor nation, to be invested in the erection of durable improvements in the creditor nation. This process, carried on for a century, must impoverish the debtor nation and enrich the creditor nation. Our national debt is a blessing so far as it is due to our own people, a curse in so far as it is owing to foreigners.

The poor or working classes are better off in New York or England than in Western Asia, because in those countries they get employment and wages, and all the employers cheat, tax, or exploit them of at least one-half the products or results of their labor; the half left to them is five times as much as the poor Western Asiatic gets, who is rarely employed at all.

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#### ART. X.—THE INVITING FIELDS OF ARKANSAS.

THE State of Arkansas extends from 33 deg. to 36½ deg. north latitude, and from 91½ deg. to 94 deg. west longitude, and has an area of 53,000 square miles. Although admitted into the Federal Union in 1836, she still possesses many of the characteristics of a new State, and offers a rich field for the capitalist, the artisan, and the farmer especially, since the desolation of war has rendered productive industry unusually necessary and remunerative. The internal resources of the State can hardly be exaggerated. Eight rivers—the St. Francis, Black, White, Arkansas, Saline, Bayou Bartholomew, Ouachita, and Red—all navigable, to a greater or less extent, and with numerous tributaries, themselves navigable at certain seasons, flow through it to the Mississippi, and contribute to a fertility and diversity of soil unsurpassed on the globe. But the testimony of thoroughly scientific men is probably better than our own, with regard to the quality of soil. The celebrated Dr. Peter, of Louisville, says that "Arkansas may boast, amongst her river bottoms and in her cretaceous and lower silurian soils, of as fertile lands as any on the continent. Some of her soils are so rich in carbonate of lime, that they may be classed as *marls*, rather than *soils*. Others contain so much Oxide of Iron, that they resemble in color, as probably in composition, the famous red soil of the Island of Cuba, on which the best cigar tobacco is raised. Others, again, may be employed as a cheap pigment for common painting, being of the nature of red ochre or Spanish brown; which are found to be amongst the best paints which can be used for the preservation of wood, &c., which is exposed to the weather."

The disposition, moreover, of the arable land of the State is eminently favorable to its development. The great diversity of soil, to which allusion has already been made, the succession of hills and

valleys, the number of creeks and springs, the rivers traversing nearly every section of the State, and her great mountains, conspire to produce a diffusion of advantages that renders every county in the State desirable for settlement.

Within the limits proposed in this circular, it will be impossible to particularize to any considerable extent. Allusion, however, may be made in a general way to the productions of different localities. In Northern Arkansas all the grains, such as Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, and Corn, are grown with great success, and the Apple, the Pear, the Peach, the Quince, and the Grape, and all species of the Melon, thrive most abundantly. South of and along the Arkansas River, which cuts the State into early two equal parts, from north-west to south-east, all these fruits are grown, equally as well, and others of a more tropical nature, such as the Fig and Apricot, are easily produced; and as for the variety and quality of Garden Vegetables, Arkansas stands unrivaled. Cotton is, nevertheless, the great staple of the State, and for years to come its cultivation will unquestionably be remunerative in a high degree. Her uplands produce from 800 to 1,200 pounds of seed cotton per acre. On the creek and river bottoms and other favorable localities from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds of seed cotton per acre are easily produced. In the valleys of various streams, scattered here and there throughout the State, the walnut, pawpaw, elm, box elder, pecan, and other trees, that indicate a varied and fertile soil, thrive in great profusion. And passing along her larger rivers, observers are struck with the quantity and size of the timber growing upon their banks. In the southern portion of the State the forests of white oak are immense, from which, in former years, great quantities of staves were made and sent to the New Orleans market; and from this section came also the famous Cypress rafts that supplied with logs the mills of the Lower Mississippi. The timber on the uplands is abundant. It consists principally of the Black, White, Red, and Post Oaks, Hickory, Yellow Pine, Dogwood, and Maple, while along the margins of the little streams there may be seen the Walnut, Beech, Elm and Gum.

Arkansas has also medicinal springs of great value, especially the Hot Springs, in Hot Spring county, south-west of Little Rock. The latter possess, in fact, most remarkable qualities. Many of them have a temperature ranging at the fountain-head as high as 148 deg. Fahrenheit, surpassing the Warm Springs of Virginia in this respect by 50 deg., and having a most potent effect in the cure of many diseases. Says the lamented Dr. David Dale Owen, late State Geologist: "In many forms, of chronic diseases especially, the effects of these Springs are truly astonishing. The copious diaphoresis which the hot-bath establishes, opens, in itself, a main channel for the expulsion of principles injurious to health, made manifest by its peculiar odor. A similar effect in a diminished degree is also effected by drinking the hot water, a common, indeed almost universal, practice among invalids at the Hot Springs."

"The impression produced by the hot douche, as above described, is indeed powerful, arousing into action sluggish and torpid secretions; the languid circulation is thus purified of morbid matters, and thereby renewed vigor and healthful action are given, both to the absorbents, lymphatics, and to the excretory apparatus, a combined effect, which no medicine is capable of accomplishing."

The mineral resources of Arkansas are also of undoubted superiority, and will richly repay investigation and development. Upon this subject, Dr. Owen again says: "There are resources of the State in ores of zinc, manganese, iron, lead and copper, marble, whet and hone-stones, rock crystal, paints, nitre-earths, kaolin, granite, freestone, limestone, marls, green sand, marly limestones, grindstones, and slate, which may well justify the assertion that Arkansas is destined to rank as one of the richest mineral States in the Union. Her zinc ores compare very favorably with those of Silesia, and her argentiferous galena far exceeds in per centage of silver the average ores of other countries. Her novaculite rock cannot be excelled in fineness of texture, beauty of color, and sharpness of grit.

"Her Crystal Mountains stand unrivaled for extent; and their products are equal in brilliancy and transparency to any in the world. Numerous iron regions have been discovered, many of which are well worthy the examination of the iron-master. Wide belts of country have been indicated where marble prevails. Sources have been pointed out where the best lime-stones can be procured, both for burning lime, making hydraulic cement, and for the improvement of land, as mineral fertilizers and physical ameliorators of the soil."

The State possesses, also, great advantages in her coal formations. The Illinois coal fields, covering parts of Indiana, of Western Kentucky, and of Illinois, throw out spurs into Arkansas. Coal has already, indeed, been found and surveyed in twelve counties of the State, and in those that are farthest from the great coal basin, which extends east of the Mississippi, a fact said by scientific men to be indicative of a superior quality of coal, for the reason, as stated by Dr. Owen, that the farther the spurs are removed from the centre of the coal basin, the more valuable becomes the coal, from the scarcity of the combustible material. Thus arises the great value of the coal strata of Western Arkansas, offering safe returns to capital, and inviting the construction of railroads, in a manner that will not long remain unheeded. Promising surface indications of petroleum have likewise been discovered in the vicinity of Little Rock and elsewhere, and the "Arkansas Petroleum Company" has been projected, with the prospect of a complete organization within a reasonable length of time.

The climate of Arkansas may be designated as neither too cold in winter nor too warm in summer. In the shelter of the valleys in the northern and of the cane-breakers in the southern part of the State, stock not only survive, but keep in good condition the entire winter. The fierce northers experienced in Texas are wholly un-

known in Arkansas. But, aside from the inducements of soil, climate and production, Congress made, in times past, several valuable donations of land to the State.

The following Report, in regard to the great resources of Arkansas, emanates from a committee of the Arkansas Immigration Aid Society :—

**COTTON.**—It is almost unnecessary to say much of this important staple. It is known that for many years Arkansas has ranked among the first, if she has not attained to the very first prominence as a Cotton growing State. Though some States have produced more bales, it is questionable if any have averaged more seed cotton to the acre, or produced, considering all its properties, a better staple. Arkansas cotton has always commanded as high a price as the cotton of any other State, except, perhaps, the Sea Island cotton, on the coast of Georgia.

In the southern and south-western sections of the State, especially on the Arkansas, Ouachita, and Red River bottom lands, crops will average from 1,000 to 1,500 lbs. per acre, whilst along the whole eastern border of our State in the fine alluvial soil of the Mississippi bottom from the Missouri border to the Louisiana line, cotton is everywhere planted and yields abundantly.

One of our committee, in the year 1856, witnessed the counting of the bolls and squares on a single cotton plant, grown on the plantation of R. H. Douglas, of Arkansas county, which reached over seven hundred in number. This was of the famous "Boyd prolific" seed, and is only quoted as evidence of how congenial a home the cotton plant finds in the climate and soil of this State.

In the Northern part of Arkansas, cotton is raised for home consumption principally.

But everywhere throughout the State, on the uplands as well as the bottoms, it may be made a source of profit.

**COAR.**—Arkansas has, without exaggeration, the very best climate, with the greatest variety of soils for the production of this all-important grain.

In the valleys of the north, on the hills and bottom lands of the south, on all the margins of the streams, wherever land is at all cultivated, there you will find this universal life-supporting grain. It can be planted from March to July, and will, according to the care bestowed in its culture, yield an abundant return. With the most careless cultivation, and the land in its natural state, 25 to 30 bushels per acre is common, while on good soil, with systematic and intelligent labor, from 40 to 60 bushels to the acre are often raised—corn has been known to have been planted on the 4th day of July, and a full crop gathered on the 15th October. Corn in this State rarely fails. It is the universal crop for rich and poor, food for man and beast, and only calls for the slightest efforts of industry to reward the husbandman. It grows on the poor uplands—it grows on the rich bottoms—it grows on the Prairies, and in fact may be considered in its native home in Arkansas.

**TOBACCO.**—This is not a staple product of our State, but when cultivated, fully repays the labor bestowed upon it. When we say tobacco is not a staple, we mean that the planters, as a class, do not plant or cultivate it to the same extent or with the expectation of realizing as large a profit as they do on cotton; but this we do say, that Arkansas soil and climate are particularly favorable for tobacco. Formerly there was not a negro cabin in the State, but what had its little patch of tobacco. Some fine crops have been raised on the borders of Grand Prairie, in what is now Arkansas county. In Crawford county, which adjoins the Indian Territory on the west, it has been cultivated for many years with success. One interesting fact has been elicited in its culture, which is, that the crops raised from the Cuba seed are only second in quality and flavor to that of the Cuba tobacco itself.

It may be set down, therefore, as a fixed fact, that tobacco may be profitably raised in Arkansas.

**WHEAT.**—This grain was formerly but little attended to in Arkansas, but of



late years it has been more generally cultivated, and at the present time a crop of wheat forms a part of every well-regulated farm. It is sown from the last of October to the first of December, and is generally reaped during the month following the first week in May. The average yield of the State may be put down at from 12 to 20 bushels per acre, though owing to drought, excessive rains, or rust, that yield would be much reduced.

North-western Arkansas has hitherto been the great wheat producing region, the bushel averaging in weight 60 lbs., while in some instances, well authenticated, it has risen as high as 70 lbs.

It may be mentioned here in connection with this subject, that bottom lands which have been long cultivated in cotton and corn will, when sown down in wheat, give a luxuriant and abundant yield.

It is considered safe to assert that wheat may be profitably raised in any part of the State of Arkansas.

GRASSES.—The native grasses of Arkansas are unrivaled for luxuriance. Where not impeded by the rank undergrowth, the grass of the bottoms is peculiarly relished by stock.

On certain soils, as for instance, the black buckshot lands, crops of red clover have been cut for eight years in succession, without renewal, and with but little diminution in the yield of the later crops. The blue grass imported from Kentucky has been completely naturalized in Arkansas, and in some sections of the State, one may travel for miles on roads going through the bottoms, and see the beautiful blue grass domesticating itself in the woods, and furnishing a rich and beautiful pasture. The grass on the Prairies, it is well known, feeds large herds of cattle, and though burned down almost every year, still comes up afresh in the Spring. Latterly a grass called the Mezquite has been tried with some success. Hungarian grass also yields abundantly, while the millet for many years has been sown by the planters, and has been found prolific and serviceable.

Botanists have discovered and registered thirty-five different kinds of grasses in Arkansas, the most valuable of which are the bent or herd grass, the red top grass, the mezquite grass, the meadow grass, and the fescue grass; the Bengal grass and the Hungarian are everywhere cultivated for hay. The grass called Timothy is cultivated, and grows luxuriantly in the bottoms. It may be asserted confidently that Arkansas is rich in grasses, and their cultivation will fully repay the farmer.

OATS, BARLEY AND RYE—Are all cultivated in Arkansas. The first of these thrives remarkably well, and always brings a good price in market. Barley and rye are sown to help out the farmer in his feed for stock, and will thrive well and yield fair returns.

Your committee do not assert that hemp or rice are cultivated to any extent in Arkansas, but they do assert that hemp has been seen to grow luxuriantly in particular places in the sheltered bottoms, and also that they have seen a field of about five acres in rice in Bradley county. But these are exceptions, and we pass them over as not being common to the State.

The climate and soil of Arkansas are admirably adapted to the culture of the different fruits, from those grown in more northern latitudes to those which more nearly approach the tropics.

Apples, pears, peaches, plums, apricots, strawberries, etc., flourish luxuriantly.

APPLES.—In the northern and western counties the apple is cultivated with great success, trees yielding abundantly the richest and most highly prized varieties of this fruit. Fine orchards are seen on almost every farm. The Shannon pippin, considering all its properties, is perhaps as fine a fruit as is grown in any country. Large, pale yellow, melting, juicy, and delicious, and a variety peculiar to the State of Arkansas. It was brought here by a nurseryman from Ohio, some 20 years ago, and the label having been lost upon fruiting it, it took the name of the producer, so much changed and improved by climate, that it is nowhere mentioned in the horticultural works.

Many of the varieties brought south have been greatly improved, whilst

those unsuited have been rejected, so that the fruits herein mentioned have been tested for years as to their climatic adaptedness.

The "Kentucky Red" is another splendid specimen of the apple, pronounced by the Cincinnati Horticultural Society the "Great Unknown," which bears abundantly the finest and most beautiful fruit. This is also peculiar to Arkansas and the Southern part of Missouri.

Some of the varieties which have perfectly succeeded by the long trial are, in addition to the above, the early harvest, sweet bough, fall pippin, yellow bell flower, rambo, carthouse, limber twig, wine sap, swarr, English russet, and monstrous pippin. The earlier varieties succeed best in the southern part of the State, and the fall and winter in the northern section.

PEARS of the most delicious kinds are successfully cultivated with but little trouble and with great success; such as the Bartlett, Bloodgoods, American, Juliette St. Germain, Duchess d'Angouleme (on quince), Flemish beauty, Beurre brown, Fondant d'Autumne, or Belle lucrative, White and Gray Doyenne, Winter nelis, and that paragon of excellence, the Seckel. Pears are as little subject to blight in Arkansas as elsewhere in the United States. The Bartlett being, as in many other localities, most subject to that disease.

PEACHES.—Arkansas is emphatically the land and the home of the peach. Here it delights to develop itself into the richest and most delicious flavor and beautiful proportions. Here it rarely ever fails. On the Arkansas River, protected by the warm and kindly soil, it never misses. We look for the season of the peach in this State as certainly as we do for the summer. Go where you will over the State, the beauty and profusion of this fruit alike charm the eye and gratify the taste. Every little farm has its peach-orchard, many of the trees being propagated from the seed. From these spring new and rich varieties, conclusively demonstrating the adaptedness of this country peculiarly to this fruit. It is only necessary to mention a few of the budded varieties which have been cultivated for years. *Saratoga* Early York, Royal George (a very splendid fruit), Grosse Mignonne, Large Early York, Morris White, Early Newington, Crawford's Early, Heath, Chinese Cling (a magnificent peach), together with all the rich and delicious varieties of the famous Indian peach.

THE GRAPE.—This fruit has not been extensively cultivated, yet the trials made prove conclusively that the climate and soil of Arkansas are well adapted to its culture. In many localities grapes of every hue, size, and flavor, grow almost in juxtaposition, in wild and graceful profusion. Many of these have been domesticated, and have proved good. The imported varieties which have been tried, meet with encouraging success; they are the Catawba, a grape that rarely ever fails, and produces large crops; Diana, Delaware, To-Kalon, Concord, and Norton's Virginia Seedling.

Your committee are of the opinion that the day is not far distant when Arkansas will take a prominent stand as a Grape-growing State. Besides the fruits above enumerated, apricots, nectarines, plums, cherries, and fine strawberries abound. Of this latter fruit a bushel and a half has been gathered at one picking, from a plat of ground not exceeding 30 feet square.

The Chickasaw plum is also indigenous to the State; when planted close, it makes a hedge almost impervious, and fully equal to the much talked of Osage Orange or Bois d'Arc.

The Fig tree may be found all over the State. At certain favorable seasons it produces well. It likes a sheltered situation. We have known this tree entirely bitten down by the sharp frosts which sometimes occur in February, but it invariably shoots out again with the first warm breath of spring, and will yield its fruit the following summer.

As regards Garden vegetables everything can be raised that is desirable. The whole family of melons flourish well in Arkansas. Watermelons savory and refreshing to the taste, and of great size, grow without any trouble to the planter. We have seen them 45 lbs. in weight. Of the well known pumpkin every one has seen it grow to great perfection in all sections of the State. They grow to such a size that it is often difficult to lift them into a wagon.

The Sweet Potato, so universally known and sought after, is cultivated by every farmer in Arkansas. This famous root grows abundantly in Arkansas. A few slips planted out make food for a whole family. We have known 800 bushels gathered from a single acre. The Yam Potato is much liked, though there is a large red variety, weighing from two to three pounds each, which eat remarkably well.

The Irish Potato also does well in Arkansas, some early varieties being ready for the table in May. We have seen a very fine specimen of vegetable called the Red Meshannoc, which was raised a few miles below the city of Little Rock, and which always brought the highest price in the market.

While writing this report, your committee have been informed by a gentleman of reliability, living in the vicinity of Little Rock, that he has succeeded in bringing the sweet almond to maturity, and that the trees are doing well.

We have thus, in the preceding report, endeavored to give a brief, but a true statement of the staple products of our State, of her fruits, her grains, her grasses. We have been necessarily compelled to be very brief, in order to cover the whole ground. It may be asserted of Arkansas as of other States, that industry will meet its reward, and that he who plants his crop and attends to it, will assuredly be bountifully rewarded for his labor.

J. A. DIBBELL, M. D., for 25 years a resident of Crawford county, Ark.

C. LANGTREE, Author of Langtree's sectional map of Ark., and 28 years a resident of Little Rock.

Hon. LIBERTY BARTLETT, Judge of 5th Judicial Circuit, Ark.

## ART. XI.—SKETCHES OF FOREIGN TRAVEL.

No. 4.

BRUNSWICK HOUSE HOTEL, LONDON, *August 25, 1866.*

DEAR REVIEW: Something like a general taste for art may be inferred in the English people, if we may argue from the crowd of Englishmen and women who, on every day, through the rooms of the

NATIONAL GALLERY.

More than a half dozen large apartments are embraced in this institution, and their utmost capacity is taxed, to accommodate the multitude of visitors, who go daily to feast upon the creations of the brush that illuminate their walls.

An attempt to epitomize the National Gallery would be out of keeping with the plan of these letters, and would, on the whole, I think, be a stupid undertaking; for a large proportion of the collection seems commonplace enough. Modestly disclaiming all pretensions to connoisseurship, and only exercising that humility of judgment which my disqualifications counsel. I invite your attention briefly to such specimens of art as addressed themselves to my uneducated taste.

There are two pictures by *Claude*, called the "*Embarcation of St. Ursula*," and the "*Embarcation of the Queen of Sheba*," which struck me as the most exquisite samples of landscape painting in the Gallery. I am not positive in what special qualities it is that critics

agree *Claude's* excellency consists, but in the two pictures named, it occurred to me that they show forth chiefly in a certain united delicacy and vividness of color. The delineation of the clouds and the water mainly illustrate this, while in the portrayal of the ships and palaces, the fidelity of representation is startling. They project with a semblance of physical solidity from the canvas, and from their phantoms, mirrored in the water, there proceeds an illusion of reality, which Nature herself could not eclipse.

Portraits of a *Jewish Rabbi*, by *Rembrandt*, and of a *Dutch Girl*, by *Rembrandt*. Judging from the different specimens of his art on exhibition here, there would seem to have been a systematic purpose in Rembrandt to exclude all light from his pictures. His portraits are strongly wrought and individual, but he deals habitually in such grim, dark, and scowling colors, that a sensation of gloom is infused into the spectator, and one wishes that a flaming torch could be set up behind the canvas, that we might obtain a clearer notion of things. In the interpretation of marked character, for example, the face of the "*Jewish Rabbi*" would be difficult to improve upon, but then the countenance is so irretrievably interwoven with the background, that some effort is required to decipher it. The quality of strength involved is thus in a large measure counterbalanced by the atmosphere of obscurity in which it is masked.

"*Theodosius and St. Ambrose*," by *Vandyck*.—Much of that wonderful vigor of delineation and depth of color, so conspicuous in Rembrandt, imbue this work of Vandyck, unaccompanied by the gloom of outlines, so vexatious to a full enjoyment. The persons depicted in it are singularly palpable, conveying a despotic impression of flesh and blood. Not the least interesting feature in the group, is the figure of a dog, who, with a demoralized tail and deprecating face, is obviously smiling for a lost master.

"*The Family of Darius, at the Feet of Alexander*," by *Paolo Veronese*.—The scene represented in this picture is supposed to have occurred immediately after the famous battle of Issus, in which the army of Darius had been utterly overthrown. The different members of his family have sought the youthful conqueror, and, kneeling at his feet, implore his clemency. The grouping is arranged with admirable effect. The number of figures portrayed is very large, and the difficulty of accommodating them all, with a sufficient individuality, is most happily surmounted. The two daughters of Darius are surpassingly beautiful. There is a lightness of figure, a pensive loveliness of face, and a billowy perfectness of bust about them, which would distract the intellects of a divinity student.

"*The Woman taken in Adultery*," by *Rembrandt*.—This, in my judgment, is the most admirable portrait in the gallery. The subject is a difficult one, so difficult as to devolve upon any but a master inevitable failure. The burning shame, the remorse, the fear, and the host of clamorous passions which battle for the usurpation of the culprit's face, demand for their just exposition nothing short of the highest genius. This demand was satisfied in Rembrandt, who must

have brought to the execution of the task all of his great resources. The expressions of the woman's face, in its dire conflict with emotion, are fearfully and wonderfully pictured.

"*Judgment of Paris*," by *Rubens*.—The scene represented is the famous award of the apple, by Paris, to the belle of the mythologic heavens. The rival Goddesses are gathered in an excited group about him, plying the lucky dog with all the cajolements, and hopes of earthly reward, which their sex and Goddess-ship authorized them to employ. The celestial candidates are utterly bereft of dimity, and appeal to the umpire with a burst of undisguised outlines, altogether trying on a youth of sensibility. Mr. Paris, however, scrutinizes the palpitating tableau with a mixture of gusto and sang froid, which quite edifies the beholder. He is clearly not insensible to the advertised symmetries, but at the same time, he keeps one eye vigilantly fixed upon the commercial aspect of the situation. He has a wholesome relish for florid tints, and a toothsome physique, but has no thought of sinking the man of business in the connoisseur. It is obvious, that whatever may be the bent of his private admiration, Paris will elect a Queen of beauty, whoever offers the most congenial bribe. Rubens must have wrought the work *con amore*, for it is certainly a master-piece of naked flesh and warm color.

"*Abduction of the Sabine Women*," by *Rubens*.—In the description of excited and inflamed multitudes, Rubens seems to me to realize his greatest power. "The abduction of the Sabine Women" is a capital illustration of this. Not one of the heterogeneous elements, which must have entered into such a fierce medley, appears to have been omitted. The rape is before us throbbing with life. The amorous and headlong Romans, the spurred and neighing horses, the overturned seats, the torn dresses, the floating locks, the rank exposure of person, the savage grapple of the ravishers, and every other physical accessory of the *mélange*, are reproduced with thrilling fidelity. Nor is the moral physiognomy of the scene less faithfully delineated. There is hardly a mental condition, that such circumstances might naturally engender in different organizations, which is not typified in the face of one or more of the captured women. Some of them, stark from fear, or stolid from indifference, lie in the ravisher's embrace, prone and mannerly. Some of them, full of outraged modesty and pluck, wage a valiant war of nails. Some of them offer but a coy illusion of resistance, as if they half courted the violence they assume to repel. Some again frankly applaud the rape, while others lie dead afloat, with their alabaster faces turned pitifully to the skies, and their black hair drifting in the wind, like flags at half-mast.

"*Raising of Lazarus*," by *Sabastiano del Piombo*.—There is a horrible magnificence about this painting, which all of its gorgeousness of color seems rather to heighten, than to mitigate. The ghostly grave-clothes, the frightened by-standers, the appalling figure of the resurrected himself, evoked supernaturally from death to life, and appearing too direfully wedded to the one, ever to be

cordially reconciled to the other again, are set forth with a shocking adherence to truth. The image of death it arouses is so real, so carnal, that the idea of resurrection is completely disguised. The train of thought originating from it, therefore, is rather impulsive than attractive, and thus it was with a sense of relief that I turned from its contemplation, to the picture of

"*Daphnis and Chloe*," by *Paris Bordonne*.—This small painting attracts more attention, I verily believe, than any other one in the National Gallery, and yet, it is only after much deliberation, and still with a sense of reluctance, that I consent with myself to describe it. The treatment of its theme is somewhat prurient, and the association of ideas engendered is not altogether friendly to purity of imagination. Notwithstanding this, it bears the palm of popularity, and from the opening of the gallery to its close, the space in front of this little picture is crowded with well-dressed ladies and gentlemen, canvassing its graceful features with eager looks. A description of it then is probably warrantable, since it will indicate what manner of thing it is, which solicits with success the suffrage of so many eyes.

In it, Daphnis, a remarkably handsome fellow, is depicted by the side of Chloe, a remarkably handsome girl. His audacious fingers have ruffled her snowy robes, revealing above the dimpled knee. Her hand, pressed upon his, gently arrests the movement. In this position they sit, with anxious expression, as if listening to *something*, or for *somebody*. The abstract quality of grace could not, it appears to me, be more bewitchingly personified. Considered from an Exeter-Hall point of view, especially after a fine ventilation of the negro question, it is doubtless very shocking. Leaving out of consideration, however, the whatever-respects in which it may be obnoxious to a sound morality, it will always remain to true lovers of the beautiful in art a most charming creation.

"*Susannah and the two Elders*," by *Guido*.—In Susannah is represented the best naked figure in the collection; which is something of a distinction, for there is an army of handsome women in the Gallery, with all their charms candidly unmasked. The form of Susannah is the *coup de grâce*, the ultimate possibility of voluptuous symmetry; while the face, half-withdrawn, shy, and blushing, shines through its expressions of pain, with the light of tender beauty. The portraits of the two elders exhibit the same power of strong, dark delineation, so characteristic of Rembrandt. As expounded by *Guido*, this pair of respectable Jews are fine instances of that hard-mouthed, pig-headed kidney, which is so handsomely represented, even in our Christian church; gentlemen who indulge a fine verbal adoration of the virtues, and great tenderness, in practice, for a savory vice.

I cannot close this cursory glance at the "National Gallery" without saying a word about the *Madonnas*. I presume there are not less than one hundred pictures of the Holy Mother, in this repository. Correggio has a Madonna, Guido has a Madonna, and nearly

everybody who has been able to smuggle in a picture, has a Madonna. There is a Madonna in almost every imaginable attitude of body, and frame of mind. There is a Madonna looking solemn, another looking pleased, another looking pensive, another disposed to smile, and another threatening to burst into tears. One Madonna is suckling the child, one is contemplating him with a very speculative expression; one looks as though it would be a great satisfaction to her to pull the baby's ear, while another has him on her knee, and worships him devoutly. There is a Madonna in every conceivable aspect, and in not a single one is she handsome; in not a single one, of a noble appearance; in not a single one, even moderately comely. She is uniformly rendered as incurably ugly. Every man who starts out with an ambitious brush, seems to consider it is due to the age he proposes to illustrate, to paint a Madonna. He accordingly does so, and in nine cases out of ten, he afflicts us with a pair of saucer eyes, and a Dutch face.

#### HYDE PARK.

The man who comes here, and goes away without seeing Hyde Park, has missed seeing London. It is only on this parade-ground that London doffs its blouse, and emerges into full view. Here it takes on all its quality, here it appears in its sunshine aspect, here it puts its best foot foremost.

I am just returned, with a parcel of friends, from a drive in the Park, and have all of its impressions fresh upon me. We sailed out from the hotel, under the brilliant auspices of an open carriage, gleaming with new paint, and a coat of arms, devised on a most imposing and savage plan; a driver, who was wrought upon with gold lace, until he was painfully luminous; a pair of dappled thorough-breeds, and a gorgeous footman, who towered scornfully above us, from behind, but who, I am glad to assure you, treated us with the greatest affability, during the whole ride.

Hyde Park covers an area of about four hundred acres, and under the joint administration of good taste, and a full purse, it expands into a series of beautiful woodland prospects. It is conveniently diversified with broad carriage drives, and contains several fine courses, set apart for the horsemen, and horsewomen, who prance, and gallop, and fiercely race over them. Immense throngs of carriages circulate about the drives, and great concourses of ladies and gentlemen career up and down the famous "Rotten Row," displaying their horsemanship, or the lack of it, to the admiration or disgust of the critical crowd afoot, who congregate in censorious groups to observe. There could not to-day have been less than five hundred private carriages, and some two hundred persons in the saddle. The whole together, made up such an *ensemble* of well-bred and enlivening gayety, as I have seldom witnessed before. There was a diversity in the style of the vehicles used, which trespasses on the limits of the incredible. No two carriages in the entire assemblage, I think, were exactly alike. Every man seemed to have thrown

himself fearfully upon his unprompted invention, and the general result was the quaintest inventory of four, two, and one-wheeled contrivances, that ever startled a quiet man from his equilibrium. The methods of driving, too, were as strangely at variance as the patterns of equipage. In one carriage, a servant would drive; in another, the mistress, with a servant by her side; in another, the master, with a servant on the back seat; and in a fourth, the master and mistress would lounge behind, and the fellow with the yellow band and knee-buckles would handle the ribbons, astride the off horse.

The Serpentine, a beautiful stream three hundred yards across, flows through the Park, describing a course indicated by its name. On this, are a number of pleasure boats, of various rig and structure, and in these you may row, scull, and even satisfy a circumscribed taste for sailing.

Hyde Park is at once the fashionable and democratic rendezvous of London. There the whole world of cits, with its last wife, and its youngest child, assembles together, and compares differences. The lover goes there to meet his sweetheart; the rogue, to concert with his fellow-rogue; the nursery maid, to trundle her charge, and get at a dainty morsel of flirtation; the shop-keeper, to meet an appointment; and his clerk, to exhibit his last short-tail coat, and air the rose-bud in his button-hole. The Queen suns the royalty of England there, and the nobility carry out their quality to give it a bit of fresh air, and educate the ignoble in the vital distinctions between somebody and nobody. Work-a-day goes there for a full lung of oxygen, and a vivifying glimpse of animated and pleasing sights. In fine, on any evening, when the rain does not actually pour down, you will find in the fierce gallopers on horseback, the loungers in softly-cushioned carriages, and the multitude on foot, the whole of London, epitomized in Hyde Park.

CARTE BLANCHE.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

### 1.—ANNUAL STATISTICS OF NEW ORLEANS TRADE, 1866.

[In accordance with our custom since 1846, we condense from the excellent annual tables of the *New Orleans Prices Current*, and shall continue to do so in regard to the leading items of the commerce of that great mart.]

#### RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR IN THE YEAR ENDING ON THE 31ST AUGUST.

Articles.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1859-60.
Apples.....bbls....	69,882...	35,902...	67,416
Bacon.....asst. cks. &c....	16,248...	18,582....	45,015
Bacon.....bbls & bxs....	2,299....	4,942....	5,987
Bacon Hams.....hhds....	14,307....	10,545....	37,814
Bacon in bulk.....lbs....	17,740....	.....	39,000
Bagging.....pieces....	3,842....	6,371....	21,427
Bale Rope.....coils....	43,940....	17,876....	125,429
Beans.....bbls....	6,312....	12,881....	8,889



## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Butter.....	kegs....	16,909....	21,880....	38,845
Butter.....	bbls....	610....	179....	1,506
Bran.....	sacks....	191,474....	118,314....	274,277
Beef.....	bbla. and tcs....	8,408....	26,541....	44,984
Beef, dried.....	lbs....	4,300....	6,300....	93,726
Cotton.....	bales....	787,386....	271,015....	2,255,448
Corn in ears.....	bbls....	27,289....	4,170....	36,092
Corn, shelled.....	sacks....	2,003,176....	558,273....	1,722,039
Cotton Seed.....	sacks....	94,172....	18,199....	.....
Cheese.....	boxes....	55,273....	26,781....	95,305
Candles.....	boxes....	64,210....	31,717....	110,405
Coal, Western.....	bbls....	1,295,915....	994,770....	2,900,000
Dried Apples, &c.....	bbls....	148....	1,214....	70
Flaxseed.....	tierces....	10....	425....	1,121
Flour.....	bbls....	993,331....	790,824....	974,340
Feathers.....	bags....	141....	5....	936
Glassware.....	boxes....	5,240....	2,851....	68,879
Hemp.....	bales....	856....	8,171....	4,863
Hides.....	.....	76,490....	9,951....	163,568
Hay.....	bales....	129,131....	226,764....	152,659
Iron, Pig.....	tons....	1,963....	.....	648
Leather.....	bundles....	7,328....	3,575....	6,115
Lard.....	tcs. & bbls....	21,272....	11,245....	65,784
Lard.....	kegs....	27,012....	7,303....	90,699
Lime, Western.....	bbls....	63,926....	14,029....	33,143
Lead.....	pigs....	870....	5....	80,964
Lead, bar.....	kegs....	186....	.....	1,658
Molasses.....	bbls....	27,408....	18,725....	313,840
Oats.....	bbls. and sacks....	621,432....	278,938....	659,550
Onions.....	bbls....	38,513....	17,552....	26,401
Oil, Lard.....	bbls....	1,289....	2,507....	9,333
Potatoes.....	bbls....	255,713....	144,223....	207,698
Pork.....	tcs and bbls....	75,847....	41,795....	216,523
Pork.....	hhds....	716....	.....	1,874
Pork in bulk.....	lbs....	271,140....	230,800....	3,803,500
Porter and Ale.....	bbls....	19,881....	11,604....	20,949
Packing Yarn.....	reels....	665....	789....	3,748
Skins, Deer.....	packs....	98....	117....	1,542
Shot.....	kegs....	2,886....	17....	4,001
Sugar.....	hhds....	17,895....	9,978....	195,185
Sugar.....	bbls....	919....	2,045....	4,808
Soap.....	boxes....	5,121....	36,237....	12,202
Shingles.....	M....	1,588....	1,064....	7,000
Staves.....	M....	2,510....	1,907....	10,178
Tallow.....	bbls....	412....	332....	1,025
Tobacco, leaf.....	hhds....	15,412....	2,410....	80,955
Tobacco, chew.....	boxes....	33,411....	13,939....	14,544
Tobacco.....	bales....	90....	79....	274
Twine.....	bundles....	1,541....	2,151....	3,508
Whisky.....	bbls....	53,916....	21,243....	185,042
Wheat.....	sacks....	636....	2,024....	13,116

Table showing the quotations for Middling Cotton at the close of each month, with the rate of gold and sterling bills at same date.

1865-66.	Middling cts. per lb.	Sterling. per cent.	Gold per dollar.
August.....	42 to 43.....	150 to 155.....	143½ to 144
September.....	44 to 45.....	152 to 157.....	144½ to 145
October.....	55 to 56.....	150 to 156.....	151 to —

November.....	51 to 53.....	156½ to 160	.....	148½ to 148½
December.....	51 to —.....	156½ to 159	.....	145½ to 145½
January.....	— to 48.....	148 to 152	.....	139½ to 140
February.....	45 to 46.....	145 to 148	.....	135½ to 136
March.....	40 to 41.....	132 to 133½	.....	125½ to 125½
April.....	— to —.....	133½ to 142	.....	131 to 132
May.....	30 to 40.....	146 to 153	.....	136½ to 137
June.....	36 to 38.....	158 to 167½	.....	152½ to 153
July.....	— to —.....	155 to 162	.....	145½ to —
August.....	35 to 36.....	152 to 158	.....	145½ to —

Table showing the total product of Cotton, with the receipts at New Orleans, and the total crop of each year.

	Total Crop received at N. O.		Av'ge price. cts. per lb.
	Bales.	Bales.	
1856-57.....	2,939,519.....	1,513,247.....	12½
1857-58.....	3,113,962.....	1,678,616.....	11½
1858-59.....	3,851,481.....	1,774,298.....	11½
1859-60.....	4,675,770.....	2,255,448.....	10½
1860-61.....	3,699,926.....	1,849,312.....	11
1861-62.....	.....	88,880.....	10
1862-63.....	.....	22,078.....	55½
1863-64.....	.....	130,044.....	85
1864-65.....	500,000.....	271,015.....	69½
1865-66... estimate.....	800,000.....	787,386.....	39½

Seasons.	Receipts N. Orleans.	Aver. price per bale.	Total value.
1854-55.....	1,284,768.....	\$40 00.....	51,390,720
1855-56.....	1,759,293.....	40 00.....	70,371,720
1856-57.....	1,513,247.....	57 00.....	86,215,079
1857-58.....	1,678,616.....	52 50.....	88,127,340
1858-59.....	1,774,298.....	53 00.....	92,037,794
1859-60.....	2,255,448.....	48 50.....	109,389,228
1860-61.....	1,845,312.....	90 00.....	92,465,600
1861-62.....	88,880.....	45 50.....	1,769,040
1862-63.....	22,078.....	231 32.....	5,107,032
1863-64.....	131,044.....	358 20.....	46,677,872
1864-65.....	271,015.....	270 54.....	73,326,398
1865-66.....	787,386.....	178 20.....	140,312,185

Total 12 years.....13,545,275 \$902,798,090

Date of receipt of first bale.	Rec'ts of new crop to Sept. 1.	Total Receipts at New Orleans.	Total Crop..
1854.. July 25....	1,391.....	1854-55.. 1,284,768....	2,847,339
1855.. July 26....	23,282.....	1855-56.. 1,759,293....	3,527,845
1856.. July 15....	1,166.....	1856-57.. 1,513,247....	2,939,519
1857.. Aug. 15....	33.....	1857-58.. 1,678,616....	3,113,962
1858.. July 25....	4,834.....	1858-59.. 1,774,298....	3,851,481
1859.. July 28....	9,698.....	1859-60.. 2,255,448....	4,675,770
1860.. July 5....	36,670.....	1860-61.. 1,849,312....	3,699,926
1861.. Aug. 11....	61.....	1861-62.. 88,880.....	.....
1862.....	.....	1862-63.. 22,078.....	*3,900,000
1863.. Sept. 7....	.....	1863-64.. 131,044....	.....
1864.. Aug. 14....	12.....	1864-65.. 271,015....	500,000
1865.. Aug. 11....	22.....	1865-66.. 787,386....	800,000
1866.. Aug. 7....	123.....	.....	estimate.

\* These figures include, as near as possible, only Cotton which really came to market, or was taken for home consumption.

In regard to the prospects of the growing crop the able editors of the *Prices Current* entertain similar opinions with those which we have expressed, viz:

As we go to press, the accounts of the growing crop continue to be very unsatisfactory. The severe drought which succeeded the copious rains of June has extended in some sections of the northern cotton region to the latest dates. The plants have shed their forms and stopped growing. In various portions of the more Southern region, caterpillars are doing more or less damage. On the overflowed lands the prospect is more encouraging, the result depending on the character and duration of the fall weather, *without frost*. Where rains have fallen to revive the drooping fields, and fresh bolls are coming out, it must be remembered that only two weeks remain to complete the period (15th Sept.) beyond which not much reliance can be placed on the maturing of newly formed bolls. Among those best informed, the estimate of 1,500,000 bales is considered a full one; it may possibly be less, and only very favorable circumstances can increase it.

## SUGAR TRADE AND PROSPECTS.

We have compiled from our records the annexed statement of the Sugar crops of Louisiana since 1828, giving the details of the past thirty-two years. Up to 1848 the product was estimated in hhds. of 1,000 lbs., which was presumed to be the average weight, but for the crops since that date we have taken the figures of Mr. P. A. Champomier, as we find them in his annual statements.

Year.	Total Crop.		Av. price. per hhd.	Total value.
	Hhds.	Pounds.		
1828... } to 1833 }	281,000....	281,000,000....	.....	.....
1834.....	100,000....	100,000,000....	60 00....	6,000,000
1835.....	30,000....	30,000,000....	90 00....	2,700,000
1836.....	70,000....	70,000,000....	60 00....	4,200,000
1837.....	65,000....	65,000,000....	62 50....	5,062,500
1838.....	70,000....	70,000,000....	62 50....	4,375,000
1839.....	115,000....	115,000,000....	50 00....	5,750,000
1840.....	87,000....	87,000,000....	55 00....	4,785,000
1841.....	90,000....	90,000,000....	40 00....	3,600,000
1842.....	140,000....	140,000,000....	42 50....	4,750,000
1843.....	100,000....	100,000,000....	60 00....	6,000,000
1844.....	200,000....	200,000,000....	45 00....	9,000,000
1845.....	186,650....	186,650,000....	55 00....	10,265,750
1846.....	140,000....	140,000,000....	70 00....	9,800,000
1847.....	240,000....	240,000,000....	40 00....	9,600,000
1848.....	220,000....	220,000,000....	40 00....	8,800,000
1849.....	247,928....	269,769,000....	50 00....	12,396,150
1850.....	211,303....	231,194,000....	60 00....	12,678,180
1851.....	236,541....	257,138,000....	50 00....	11,827,350
1852.....	321,931....	368,129,000....	48 00....	15,452,688
1853.....	449,324....	495,156,000....	35 00....	15,726,340
1854.....	346,635....	385,726,000....	52 00....	18,025,020
1855.....	231,427....	254,569,000....	70 00....	16,199,890
1856.....	73,976....	81,373,000....	110 00....	8,137,360
1857.....	279,697....	307,666,700....	64 00....	17,900,608
1858.....	362,296....	414,796,000....	69 00....	24,998,424
1859.....	221,840....	255,115,750....	82 00....	18,190,880
1860.....	228,758....	263,065,000....	63 25....	14,468,627
1861.....	459,410....	528,321,500....	54 62....	25,095,271
1862.....	87,231....	95,954,100....	88 84....	7,749,602
1863.....	76,801....	84,481,100....	179 70....	13,801,139
1864.....	10,387....	10,780,000....	203 50....	1,994,300
1865.....	18,079....	19,886,900....	157 50....	2,847,442
Total.....	5,834,290....	6,277,459,050....	.....	310,747,906

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

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In last February our senior editor devoted several weeks in collecting statistics of the crop, and we published the results of his researches on the 24th of that month. We now give a recapitulation of the details compared with those of the previous year and of 1861-2.

	1865-6.	64-5.	61-2.
Parish of Orleans and St. Bernard...	1,024	387	8,430
“ Plaquemines.....	4,217	2,301	22,433
“ Terrebonne.....	1,474	428	23,839
“ Assumption.....	1,391	881	37,766
“ Lafourche Intr.....	407	118	29,781
“ Ascension.....	1,339	1,285	30,721
“ Iberville.....	420	429	41,922
“ Jefferson.....	704	303	11,086
“ St. James.....	965	262	34,204
“ St. Charles.....	21	73	18,191
“ St. John the Baptist.....	386	43	18,843
“ Rapides.....	795	—	19,537
“ Pointe Coupee.....	60	4	22,665
“ West Baton Rouge.....	60	35	24,697
“ East “.....	—	60	10,949
“ St. Mary.....	—	61	48,799
“ St. Martin.....	150	—	16,688
“ St. Landry.....	—	—	7,983
“ Vermilion.....	—	—	907
“ Lafayette.....	—	—	1,348
“ Avoyelles.....	—	—	6,121
“ West Feliciana.....	—	—	5,712
“ East “.....	—	—	716
Cistern bottoms of 889,264 hds. at an estimate of 3 per cent.....	—	—	11,677
Scattering crops—we have no returns	—	—	746
<b>Total crops.....</b>	<b>14,790</b>	<b>6,668</b>	<b>459,410</b>

The following gives a comparative view of the number of plantations in cultivation for the seasons specified:

Parishes.	1865-6.	1864-5.	1861-2.
Orleans.....	3	1	5
St. Bernard.....	8	7	19
Plaquemine.....	31	29	42
Terrebonne.....	21	21	88
Assumption.....	28	31	164
Lafourche.....	12	7	76
St. Charles.....	1	5	84
St. John the Baptist.....	6	4	64
St. James.....	21	13	88
Ascension.....	20	19	58
Iberville.....	21	23	121
Jefferson.....	6	8	25
St. Mary.....	1	2	168
Pointe Coupee.....	1	1	59
West Baton Rouge.....	1	1	54
East Baton Rouge.....	1	3	39
Rapides.....	6	—	35
Avoyelles.....	—	—	19
West Feliciana.....	—	—	13
East Feliciana.....	—	—	4
St. Martin.....	—	—	77
Vermilion.....	—	—	8
Lafayette.....	—	—	6
St. Landry.....	—	—	89
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>1,291</b>

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

## VALUE PRODUCE OF INTERIOR RECEIVED AT NEW ORLEANS.

Articles.	Amount.	1865-66.	
		Average Price.	Value Dollars.
Alcohol .....	854....	\$190 00	162,260
Apples .....	69,532....	5 00	410,238
Bacon, ass'd. hhds. & casks	16,248....	190 00	3,086,170
Bacon, assorted... boxes.	2,299....	57 00	131,043
Bacon Hams. hhds. & tcs.	14,307....	169 00	2,417,883
Bacon in bulk... pounds.	17,740....	19	3,370
Bagging .....	3,842....	49 50	190,179
Bale Rope..... coils.	43,940....	23 90	1,050,166
Beans .....	6,312....	6 75	42,606
Butter... kegs and firkins.	16,909....	30 85	521,642
Butter..... barrels.	610....	85 00	51,850
Bran..... sacks.	191,474....	1 28	245,086
Beef..... barrels.	8,403....	18 25	153,354
Beef..... tierces.	885....	27 50	24,337
Beef, dried..... lbs.	4,300....	22½	967
Cotton .....	787,386....	178 20	140,812,185
Cotton Seed..... sacks.	94,172....	69	64,918
Corn Meal..... bbls.	27,001....	5 25	141,755
Corn in ear..... bbls.	27,289....	1 85	50,484
Corn, shelled..... sacks.	2,003,176....	2 47	4,947,844
Cheese..... boxes.	55,273....	10 50	580,366
Candles..... boxes.	64,210....	18 00	834,730
Coal, Western..... barrels.	1,295,915....	1 05	1,360,710
Dried Apples & Peaches "	148....	26 60	3,936
Eggs..... bbls.	14,005....	27 25	381,636
Feathers..... bags.	141....	47 30	6,669
Flaxseed..... tcs.	10....	37 90	379
Flour..... bbls.	998,331	10 05	10,429,975
Glassware..... packages.	5,240....	7 00	36,680
Hemp..... bales.	856....	40 00	34,240
Hides.....	76,480....	2 35	178,751
Hay..... bales	129,131....	5 20	671,481
Horns.....	13,990....	07½	1,124
Iron, pig..... tons.	1,963....	48 40	95,009
Lard..... bbls. and tcs.	21,272....	59 40	1,263,556
Lard..... kegs.	27,012....	12 50	337,650
Leather..... bundles.	7,329....	45 00	329,805
Lime, Western..... barrels.	63,926....	2 76	176,435
Lead..... pigs.	370....	10 15	3,755
Lead, bar... kegs & boxes.	186....	11 25	2,092
Lead, White..... kegs.	1,417....	7 40	10,485
Molasses..... gallons.	1,096,120....	64½	704,257
Oats..... sacks.	621,432....	2 25	1,398,222
Onions..... bbls.	38,513....	3 05	117,464
Oil, Linseed..... bbls.	.....	.....	.....
Oil, Castor..... bbls.	5....	145 25	726
Oil, Lard..... bbls.	1,289....	71 00	91,519
Oil Cake..... tons.	95....	38 00	3,610
Potatoes..... bbls.	255,713....	3 50	894,995
Pork..... tcs. and bbls.	75,847....	37 50	2,844,262
Pork..... boxes.	3....	19 50	58
Pork..... hhds.	716....	150 00	107,400
Pork in bulk..... pounds.	271,140....	15	40,671

## VALUE PRODUCE OF INTERIOR RECEIVED AT NEW ORLEANS.

Articles.	Amount.	1865-66.		Value Dollars.
		Average Price.		
Porter and Ale.....bbls.	19,881....	21 50....		427,441
Packing Yarn.....reels.	665....	12 35....		8,212
Pickles....bbls. and kegs.	819....	10 25....		8,394
Rice.....sacks.	20,975....	11 66....		244,603
Rosin.....bbls.	18,781....	9 07....		169,980
Rum.....bbls.	22....	71 80....		1,579
Skins, Deer.....packs.	98....	120 00....		11,760
Shot.....kegs.	2,886....	3 50....		8,851
Soap.....boxes.	5,121....	5 50....		28,165
Spirits Turpentine...bbls.	12,000....	61 60....		739,000
Staves.....M.	2,510....	120 00....		301,200
Shingles.....M.	1,588....	6 75....		10,719
Sugar.....hhds.	18,079....	157 50....		2,847,442
Spanish Moss.....bales.	3,322....	28 00....		93,016
Tallow.....bbls.	412....	43 75....		18,025
Tobacco, Leaf.....hhds.	15,412....	261 00....		4,022,532
Tobacco, Strips.....hhds.	.....	.....		.....
Tobacco, Stems.....hhds.	.....	.....		.....
Tobacco.....bales.	90....	17 00....		1,530
Tobacco, Chew. lgs & b'xs.	38,411....	112 00....		4,302,032
Twine....bbls and boxes.	1,541....	13 36....		20,587
Vinegar.....bbls.	4,415....	8 50....		37,527
Wool.....bags.	3,063....	53 00....		163,399
Whisky.....bbls.	53,916....	90 00....		5,302,440
Wheat.....sacks.	636....	.....		3,000
Other various articles estimated at.....				6,000,000
				201,722,179
Total 1863-4.....				\$79,233,985
1862-3.....				29,766,454
1861-2.....				51,510,990
1860-1.....				155,863,564
1859-60.....				185,211,254

## COMPARATIVE ARRIVALS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON AND TOBACCO AT NEW ORLEANS.

For ten years—from 1st September each year.

Years.	Cotton—Bales.			Tobacco—Hhds.		
	Arrivals.	Exports.	Stocks.	Arr'ls.	Exp'ts.	Stock.
1865-66..	787,886..	768,543..	102,082..	15,412.	6,921.	8,707
1864-65..	271,015..	192,351..	83,239..	2,410.	1,831.	873
1863-64..	131,044..	128,130..	4,575..	1,363.	797.	594
1862-63..	22,078..	23,750..	.....	155.	12,556.	311
1861-62..	38,880..	27,678..	120..	1,063.	2,224.	12,711
1860-61..	1,849,812..	1,915,852..	10,118..	34,892.	39,806.	15,121
1859-60..	2,255,448..	2,214,296..	73,934..	80,955.	82,689.	20,635
1858-59..	1,774,298..	1,777,171..	26,022..	75,925.	79,974.	23,369
1857-58..	1,578,616..	1,659,707..	30,230..	87,141.	72,215.	28,418
1856-57..	1,513,247..	1,516,921..	7,321..	55,067.	50,181.	13,715

## COMPARATIVE PRICES OF MIDDLING COTTON AT NEW ORLEANS.

On the first day of each month during a period of five years.

	65-66. cents.	64-65. cents.	63-64. cents.	62-63. cents.	61-62. cents.
Sept... 42 to —	— to —	— to —	— to —	— to —	9 to 10
Oct... 44 to 45..	161 to 163..	62 to 68..	— to —	— to —	8½ to 9
Nov... 55 to 56..	119 to 120..	65 to 73..	— to 64..	9 to 9½	9 to 9½
Dec... 50 to 51..	127 to 128..	71 to 72..	— to 54½..	10½ to 11	10½ to 11
Jan... — to 51..	118 to 120..	72 to 73..	— to 58..	11 to 11	11 to 11
Feb... 48 to 49..	68 to 70..	76 to 77..	— to 62..	10 to 11	10 to 11
March. — to 46..	— to 75..	72 to 73..	— to 80..	11 to —	11 to —
April. 40 to 41..	— to —..	— to 70..	— to 72..	9½ to 10½	9½ to 10½
May... 36 to —..	85 to 86..	82 to 83..	— to 60..	— to —	— to —
June.. 38 to 39..	42 to 43..	92 to 93..	— to —..	— to —	— to —
July... 36 to 38..	40 to —..	— to 160..	— to —..	— to —	— to —
August — to —..	42 to 44..	160 to 163..	— to 53..	— to —	— to —
Receipts	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
at N. O.	787,386....	271,015....	131,004....	22,078.....	38,880
Crop....	800,000....	500,000....	.....	.....	.....

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS, EXPORTS AND STOCKS OF COTTON, AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES, AT THE DATES ANNEXED.

Ports.		Stocks on hand, September 1.		Received since September 1.		Exported from Sep. 1, 1865, to dates.		Total to Coast-Total to Foreign wise	
		1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	Great Britain.	To France.	Ports.	Ports.
New Orleans....	Aug. 31	38,239	73,934	716,007	1,757,150	358,873	134,510	516,138	292,325
Mobile .....	Aug. 24	24,390	41,633	421,669	537,381	225,308	40,184	267,571	115,954
Savannah.....	Aug. 11	4,005	4,307	255,561	477,944	96,357	1,499	99,349	154,337
Charleston.....	Aug. 17	9,973	8,807	107,443	335,940	46,935	6,037	53,814	58,546
Florida.....	June 18	13,650	864	146,884	103,517	37,977	.....	37,977	107,869
Virginia.....	Aug. 18	.....	3,900	36,710	54,232	.....	.....	.....	36,710
N. Carolina....	Aug. 13	.....	.....	64,281	78,945	.....	91	.....	21 64,360
Texas.....	Aug. 25	18,557	3,168	174,799	143,919	59,435	1,739	64,338	70,290
N. Y., overland, &c.	Aug. 21	74,869	64,891	136,153	.....	402,161	35,143	479,897	.....
Other Ports....	Aug. 11	.....	30,301	.....	.....	19,071	.....	19,361	.....
Total .....		214,875	230,750	2,059,477	3,498,528	1,248,648	219,194	1,539,066	856,110
Total to dates, in 1861..		230,750	.....	3,498,528	.....	2,157,150	577,699	3,105,729	743,559
Increase this year.....		5,975	.....	.....	.....	908,507	338,575	1,566,656	105,561
Decrease this year.....		5,975	.....	1,434,051	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## 2.—COMMERCE OF MOBILE, 1866.

The following is made up from the Merchant's and Planter's Exchange Report, by Colonel Forsyth :

## COTTON STATEMENT—PORT OF MOBILE.

Stock on hand 1st September, 1865.....	bales	24,290
Received this week.....		1,420
Received previously.....		421,669—423,089
		447,379
Exported this week.....		3,547
Exported previously.....		410,151
Burned and Lost.....		6,307—420,005
		27,374
Add for deficiency in receipts.....		1,635
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared.....		29,009

## COTTON STATEMENT, AUG. 31, 1866.

Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared.....	29,009
Exports to Great Britain.....	229,171
"    France.....	40,184
"    Other foreign ports.....	1,579
"    U. S. ports, including 4,378 bales from Montgomery to New Orleans direct.....	147,142
Burned and lost.....	6,307
Receipts for the year just closed.....	429,102
Received since close of the war.....	504,407

## STOCK OF COTTON AT THE PORT OF MOBILE, IN PRESSES, WAREHOUSES, AND ON SHIPBOARD, AUG. 31, 1866.

	Planters' Mark.	Ship Mark.	Total.
Shippers' and planters' presses and warehouses.....	10,557	336	10,893
Merchants' and Mathews' presses and warehouses.....	4,017	250	4,267
Walker's press and warehouses.....	4,488	15	4,503
Hitchcock's press.....	2,160	396	2,556
Verona warehouses.....	1,929	8	1,987
Orange Grove warehouses.....	200	..	200
	<u>28,851</u>	<u>1,005</u>	<u>2,4856</u>
On board of ship Ganges.....			3,035
"    "    Tiger.....			281
"    Steamer Gulf City.....			342
"    Brig S. E. Voorhees.....			484
"    Schooner Julia E. Gamage.....			100
Total in warehouses, etc.....			<u>28,598</u>
Received since.....			411
Total in warehouses, Aug. 31, 1866.....			<u>29,009</u>

## COTTON CROP OF SOUTH ALABAMA FOR 28 YEARS.

Years.	Bales.	An. Increase.	Annual Decrease.
1839.....	251,742.....	.....	58,065
1840.....	445,725.....	193,983.....	.....
1841.....	317,642.....	.....	126,083
1842.....	318,315.....	673.....	.....
1843.....	482,631.....	164,316.....	.....
1844.....	468,126.....	.....	14,505
1845.....	517,550.....	49,424.....	.....
1846.....	421,669.....	.....	95,881
1847.....	322,516.....	.....	69,153
1848.....	438,324.....	115,808.....	.....
1849.....	517,846.....	79,522.....	.....
1850.....	350,297.....	.....	167,549
1851.....	451,697.....	110,400.....	.....
1852.....	549,772.....	98,075.....	.....
1853.....	546,514.....	.....	3,258
1854.....	538,110.....	.....	8,404
1855.....	454,595.....	.....	83,515



## COTTON CROP OF SOUTH ALABAMA FOR 28 YEARS.

Years.	Bales.	An Increase.	Annual Decrease
1856 .....	659,738.....	205,143.....	....
1857 .....	508,177.....	.....	156,561
1858 .....	542,843.....	19,666.....	....
1859 .....	704,406.....	181,563.....	....
1860 .....	842,729.....	188,328.....	....
1861 .....	549,441.....	.....	293,288
1862 .....	.....	.....	....
1863 .....	.....	.....	....
1864 .....	.....	.....	....
1865 .....	75,805.....	.....	....
1866 .....	429,402.....	353,797.....	....

## SEA ISLAND COTTON AND RICE.

The stock has become very limited, say only 235 bales on hand and on ship-board. We have no transactions to report during the week. The first bale of the new crop has been received here and has been forwarded to Liverpool.

## COTTON STATEMENT.

	Sea Island.	Upland.	Rice.
Stock on hand, Sept. 1, 1865.....	862..	1,610..	100
Receipts from Sept. 1, 1865, to Aug. 22, 1866.....	5,367..	102,748..	3,925
Receipts from Aug. 23 to Aug. 31, 1866.....	2..	941..	94
Excess of receipts not before reported.....	144..	2,522..	....
<b>Total receipts .....</b>	<b>5,865</b>	<b>107,821</b>	<b>4,119</b>

## EXPORTS.

	S. Island.	Upland.	Rice.
From Sept. 1, '65, to Aug. 23, 1866.....	5,577..	100,226..	3,096
From August 24 to Aug. 31, 1866.....	53..	772..	24
Excess of exports occurring during the year by Custom House clearance .....	.....	1,528..	....
Rice taken for local consumption.....	.....	.....	999
<b>Total exports.....</b>	<b>5,630</b>	<b>102,521</b>	<b>4,119</b>

Stock on hand.....	235	5,800	....
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In regard to the prospects of the coming crop the editors of the *Tribune* remark :

"The first and most important part of this future is in relation to the result of the cotton crop. It is impossible for any one to get at anything like accuracy on the subject. At the North, some persons have gone so far as to predict a yield of over 3,000,000 bales. Those persons, however, are not familiar with the subject, and make their hopes the measure of their opinions. The latter part of the season has not been favorable. Floods have destroyed the prospect in some places; and on the uplands the drought have had the same effect. The lowlands have not been worked as they used to be. The high lands have the advantage of small plantations which are superintended by their owners. From them, comparatively, will, probably, come more than from the bottom lands. The army worm, it is said, is in the fields of some of our most prolific counties.

To estimate what the result of that will be is impossible. The telegraph reported yesterday that an English gentleman, who had visited our State, reports that the crop will not exceed 1,200,000 bales. This is nearly the lowest estimate that we have seen; but, low as it is, it is certainly much nearer accuracy than the estimates of the big croppers. Let us put the figures at 1,500,000 and we shall, probably, get closer to the actual result. At this present moment, we believe that this is as much as can be expected.

### 3.—COMMERCE OF CHARLESTON, S. C., 1866.

#### THE COTTON TRADE AND PROSPECTS.

The following remarks are made by the editors of the *Courier* in their annual statement:

#### SUPPLY OF 1865-'66—UNITED STATES.

The extent of the crop of the present year can be ascertained within a few thousand bales. It far exceeds the estimates made a few months since. The cotton remaining in the South at the end of the war was estimated at 1,500,000 bales. It has reached 2,407,000 bales.

The following are the receipts at the latest dates, at the various ports since September 1, 1865:

	Bales.
Galveston, August.....	190,000
New Orleans, August 10.....	746,000
Mobile, August 11.....	420,000
Apalachicola, August.....	80,000
Savannah, August.....	260,000
Charleston, August 24.....	110,000
Overland to the North.....	100,000
Probable receipts of 1865-'66.....	1,906,000

We have made no attempt to estimate the quantity remaining in the interior as there are no data as the basis of such an estimate.

The first remark we have to make on this head is the discordance of the statements, as we have said, in regard to the efficiency of negro labor. The trials made of the system of voluntary exertion, at the commencement, were highly discouraging. The scheme promises more favorable results. The modifications introduced by several of the planters are leading to better fruits than was anticipated. The system of weekly money payments seems satisfactory both to the freedman and his employer. The Freedmen's Bureau is also operating beneficially in the same direction. Under these circumstances, the prospects are more hopeful than they were some weeks since. Of course this does not apply universally. Whilst several portions of the South will make half an average crop, some sections will not produce one-third, or even one-fourth of the ordinary yield. Texas, it would appear, has been visited with the most favorable conditions for the development of the productive resources of its soil, while it has been comparatively exempt from those casualties which usually afflict the cotton region.

There is one circumstance, however, which is apt to be overlooked in the question of supply, which is the extraordinary stimulus presented by the hope of gain, acting on the minds of a large number, from the high price of the staple. All who possess a small patch of ground were anxious to turn it to a profitable account, the only restraint being the want of seed. If each individual, able and willing to work, were to raise only one bale of cotton, in a population of six millions, the aggregate would be very large. This is intended only as an illustration, but it exemplifies the force of that principle of gain which, acting under the incentive of high prices, induces individuals to act in the same manner as communities. The influence of this motive, we are confident, has been overlooked in the estimates made of the growing crop.

The invariable proneness is to underrate the supply. The crop of 1865-'66 was estimated on the 1st of April at 800,000 bales. It has proved at the latest dates to have reached 2,407,000 bales. The estimates of the crop of 1866-'67 have gradually advanced, as we have shown, from one million to three millions of bales. And, although this latter estimate must be deemed an extreme figure, as the actual result will prove, the accuracy of our remark will be confirmed, that there is a proneness to underrate the supply.

#### RATE OF GROWTH.

In entering on this branch of our subject, we must distinguish between temporary and permanent effects. It is no part of our design to consider in detail the causes which will promote or retard the culture of cotton in the *future*. As it was no part of our purpose to take into view the circumstances that may influence the *future supply*, such as the better organization of labor, etc., so it is no part of our present purpose to discuss, except briefly, the question of *future consumption*. We will only succinctly advert to the causes that will operate to extend the culture, such as the completion of the railroads by which British India is intersected; the establishment there of banking institutions, offering increased facilities of credit; but on the other hand, the existing tenure of land, and the fact that England has frequently to export large quantities of silver bullion to pay for her imports of cotton, are obstacles to the extension of the culture, while the stimulus of high prices will be gradually withdrawn. Limiting our inquiry, therefore, to the *present* and not the *future*, it would still be instructive to compare the rates of growth and consumption.

The annual increase from 1818-'19 until 1859-'60, has been 4 and a fraction per cent., which, if the war had not followed, in that proportion the crop of 1865-'66 would have been 4,916,000 bales; or for the six years from 1861 to 1866, 26,714,800 bales, as the following condensed statement will show, supposing that fair average crops had been made in that period:

	Bales.
1860-'61 .....	4,012,600
1861-'62 .....	4,179,700
1862-'63 .....	4,352,800
1863-'64 .....	4,538,000
1864-'65 .....	4,720,600
1865-'66 .....	4,916,100
	<hr/>
	26,714,800

#### RATE OF CONSUMPTION—UNITED STATES COTTON.

A comparison of the rate of consumption for the twelve years, up to 1859-'60, the same as we have made with regard to the growth, will enable us to form a clearer idea of the probable rate of future consumption. We annex a comparative statement of this kind, founded on the basis of very nearly 4 per cent.:

	Bales.
1860-'61 .....	900,940
1861-'62 .....	936,610
1862-'63 .....	973,400
1863-'64 .....	1,011,910
1864-'65 .....	1,051,970
1865-'66 .....	1,093,620
	<hr/>
	5,968,350

The consumption of all sorts in Great Britain, from 1860 to 1865, has been for—

1860.....	2,432,400 bales—48,700 bales weekly.
1861.....	2,353,700 “ —45,264 “
1862.....	1,195,500 “ —22,900 “
1863.....	1,377,900 “ —26,488 “
1864.....	1,606,800 “ —30,890 “
1865.....	2,034,800 “ —39,130 “

August 1, 1866, 48,000 bales weekly, against 40,000 bales same time last year.

The establishment of peace on the continent of Europe leaves only one prominent cause affecting the rate of consumption, *i. e.*, the state of the money market. The reduction of the rate of discount to 7 per cent. by the Bank of England removes all apprehension on this score. We are inclined to the opinion that there will be a progressive decline in the rate until perhaps three or four per cent. will be reached, under an increased accumulation of bullion by the Bank of England. On this topic, as an important element of the value of cotton, we would observe, as an evidence of the anomalous condition of the money market in England, that while the rate of discount by the Bank of England, on the 3d of August, was 10 per cent., and the bullion in her vaults was £14,000,000, the rate of discount by the Bank of France was three and a half per cent., and her stock of specie £28,000,000, double its amount in the former, and more than three times the rate of discount. It is impossible for this anomalous state of the money market to continue, for it is contrary to the tendency of the value of money and the rate of interest to an equality in the different countries of Europe.

The panic has reached its culminating point, and the reaction in favor of cheap money was assured, notwithstanding the great loss of loanable capital from the recent heavy failures. These circumstances favor an increased consumption of the raw material. An impulse to trade has been given on the continent since the cessation of hostilities. The markets are almost bare of cotton fabrics, and there was an increased demand for yarn on the continent. The cotton trade is, therefore, rapidly recovering its former elasticity, and the rate of consumption will soon reach a point almost beyond example.

It is admitted by the most intelligent observers that the key to the future position of the market is the American crop. With a moderate crop, prices, in all probability, will be maintained. With a large yield they will give way under the accumulation of the stocks of East India descriptions, which are pressing on the market. It is this tendency to a glut of East India cotton that has kept the American descriptions from advancing. One of the Liverpool circulars, dated August 3, observes “that the arrivals of India cotton for the next three months must be at the rate of 50,000 bales per week, and the largest possible demand cannot be expected to absorb all this. Doubtless the amount of cotton now afloat from the East represents the bulk of what we will get from that quarter for six months to come, for we know by telegraph that scarcely any cotton is now shipping for England, nor is it likely that exports will be resumed freely for several months, still these considerations cannot be expected to weigh much till later in the year, and only then if the prospects of the American crop are poor. It is evident that we will have an ample supply of Indian cotton to last till next January or February, and by that period we will be receiving freely whatever America has to spare from the next crop. The conclusion from these views is, that although an easy money market, a scarcity of cotton fabrics, and an additional demand for yarn in the German market, are circumstances highly favorable, still, until an advanced period of the season, their influence cannot be felt from the large quantities of Indian cotton pressing on the market.

The important point is the extent of the growing crop. This is mere guesswork until all danger is past from the usual casualties that visit the cotton crop until the picking season is over. There never was a period in the history of the cotton trade in which the estimates were so widely variant, embracing the extremes of one million to three million bales, the lowest being one million and

the highest three millions. We are inclined to adopt the medium between these extreme figures, and estimate two millions as the crop of 1866-'67.

Our summary of conclusions from the above data lead to these inferences: 1. That the receipts will, in all probability, reach 2,000,000 bales. 2. That the large supplies of East India cotton in England and on the way will tend to depress the market. 3. That the rate of consumption will be large in consequence of the prospects of peace and the increasing ease of the money market, the effect of a progressive reduction of the rate of discount by the Bank of England.

#### 4.—COMMERCE OF SAVANNAH, 1866.

The Savannah *Republican* is authority for the following

##### COTTON STATEMENT.

	Uplands.	S. Island.
Receipts since August 24.....	1,170	2
<b>EXPORTS.</b>		
Exports since August 24.....	2,375	2
Exported previously.....	244,378	10,972
	246,753	10,974
Stock September 1, 1865.....	3,724	281
Received since August 24.....	1,170	2
Received previously.....	247,687	10,718
	252,581	11,001
Total Receipts.....	252,581	11,001
Exports since September 1.....	246,753	10,974
	5,828	27
Stock on hand August 31.....	5,828	27

As will be seen from the above table, the stock of cotton on hand and on shipboard, not cleared this day, 31st inst., is 5,828 bales Upland, and 27 bales Sea Island cotton, a difference of 775 bales of Upland and 427 bales Sea Island, as compared with our stock, carefully taken this day. We have been at great pains to arrive at a correct stock on the 1st of September, and think our figures will be as near the mark as possible. The difference in our figures will be readily accounted for, when the difficult and various modes of transportation during the early part of the season is taken into consideration.

The following figures will show the receipts and exports for the months of July and August, and the stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared at the close of our report:

##### RECEIVED

	Upland.	S. I.
In July .....	7,118	65
In August.....	7,898	29
	15,016	94
Total Receipts..	15,016	94

##### EXPORTED

In July.....	10,276	371
In August.....	10,320	147
	20,596	518
Total Exports.....	20,596	518

##### STOCK ON HAND

September 1, 1866.....	5,093	454
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## EXPORTS OF COTTON

*From the Port of Savannah, Commencing Sept. 1, 1865.*

Where Exported.	This Week.		Previously.		Total.	
	S. I.	Upl'd.	S. I.	Upl'd.	S. I.	Upl'd.
Liverpool.....			4,937	88,933	4,937	88,933
Other British Ports...						
<b>Total to Gt. Britain</b>			<b>4,937</b>	<b>88,933</b>	<b>4,937</b>	<b>88,933</b>
French Ports.....				1,492		1,492
Other European Ports						
<b>Total Foreign.....</b>			<b>4,937</b>	<b>90,425</b>	<b>4,937</b>	<b>90,425</b>
New York.....	81	6,491	4,769	120,602	4,850	136,093
Boston.....		346	197	9,506	197	9,852
Philadelphia.....		1,085	7	6,009	7	7,094
Baltimore.....		1,410	21	7,221	21	8,631
Charleston.....			945		945	
Other ports				597		597
<b>Total coastwise.....</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>9,332</b>	<b>5,939</b>	<b>152,935</b>	<b>6,020</b>	<b>162,267</b>
<b>Grand total. ....</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>9,332</b>	<b>10,876</b>	<b>248,360</b>	<b>10,957</b>	<b>252,692</b>

The above is from the *Daily Advertiser*.

## 5.—THE CITY OF NASHVILLE.

There are no annual reports of the commerce and manufactures of this flourishing city, and we urge it upon the Chamber of Commerce to provide for the publication of such hereafter. The annual report for Memphis, if received in time, shall be appropriately referred to in the present issue of the *Review*.

In regard to Nashville and its future, we coincide in the views expressed in the recent circular of Messrs. Anderson, Johnson & Smith.

This city, containing about 40,000 inhabitants, is handsomely located on the Cumberland River, in the midst of the rich and beautiful grazing and highly improved agricultural lands of the Basin of Middle Tennessee. The prolific soil of the surrounding country, yields an abundance of every production necessary for the sustenance of its population, increased fifty fold, and contributes largely to the valuable exports of the State. No interior city of the South is more eligibly situated for a large manufacturing town, and for an extensive interior commerce. On all sides, save on the west, there are, at convenient distances, inexhaustible deposits of the best bituminous coal; while on every hand the finest quality of iron ore is scattered in immeasurable beds—to say nothing of the copper, oil, marble, lead and other minerals, the locations of which are being discovered, and are destined to contribute great wealth to the city. The opening of the regions bordering on the upper Cumberland and its tributaries, will bring to Nashville abundance of the minerals, petroleum and agricultural products of the mountainous districts, while the railroads projected and being constructed in every direction from this city, will bring into competition similar materials from other parts of this and adjoining States, hitherto shut out from our trade.

In view of the great capacity and adaptation of the climate and soil of Tennessee, with its valleys and mountains, the growth of cotton and woollen factories, for the production of the richest fabrics, must ultimately crowd our city, extend our trade, and control much of the business in the broad lands spread out in this and adjoining States. Especially must all the heavier manufactured articles for the adjacent country, including agricultural implements, iron and wooden materials, be made here.

By our present system we produce abundance of the best material, transport

it to a distance, bring it back after it is fabricated into useful articles, and send it out through the channels of trade for consumption. It is impossible that this system can continue. Though our mineral and agricultural wealth may occupy us and enrich us to the utmost limits of our ambition, this field for manufacturers and capitalists cannot remain unoccupied. Our enterprising neighbors will be attracted to it, and will find it abundantly to their interest to place themselves beyond competition by manufacturing the material in the land where it is produced, and where it must mainly be consumed. By such combined interests as these, our city is destined to be largely increased in population and wealth.

To all the material advantages enjoyed by the city of Nashville, may be added its healthful location and its refined, cultivated, moral and religious society. Years, and even ages, have demonstrated that it is subject to no prevailing disease, or epidemic, and its statistics of mortality will compare advantageously with those of any city, North or South.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

### 1.—THE RICE PROSPECT—THE PRESENT CROP.

It is estimated that the large district tributary to Georgetown, S. C., which ordinarily produced 60,000 tierces will not exceed this year 12,000 tierces. The Cooper River district will not go beyond 3,000 tierces. The Charleston News says of the rest of the State and of the prospects in Georgia and North Carolina:

To the south lie the Pon Pon rice fields, on the Edisto River, at which point there is but little land in cultivation; the Ashepoo rice fields, where we learn there are some excellent crops, and the Combahee River plantations. In this region lies the elegant estate of Jehossee Island, belonging to the Hon. Wm. Aiken. The yield of this district the present season is estimated at about 100,000 bushels, equal to 5,000 tierces.

It is stated that there are some good crops on the South Carolina side of the Savannah River, and that Mr. Daniel Heyward has here a superior show of rice, which he has made by the most untiring effort and skillful management, and that he will be able to send to market 60,000 bushels. It is estimated that Charleston will get from this source about 100,000 bushels, equal to 5,000 tierces clean rice.

We have no certain intelligence from Georgia, but if we estimate the yield there at one-third that of South Carolina, the rice crop of South Carolina and Georgia for the present year will give the following result:

#### ESTIMATE OF THE RICE CROP IN SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA FOR 1866.

	<i>Clean Rice.</i>
Waccamaw, Pee Dee and Santee district.....	12,000 tierces.
Cooper River district .....	3,000 "
Pon Pon, Ashepoo, Combahee and vicinity.....	5,000 "
Savannah Back River, amount to come to Charleston.....	5,000 "
Crop of Georgia.....	8,000 "
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>33,000 tierces.</b>

There is, perhaps, a limited amount planted on Cape Fear River, in North Carolina, and some inland rice produced in the interior; the latter will, to a certain extent, if the price keeps up, be brought to this market by railroad; but the above estimate will not be much changed by these elements. The dangers now are an equinoctial gale and bad work during harvest.

To show our readers the complete prostration of this branch of agriculture

by the war, we give the receipts at this point during the years 1859 and 1860, and 1860 and 1861, and 1865 and 1866, and conjecturally for 1866 and 1867:

	<i>Terces.</i>
Receipts at Charleston from the 1st Sept. 1859, to 31st Aug. 1860.....	154,970
Receipts from Sept. 1st, 1860, to August 31st, 1861.....	126,269
Receipts from Sept. 1st, 1865, to August 31st, 1866.....	4,025
Estimated for 1866 and '67.....	25,000

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

In this department it is our intention, from time to time, to notice what is being done by the large institutions of learning in the South, and we shall always be happy to receive information in regard to them:

1. **UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.** This time-honored institution is again in full tide of success, with a most able faculty and a large attendance of students. The catalogue which was promised has not yet been received.

2. **WASHINGTON COLLEGE** (Lexington, Virginia) was founded in 1782. The first endowment was made to it by George Washington, which now yields \$50,000 per annum. The Cincinnati Society added to it an amount now worth \$23,000 per annum. Very many valuable donations have subsequently been made. Mr. McCormick, of New York, gave \$15,000; Mr. Warren Newcomb, of the same city, \$10,000; and Mr. R. Wilson, of Philadelphia, a valuable library—all since the war.

General Robert E. Lee was elected President of the College in 1865. There were 146 students in 1865, and will probably be 300 to 400 next year. Session opens second Thursday in September.

## EXPENSES:

College fees, all items.....	\$100
One modern language.....	20
Two or more languages.....	80
Board per month.....	\$15 to \$25

There are schools of Latin, Greek, Modern Languages, Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, History, and Literature, Law, Engineering, etc., with an able and well-selected corps of professors.

## FACULTY:

Gen. R. E. Lee, President.  
 Carter J. Harris, Professor of Latin.  
 James J. White, Professor of Greek.  
 Edward S. Joyner, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages and English Philology.  
 Rev. J. A. Lefevre, A. M., Professor of Moral Philosophy.  
 Alexander L. Nelson, A. M., Cincinnati Professor of Mathematics.  
 William Allan, A. M., Professor of Applied Mathematics.  
 Richard S. McCulloh, A. M., McCormick Professor of Natural Philosophy.  
 John L. Campbell, A. M., Robinson Professor of Chemistry.  
 Hon. John W. Brockenbrough, LL. D., Professor of Law and Equity.

3. **THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA**—Columbia. This institution of learning was established by an act of the General Assembly in 1801, as the South Carolina College; and was opened for the admission of students in 1805. By a recent act of the Legislature it has been changed into a University. The prospectus issued by its Faculty will show the nature and extent of the means at its command, for a comprehensive and thorough education.

There are eight distinct schools, from which students may select, to wit: Political Economy, Prof. R. W. Barnwell, Chairman of Faculty; Ancient Languages, Prof. W. J. Rivers; Modern Languages and Literature, Prof. —; Rhetoric, Criticism, Elocution, and English Literature, Prof. M. Laborde; Mental and Moral Philosophy, Sacred Literature, etc., Prof. J. L. Reynolds; Mathematics, Civil and Military Engineering, Prof. E. P. Alexander; Natural and Mechanical Philosophy and Astronomy, Prof. John Le Conte; Chemistry, Pharmacy, Mineralogy and Geology, Prof. Joseph Le Conte.

First term commences first Monday in January; second opens first Monday in October.



EXPENSES FOR YEAR:

Room rent and fees .....	\$40
Tuition each, for three or more schools....	35
Tuition each, for two or more schools.....	85
Tuition each, for one or more schools.....	50
Board, per week .....	5
Fuel and washing extra.	

4. UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.  
SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION.

FACULTY.

- A. A. Lipscomb, D. D., Chancellor, Professor of Criticism, Rhetoric, and Oratory.
- P. H. Mell, D. D., Vice-Chancellor, Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and Political Economy.
- Williams Rutherford, Jr., A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.
- W. H. Waddell, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.
- W. L. Jones, M. D., Professor of Natural Sciences, Chemistry, Geology, and Terrell Professor of Agriculture.
- W. Leroy Broun, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.
- L. H. Charbonnier, A. M., Adjunct Professor of Ancient Languages and French.
- J. Pembroke Jones, Adjunct Professor of Mathematics.

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

- Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, LL.D., Professor of Law.
- Professor of Civil Engineering to be filled.

SESSIONS AND TERMS.

The second term, beginning February 15th, 1866, will close with Commencement, first Wednesday in August, 1867.

EXPENSES—ESTIMATE.

For tuition, etc., per annum.	\$75.00 to \$175.00
For board on Campus, for 9½ months, at \$20, or, in town, at \$25 .....	190.00 to 237.50
For washing, fuel, lights.....	83.50 to 50.00
	<hr/>
	\$298.50 to \$362.50

SCHOOL OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

This school, which is a new feature in the institution, is designed to be a professional school, in which young men will be carefully and thoroughly trained both in the theory and practice of Civil Engineering. The course of study will embrace the Departments of Surveying, Leveling, Statics, Platting, Topographical Drawing, Field Work, etc. If a student is familiar with the rudiments of Mathematics, it will require but two years for him to complete this course.

Terms—One hundred (100) dollars for the annual session of nine months.

JOURNAL OF THE WAR.

REPRESENTING THE VIEWS AND OPINIONS WHICH OBTAINED, AND THE CONDITION OF THINGS WHICH EXISTED AT THE DATE OF EACH DAY'S ENTRY, IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES, OR IN PORTIONS OF THEM; THE ORIGINAL ENTRIES, WITH SUBSEQUENT NOTES, ETC.—(Continued)

BY THE EDITOR.—1862.

“Ob, who that shared them ever shall forget  
Th' emotions of the spirit-rousing time”?

SCOTT'S LORD OF THE ISLES.

“Now Civil Wounds are stopped—Peace lives again.”

RICHARD III., ACT V., SC. IV.

News comes that General Armstrong, on the 30th August, attacks the enemy at Bolivar, Tennessee, and took large numbers of prisoners—also, that we have had a great victory in Virginia, over Pope and Banks.

The enemy were driven the same day from Stevenson, after four hours shelling, and the people received our soldiers with open arms and great rejoicing. Lincoln has written and published the following letter. It is very refined logic :

\* \* \* \* \*  
“My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slaves I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race I do because I believe it helps to save the Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do less whenever I shall believe that what I am doing hurts the cause; and I shall do more whenever I believe doing more will help the cause. I shall correct errors when shown to be errors, and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true

views. I have here stated my purpose according to my view of duty, and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed personal wish that all men everywhere could be free.

Yours,  
A. LINCOLN.

**TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.**

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,  
NEW ORLEANS, LA., Aug. 8, 1862.

In obedience to your "special orders" I herewith transmit a statement of the number of men subscribed to the "alien oath," and the oath of allegiance to the United States.

JONAS H. FRENCH,  
Provost Marshal of New Orleans.

	Citizens.	Alleas.
Provost Court.....	8,695	128
Mayor's Office.....	175	47
Provost Marshal's Office, N.O.	6,198	2,087
Provost Marshal's Office, Algiers	208	188
First District Police Station	827	—
Second District Police Station	275	40
Third District Police Station	670	54
Fourth District Police Station	185	10
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>11,723</b>	<b>2,499</b>
	2,499	
<b>Aggregate.....</b>	<b>14,222</b>	

Parole oath to officers and soldiers of the Confederate States service:

Privates..... 4,938

Commissioned Officers..... 311

The above comes from a New Orleans paper. It is no doubt a great exaggeration, and includes women as well as men.

**WEDNESDAY.**—Glorious news from Virginia. General Lee telegraphs to the President:

ROVERON, Aug. 30, 10 P. M.—This army achieved to-day, on the Plains of Manassas, a signal victory over the combined forces of Gen. McClellan and Pope.

On the 28th and 29th, each wing, under Generals Longstreet and Jackson, repulsed with valor the attacks made upon them separately.

We mourn the loss of our gallant dead in every conflict, yet our gratitude to Almighty God for His merces rises higher each day. To Him and to the valor of our troops a Nation's gratitude is due.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

The enemy are evacuating Western Virginia, and its people are coming over to the Confederacy. Unionists in Fairfax and other neighboring counties of Virginia, frightened out of their wits by the movements of Stuart, are rushing to Washington in hot haste. Stuart occupies Manassas Junction.

Pope publishes a ridiculous report of the operations against Longstreet on the 29th, in which he claims the victory.

The Yankees shell Natchez for a short time—its citizens having killed or driven off a party of Rebs, who had attempted depredations upon them.

**THURSDAY.**—The news for to-day published out of place, page 381, September number of REVIEW.

**FRIDAY.**—Deceived again. Our army has not even yet reached the Potomac. Extra session of Kentucky Legislature will meet at Louisville, since the Confederates have taken Frankfort, or rather since it was abandoned by the Federals.

Fredericksburg, Virginia, is evacuated.

**THE BATTLE-FIELD—FEDERAL LOSSES.**

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Sept. 2.—The dead, the dying and the wounded still crowd the streets of Alexandria. Thousands have already been sent to the hospitals in Washington and to the cities of the North. Ten, fifteen, twenty thousand, will hardly cover our loss in the late battles. From an officer of high character, and who participated in all the battles of last week, I learn that our dead are actually lying in heaps by the side of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, near Manassas Junction, and fill the ditches around the forts erected by Beauregard. The proportion of the dead will outnumber those of any other battles during the war. Rebel and national soldiers lie together, with their bayonets locked in the death-grapple. But few of these dead have yet been buried. Their bodies lie festering in the sun, and the rebel army, in their eagerness to follow up their victory, will not take time to cast a few shovelfuls of earth over them.

Our army has again fallen back—this time almost within the forts around Washington. The body of Gen. Kearney was this morning sent to our lines under a flag of truce. It was not recognized until after daylight, and the rebels, in order to compel us to admit that they occupied the battle-ground, generously gave it up.

**THE APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY THE LAST FEDERAL CONGRESS.**

The recapitulation of the appropriations made by the last session of the Federal Congress is as follows:

For legislative, executive, and miscellaneous purposes.....	\$18,997,594 50
For support of Army for 1862,	238,545,438 71
For support of Navy for 1862.	38,436,294 04
For diplomatic and consular expenses.....	1,235,809 84
For Army for 1862 and 1863,...	542,346,346 00
For Navy for 1862 and 1863,...	42,741,898 41
For Indian Department.....	2,117,982 04
For Post-Office Department....	14,744,800 04
For Military Academy.....	156,211,000 00
For Fortifications.....	7,085,000 00
For Invalid and other pensions	1,450,000 00
For Treaty with Hanover,....	44,497 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$894,904,972 84</b>

SATURDAY, 6th Sept.—Confederates under Gen. Armstrong rout the enemy near Denmark, Tennessee; took 200 prisoners and burned the bridges between Bolivar and Jackson.

President Davis sets apart a day for Thanksgiving on account of the great victories in Virginia. The President is very devout, and recently made a public profession of religion.

A Confederate war steamer has at last made her appearance in our waters. She was built abroad, and ran the blockade at Mobile.

Our losses in Virginia are stated at 10,000, and the Yankees admit to 17,000, including a number of general officers. They are reported evacuating Nashville.

Secretary of War reports that we have increased our stock of arms in the last three months over 80,000 by capture, manufacture and importation. We also produce 1500 pounds of nitre a day, and will soon reach 3000 lbs. and supply our consumption. The following Ballad appears.

EN REVANCHE!

BY PAUL H. HAYNE.

*A Ballad of the Present War. Founded on Facts.*

I remember that once I was human and pure!  
Then loved ones came to my call,  
And I dreamed, that despite earth's passion  
and guilt,  
God's mercy was over us all!

But I'm human no more! There's blood,  
blood, blood,  
Wherever my vision may fall!  
There's blood on the hearthstone, blood in the  
sky,  
And blood on the temple wall.

And my brain grows hot with the burning  
thought  
Of my fair young daughter defiled,  
Of her mother dashed to earth and slain,  
As she struggled to shield her child.

And my brain grows hot with the burning  
thought  
That, manacled, bound, oppressed,  
I saw it all, with a hand at my throat,  
And a felon's knee on my breast!

How did I bear it? Ha! ha! go ask  
The vultures that feed on the slain,  
From the red ravines of the wild Southwest  
To the waves of the Eastern main.

In the lone morass where the panther and fox  
Snarl over their mangled prey,  
In city and hamlet, field, mountain and wood,  
Ye! ever by night and by day.

I am tracking the fiends who murdered my  
peace,  
And o'ertaking them, one by one—  
Oh, God! but whenever I bring them to bay,  
Ask not of the deed that is done!

Here! look on my sabre! 'tis coated with gore  
For its strokes were sudden and fell;  
But it shall not be sheathed while the Master  
Fiend  
Lives yet unclaimed of Hell.

That Devil who'whelmed my daughter in shame  
While manacled, bound, oppressed,  
I writhed with a ruffian hand at my throat,  
And a ruffian knee on my breast.

He may crouch in the darkest cave of the  
earth,  
Yet I'll tear him out from his den,  
And I'll feast my eyes on the blood of his  
heart,  
Were he backed by a thousand men!

Then away, to my doom! wheresoever a  
"Hope,"  
The "forlornest" speeds to the strife,  
My breast shall be bared to the fire and the  
steel,  
For I'm sick to my soul of life!

SUNDAY.—No reliable rumors. 3000  
returned Confederate prisoners have  
reached Vicksburg, and will be organ-  
ized, with others that may come in, un-  
der Gen. Tilghman, and perhaps dem-  
onstrate upon New Orleans.

MONDAY.—An error. The prisoners  
have not yet reached Vicksburg, and  
much anxiety is felt.

2 P. M.—The most extraordinary  
news reaches us by telegraph, and  
though on seemingly good authority,  
we hesitate to believe it.

It is published, it is said, at Cairo,  
that Kirby Smith, after a rapid march,  
had taken Lexington, Covington, and  
Newport, Kentucky, and compelled the  
surrender of Cincinnati without a blow!

Jackson's reported marching upon  
Baltimore with 40,000 men, and Pope's  
whole column is falling back upon  
Washington, where the greatest ex-  
citement prevails, as it does all over  
the North.

Buell's army, on the retreat, has pass-  
ed Murfreesboro', en route to Nashville.

The whole of Middle Tennessee is in  
a blaze, having the foot of the oppres-  
sor removed from their necks.

The news of the day appears in an  
extra with this heading. (Such are  
war's rumors):

BY TELEGRAPH.

—  
“WHEN IT RAINS IT POURS.”  
—

GRAND AND GLOIBIOUS!  
—

Three Thousand Cheers for Kirby Smith !  
—

KIKBY SMITH FOREVER!  
—

NEWPORT AND COVINGTON ARE OURS!  
—

CINCINNATI IS OURS!  
—

HURRAH FOR OLD STONEWALL!  
—

HE HAS GONE TO MARYLAND !  
—

GEN. LEE STILL VICTORIOUS!  
—

TUESDAY.—Nothing received confirmatory of the exciting news of yesterday, which was almost generally credited, having come through Northern sources with so much circumstantial detail. We cannot believe the Yankees even when speaking against themselves.

It must, however, be regarded as extremely probable that Lexington, Covington and Newport are ours, and that Jackson has crossed the Potomac.

WEDNESDAY.—No news again. Some rumors that Louisville has been taken, or evacuated, and that Memphis will be.

A part of Gen. Breckinridge's forces left Jackson to-day for Kentucky.

Breckinridge has been ordered back to his own State, and Beauregard is to take command at Charleston.

President Davis' Proclamation inviting another National Thanksgiving is as follows. Extract:

“Once more upon the plains of Manassas have our armies been blessed by the Lord of Hosts with a triumph over our enemies. It is my privilege to invite you once more to His footstool, not now in the garb of fasting and sorrow, but with joy and gladness, to render thanks for the great mercies received at His hands. A few months since, and our enemies poured forth their invading legions upon our soil. They laid waste our fields, polluted our altars, and violated the sanctity of our homes. Around our capital they gathered their forces, and with boastful

threats claimed it as already their prize. The brave troops which rallied to its defence have extinguished these vain hopes, and, under the guidance of the same Almighty hand, have scattered our enemies and driven them back in dismay. Uniting these defeated forces and the various armies which had been ravaging our coasts with the army of invasion in Northern Virginia, our enemies have renewed their attempt to subjugate us at the very place where their first effort was defeated, and the vengeance of retributive justice has overtaken the entire host, in a second and complete overthrow.

“To this signal success accorded to our arms in the East has been graciously added another equally brilliant in the West. On the very day on which our forces were led to victory on the plains of Manassas, in Virginia, the same Almighty arm assisted us to overcome our enemies at Richmond, in Kentucky. Thus, at one and the same time, have the two great hostile armies been stricken down, and the wicked designs of our enemies set at naught.

“In such circumstances it is meet and right that, as a people, we should bow down in adoring thankfulness to that gracious God who has been our bulwark and defence, and to offer unto Him the tribute of thanksgiving and praise. In His hand are the issues of all events, and to Him should we, in an especial manner, ascribe the honor of this great deliverance.”

WEDNESDAY.—Much recent news from the West unconfirmed. Nothing to-day from any quarter.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL SMITH TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

*Kentuckians* :—I am authorized by the President of the Confederacy to organize troops and issue commissions. I appeal to you to make one effort for your principles, for your institutions and for your State; rally under your flag, organize and muster your men in the cause of the South.

Breckinridge, Buckner, and their brave Kentuckians are on their way to join you. Make one effort. Strike one blow, and your State will be saved from Yankee thralldom, and take a place in the van of the Confederacy, where her institutions and her principles rightfully place her.

(Signed)

KIRBY SMITH,

Major-General, C. S. A.

THURSDAY.—Even more glorious news than of yesterday. Enemy, after three successive engagements are routed by our forces near Richmond, Kentucky, and several thousand prisoners are captured, including Gen. Manson

and staff. They had been re-enforced by Gen. Nelson, who is reported wounded. Kentuckians deserted from the Federal ranks to ours. Enemy 10,000 strong. We are on the march to Lexington.

Lord John Russell reproves Mr. Seward and the course of the Federal Government, by the remark, in his dispatch on the American difficulties, that (in England) "*perfect freedom to comment upon all public events* is the invariable practice, sanctioned by law and approved by the universal sense of the nation." Confederate Secretary of the Treasury estimates the expenses of the Confederate States for the last fiscal year at \$828,748,880.

FRIDAY.—Many details of the great battles of the 28th, 29th, and 30th in Virginia. Enemy reported as completely routed, and our troops on the rapid advance to Washington. The battle of the 30th was on the old and classic field of Manassas, and the rout was almost as complete. We have many thousand prisoners, and immense stores and arms. Slaughter of the enemy very great, and many of their leading generals reported killed or wounded.

Our loss also very heavy.

RICHMOND, 4.—Manassas, 30th, via Rapidan, 4th. The second battle of Manassas has been fought precisely on the same spot as on the 21st of July, 1861, with the exception that our troops occupied many positions that the enemy occupied at that time, and the Federals fought upon ground that had been held by us. Several of our regiments entered the field where they did a year ago.

The fight commenced near Groveton, on the Warrenton turnpike, about three o'clock. Longstreet was on the right and Jackson on the left—their line being in the form of a broad V—the enemy between.

The Federals made the first advance, endeavoring to turn Jackson's flank, but were repulsed in great confusion. A battery of twenty pieces of artillery, commanded by Col. S. D. Lee, of South Carolina, mowing them down by scores.

Longstreet at once threw forward Hood's division and advanced his whole line, which was in a short time desperately engaged.

Jackson now gave battle, and the enemy were attacked on every side.

The fight was fiercely contested until after dark, when the Federals were driven three miles.

Their force consisted of McDowell's,

Sigel's, Banks', Milroy's, McClellan's and Pope's divisions.

The loss of the enemy exceeds the Confederates five to one. Their dead cover the field.

Our men captured numbers of batteries, numbers of colors, thousands of prisoners, from six to ten thousand stand of arms, and could have taken more of the latter, but the men would not be troubled with them.

Gens. Ewell, Jenkins, Mahone and Trimble are wounded.

Cols. Means, Marshall, Gadberry, of S. C., killed. Moore and McGowan wounded. Maj. Del. Kemper severely wounded in the shoulder. Capts. Tabb and Mitchell, 1st Va., wounded. W. Cameron, Adjutant 24th Va., and Adjutant Tompkins, Hampton Legion, both wounded.

Fifty citizens of Washington came out to see the show, and we have bagged the whole lot.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1862.—Rumors again by telegraph, but being so often deceived we know not what to think.

It is now declared that our forces are at the Relay House, 9 miles from Baltimore, and that the citizens have risen upon their oppressors and taken possession of the city and fortifications.

It is also said that our forces are entering Pennsylvania, near Hanover; that Buell's army has left Nashville for Louisville, and that the Governor of Kentucky has called out 50,000 thirty-day men to repel our advances.

SUNDAY.—There is no room to doubt that our forces in whole or part, have crossed the Potomac and are received enthusiastically in Maryland.

It is said by telegraph that we occupy Frederick, and that Jackson has had a success over the Federals 15 miles from Baltimore; also that we took many boats and large supplies on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY NORTHWESTERN }  
Va., Chantilly, September 3, 1862. }

His Excellency Jefferson Davis,  
Pres. Confed. States of America:

Mr. President—My letter of the 30th ultimo will have informed your Excellency of the progress of this army to that date. Gen. Longstreet's division having arrived the day previous, was formed in order of battle on the right of General Jackson, who had been engaged with the enemy since morning, resisting an attack commenced on the 28th. The enemy on the latter day was vigorously

repulsed, leaving his numerous dead and wounded on the field. His attack on the morning of the 29th was feeble, but became warmer in the afternoon, when he was again repulsed by both wings of the army. His loss on this day, as stated in his published report herewith enclosed, amounted to 8,000 in killed and wounded.

The enemy being reinforced, renewed the attack on the afternoon of the 30th, when a general advance of both wings of the army was ordered, and after a fierce combat, which raged till after 9 o'clock, he was completely defeated and driven beyond Bull Run. The darkness of the night, his destruction of the Stone Bridge after crossing, and the uncertainty of the fords, stopped the pursuit.

The next morning the enemy was discovered in a strong position at Centreville, and the army was put in motion towards the Little River Turnpike, to turn his right. Upon reaching Ox Hill, on the 1st of September, he was again discovered in our front on the heights of Germantown, and about 5 P. M. made a spirited attack upon the front and right of our columns, with a view of apparently covering the withdrawal of his trains on the Centreville road, and making his retreat. Our position was maintained with but slight loss on both sides. Major-General Kearney was left by the enemy dead on the field. During the night the enemy fell back to Fairfax C. H., and abandoned his position at Centreville. Yesterday about noon, he evacuated Fairfax C. H., taking the roads, as reported to me, to Alexandria and Washington.

I have, as yet, been unable to get official reports of our loss or captures in these various engagements. Many gallant officers have been killed or wounded. Of the general officers, Ewell, Trimble, Taliaferro, Fields, Jenkins, and Mahone, have been reported wounded. Cola, Means, Marshall, Baylor, Neff, and Gadberry, killed. About 7,000 prisoners have been already paroled, about the same number of small arms collected from the field, and thirty pieces of cannon captured, besides a number of wagons, ambulances, &c. A large number of arms still remain on the ground. For want of transportation, valuable stores had to be destroyed as soon as captured, while the enemy, at their various depots are reported to have burned many millions of property in their retreat. \* \* \*

Nothing could surpass the gallantry and endurance of the troops, who have cheerfully borne every danger and hardship, both on the battle-field and march.

I have the honor to be,  
Very respectfully,

Your most ob't serv't,  
R. E. LEE, Gen'l.

MONDAY, 15TH.—Leave Jackson at 7 A. M. for Mobile; a severe storm of wind and rain rages all the night and the cars are not at all weather proof. Got through safely however. Pass on the road an embankment said to be of copperas, dug from the hill-sides. Thus the war is developing our resources in every way.

TUESDAY.—Reach Mobile to breakfast. Great delight in reaching a seat of comfort and civilization after enduring Jackson for nearly three months. The Battle House is a perfect luxury, ordinary as it would be under other circumstances. Scarcity reigns everywhere. Tea is worth \$10 to \$15 a pound; coffee \$1.75 to \$2; flour \$40 per barrel; candles \$2.50 per pound; soap \$1 per pound; bacon \$1; sugar 50 to 75c., &c., &c., &c. The wonder is how the people live, and yet there seems to be no suffering.

Storm continues all day, and much to our disappointment; are unable to get any farther on the way.

WEDNESDAY.—The enemy have stolen a march on us and destroyed some of our cars on the Jackson and New Orleans Railroad near Pontchitoulas. *Per contra*, General Price has taken Iuka, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and with it an immense amount of stores and 200 prisoners. Loring has defeated the Yankees in Western Virginia, and Jenkins made a raid into Ohio. Kentuckians are flocking to our standard.

Enemy's gun-boats repulsed near the mouth of St. Johns' river, Florida; Buell has returned to Nashville in force.

THURSDAY.—Yankee papers of the 13th say that "Stonewall Jackson left Baltimore and Washington to the right, and is marching on Harrisburg. His cavalry advance is on every road, creating consternation; it not being known upon what point he will make a demonstration, Governor Curtin called on the Mayor of Philadelphia to furnish 20,000 men in twelve hours for the defence of the city."

This is a day of public thanksgiving proclaimed by the President for recent glorious successes to our arms.

Leave at 2 P. M. for Montgomery.

FRIDAY.—Should have reached Montgomery at daylight, but the recent storm which delayed us at Mobile carried away some of the railroad bridges and we do not reach Montgomery until night.

General Jackson is reported to have taken Harper's Ferry.

SATURDAY.—Leave at 7 A. M. Reach Atlanta about dark. Jackson's victory was glorious. Almost without a blow, he is in possession of Harper's Ferry, having captured immense stores, 15,000 stand of arms, nearly 12,000 prisoners, and 2000 negroes, also 60 pieces of cannon.

Cumberland Gap is evacuated, but our troops are in full pursuit of the enemy.

Buell's army is in rapid retreat down the Tennessee river.

ADDRESS OF GEN. LEE TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

The following address of Gen. Lee to the people of Maryland, has been issued from his head-quarters at Frederick:

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN }  
VIRGINIA, Near Frederick Town, }  
September 8, 1862. }

*To the People of Maryland:*

It is right that you should know the purpose that has brought the army under my command within the limits of your State, so far as that purpose concerns yourselves.

The people of the Confederate States have long watched, with the deepest sympathy, the wrongs and outrages that have been inflicted upon the citizens of a Commonwealth allied to the States of the South by the strongest social, political and commercial ties.

They have seen, with profound indignation, their sister State deprived of every right, and reduced to the condition of a conquered province.

Under the pretence of supporting the Constitution, but in violation of its most valuable provisions, your citizens have been arrested and imprisoned upon no charge, and contrary to all forms of law. The faithful and manly protest against this outrage, made by the venerable and illustrious Marylanders, to whom, in better days, no citizen appealed for right in vain, was treated with scorn and contempt. The government of your chief city has been usurped by armed strangers; your Legislature has been dissolved by the unlawful arrest of its members; freedom of the press and of speech have been suppressed; words have been de-

clared offences by an arbitrary decree of the Federal Executive, and citizens ordered to be tried by a military commission for what they may dare to speak.

Believing that the people of Maryland possessed a spirit too lofty to submit to such a government, the people of the South have long wished to aid you in throwing off this foreign yoke, to enable you again to enjoy the inalienable rights of freemen, and restore independence and sovereignty to your State.

In obedience to this wish our army has come among you, and is prepared to assist you with the power of its arms in regaining the rights of which you have been despoiled.

This, citizens of Maryland, is our mission, so far as you are concerned.

No constraint upon your free will is intended—no intimidation will be allowed.

Within the limits of this army, at least, Marylanders shall once more enjoy their ancient freedom of thought and speech.

We know no enemies among you, and will protect all, of every opinion.

It is for you to decide your destiny, freely and without constraint.

This army will respect your choice, whatever it may be, and while the Southern people will rejoice to welcome you to your natural position among them, they will only welcome you when you come of your own free will.

R. E. LEE, Gen'l Command'g.

SUNDAY.—En route all day between Augusta, Ga., which we leave at 7 A. M. for Winnsboro S. C., which we reach at 8 1-2 P. M.

8,000 more of our exchanged prisoners have reached Vicksburg. They are to be put under command of General Tighlman.

We have had another great battle, and upon the soil of Maryland, but the facts are not received. It is only known that we were successful.

MONDAY.—Nothing more definite from Maryland. The battle referred to yesterday was very bloody, and immense forces were engaged. The Federals seem to have made a very determined stand. It is a life and death business with them now, and not a moment is to be lost by either side. We must drive them to the wall before their new levies can be made available.

TUESDAY, 25TH SEPT.—As usual, the Yankee papers claim an overwhelming victory in the recent fight at Sharpsburg, Maryland. They represent immense losses on our side, including the

capture of our generals and forces. As there is no definite news from Lee, much uneasiness and anxiety are but natural. It is reported that our troops have recrossed the Potomac, which would seem an unfavorable augury.

The following will further exhibit the Vandal character of the enemy :

ON BOARD THE U. S. GUN BOAT ESSEX, }  
Off Bayou Sara, Aug. 11, 1862. }

To the Mayor of Bayou Sara, La. :

Sir—You will please immediately furnish teams and drivers to supply my two ships with coal, and the coal must be brought to the wharf convenient to the ships. If you don't comply, at your hazard. It is necessary, or I will be compelled to impose a heavy penalty on your town. Yours very respectfully, and obedient servant,

(Signed) W. D. PORTER,  
Com'dg Div. U. S. Flotilla.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BAYOU SARA, }  
August 11, 1862. }

W. D. Porter, Com. Div. U. S. Flotilla:

Sir—Your communication of this date has this moment been received, and I hasten to reply. You must be aware that the jurisdiction of the Mayor of Bayou Sara is restricted to the limits of the town of Bayou Sara. I have no authority outside of its limits; and inasmuch as the town of Bayou Sara is at the mercy of your gun-boats, I am, from a sense of humanity, compelled to comply with your demand, and shall consequently order out all the carts and wagons within the limits of the corporation.

Very respectfully, your obedient ser'vt,  
J. C. DOUGHERTY, Mayor.

WEDNESDAY.—Our anxieties are now relieved. The battle of Sharpsburg, on the 17th, was one of the fiercest and hardest contests of the war, and the loss of life on both sides was frightful. The entire strength of both armies appeared to have been brought to bear. Several of our Generals were killed or wounded; among the former, Stark, Manning and Branch. Only a portion of our forces recrossed the Potomac, and for prudential reasons, and the army is represented as in the best of spirits and condition. Lee claims the victory.

"Stonewall" Jackson, on the 20th, engaged the enemy again in Virginia, and, with small loss to himself, effectually routed them.

Price, on the 19th, had a fight near Iuka, Miss., with about 8,000 of Rose-

ncrans's troops, whom he repulsed—though in much greater force than his own—and took nine pieces of artillery and 50 prisoners. He then drew off with his captured stores. Confederate Gen. Little killed.

From Missouri the news is, that the State Guard, 50,000 men, and the Lieutenant-Governor have declared for the Confederate cause.

General Buford addresses the people of Kentucky :

I call you to arms. Rally, and we will sustain the successes of those heroes whose achievements have loosened the chains of oppression which have been riveted upon us since March 4, 1861. Kentuckians, your fathers, brothers and sons have been dragged from their homes, and are now confined in loathsome prisons at the will and pleasure of those despotic Vandals, whose foul touch will never again pollute this part of Kentucky's fair soil.

The bayonet of the invader and tyrant was presented to your breast at the ballot-box in August last.

You have been denied the freedom of the press and speech. You have been robbed of your property, and your slaves run off by the cowardly enemy on his route from the capital of the State to the Ohio River. Then can you, in a moment like the present, forget all those wrongs and acts of oppression, and remain quiet in your lethargy? You must answer *no!*

I can equip, with the best of arms, thrown away by the enemy in his retreat from Richmond, 20,000 men. I have wagons, mules and horses marked *U. S.* sufficient to transport such an army. I have in twenty-four hours recruited 8,000 men, and still they come. I have all the cavalry Gen. Smith has authorized me to raise.

Infantry is the strong arm of the service, and it is as infantry that new levies of troops can be the sooner made efficient. Then rally as infantry. Seize your musket in time to take a hand in carrying the war into the enemy's own country.

All regiments of infantry reported to me from any part of the country will be mustered into the Confederate service for three years or during the war.

THURSDAY.—More and more evidences that Federal accounts of recent fights in Maryland are the most atrocious fabrications, and without a redeeming feature.

Mumfordsville, Kentucky, captured by Gen. Bragg, with 5,400 prisoners.

Guerrillas captured a Federal train in the vicinity of Nashville. City not evacuated, it would seem, by the enemy.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* of to-day (24th) says, the Yankee column recently routed by Jackson, near Shepherdstown, was commanded by Burnside. Four brigades of the enemy rushed



across the river, when Jackson precipitated his whole force upon them. The enemy were literally mowed down—so many were killed that the stream was almost jammed up by their bodies. About fifteen hundred prisoners were taken, and of the whole force, estimated at ten thousand, it is thought that not more than two thousand escaped. The casualties on our side were 250 killed, wounded, and missing.

FRIDAY.—Our advance upon Maryland has not developed the Southern sentiment which was anticipated, but on the contrary shows that the sympathies of the main body of the people are with the North. On this account our occupation of the State becomes doubtful.

Yankee loss at the battle of Sharpsburg estimated at 10,600; Confederate, 5,000; both sides had many general officers killed or wounded.

Federals said to have had 200,000 in the fight.

**TWENTY-SIX PITCHED BATTLES.**—Last year our military operations were characterized by an unaccountable lassitude. There were only four battles of importance during the campaign—Manassas, Oak Hill, Belmont and Leesburg. This year, on the contrary, there has been a rapid succession of battles, which we believe, is not equalled in history. Since the first of May, there have been twenty-six pitched battles, to say nothing of the naval attacks on Vicksburg and Drury's Bluffs, and the encounter between the *Arkansas* and the enemy's fleet on the Mississippi. The following is the series of battles:

**CONFEDERATE VICTORIES.**—Front Royal, McDowell, Strasburg, Winchester, Cross Keys, Fort Republic, Williamsburg, Barhamsville, Seven Pines, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills, Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Cedar Run, Manassas Junction, (August 31th,) Manassas Plaina, (August 30th,) Manassas Plaina, (August 30th,) Murfreesboro, Cynthiana, Gallatin, Tazewell, Johnson's Defeat, Richmond, Ky.

**YANKEE VICTORIES.**—Lewisburg, Hanover Court House.

Besides these, there have been a great many skirmishes and combats, in almost all of which the enemy have been defeated.—*Richmond Whig.*

SATURDAY.—Lincoln, it is said, has issued a proclamation, freeing the slaves of rebel masters after 1st of January next.

Bragg is advancing upon Louisville, which he has summoned to surrender. Summons refused, and women and children ordered out of the city. (Proved untrue.)

Federals admit a dreadful slaughter on their side in the battle of Sharpsburg.

Our guerillas active against the enemy at Nashville.

Kirby Smith occupies Frankfort, Georgetown, Cynthia, Falmouth, and Williamstown, Kentucky. State aroused; 23,000 Kentuckians already repaired to our standard (?) Buell in the vicinity of Bowling Green.

Bragg has captured Green River Bridge, Kentucky, and 3,500 prisoners. SUNDAY.—No telegrams.

After all, we have been deceived, and it is almost certain that our whole army is on this side of the Potomac. Farewell to Baltimore. This settles forever the question of aggressive war, of which so much has been said. If we cannot invade the Yankee land now, when can we? Never.

They begin to concede now that they gained no victory at Sharpsburg, but that it was only "a drawn battle."

The affair at Shepardstown was greatly exaggerated. Believed that only 3,000 or 4,000 of the enemy were involved in the disaster.

There has been fighting near Helena, Arkansas, in which the Yankees suffered severely, and lost a large number of prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY, }  
Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862. }

*General B. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General, U. S. Army, Richmond, Va.*

SIR: It is my great pleasure to announce to you that God has thrice blessed our arms to-day. After a forced march, almost day and night, for three days, over a mountain wilderness, destitute alike of food and water, I found the enemy drawn up in force to oppose us, at a point eight miles from this place. With less than half my force I attacked and carried a very strong position at Mount Zion Church, after a hard fight of two hours. Again, a still better position at White's Farm, in half an hour, and finally, in this town, just before sunset, our indomitable troops deliberately walked (they were too tired to run) up to a magnificent position, manned by ten thousand of the enemy, many of them perfectly fresh, and carried it in fifteen minutes. It is impossible for me now to give you the exact results of these glorious battles. Our loss is comparatively small; that of the enemy, many hundred killed and wounded, and several thousand prisoners. We have captured artillery, small arms and wagons. Indeed, everything indicates the almost entire annihilation of this force of the enemy. In the first two battles they were commanded by Gen. Manson; in the last by Gen. Nelson.

\* \* \* \* \* We have large numbers of adherents here. \* \* \* I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant.

E. KIRBY SMITH,  
Major-General Commanding.

MONDAY.—Spend day in Columbia, S. C., nothing new from any quarter.

TUESDAY.—Even duller than yesterday in regard to news; it never rains but it pours, and *vice versa*.

Reported that Bragg and Kirby Smith have united their forces, which ought to give us Louisville.

Lincoln's infamous proclamation is received. Henceforth the war assumes a new aspect, and mankind will be shocked by the atrocities which it invites. Nothing in history will furnish a parallel. We have indeed fallen upon fearful times. Our trust remains in God and our cause.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—A  
PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, September 22, 1862.

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and the people thereof in which States that relation is, or may be, suspended or disturbed; that it is my purpose, upon the next meeting of Congress, to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all the slave States, so-called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted or thereafter may voluntarily adopt the immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits; and that the efforts to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon the continent or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the governments existing there, will be continued; that on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and forever free; and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom; that the executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof have not been in rebellion against the United States. And I do hereby enjoin upon and order all

persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States to observe, obey and enforce within their respective spheres of service the act and sections above recited.

And the Executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion shall (upon the restoration of the constitutional relation between the United States and their respective States and people, if the relation shall have been suspended or disturbed) be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-seventh. By the President.

W. H. SEWARD,  
Secretary of State.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER, 1, 1862.—

Telegraphed from Mobile that our war steamer, the "No 290" so called, has captured at the mouth of the Mississippi, a Yankee vessel with General Phelps and Commodore Porter aboard. Too good to be true, and it is not.

THURSDAY, OCT. 2.—News very unimportant. Our army rests on the banks of the Potomac. We must have lost, in killed, wounded and prisoners, in the recent invasion of Maryland, 10,000 men, and the Yankees 20,000.

Bragg has not yet reached Louisville. He has lost his opportunity, most likely, and that city is safe to the Federals.

FRIDAY, Oct. 3.—The Yankee army has crossed the Potomac again, and Gen. Lee is awaiting their advance. We may expect another great battle in a few days, if this be so.

Enemy has occupied Warrenton, Va., and taken our hospital. Demonstrations again expected upon the James River.

Our guerrillas operate within three miles of Nashville. Bull Nelson has been killed at Louisville.

SATURDAY.—A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Jackson 2d, says Butler has issued order No. 76, requiring all persons in New Orleans, male or female, 18 years of age or upwards, who sympathize with the Confederacy, to report themselves by the 1st of October, with descriptive lists of their property, real and personal; and if they renew their allegiance they are to be recommended for par-

don; if not, they will be fined and imprisoned, and their property confiscated. The police of the city are charged, with the duty of seeing that every householder enrolls his property in their respective districts.

SUNDAY. — More rumors of foreign intervention, and of an expedition against Savannah or Mobile.

A PATRIOTIC SONG FROM ACROSS THE WATERS

We have been favored with a copy of the following beautiful, soul-stirring lines, from the gifted pen of Mrs. Ellen K. Blunt, daughter of the late Francis Key, the well-known author of the "Star Spangled Banner," to whom and his song a touching allusion is made in the second stanza. Accompanying the lines is a model of a national flag, in which thirteen stars, equal to the number of the thirteen States, are arranged in the form of a cross on a blue ground, the red and white bars being disposed as at present.

THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

In the name of God! Amen!  
Stand for our Southern rights!  
Over ye, Southern men,  
The God of Battles fights!  
Fling the invaders far,  
Hurl back their work of woe;  
The voice is the voice of a brother,  
But the hands are the hands of a foe.  
They come with a trampling army,  
Invading our native sod.  
Stand, Southern! fight and conquer!  
In the name of the mighty God!

They are singing our song of triumph,  
Which was made to make us free,  
While they're breaking away the heart-strings  
Of our nation's harmony.  
Sadly it floateth from us,  
Sighing o'er land and wave,  
'Till mute on the lips of the poet,  
It sleeps in his Southern grave.  
Spirit and song departed!  
Minstrel and minstrelsy!  
We mourn thee, heavy-hearted,  
But we will, we shall be free!

They are waving our flag above us  
With a despot's tyrant will,  
With our blood they have stained its colors,  
And call it holy still.  
With tearful eyes, but steady hand,  
We'll tear its stripes apart,  
And fling them like broken fetters  
That may not bind the heart.  
But we'll save our stars of glory,  
In the might of the sacred sign  
Of him who has fixed forever  
Our Southern cross to shine.

Stand, Southern! stand and conquer!  
Solemn and strong and sure!  
The strife shall not be longer  
Than God shall bid endure.  
By the life which only yesterday  
Came with the infant's breath!  
By the feet which ere the morn may  
Tread to the soldier's death!

By the blood which cries to Heaven!  
Crimson upon our sod!  
Stand, Southern, stand and conquer!  
In the name of the mighty God!

PARIS, 1862.

MONDAY. — No news. Some more counterfeits of confederate money discovered. These are now so well executed that it is difficult to distinguish them from the genuine. Notes to the value of \$100,000,000 are therefore called in by the Government. It causes much uneasiness and embarrassment. Our people, however, will march forward in spite of all, and proserve their glorious liberties.

TUESDAY. — Van Dorn telegraphs from Corinth, Miss., that he has driven the enemy from every position there, and that, with great loss on both sides, he has had a glorious success.

Northern Missouri is almost entirely in possession of Southern adherents.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH OCT. — Start for Mississippi on government business.

Van Dorn has been completely deceived by the enemy, who have fallen upon him with overwhelming force, and it is believed, scattered and destroyed a large portion of his army.

He is either very unlucky or very incompetent. The public think the latter.

THURSDAY. — Spend day in Charleston. It rains hard, and see but little of the city. Examine the gun-boats, which seem nearly completed, and visit the old battery. City very deserted.

News from Van Dorn; puts everybody in the blues, and the worst fears are held for Mississippi.

GEN. LEE TO HIS TROOPS.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, October 2d, 1862. }  
General Orders, }  
No. 116. }

In reviewing the achievements of the army during the present campaign, the Commanding General cannot withhold the expression of his admiration of the indomitable courage it has displayed in battle, and its cheerful endurance of privation and hardship on the march.

Since your great victories around Richmond, you have defeated the enemy at Cedar Mountain, expelled him from the Rappahannock; and, after a conflict of three days, utterly repulsed him on the plains of Manassas, and forced him to take shelter within the fortifications around his capital.

Without halting for repose you crossed the Potomac, stormed the heights of

Harper's Ferry, made prisoners of more than eleven thousand men, and captured upwards of seventy pieces of artillery, all their small arms, and other munitions of war.

While one corps of the army was thus engaged, the other insured its success by arresting at Boonsboro' the combined armies of the enemy, advancing under their favorite general, to the relief of their beleaguered comrades.

On the field of Sharpsburg, with less than one-third his numbers, you resisted, from daylight until dark, the whole army of the enemy, and repulsed every attack along his entire front, of more than four miles in extent.

The whole of the following day you stood prepared to resume the conflict on the same ground, and retired next morning, without molestation, across the Potomac.

Two attempts, subsequently made by the enemy, to follow you across the river, have resulted in his complete discomfiture and being driven back with loss.

Achievements such as these demanded much valor and patriotism. History records few examples of greater fortitude and endurance than this army has exhibited; and I am commissioned by the President to thank you in the name of the Confederate States for the undying fame you have won for their arms.

Much as you have done, much more remains to be accomplished. The enemy again threatens us with invasion, and to your tried valor and patriotism the country looks with confidence for deliverance and safety; your past exploits give assurance that this confidence is not misplaced.

R. E. LEE,

Gen'l Commanding.

FRIDAY, 10TH OCT.—Travel through Georgia to day; cars crowded with sick and wounded soldiers, and much of the time cannot obtain a seat.

News more favorable from Corinth. Our defeat not so bad as anticipated. Enemy's force twice as numerous and strongly fortified; our troops fought with desperate valor.

SATURDAY.—Part of the day in Montgomery, Ala.

Confederates inaugurated Richard Howes as Governor of Kentucky, and he is installed by Bragg's army with great *eclat* at Frankfort.

Van Dorn's army is concentrating at Holly Springs, and with its re-enforcements will soon be stronger than before. It is believed that 2,000 will cover the entire list of killed, wounded and prisoners on our side. The Yankee account is as follows:

CORINTH, Miss., October 4.

To Major-General U. S. Grant:

Your dispatch is received, telling me to follow the rebels.

This morning Price made a fierce and determined attack on our right, Van Dorn and Lovell on our left. The contest lasted until half-past eleven o'clock, and was very deadly to the enemy. They drove in our center—some of them penetrated to the Corinth House. Hamilton, whose left was on the main line of their attack, maintained his ground in all but one spot, and making an advance, secured the center; with two first-rate regiments, Col. Sullivan gave us time to bring batteries into action, and saved the day on that side.

Van Dorn and Lovell made a most determined attack on the extreme right, on the Chewalla road; they were led to the attack through the abattis—two of them reached the ditch, the other two stopped not fifty paces from it. All that grape and canister could do was tried, but when it reached this point a charge was ordered, when it became a race between the 27th Ohio and the 11th Missouri. This was too much for the staggered columns—many fell down and held up their hands for mercy. They are badly beaten on both fronts—left their dead and wounded on the field, and are in full retreat.

Our loss, though severe, especially in officers, is nothing like that of the enemy. Brigadier-General Hackleman fell bravely fighting at the head of his brigade yesterday, shot through the jugular vein. Colonels Kirby, Smith, Gilbert and Mower wounded, not mortally; General Oglesby dangerously. The number killed I cannot tell. Their killed and wounded are strewn along the road for five miles out, where they had a hospital.

We have between seven hundred and one thousand prisoners, not counting wounded. McPherson has reached here with his force. We move at daylight in the morning.

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major-General.

Lincoln's emancipation proclamation has induced the determination to resort to extreme measures of retaliation, and it is proposed in Congress to raise the black flag. Various resolutions are offered looking to this end.

The judiciary committee, to which was referred a resolution in reference to the question of retaliation under Lincoln's late proclamation of emancipation, presented the following as the report generally concurred in by the committee:

Whereas, These States, exercising a right consecrated by the blood of our revolutionary forefathers, and recognized

as fundamental in the American system of government, which is based on the consent of the governed, dissolved the compact which united them to the Northern States, and withdrew from the Union created by the Federal Constitution; and whereas, the government of the United States, repudiating the principle on which its founders, in their solemn appeal to the civilized world, justified the American revolution, commenced the present war to subjugate and enslave these States, under the pretext of repressing rebellion and restoring the Union; and whereas, in the prosecution of the war for the past seventeen months the rights accorded to belligerents by the usages of civilized nations have been studiously denied to the citizens of these States, except in cases where the same have been extorted by the apprehension of retaliation and by the adverse fortune of the war; and whereas, from the commencement of this unholy invasion to the present moment the invaders have inflicted inhuman miseries on the people of these States, exacting of them treasonable oaths, subjecting unarmed citizens, women, and children, to confiscation, banishment and imprisonment; burning their dwelling-houses, ravaging the land, plundering private property, murdering men for pretended offences, encouraging the abduction of slaves by government officials and at government expense, promoting servile insurrection by tampering with slaves and protecting them in resisting their masters, stealing works of art and destroying public libraries, encouraging and inviting a brutal soldiery to commit outrages on women by the unrebuked orders of military commanders, and attempting to ruin cities by filling up the entrance to their harbors with stone; and whereas, in the same spirit of barbarous ferocity, the government of the United States enacted a law entitled "An act to suppress insurrection and to prevent treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes:" and has announced by a proclamation issued by Abraham Lincoln, the President thereof, that in pursuance of said law, "on the 1st day of January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and forever free," and has hereby made manifest that the conflict has ceased to be a war as recognized among civilized nations; and on the part of the enemy has become an invasion of an organized horde of murderers and plunderers, breathing hatred and revenge for the numerous defeats sustained on legitimate battle-fields, and determined if possible to exterminate the loyal population of these States, to trans-

fer their property to their enemies, and to emancipate their slaves, with the atrocious design of adding servile insurrection and the massacre of families to the calamities of war; and whereas, justice and humanity require this government to endeavor to repress the lawless practice and designs of the enemy by inflicting severe retribution, therefore,

*The Congress of the Confederate States do enact,* That on and after the 1st day of January, 1863, all commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the enemy, except as hereinafter mentioned, when captured, shall be imprisoned at hard labor, until the termination of the war, or until the repeal of the act of the United States, hereinbefore recited, and until otherwise determined by the President.

2d. Every person who shall act as a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, commanding negroes or mulattoes against the Confederate States, or who shall arm, organize, train, or prepare negroes or mulattoes for military service, or aid them in any military enterprise, against the Confederate States, shall, if captured, suffer death.

3d. Every commissioned or non-commissioned officer of the enemy who shall incite slaves to rebellion, or pretend to give them freedom under the aforementioned act of Congress and proclamation, by abducting them, or causing them to be abducted, or inducing them to abscond, shall, if captured, suffer death.

4th. That every person charged with an offense under this act shall be tried by such military court as the President shall direct, and, after conviction, the President may commute the punishment or pardon unconditionally or on such terms as he may see fit.

5. That the President is hereby authorized to resort to such other retaliatory measures as in his judgment may be best calculated to repress the atrocities of the enemy.

SUNDAY.—The country people are making excellent cloth, shoes, blankets, hats, and almost everything necessary, but are doing without sugar, tea, coffee, &c. It is wonderful what a spur the war has given to their industry, and especially the women, who are now all workers. If cotton and wool cards could be had, clothing would be abundant, but they are very scarce, and worth \$20 per pair.

MONDAY.—Most of the day in Mobile. Active preparations for defense, and early attack expected. There is to be no surrender. In this sentiment all concur. There are many fortifications in the bay which are passed by

our steamers. City healthy, and it is remarkable that the entire South, with the exception of Wilmington, has escaped yellow fever the present summer, and even New Orleans, which is full of Yankee soldiers.

Federal accounts report Bragg as retreating from Kentucky, pursued by Buell.

ADDRESS OF THE GOVERNORS TO THE  
PRESIDENT.

Address to the President of the United States, Adopted at a Meeting of the Governors of the Loyal States to Take Measures for the More Active Support of the Government, held at Altoona, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1862.

WASHINGTON, October 2, 1862.

After nearly one year and a half spent in contest with an armed and gigantic rebellion against the national Government of the United States, the duty and purpose of the loyal States' people continue, and must always remain as they were at the origin, viz: to restore and perpetuate the authority of this Government and the life of the nation, no matter what consequences are involved in our fidelity. Nevertheless, this work of restoring the Republic, preserving the institutions of democratic liberty, and justifying the hopes and toils of our fathers, shall not fail to be performed; and we pledge, without hesitation, to the President of the United States, the most loyal and cordial support, hereafter as heretofore, in the exercise of the functions of his great office. We recognize in him the Chief Executive Magistrate of the nation, the commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States; their responsible and constitutional head, whose rightful authority and power, as well as the constitutional power of Congress, must be vigorously and religiously guarded and preserved, as the condition on which alone our form of government and the constitutional rights and liberties of the people themselves can be saved from the wreck of anarchy or from the gulf of despotism. In submission to the laws which may have been, or which may be duly enacted, and to the lawful orders of the President, co-operating always in our spheres with the national Government, we mean to continue in the most vigorous exercise of all our lawful and proper powers, contending against treason, rebellion and the public enemies, and whether in public life or in private station, supporting the arms of the Union until its cause shall conquer, until final victory shall perch upon its standard, or the rebel foe shall yield a dutiful, rightful and unconditional submission; and impressed with the conviction that an

army of reserve ought, until the war shall end, to be constantly kept on foot, to be raised, armed, equipped and trained at home, and ready for emergencies, we ask the President to call for such a force of volunteers for one year's service, of not less than 100,000 in the aggregate, the quota of each State to be raised after it shall have filled its quotas of the requisitions already made for volunteers and for militia. We believe that this will be a measure of military prudence, while it would greatly promote the military education of the people.

We hail with heartfelt gratitude and encouraging hope the proclamation of the President, issued on the 22d of September, declaring emancipated from their bondage all persons held to service or labor as slaves in the rebel States whose rebellion shall last until the first day of January.

TUESDAY.—Reach Jackson Miss., at 4 P.M. Trains, as usual, crowded with soldiers and citizens. It is marvellous everywhere how many people are traveling. Everybody seems to be in motion and afloat. Thousands in this way no doubt escape the army. Money is abundant, and the most miraculous prices are paid without a wry face.

On the route in many parts of South Carolina and Georgia, the ladies in large numbers come down to the cars with baskets of refreshments and substantial food, wines and milk, which are supplied to the sick and wounded soldiers. It is a beautiful charity, and contrasts strongly with the brutal rapacity with which others prey upon these poor creatures, who are found everywhere half-starved and naked, and almost in a perishing condition on the way to their sad homes. These are among the terrible realities of war, and perhaps there are no means of preventing them.

The women, however, are angels of mercy everywhere.

The enemy's dead at Corinth said to be frequently found breast-plated.

Bragg reported to have had a fight near Perryville, Kentucky, and the Yankees admit a loss of 2,000, including several generals. It must have been a great Confederate success, judging from the rapid rise in the value of gold which at once occurred in New York.

WEDNESDAY.—Gen. Stuart, with his renowned cavalry command, has made another brilliant raid into the enemy's

country. This time he penetrated Pennsylvania, and made the complete circuit of the enemy's lines.

McClellan's army has not crossed the Potomac, and our own is represented in excellent condition, waiting such advapec.

Converse with many persons recently from New Orleans, who represent a scene of terror existing there. Citizens are compelled to take the oath of allegiance or declare themselves enemies of the United States, and surrender the whole of their property. Thousands have been driven to take the former oath—5,000 to 10,000 said to have taken the latter. Butler's tyrannies excel all recorded in modern history. Negro regiments are raised and drilled, and people stand in constant terror of them.

THURSDAY.—Great victory reported by Bragg over Buell, in Kentucky, but nothing reliable.

Enemy said to have lost 25,000 or 30,000 men.

Stuart destroyed valuable stores in Pennsylvania, and returned without loss. It was a brave and dashing affair, and equals his former exploit.

FRIDAY.—The dispatches from Kentucky are as follows:

KNOXVILLE, October 16.—The *Knoxville Register* has information, from which we glean the following particulars:

The fight in Kentucky has been confirmed by the arrival of two couriers, who state that it commenced at Perryville, in Boyle county, on Monday morning, the 6th inst., General Hardee commanding the left, General Buckner the center and Generals Marshall and Morgan the right. As the result of the first day's fight, Hardee captured 1,000 prisoners, with very heavy slaughter to the enemy.

On Tuesday the fight was renewed with still greater slaughter to the enemy—Hardee capturing 4,000 prisoners, and Marshall and Morgan capturing 3,200 prisoners.

The enemy were driven back twelve miles with tremendous slaughter.

Our loss in the whole engagement was very small.

We are not posted as to who were in command of the Yankee forces, except Gen. Thomas, who encountered General Hardee.

We captured 40 pieces of cannon.

SATURDAY, Oct. 18.—Said that Corinth and Nashville are being evacuated

by the enemy, and telegraphed that Bragg is in the rear of Buell, and has utterly routed his army, having Louisville in his power.

The news is no doubt greatly exaggerated.

John Van Buren, in New York, at a Democratic Convention, proposes a General Convention, or peace with the South if that cannot be had. A good sign from that quarter.

SUNDAY.—It is not believed that any important battle has been fought in Kentucky, and we are compelled reluctantly to give up the idea which gained ground in the last few days that the State was in our hands.

The great fight is yet to come off.

#### GEN. BRAGG'S ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE NORTHWEST.

The responsibility then rests with you, the people of the Northwest, of continuing an unjust and aggressive warfare on the people of the Confederate States. And in the name of reason and humanity, I call upon you to pause and reflect, what cause of quarrel so bloody have you against these States, and what are you to gain by it. Nature has set her seal upon these States, and marked them out to be your friends and allies. She has bound them to you by all the ties of geographical contiguity and conformation, and the great mutual interests of commerce and productions. When the passions of this unnatural war shall have subsided, and reason resumes her sway, a community of interest will force commercial and social coalition between the great grain and stock-growing States of the Northwest, and the cotton, tobacco and sugar regions of the South. The Mississippi river is the grand artery of their mutual national lives, which men cannot sever, and which never ought to have been suffered to be disturbed by the antagonisms, the cupidity, and the bigotry of New England and the East. It is from the East that have come the germs of this bloody and most unnatural strife. It is from the meddlesome, grasping and fanatical disposition of the same people who have imposed upon you and us alike those tariffs, internal improvements, and fishing bounty laws, whereby we have been taxed for their aggrandizement. It is from the East that will come the tax-gatherer to collect from you that mighty debt which is being amassed mountain high for the purpose of ruining your best customers and natural friends.

When this war ends, the same antagonisms of interest, policy and feeling which have been pressed upon us by the East and forced us from a political union,

where we had ceased to find safety for our interests or respect for our rights, will bear down upon you and separate you from a people whose traditional policy it is to live by their wits upon the labor of their neighbors. Meantime, you are being used by them to fight the battle of emancipation a battle which, if successful, destroys our prosperity, and with it your best markets to buy and sell. Our mutual dependence is the work of the Creator. With our peculiar productions, convertible into gold, we should, in a state of peace, draw from you largely the products of your labor. In us of the South you would find rich and willing customers; in the East you must confront rivals in production and trade, and the tax-gatherer in all the forms of partial legislation. You are blindly following abolitionism to this end, whilst they are nicely calculating the gain of obtaining your trade on terms that would impoverish your country. You say you are fighting for the free navigation of the Mississippi. It is yours freely, and has always been, without striking a blow. You say you are fighting to maintain the Union. That Union is a thing of the past. A union of consent was the only union ever worth a drop of blood. When force came to be substituted for consent, the casket was broken, and the constitutional jewel of your patriotic adoration was forever gone.

I come, then, to you with the olive branch of peace, and offer it to your acceptance, in the name of the memories of the past and the ties of the present and future. With you remains the responsibility and the option of continuing a cruel and wasting war, which can only end, after still greater sacrifices, in such treaty of peace as we now offer, or of preserving the blessings of peace by the simple abandonment of the design of subjugating a people over whom no right of dominion has been conferred on you by God or man.

BRAXTON BRAGG,  
General C. S. Army.

MONDAY, Oct. 20.—There is much contraband trade between Jackson, New Orleans and Memphis, and people pass in and out every day. A French subject offered to bring out from N. O. 10,000 sacks of salt if 1,000 bales of cotton would be allowed to go in. This would be, to give equal to \$500 for each bale: but Government has stopped the exchange as contrary to an Act of Congress. Great distress prevails on account of salt, and crowds of planters are flocking to Jackson, having heard that cotton would bring salt. The town is now full of cotton,

and grievous is the disappointment. Government has, however, taken possession of a salt island in Louisiana, and will put on it 2,000 negroes to supply the demand. Without salt we shall have little meat, unless Kentucky is opened. It sells in certain locations at \$100 per sack.

The Confederacy will have abundance of all breadstuffs, including potatoes, and corn is bought in Louisiana in quantities at 75c. and even 50c. per bushel. Negroes sell at old rates despite of Lincoln's proclamation; and lands have not risen much in value. Everything else has risen. Confederate money is worth about 40 cents in the dollar for gold, and Yankee money, to be used in New Orleans, is worth nearly double as much as our own. Gold in New York is at a premium of 35 per cent., and advancing.

Most people think that we can only win our independence through foreign intervention, or a division among the enemy at home. Of both there is now slight probability. Northern Democrats are, however, making fierce war upon the despotism of the Lincoln Government, and if they could carry New York, there might be some ray of hope of peace.

The prospects are for a protracted and desolating war.

People are removing as much as possible of their property into the interior. The enemy plunder, steal or destroy everything in their way. Cotton is worth to 10 to 12½ cents, Confederate currency, in Mississippi, and 15c. to 17c. in Carolina; in New Orleans and New York, 60c., Federal currency. Our Government is purchasing several hundred thousand bales. Planters, fearing the torch of the enemy, are offering freely to sell. About half a million bales have been burnt. The new crop will about replace it.

No news to-day. A dreadful accident on the Central Railroad of Miss., kills and maims 75 unfortunate soldiers. Our railroads are becoming more and more dangerous to life, and no chance of improvement whilst the war lasts.

TUESDAY.—Federals are crossing the Potomac in force, and we shall soon have exciting times in that quarter.

Without doubt, Bragg has had little



success in Kentucky, and is retiring from the State. It is sad news.

Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania have gone for the Democrats, and many of us are finding a source of conso-

lation and hope in the advent of that party again to power at the North. Any change, however, must be for the better, so far as we are concerned.

God only sees the end.

### EDITORIAL NOTES, ETC.

HISTORIES of the war are becoming, as a matter of course, everyday more numerous, and we may expect for the next quarter of a century that its incidents will constitute the ground work of much of our literature. So far, the works which have appeared are liable to the great objection that full access to material on both sides has been impracticable, but this will cease to be the case. Northern writers have monopolized the field, though in good time the South will desire to be heard. We have met with nothing yet, which is so fair and just towards us, as the little volume recently published, in very handsome style, by Van Evrie, Horton & Co., entitled, "*A Youth's History of the Great Civil War.*" It traces the war to its true causes, and does full justice to the actors and moving spirits. It shows the shock which our institutions have received, and from which they are not likely soon to recover. It tells the story in the simple language of truth, and is embellished with numerous engravings. We commend the publication to the Southern public.

Mr. F. B. Carpenter, who had the opportunity, during the year 1864, to become intimately acquainted with the domestic life of Mr. Lincoln, publishes through Hurd & Houghton a little volume, with the title *Six Months at the White House*. The reminiscences cover a wide field, and are written out in a spirit of enthusiasm and affection. "My aim," he says, "has been through-

out these pages to portray the man as he was revealed to me, without any attempt at idealization."

*Taxation—Its Levy and Expenditure, Past and Future*, being an Inquiry into our Financial Policy, by Sir S. Morton Peto, is published by D. Appleton & Co., and will be an interesting work for politicians, bankers and merchants. The low duty or free trade principle is the moving one with the author, and he examines with great fairness and ability, the whole financial policy of the British Government. Since the publication of Mr. Porter's work we have met with nothing so comprehensive on the subject.

From the same publishers we receive:

1. *An Introductory Latin Book*. By Albert Harkness.
2. *Brevity in Chess*. By Miron I. Hazeltine.

The former work is intended as an elementary drill-book on the inflections and principles of the language, and also is an introduction to the grammar, reader and compositions by the same author, who is professor in Brown University. The latter work is from the pen of a gentleman who has published a great deal upon the subject of chess. In this instance he culls from the whole range of chess literature, and furnishes a collection of games, ingeniously contested, and ending with scientific problems and wood-cuts.

Habituated for years to chess teaching, he has aimed to make the work instructive to the student, as well as amusing to the casual amateur.

*Ten Years of a Lifetime* is a very readable story, brought out in all the most costly and elegant style of the publishers, from the pen of Margaret Hosmer, author of "The Morrisons." Messrs. Doolady & Co., of New York, who send us this beautiful volume, are the publishers also of a work in similar style, entitled "*History of the Gipsies*," a production from the pen of Walter Simson, with notes and disquisitions on the past, present and future of Gipsydom, by James Simson. We have never met with a more interesting, instructive and readable work. The specimens of Gipsy literature are very curious. The author brings out a remarkable fact, which is well supported, and will be new to our readers, to wit: that the celebrated John Bunyan was of Gipsy origin.

We are severely called to account in two letters from anonymous sources: *First*, because we have not corrected the typographical error, made in June number, by means of which some of the incidents of the battles of Manassas and Shiloh were jumbled together. Had the writer looked into the July number, page 57, *note*, he would have seen the correction. *Anonymous No. 2* bears down heavily because we allowed certain expressions in Mr. Atkinson's article on cotton, in a late number, to go out without protest or comment, and rather fears that we are not so strong in the faith "as we used to be." This is good. A palpable hit! But let our friend judge us in the aggregate, and not in detail; let him note the tone and spirit of the Review from January to October, including our "Talk with

Radicals" on the first page of the present issue, and then we will make a wager that he does not write to us again, "You are in a fair way, Mr. Editor, to *endear* both yourself and your paper to Southern men, by publishing without comment such articles as this!" Our rule for twenty years has been, that we are not responsible for the views of contributors when their names are given, and that it is a good thing now and then to let our enemies speak out and see what they have to say against us, and that we need not always break our necks in the hurry to pitch into them in reply.

Thomas Reed, Esq., of Fayette, Miss., who has just returned from an extensive tour in Texas, writes us a long letter upon the subject, not intended for publication. The results of his observations are, that he does not believe Texas can possibly produce more than half of a cotton crop the present season. Labor was scarce, and not more than a third of the usual quantity of land was cultivated. The principle cotton region is in southwestern and southern Texas. The worm has ravaged, and the lands are not good. The crops on the swamp lands of Louisiana, Mr. Reed thinks, will also be comparatively small.

We are indebted to Dr. Paul F. Eve, of Nashville, for his pamphlet demonstration of the *Pernicious Effects of Whisky and Tobacco*, being the substance of his replies to questions propounded by the United States Sanitary Commission. We stand up to the Doctor heart and soul in "damning" the whisky (a "sin" we are "not inclined to"); but as to the tobacco, we must "compound" a little; and, not to be too rash, at all events give us time to consider Doctor!

Messrs. Morgan & McCloud send a valuable pamphlet on the *Resources of Minnesota*, from the pen of its Commissioner of Statistics, from which we shall make up an article hereafter.

Mr. O. F. Bledsoe, of Columbia, Miss., very eloquently and happily discoursed upon the "Hopes and Duties of the Present Hour," on a late occasion before the "Literary Societies of the University of Mississippi," and sends us a pamphlet copy for which we are much obliged. Want of space prevents an intended extract at this time.

Two other pamphlets are also upon our desk; one from the pen of John D. Richardson, of Perry, Georgia, being a stirring appeal to the South in behalf of the destitute families of deceased Confederate soldiers, and furnishing a plan of relief. The other is the production of Elizur Wright, and is something about "A Curiosity of Law," though we do not clearly understand it, and are not in the secret of what the author is aiming to effect.

#### REVIEW ADVERTISING INDEX.

ALL advertisements in the REVIEW will be regularly noted in this Index. Our terms are the same as before the war, and considering the large circulation of the REVIEW in every part of the Union, and especially in the Southern States, its limits should be occupied. Merchants and manufacturers of the South, and those having lands for sale, would do well to imitate in advertising the enterprise of Northern cities. Our pages are open to all, and it is from this source only that the REVIEW can be made remunerative.

Agricultural Implements.—Machinery, etc.—R. H. Allen & Co.; Daniel Pratt; Pitkin, Ward & Co. Emery Brothers.  
W. G. Clemons, Brown & Co.  
Books, Bibles, etc.—James Potts; John P. Morton & Co.  
Boots and Shoes.—John Slater.

Bankers and Exchange.—Duncan, Sherman & Co. C. W. Parcell & Co.; E. Q. Bell; Lockwood & Co.; Connor & Wilson  
Brokers.—Gold and Silver, Real Estate, etc.; Morgan McCloud, Murphy & Cash.  
Charleston, S. C., Directory.  
Cincinnati, Ohio, Directory.  
Cards.—Cotton and Wool; Jno. H. Haskell.  
Cotton Factors.—Crews, Wilson, Bradford & Co.  
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Insurance Companies.—Ætna; Accidental.  
Iron Railings, etc.—Robert Wood & Co.; W. P. Hood.  
Iron Safes.—Herring & Co.  
Jewelry, etc.—Tiffany & Co.; Ball, Black & Co. Lawyers.—Ward & Jones.  
Liquors.—L. L. Barrell & Co.  
Loan Agency.—Department Business, etc.—National Bank of Metropolis.  
Machinery, Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Carding, Spinning and Weaving, etc.—Bridestow Manufacturing Company, Jacob B. Schenck; Poole & Hunt; Smith & Sayre; Jas. A. Robinson; Geo. Page & Co.; Edmund M. Ivens; Lane & Bodley; Joseph Harrison, Jr.; J. E. Stevenson; J. H. Duval; Wood & Mann.  
Mill Stones.—J. Bradford & Co.  
Military Equipments.—J. M. Mizrod & Son.  
Medicines, etc.—Brandreth's; Dr. W. R. Merwin; Radway & Co.; Tarrant & Co.  
Musical Instruments.—F. Zogbaum & Fairchild; Soantragg & Beggs.  
Masonic Emblems.—B. T. Hayward  
Nurseries.—Ellwanger & Barry.  
Organs—Farlor, etc.—Peloubet, Pelton & Co.  
Paint, etc.—Pecora Lead and Color Company.  
Patent Limbs.—W. Selpho & Son.  
Pens.—R. Esterbrook & Co.  
Perfumers.—C. T. Lodge.  
Pianos.—W. Knabe & Co.  
Photographers.—Brady.  
Rope.—J. T. Douglas.  
Scales.—Fairbanks & Co.  
Straw Goods.—Bostwick, Sabin & Clark.  
Steamships.—James Connolly & Co.; Livingston, Fox & Co.  
Stationers.—Francis & Loutrel; E. R. Wegener.  
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Southern Bitters, etc.—C. H. Ebbert & Co.  
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Steel.—Sanderson Brothers & Co.  
Silver and Plated Ware.—Windle & Co.; Wm. Wilson & Son. W. Gale, Jr.  
Tobacco Dealers, etc.—Dohan, Carroll & Co.  
Tin Ware.—S. J. Hare & Co.; J. B. Duval & Son  
Tailors.—Derby & Co.; Harlem & Co.  
Universities and Law Schools.  
Wire Work Railings, etc.—M. Walker & Sore.  
Washing Machines and Wringers and Mangles.—R. C. Browning; Jno. Ward & Co.; Oakley & Keating. Robt Duncan.

# DE BOW'S REVIEW.

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NOVEMBER, 1866.

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## ART. I.—PROGRESS OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

PART V.—OUR COMMERCE DURING AND SUBSEQUENT TO THE WAR OF 1812-15, AND UNTIL THE ADOPTION OF THE TARIFF OF 1832.\*

“Commerce is King.”—*Carlyle*.

WE have in previous papers discussed the origin, influences and history of commerce from the earliest times, the origin of American commerce and its extent during the Colonial period, the commerce of the States under the Confederation, and again until the war of 1812, and will divide what remains of this subject into several chapters, which will treat, *first*, of the commerce of the country from the war until the year 1832; *second*, from that period to the peace of 1865; *third*, of our tariff system; *fourth, fifth, &c.*, as far as occasion may require, of our commerce with the several great powers of Europe, interspersing the whole with comparative and other statistics which will show the relative status of our own and other countries in regard to commerce.

It cannot be denied that commerce is the great civilizer of the world, and the great power, next to Christianity, which holds in check the ambition and passions of nations. It develops agriculture and manufactures; stimulates the construction of railroads and canals; increases population by affording it employment; promotes the growth of great cities; stimulates the arts, and does everything to promote the brotherhood of mankind! Without it our great forests and great prairies would have remained in wilderness; for unless the products of man

\* In the course of the present series of papers, the author has sometimes adopted the language used by himself on previous occasions, and while discussing other questions. If the reader shall discover some of these passages in the Cyclopædia of Commerce, by Mr. Homans, he will take notice that they were borrowed from us by that editor, who makes the acknowledgment once for all in his preface.

and man be brought together in barter, indigence, barbarism and social declension are unavoidable. Trade is an *instinct* of the animal man, and, unless there be opportunity for its indulgence, he sinks to the level of the other animals. Well has it then been said to be the "Golden Girdle of the Globe;" and, referring to its achievements, the poet has beautifully declared:

"Her daughters have their dowers  
From spoils of nations, and the exhaustless East  
Pours in her lap all gems in sparkling showers."

During the war, the foreign exports of the country declined from an average of about \$80,000,000 per annum, at the beginning of the century, to \$38,527,236 in 1811; 27,855,997 in 1813, and \$6,927,441 in 1814. The exports consisted of ashes, beef and pork, flour, fish, Indian corn, flax-seed, rice, tobacco, tar, pitch, rosin, turpentine and wheat. The average export between 1810 and 1814 was, of

Flour .....	1,089,092 bbls.
Corn .....	1,451,920 bushels.
Wheat .....	115,365 do.
Tobacco .....	81,140 hhds.
Beef and Pork .....	58,000 barrels.

By the first article of the Treaty of Peace, 3d July, 1815, reciprocal liberty of commerce was agreed upon between the territories of the United States of America and all the territories of his Britannic Majesty in Europe.

The first steamship sailed from the United States for Europe in May, 1819. Six years earlier, the first steamer was enrolled and licensed on the Mississippi. In 1822, ninety-eight such vessels were enrolled at New Orleans, of an aggregate of 18,000 tons. The Arkansas River had already been ascended more than 500 miles by steamers.

On the 1st of October, 1823, the whole line of the famous De Witt Clinton Canal, which did so much to make New York what she is, was prepared for the reception of water.

The value of dried and pickled fish exported from the United States ranged from about half a million to a million of dollars between 1812 and 1832. In whale oil and candles the increase was from about \$200,000 to \$1,500,000.

	Lumber.	Naval Stores.	Ashes.	Furs and Skins.	Ginseng.	Bark & Dyes.
1812..	\$1,638,000	490,000	333,000	123,000	10,000	107,000
1815..	1,835,000	455,000	865,000	409,000	10,000	336,000
1820..	3,203,000	292,000	952,000	595,000	174,000	108,000
1825..	1,717,571	462,897	1,992,381	529,692	144,599	93,809
1832..	2,196,717	476,291	930,398	691,909	99,545	52,944

The export in value of wheat and flour averaged, during the war, thirteen millions of dollars annually, but immediately afterwards declined one-half, except for the years 1817 and



cent. Those which paid 15 per cent. in 1817 were one-third of the whole; another third paid 25 per cent. The import of the articles named was as follows:

## IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Species of Merchandise.	Quantity.	
	1815.	1817.
Wines, Madeira, .....	gallons 164,519	314,991
Burgundy, &c. ....	do 8,519	18,996
Sberry and St. Lucar. ....	do 29,508	288,954
All other. ....	do 1,088,319	3,090,077
Spirits from grain. ....	do 517,199	607,713
Other materials. ....	do 3,512,718	6,308,155
Teas, Bohea. ....	pounds 115,155	419,155
Souchong, &c. ....	do 1,108,893	714,581
Imperial, &c. ....	do	24,279
Hyson and Young Hyson. ....	do 151,040	506,176
Hyson skin, &c. ....	do 997,804	1,434,518
Sugar, Brown. ....	do 41,831,296	48,566,685
White. ....	do 8,606,960	8,276,590
Coffee. ....	do 19,598,577	25,976,118
Molasses. ....	gallons 4,752,643	8,494,248
Salt. ....	buahels 3,090,181	3,804,531
All other articles. ....		2,879,533

For the year 1832, the following table will show the detailed commerce of the United States with all foreign countries. Our imports from Britain and her colonies and dependencies made up nearly one-half of the whole import. The table will be interesting for comparison under other divisions of our subject.

## VALUE OF EXPORTS.

COUNTRIES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total.
Russia .....	3,251,859	121,114	461,568	582,682
Prussia .....	27,927	11,116	.....	11,116
Sweden and Norway .....	1,097,894	314,043	152,365	466,418
Swedish West Indies .....	58,410	141,949	7,478	149,797
Denmark .....	63,849	181,605	306,115	581,790
Danish West Indies .....	1,119,366	1,393,490	352,841	1,675,881
Netherlands .....	1,360,668	2,282,792	2,370,490	5,108,259
Dutch West Indies and American Colonies ..	828,533	337,520	46,644	404,164
Dutch East Indies .....	668,974	24,516	608,504	593,090
England .....	24,848,569	26,682,063	2,875,187	29,557,250
Scotland .....	1,580,812	1,125,893	20,564	1,146,769
Ireland .....	491,591	152,918	4,115	157,038
Guernsey, Jersey, etc. ....	584	8,700	.....	8,700
Gibraltar .....	279,858	428,883	185,074	613,907
British East Indies .....	2,538,938	189,218	339,335	528,468
British West Indies .....	1,422,337	1,655,448	38,828	1,694,276
Newfoundland, etc. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British American Colonies .....	1,329,526	3,569,302	45,083	3,614,885
Other British Colonies .....	2,551	7,840	.....	7,840
Hanse Towns .....	2,965,096	2,435,543	1,652,670	4,088,213
France on the Atlantic .....	10,981,988	9,028,435	1,586,771	10,585,256
France on the Mediterranean .....	1,248,775	914,091	1,140,376	2,054,467
French West Indies and American Colonies.	578,857	608,793	19,182	627,975
Other French African Ports .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hayti .....	2,053,836	1,248,510	425,498	1,669,006
Spain on the Atlantic .....	677,453	302,584	44,681	347,265
Spain on the Mediterranean .....	740,701	156,864	1,034	187,918
Teneriffe and the other Canaries .....	154,897	14,567	7,851	22,418
Manilla, and the Philippine Islands .....	332,230	20,906	113,414	184,320
Cuba .....	7,068,837	3,681,397	1,680,754	5,312,151
Other Spanish West Indies .....	1,589,139	822,569	72,562	890,111
Portugal .....	128,816	28,289	300	28,589
Madeira .....	223,818	145,667	929	146,596
Fayal, and the other Azores .....	21,682	28,402	11,363	34,765
Cape de Verd Islands .....	87,706	66,856	19,707	86,295
Other Portuguese African Ports .....	23,742	.....	.....	.....
Italy .....	1,619,795	178,507	509,056	687,563

Sloily.....	156,617	8,088	.....	8,088
Trieste, and other Austrian Adriatic Ports..	863,037	199,911	996,775	1,186,696
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt.....	923,639	64,729	681,866	746,606
Mexico.....	4,293,954	945,777	2,621,764	3,467,541
Central Republic of America.....	293,816	189,206	196,101	395,807
Colombia.....	1,489,183	406,857	710,167	1,117,094
Honduras, Campechy, etc.....	84,162	66,459	17,397	82,866
Brazil.....	8,890,845	1,289,077	822,717	2,064,794
Argentine Republic.....	1,560,171	464,682	458,408	993,040
Chaplatine Republic.....	.....	3,825	.....	3,825
Chili.....	504,628	579,870	641,749	1,321,119
Peru.....	720,099	7,126	10,884	17,960
South America, generally.....	.....	41,802	.....	41,802
Cape of Good Hope.....	12,015	.....	.....	.....
China.....	5,844,907	386,163	924,260	1,260,523
Arabia.....	24,025	.....	.....	.....
Asia, generally.....	111,180	49,898	469,489	512,327
East Indies, generally.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Indies, generally.....	12,740	556,446	6,508	569,954
Europe, generally.....	.....	174,189	7,411	181,598
Africa, generally.....	891,593	257,493	106,549	868,971
South Seas.....	15,175	80,096	12,888	42,984
Sandwich Islands.....	920	.....	.....	.....
North-West Coast of America.....	.....	46,073	50,596	96,664
Uncertain.....	5,028	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>101,029,266</b>	<b>63,187,470</b>	<b>24,069,478</b>	<b>57,176,948</b>

We close statistics with two tables, which show the value of the entire imports and exports of the United States from 1812 to 1833, and also the commerce of the several States for the same period :

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		
	Total.	Retained for home consumption.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
1813	22,006,000	19,157,155	25,008,152	2,947,845	37,855,997
1814	19,965,000	12,819,881	6,782,272	145,160	6,927,441
1815	118,041,974	106,457,925	45,974,408	6,588,350	52,562,758
1816	147,108,000	129,964,444	64,781,896	17,188,556	81,920,452
1817	99,250,000	79,801,981	68,813,500	19,358,060	87,671,560
1818	131,750,000	102,828,804	78,854,437	19,426,066	98,281,188
1819	87,125,000	67,959,817	50,976,888	19,165,688	70,143,591
1820	74,450,000	56,441,971	51,688,640	18,008,099	69,691,679
1821	62,585,794	41,293,836	43,671,894	21,802,428	64,974,852
1822	82,241,511	60,955,809	49,574,185	22,256,209	72,160,887
1823	77,579,367	50,085,645	47,155,408	27,658,692	74,699,060
1824	80,849,007	55,211,859	50,649,500	25,887,147	75,966,657
1825	96,274,075	68,749,432	66,944,745	32,590,648	99,385,888
1826	84,974,477	56,484,565	53,055,710	24,589,612	77,580,823
1827	79,484,063	56,078,982	58,921,691	28,408,184	82,294,527
1828	83,509,824	66,914,807	59,669,669	21,595,017	73,264,656
1829	74,492,527	57,834,049	55,700,198	16,838,479	72,268,671
1830	70,376,990	56,439,441	59,462,029	14,837,479	78,849,503
1831	108,191,124	88,157,593	61,277,057	20,063,526	81,810,568
1832	101,029,266	76,939,793	68,187,470	24,039,478	87,176,948

FOREIGN EXPORTS OF THE SEVERAL STATES.

	Mars.	N. Y.	Tenn.	Md.	Virg.	N. C.	Ga.	La.
1813	1807923	818494	3577117	378785	1819732	2966481	1094596	1045133
1814	113739	202670	.....	248434	17481	737839	2183121	387191
1815	5280083	10673373	4593919	5036801	6676976	6675129	4172319	5102610
1816	10136439	19690031	7192646	7338767	8212860	10849409	7131929	5629948
1817	11927997	18707433	8735592	9833930	5691422	10372763	8790714	9024812
1818	11998156	17672261	8759402	7570734	7012646	11440962	11132906	12924869
1819	11399912	13587378	6293788	5923216	4392391	8259790	6310484	9768733
1820	11008222	13163244	5743549	6609364	4537957	8822940	6394629	7396157
1821	12481691	13162917	7391767	3850394	3079209	7200511	6914310	7272172
1822	12598325	17100486	9047802	4536796	3217389	7260390	5484670	7978645
1823	12683239	19038980	9617178	5036228	4068788	6898114	4293666	7779772
1824	10434328	22827134	9064893	4863233	3277464	8034082	4252982	7928820
1825	11432787	33219251	11269981	4501904	4125320	11056742	4228233	12582
1826	10098662	21947731	8331722	4010742	4596732	7554036	4368544	10284380
1827	10424383	23631137	7575833	4516046	4657938	8322561	4261355	11728997
1828	9025785	22777649	6051480	4334422	3340185	6550712	3104425	11947400
1829	8254327	20119011	4009935	4804465	3787431	8173586	4981378	12386600
1830	7813194	19687983	4271793	3791462	4791644	7627031	3836626	15489692
1831	7733763	23533144	3513713	4308647	4156475	6375201	3596813	16761980
1832	11993768	20000945	3510698	4493919	4510630	7752791	5515883	16336930



The average exports of the other States were, North Carolina, \$493,270; Connecticut, \$498,728; Rhode Island, \$609,820, District of Columbia, \$816,310; Delaware, \$51,117. The exports of Alabama, which were in 1818 less than \$100,000, in 1824 reached \$460,000; in 1829, \$1,693,958; in 1832, \$2,736,387.

## FOREIGN IMPORTS OF THE SEVERAL STATES.

	Mass.	N. Y.	Penn.	Md.	Virg.	S. C.	Geo.	La.
1821	14826732	23622946	8158922	4070642	1078490	3007113	1002648	3379717
1822	18337390	35445628	11874170	4792486	864162	2283586	989591	3817238
1823	17697160	29421349	13696770	4946179	681810	2419101	670705	4283125
1824	15378758	36113723	11865531	4531442	639707	2166155	251888	4539769
1825	15848141	49639174	15041797	4731815	533562	1892297	343356	4290034
1826	17063482	38119630	13551779	4928369	635438	1334483	330993	4167321
1827	13370564	36719644	11212938	4405708	431165	1434106	318090	4531845
1828	15707444	41927792	13894408	5629694	374228	1242048	306693	6217381
1829	12520744	34743307	10100152	4804135	395332	1139618	380293	6837809
1830	10433544	35694070	8702122	4523866	465739	1034619	282346	7590083
1831	14269056	57077417	12124083	4826577	488522	1238163	399940	9766093
1832	18118900	53214402	10678358	4629303	53639	1213725	233417	8871633

As an advance in the discussion of the subject hereafter, a good deal will necessarily be said upon the subject of the tariff system of the United States, and of its effects upon the general commerce and prosperity. It will be sufficient to say, in this place, that the onerous and restrictive legislation of Congress, and its heavy protective duties, produced results which in 1832 nearly ended in civil war. The protest of one of the States (South Carolina), in 1830, against this abuse of power may well be kept upon record. She then protested—

1. Because the good people of that Commonwealth believe that the powers of Congress were delegated to it in trust for the accomplishment of certain specified objects which limit and control them, and that every exercise of them for any other purposes is a violation of the Constitution as unwarrantable as the undisguised assumption of substantive independent powers not granted or expressly withheld.

2. Because the power to lay duties on imports is, and in its very nature can be, only a means of effecting the objects specified by the Constitution: since no free government, and least of all a government of enumerated powers, can of right impose any tax (any more than a penalty) which is not at once justified by public necessity, and clearly within the scope and purview of the social compact, and since the right of confining the appropriations of the public money to such legitimate and constitutional objects is as essential to the liberties of the people, as their unquestionable privilege to be taxed only by their own consent.

3. Because they believe that the Tariff Law, passed by Congress at its last session, and all other acts of which the principal object is the protection of manufactures, or any other branch of domestic industry—if they be considered as the exercise of a supposed power in Congress, to tax the people at its own good will and pleasure, and to apply the money raised to objects not specified in the Constitution—is a violation of these fundamental principles, a breach of a well-defined trust, and a perversion of the high powers vested in the Federal Government for Federal purposes only.

4. Because such acts, considered in the light of a regulation of commerce, are equally liable to objection—since, although the power to regulate commerce may, like other powers, be exercised so as to protect domestic manufactures, yet it is clearly distinguished from a power to do so, *eo nomine*, both in the nature of the thing and in the common acceptance of the terms; and because the confounding of them would lead to the most extravagant results, since the en-

couragement of domestic industry implies an absolute control over all the interests, resources and pursuits of a people, and is inconsistent with the idea of any other than a simple consolidated government.

5. Because from the contemporaneous exposition of the Constitution, in the numbers of the *Federalist*, (which is cited only because the Supreme Court has recognized its authority,) it is clear that the power to regulate commerce was considered by the convention as only incidentally connected with the encouragement of agriculture and manufactures; and because the power of laying imposts and duties on imports was not understood to justify in any case a prohibition of foreign commodities except as a means of extending commerce by coercing foreign nations to a fair reciprocity in their intercourse with us, or for some other *bona fide* commercial purpose.

6. Because whilst the power to protect manufactures is nowhere expressly granted to Congress, nor can be considered as necessary and proper to carry into effect any specified power, it seems to be expressly reserved to the States by the tenth section of the first article of the Constitution.

7. Because even admitting Congress to have a constitutional right to protect manufactures by the imposition of duties or by regulations of commerce, designed principally for that purpose, yet a Tariff of which the operation is grossly unequal and oppressive, is such an abuse of power, as is incompatible with the principles of a free government, and the great ends of civil society, justice and equality of rights and protection.

8. Finally, because South Carolina, from her climate, situation, and peculiar institutions, is, and must ever continue to be, wholly dependent upon agriculture and commerce, not only for her prosperity, but for her very existence as a State—because the abundant and valuable products of her soil—the blessings by which Divine Providence seems to have designed to compensate for the great disadvantages under which she suffers in other respects—are among the very few that can be cultivated with any profit by slave labor—and if by the loss of her foreign commerce, these products should be confined to an inadequate market, the fate of this fertile State would be poverty and utter desolation—her citizens in despair would emigrate to more fortunate regions, and the whole frame and constitution of her civil polity be impaired and deranged, if not dissolved entirely.

Deeply impressed with these considerations, the Representatives of the good people of this Commonwealth, anxiously desiring to live in peace with their fellow citizens, and to do all that in them lies to preserve and perpetuate the union of the States and the liberties of which it is the surest pledge—but feeling it to be their bounden duty to expose and to resist all encroachments upon the true spirit of the Constitution, lest an apparent acquiescence in the system of protecting duties should be drawn into precedent, do, in the name of the Commonwealth of South Carolina, claim to enter upon the journals of the Senate their Protest against it, as unconstitutional, oppressive, and unjust.

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## ART. II.—IMMORTAL FICTIONS.

It is not often that a work of fiction excites more than a passing interest, or exercises a more profound influence than that of amusement. The productions of Cervantes, Le Sage, Defoe and Walter Scott are but exceptions that establish the rule; and Don Quixote and Gil Blas might well be thrown out of the list of purely fictitious works, as they not only inculcate a profound moral, but reflect the *true* features of correlative living character. The morality of the Waverley novels

being of a negative kind, they—in common with the mass of British novelists—rest for their success upon their power of exciting the passive imagination, and of amusing the surrendered mind. *Ivanhoe*, *Tom Jones* and the *Vicar of Wakefield* are of too recent date for us to pronounce dogmatically upon their immortality. It must be confessed that the class of which the two last mentioned are representatives are scarcely known to the mass of readers, and are esteemed only by literary connoisseurs. These were publications of the highest repute fifty years ago; and it is possible, in the mutations of style and social life, that, like them, the charming creations of “the Wizard of the North” may become old-fashioned and prosy.

The great pictures of English life, exhibited on the canvas of Dickens, Bulwer and Thackeray, however vivid and captivating, will probably fall into that dark and sombre tint, laid on by time, that most terrible of painters,—a tint so much lauded by the initiated few, and so utterly unappreciated by the outside millions. Our posterity of the 25th century may have a scene from *Vanity Fair* offered up to them by some learned Academician, as a literary curiosity, in the same manner as a bit of *Perseus* or *Aristophanes* is now and then popularly interpreted to us. Lord Verisopht may be plagiarized into some modern fop, with impunity, by the novelist of the day, and *Gentlemen Waife* and *Pelham* may serve but “to point a moral or adorn a tale.”

But the fairy tales of our youth, even the most juvenile, of the *Cinderella* order, and, advancing in interest, *Robin Hood*, *Robinson Crusoe* and the *Arabian Nights*, will no doubt live as long as the English language is spoken. Innoxious emanations of *fancy*, and addressing the young thought and feeling yet rambling through the quasi barbarous period of adventure and superstition, they exercise the same fresh power upon successive generations.

But is there a work of *imagination*—necessarily representing the moral as well as the physical life—that we can confidently pronounce immortal? Outside of the few world-renowned fictions, excepted already, it would be premature to set up such a claim, even for the most acceptable and celebrated publications. We have no reference to the drama, nor to fiction adorned by poetry. But we simply ask, who of the legion of novelists—properly so called—who have deluged the reading public with their lucubrations for the major part of this century; who of the more select band of ruffled worthies that delighted the good people from the days of *Queen Anne*, who of these prose novelists is sure of immortality? Prose fiction

is a modern fact, and at the present day the sneers before indulged in at the novel-reader have completely died away. The wheel of literature has rolled around. Dialectics, heavy Divinity, the French Epigram, the Pedantic Essay, have each had its day, and have successively sunk beneath the horizon. The literature of the present day is for the most part comprised of Science and Fiction. And until this arc of fashion rolls out of sight, he who would address the popular ear and popular heart will succeed most readily through the avenue of Fiction.

Philosophy, Romance, Narrative, Science, Poetry, nay, even *Truth* itself, have been compelled to don the fashionable attire, or else sleep in the hands of ancients, or on the bookseller's shelf. The novel has become a household and daily fact. As such it must be accepted and treated. He who would dispute the influence of this fact, would now declare himself an idiot. Religion itself, fearing to find in Fiction a foe, has for some time worn its garb to popularize the Divine truths of Christianity. But we must not be led into a discussion of the character and influence of modern fiction—the temptation is great, but, as the Gaul tersely but inaccurately remarked, "We must fry some fish!"

Prosaic fiction, before the days of Goldsmith and Fielding, was but an abortion of the mind, but vaguely foreshadowing the vigor and symmetry of the full offspring of Genius. Such abnormal pictures of the imagination were the monstrous extravaganzas of the Feudal Chroniclers, and the tiresome hagiology of the Mediæval Monks.

The modern novel was born in the brain of Walter Scott. The publication of the Waverley Novels marked the advent of a new era, the result of a wide-spread education produced by the influence of the Printing Press. Then was inaugurated the literary revolt of *Æsthetical* civilization, from the bonds of Scholasticism on the one hand, and Epigrammatic frippery on the other.

Scott was a literary reformer; but that his originality consisted in aught but the *form* of thought, we are not prepared to say. Without question, he opened new paths of thought and feeling. He was a benefactor to his race, for he lit up the common life of man with the beautiful lights of a vivid imagination; and with the radiancy of a fine humor he flashed an honest glow into the hearts of thousands.

But must Walter Scott necessarily become immortal, as Plato or Shakspeare is immortal? Or has not the sturdy iconoclast of Chelsea already anticipated the verdict of a remote and refined posterity, in the insolent fling—"Pretty Story-telling Walter?" We will not venture to decide. Per-

sonally, we fold Ivanhoe and Quentin Durward to our hearts and laugh, in advance, at the hypercritical airs of our over-civilized great-grandchildren! But, judicially, we admit that those *enfants terrible* must have their day, and that our boyhood's delight and manhood's solace may be to their etherialized taste but the oaten reed of Pan, or the alphabet of a far purer and higher pictorial genius.

This suspicion on our part is based upon the fact that the Waverley Novels, and their thousand imitations, are mainly *objective* in their pictures of life, and therefore one-sided. Men must eat, drink and deal in adventures, from fighting before Troy to driving a bargain on the Strand; but they must also think and feel—be the subjects of *passion*. The hero of the perfect novel should not only act, but reflect; not only should he look out upon the visible and pronounced features of the world around him, but he should also look in upon the invisible, vaguely-discerned lineaments of the spirit within him, a spirit which chiefly makes him Man. The combination of these two counterpart qualities, in one person, and their harmonious solution in the grand problem of life, is one of the foundation principles that underlie all of Shakspeare's great conceptions, and which invest them with so indescribable an air of naturalness and life. His men are men, not abstractions. They live a concrete life in a concrete society,—not moving like unsphered spirits amidst naked thoughts and feelings, nor like brainless gladiators in a fool's paradise. Compare Iago with Du Bois Gilbert, one of Scott's most vigorous characters, and this superior naturalness is patent. Scott tells us—and graphically, too—how the proud Templar felt and thought and spoke: Iago, in the hand of the Great Master, shows himself to us, even as our personal acquaintances do, without the help of outside comment, or the intervention of any accomplished accoucheur of thought. The invention of the one is carefully veiled, but covered with external description and gaudily labeled—"Man," "Hero," or "Villain!" In the conception of the other, no veil obscures the actual processes of thought, feeling and expression, which "give the world assurance of a man!"

The more recent school of English novelists, headed by Bulwer, Dickens and Thackeray, have advanced beyond the chronicles of Matthew Paris and the brilliant narratives of Scott. They have delighted the reading world by presentations of men "compounded of many simples"—thinking, speaking and acting as we find them in life. Uniting (we speak in gross) the analytic, descriptive and dramatic methods,

they have approximated, if they have not achieved, a great and lasting success.

Should the works of this triad—now, unquestionably, the masters of modern fiction—wane in interest or become absolute in the course of time, the germs of such decadence appear to us to lie patent upon the pages of their finest publications.

Bulwer may fail of immortality, in the same proportion as he falls below the stature of genius. In the fine arts (and De Quincey proves Literature to be one of them), genius alone has discovered the Fountain of Eternal Youth. Talent does the work of to-day and to-morrow; and the day after returns to the dust whence it came, in spite of all its energy. Men of talents are then the day-laborers of the mind. One genius opens the mine for the work of myriads such as these. The palaces, temples and fields of his imagination are transformed into facts of wood, stone and fruitful earth by the cunning-fingered crowd that follow his steps and become rich upon the overflow of his beneficent greatness! Bulwer, in spite of extraordinary cleverness, is not a genius. The lights of a brilliant intellect flash from his varied page. His creations, however failing in originality, shine with all the polish of taste, and are splendid with the grace of scholarship. His works, the latter especially, please and instruct in an eminent degree, but they are, nevertheless, the offspring of the Lamp and the File. If Bulwer be read five hundred years hence, we are neither prophets nor sons of a prophet, and genius may be born of labor. If after that interval he will have become forgotten, it will but prove our thesis, that even eminent and well-directed talent may not aspire to the crown of Immortality.

Dickens, on the other hand, is the child of nature. He writes as the birds sing and as the rivers flow. But it is not every bird that sings the song of the nightingale, nor every stream that can be raised from the mud of utility into the region of the beautiful. We cannot forget that the author of the *Pickwick Papers* is also the author of *Bleak House*. That he is the Prince of Humor does not incapacitate him from being also the Prince of Dullness. The excessive contrasts ever presented by the works of this remarkable man prove undeniably that eccentricity may degenerate into affectation, humor into buffoonery, and pathos into bathos.

The son of a God may possess the stature and strength of the Cyclop; but, lacking the grace and symmetry of the Apollo, he is doomed to thunder on his anvil in the bowels of the earth. The workshop of Mr. Dickens is situated certainly too low; for, though he sometimes dazzles our eyes by a piece of work exquisite as the shield of Achilles, he is too often tinkering upon

grotesque pots and pans, to divert our attention from his many monstrosities. Should Dickens live to be read by Americans lapsing into the yellow leaf of a fading civilization, it will be to the accompaniment of many a laugh, a few tears, and an unknown quantity of disgust.

He has held the mirror up to nature; but not as Shakspeare did—to Kings and Beggars, and all between, in a large and royal style—but up to quaint heroes, shabby villains and abnormal children chiefly, atoning for his Puck and Caliban predilection, now and then, by the reflection of an angelic face, or by the head of a Prospero.

Of Thackeray it is more difficult to dispose. Of a more reserved and classical genius, he addresses a smaller and more discerning audience. The author of *Vanity Fair* could never have become popular in the sense that Dickens is popular. His publications are too intellectual for such general acceptance. The kitchen and the drawing-room enjoy Mr. Weller in common; but the simple nobility of Col. Newcome can only be appreciated by the refined. Nor could Thackeray have achieved the popularity of Bulwer; for with equal culture and superior calibre of mind, he yet continually disturbs the serenity of the optimist, and offends the sensibility of that class upon whose patronage circulating libraries chiefly depend. Choosing satire for his theme, he at once strengthens and weakens himself—strengthens, in so far as he restricts himself to a method in which he greatly excels—to a weapon, in the fatal play of which both the generosity and the terrible power of a great master is evidenced—weakens, in as much as he violates, by this contraction, the proprieties of a life's picture, and maims and vitiates what should have been a healthy and symmetrical genius. That satire is successful, affords proof that human nature is a legitimate subject for its exercise; but that satire should form the chief staple of fictitious literature, is no more proper than that Major Dobbins and Becky Sharp are true pictures of average men and women. We would fain believe that Thackeray possessed power to have written an immortal work; but we dare not pronounce him as having done so, until, *Hibernicé*, we hear from posterity!

Turning from these great writers, we look across a sea of literary aspirants, but although recognizing many a head encircled with its proper bays, we can discern none that are crowned beforehand (except by a frantic worshiper) with the amaranth diadem. But, softly! Did we say none? Who, then, are those Titans, looming grandly, but somewhat mistily, across the ocean, from the Continent!

Goethe is dead. His fame, poetic, artistic, philosophical, is

the pride of his land. He, the great Critic and Interpreter of Shakspeare, could, doubtless, have created a novel upon the plan and with the power of Shakspeare: but Faust has no counterpart in prose, for Wilhelm Meister is no more a great novel than it is a great steeple!

Victor Hugo is yet alive—and, dissenting vehemently, as sons of Englishmen and Conservatives, from his frequent heresies, we can never take his great work, *Les Misérables*, into our hands except with profound deference and unaffected emotion. Let men say what they will as to the character of this extraordinary book, it is plainly stamped with the broad seal of genius. Since Shakspeare wrote his *Lear*, no such moving scenes of passionate humanity have thrilled the hearts of men.

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### ART. III.—THE TWO ARISTOCRACIES OF AMERICA.

THE term Aristocracy is usually considered only to be strictly applicable to an hereditary nobility. To a class of men entitled to govern, not because of superior wisdom or merit of any kind, nor of superior wealth, but by virtue of blood or descent. Yet the advocates of such an aristocracy contend with great force of argument and powerful array of facts and authorities, that an aristocracy of blood, founded, as such aristocracies always are, on the courage, bearing, wisdom, and wealth of its original members, will furnish better and far safer rulers, than the people at large would ever select. Practically, this difference of opinion between the Democratic and Aristocratic theories of government seems compromised in Europe, by leaving the chief executive department of government to be filled on the principle of hereditary aristocracy of blood, whilst most of the inferior offices, especially the legislative, shall be selected for presumed merit, either directly or indirectly, by the the people.

Such an aristocracy as this has never existed in our America; and no institution is so odious to us, nor so little understood by us. Yet, in the metaphorical sense, we have thousands of aristocracies among us, none the less real, and many of them far more insidious and dangerous because metaphorical. All wealth is hereditary, all a special privilege, and confers actual power—power of the most odious kind—that of *commanding* the labor of the working classes, without paying for it; for the rich retain their capital, only employing it as a means or instrument to command labor without paying for it. Wherever this process is seen, and can be understood by the



people, it becomes extremely unpopular, as in the case of domestic slavery at the South—and is dubbed in derision aristocracy. No doubt the slaveholders of the South did constitute an aristocracy, and one that united much of hereditary merit, to hereditary descent. They generally controlled the administration of Federal affairs, except when pecuniary advantages were to be had, on which occasions the North predominated. The splendid career of the Republic, its vast expansion, and its rapid increase in wealth and population, attest the merit, the energy, and the wisdom of this ruling power, the slaveholding aristocracy of the South. A more honest and incorruptible set of men never directed the affairs of a nation. They were jealous guardians of the treasury, opponents of heavy taxation, lavish expenditure, and especially of all partial legislation. We never may see their like again. They did not tax, exploit, or in any way make, or seek to make a profit out of the North, but were her best customers, buying her manufactures, with forty per cent. added to their open market value by protective legislation, and selling to her, cheap, corn, wheat, rice, tobacco, cotton, and various other agricultural products and raw materials, cheap, because at their open market value, unprotected by partial legislation. Thus, the North did tax, exploit, and make a profit out of the slaveholding aristocracy. Our only sin was that we did tax, exploit, and make a profit out of the labor of our slaves, *commanding* their labor, not as capitalists, but as masters. For this sin, if sin it were, the South has suffered most grievously, and, if Radical rule be continued, must in the future suffer still more grievously.

Yet, would the Freedmen but be as quiet, patient, and submissive as free white laborers are elsewhere, we would tax, exploit, and make a larger profit out of their labor by the command which capital gives over that labor, than we ever did by our command as masters, and should, therefore, find "free labor cheaper than slave labor." The Radicals, who never dream of giving white laborers more than the market value of labor, regulated by the cruel, exacting, and grossly dishonest laws of free competition and supply and demand, have, in many instances, compelled employers to pay for negro labor, not its market price or value, but what these Radicals considered its real value—thus making the negroes a privileged class. Gradually and surely, however, negro labor must be brought down to an equal footing with white labor; and then, if we could but keep the negroes quiet and at work, we should be greater aristocrats than ever, and the negroes more degradingly enslaved than ever. But the negro's instinct will reject what the white man's boasted reason tamely and passively submits to.

He does not understand political economy, could not for his life pronounce the words, but feels that the laws of free competition and demand and supply operate as a bitter mockery and crying injustice, and would often starve him, not because his labor was intrinsically less valuable, but because labor was more abundant. When labor ceases to be sufficiently remunerative, white laborers hold meetings, publish windy preambles and resolutions, enter into Trades' Unions, and have strikes. On such occasions negroes will fight outright, seeing no other exodus from their difficulties. We see no better prospect in the future, at least in all of our towns and cities, than a perpetually recurring war of the races. The Southern aristocracy is asphyxiated, if not defunct.

Whilst the chivalry of the North and of Europe, essentially aided by the negroes, were scotching the Southern Hydra, a monster ten times more terrible grew up at the North-East, more rapidly and in grander proportion than 'Jack's Bean.' The moneyed power,

"*Monstrum horrendum, informe ingens, cui lumen ademptum,*"

appeared upon the political arena. A monster, unprincipled, rapacious, cruel, exacting, vulgar, thievish, omnipresent, and almost omnipotent. Now domestic slavery is abolished, and there is no political slavery in America—but slavery to capital such as never existed anywhere in this world before, is grinding down into the dust every laboring man in America. If you doubt it, calculate your taxes, and compare them with the taxes you paid before the war. Are they not ten times as great? Or go to a store and buy the necessaries of life, do they not cost twice as much? If you be a laborer, have your wages risen proportionally? Certainly not! Fifty per cent., in bad money, has been added, perhaps, to your wages, and a hundred per cent. to your expenses. And for whose benefit? Certainly not for that of the Government, or of the people at large, and as certainly for the benefit of the vulgar, vicious, *parvenu* moneyed aristocracy, that, mushroom-like, have grown up out of the ruin of both North and South. The Federal Government has become a mere agent to collect interest for the Government creditors, and to enact protective tariffs to increase the profits of North-Eastern manufacturers. Politically we are free, but the moneyed aristocracy of the North-East lords it over us of the South and of the North-West, and, indeed, of the whole agricultural and laboring interest, wherever situated, with ten times the cruelty, and twenty times the rapacity, that ever Imperial Russia lorded it over abjectly enslaved Poland. This new aristocracy that has arisen on the ruins of the slave

aristocracy knows no distinctions of race or color; it tyrannizes over and robs them all alike. The National debt belongs to this new aristocracy; most of the State and Corporation debts are due to them; the Banks all over the Union, in great part, are owned by them; so are the Railroads and Canals, and the factories of various manufactures, and the great mercantile interest is theirs. Through all these agencies they tax the agricultural and working interests of the nation. They do not labor, they are non-producers, but tax the whole productive labor of the nation so heavily as to take away from it more than half its products. Are men thus taxed freemen or slaves? What matters it whether you call the man who takes away, under the forms of law, without compensation, half the proceeds of your labor, Master or Fellow-Citizen? Does not North-Eastern capital now tax white labor more heavily than ever masters taxed negro slaves? Is not the new aristocracy of capital situated mostly at the North-East, ten times as rapacious and exacting as ever was the slave aristocracy? Is not the Federal Government in their hands, and do they not employ it as a mere engine to tax, fleece, rob, and exploit the South and the North-West? Have they not ten times the wealth of Croesus, and did they ever labor, did they ever make an honest cent? Is not all their wealth the result of the mere tricks of trade? Like the Faro Banker, they cut, shuffle, and deal the cards, and rob everybody's pocket, and nobody can understand how.

In way of profits of trade, interest derived from National debt, from State and Corporate debts, and dividends on Stocks, more than two thousand millions of dollars a year is transferred from the pockets of the laboring producers of the North-West and of the South to the capitalists, the idle non-producers of the North-East. Such is the aristocracy that has succeeded to the slaveholding aristocracy, and that now rules and tyrannizes over the nation. We are the most heavily taxed people upon the face of the earth, and, therefore, the least free. We begin to feel it, but do not see it and understand it.

The North-West and the South, the whole agricultural and laboring interests of the nation, must combine to check the aggressions and mitigate the cruel exactions of North-Eastern *fictitious* capital, or universal bankruptcy and bloody anarchy will soon ensue. The capital that oppresses us is fictitious; it represents no real values; it has not, and never had, a real existence; 'tis the mere creature of legal construction and of legislative and financial legerdemain. 'Tis a mere power of taxation conferred by law—not property, not wealth, nothing

real, substantial, visible or tangible whatever. This aristocracy have no money, and never had any. The law has made their otherwise worthless credit subserve the purposes of money. They have the power of taxation—nothing more. The real material wealth, the actual visible and tangible capital, and all, or almost all, the productive industry of the country, is to be found in the North-West and the South, but all the profits of this wealth and this industry are transferred by the tricks of trade, by legislative contrivance, and financial legerdemain, to the holders of fictitious capital in the North-East. Aristocracy! why the world has never seen an aristocracy half so powerful, half so corrupt, so unprincipled, and rapacious, nor one-tenth so vulgar and so ignorant, as the moneyed aristocracy of the North-East.

The North-West is taxed, cheated, exploited, enslaved by it, yet continues to glorify a Union that has built up and sustains this aristocracy, and to abuse and fight the shades of defunct slavery, and of a defunct Southern aristocracy. Better change their tactics, unite with the South, always their best friends and customers, and make war upon our common enemies, the moneyed aristocracy of the North-East. Nay: the whole agricultural and laboring interests of the nation should unite, and, as one compact party, strenuously endeavor to check the aggressions and mitigate the tyranny of this new aristocracy. For we stake our honor as a man, and our reputation as a philosopher and political economist, to the truth of the statement, "that if slavery consist in the fact that one set of men labor, whilst another set, without paying an equivalent, appropriate great part of the results or products of that labor," that then the agriculturists, we mean the laboring class of them, of America, are at this day and hour more grievously, cruelly, and degradingly enslaved, than ever were the negroes of the South.

None but a fool will deny the proposition. Everybody knows that the white agricultural laborers, the men who own but little or no land, and cannot command other people's labor, are virtually enslaved. But nobody cares for, or sympathizes with, white slavery. It is unfashionable to deny or oppose such slavery, and fashion rules and regulates our sympathies, feelings, and opinions, just as it regulates the cut and color of our clothes. All common laborers stand on the same footing with agricultural laborers, and all should unite to oppose and put down the rule of the North-Eastern moneyed aristocracy.

## ART. IV.—THAD. STEVENS'S CONSCIENCE—THE RUMP PARLIAMENT.

CONSCIENCES, in the general, are vague, indeterminate, illusory, half-developed, capricious and undefinable things. To catch, cage, and analyze a conscience, would be as difficult a task as to arrest, confine, and analyze the electric spark. We have observed, however, that the most ordinary phenomenon of a good, sound, healthy conscience, is, that it begets a feeling of elation, self-approval, self-appreciation and happiness when we have succeeded in our undertakings, and on the other hand depresses our spirits, destroys our self-respect, makes us look mean and sheepish, and feel penitent and remorseful, when we have failed in those undertakings, without the slightest regard, in either case, to the objects or ends in view. Much has been said, and with some truth, of a clean shirt and sound stomach, as promotives of cheerful spirits and a clear conscience. A dyspeptic usually looks and feels mean and melancholy; and his conscience is reproachful in consequence of the infirmity of his stomach. So a man in a dirty shirt, with a long beard, uncombed hair, and unbrushed clothes, hat and boots, is uneasy, uncomfortable, and a little conscience-smitten—unless he has just returned a large winner from a faro bank. In that case, no matter what the condition of his stomach, or his clothing, he is gay as a lark, self-appreciative, and self-improving, and has a clear, clean conscience, that will cheer him up through life—or at least until he spends or loses his winnings. Until that time, too, he will be (seemingly at least) respected and admired by his associates; and few men care for public opinion outside of their ordinary associations. The man who has lost his money last night, and half ruined himself, in vain moves his toilet, has his boots blacked, his hat and clothes brushed, washes his face, changes his linen, shaves, and combs his head. Not "all the means and appliances to boot," not brandy, not "Hock and soda water," will soothe the upbraidings of his guilty conscience. He is self-reproachful, miserable, penitent, cowed, despises himself, and is despised by his acquaintances; not because he gambled, but because he was unlucky. Oh conscience, what a miserable jade thou art! You follow and fawn on, approve and flatter the rich, powerful and fortunate, and apply the scorpion's lash of remorse and misery to the weak, the poor, and unfortunate. Some men have continually unquiet consciences merely because they are afflicted with bilious temperaments; others are always cheerful, happy, and elate, for no other reason that we can discern, except that

they have sound digestion, clean skins, and ruddy complexions.

How fallacious, treacherous, and deceptive a guide mere conscience is, we see most conspicuously displayed in the false estimate which the world holds of successful warriors and great conquerors, and in the false concert and undue self-appreciation which their successful butcheries engender in themselves. Bonaparte was, without comparison, not only the greatest of human homicides, but the most purposeless and useless one. Cæsar, and all other Roman conquerors, spread and planted Roman civilization in the track of their conquests; a civilization that generally remains to the present day, and which probably will never become extinct. Alexander spread Greek civilization throughout Western Asia and part of Africa, and even Mahomet and his successors elevated and enlightened the people that they subdued. But Bonaparte did exactly the reverse of all this. He disgusted all sensible, virtuous, and conservative people with French politics, French manners and customs, French thought, morality and infidelity, with the French language, and with Frenchmen. In Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy, throughout Continental Europe, and even in England and America, Bonaparte found French thought, manners and customs aped and imitated, and the French literature, language, and civilization cultivated among all the higher and more enlightened classes. When his star began to rise above the horizon, all Christendom was half-galvanized. His cruel, disorganizing, bloody career of conquest and of carnage, disgusted whatever was respectable and influential in the world, not only with himself, but with Frenchmen, and with everything pertaining or peculiar to them. Yet so long as he was successful, the world, except a few of the thoughtful, admired. He nationalized every petty State in Europe as fast as Cæsar and Alexander denationalized whole continents, and applauded him as never was man admired and applauded before. The world's conscience then was where it will always be found, on the side of the successful; and Bonaparte's conscience became the more self-satisfied and self-approving, just in proportion as he slaughtered more men, devastated more countries, and inflicted more of human misery in every form. He became perfectly beside himself with arrogance, pretension, vanity, and self-conceit, and issued weekly bulletins, more pompous, frothy, silly and absurd, than Alexander's drunken pretensions to divinity. Measured by the amount of human misery which he wantonly and causelessly inflicted, and he was the worst man that ever lived, yet so long as he was successful his whole conduct and behavior showed that he had the clearest and most proving conscience of any man in Christendom.

When luck ran against him, he was visited with the most horrible goadings of conscience, and stings of remorse. Hence he took poison on his retreat to Fontainebleau, and demeaned himself like a restless, angry, fretful, snarling beast of prey, in his cage at St. Helena.

Conscience, when not properly trained, cultivated, educated, and directed, is a mere infidel Bible.

The title of our essay is paradoxical, and most people, without these prefatory remarks, would be ready to exclaim, "Why, the man must be mad. As well attempt to write a dissertation on hen's teeth, or marcs' nests, or the wool of a bull-frog, as on Thad. Stevens's conscience. He never was suspected of owning such an inconvenient thing in his life." Now, we are charged, by our best friends, with paradox and eccentricity, and are resolved to live down and write down all such injurious imputations. Thad. has a conscience—an excellent, healthy, sound, capacious, comprehensive, adaptable, plastic, elastic, Protean, chameleon-like, powerful conscience. A forty-horse power conscience. A conscience that, with its horrid congressional imprecations, had like to have "hurled headlong" the whole South,

" With hideous ruin and combustion, down  
To bottomless perdition, there to dwell  
In adamant chains and penal fires."

Why, the man was as terrific in his conscience-compelling wrath as Jupiter Tonans hurling thunderbolts from Mount Olympus, to crush the Titans, or Jeffries on his circuit, or Puritan John Milton cursing kings, lauding regicides, and eulogizing Cromwell, or the Bostonians when burning witches and hanging Quakers, or the Puritan parson, who but the other day whipped his three-year-old child to death, because it would not say its prayers. Aye! to the full, as conscientious, as wrong-headed, and as black-hearted as any of them, and as "terribly in earnest" as they. How happy and self-approving Thad. must have felt with his "Rump" and "Barebone" fanatics ever ready to follow his lead and obey his commands, whether he ordered them to exclude Southern gentlemen from their seats, or to apply a little of Pride's Purge to the Senate, when the number of Northern gentlemen and conservatives in that body threatened to become dangerous! How happy whilst he saw how his tyranny and his persecutions impoverished, tortured and tormented the South! Such conscience as his, and that of the crew that followed at his heels, delight in cruelty and in inflicting pain and misery; for it is only thus that they can gratify their vulgar ideas and appetite for power, just as the

King of Dahomy or the Emperor of Hayti has a few hundred subjects beheaded to celebrate a festival. The vulgar are always cruel, and conscientiously cruel. Thad's Congress, with a few Democratic and Conservative exceptions, was as vulgar and as cruel a body as ever convened in Europe or America. Nothing saved the South from bloody decimation and general confiscation but the protecting shield of the President, and their apprehensions of that sleeping Lion, the Northern army. We would advise Thad., in order to keep in practice during the recess, to compose *Anathema Maranatha* for the Pope, to correspond with Parson Brownlow, and write for Forney's paper. We should have nothing to say about his conscience, if he and his fanatic Legislature were not representative men, just samples and specimens of the worst phase of Puritanism. Just such men as emerge from the Puritan ranks in time of civil commotion and revolution, and take the lead in government. All New Englanders are not Puritans, and all Puritans are not vulgar, ignorant, and half-demented like Thad. and his Rump. A majority of the people of New England may be brought to entertain kind feelings towards the South, and to mete out something like justice and equality to us, if we will only discriminate between the vile outgrowths of Puritanism that are ever disturbing and disgusting society, at home and abroad, and the great body of the sect, who are usually moderate, orderly, conservative people, a little given to money-making and self-righteousness. Throughout their whole history, they have had the most accommodating, elastic, self-approving consciences in the world, and hence have ever been the most conceited people in the world. But they have played quite a useful and conspicuous part in human affairs, and we can well forgive their self-conceit except when they put their meanest uppermost, and place in power the cruel, the vindictive, the intolerant, the vulgar and the ignorant, such as the Rump and Barebone Parliaments in England, and Thad. and his suit here. Love is a pleasanter passion than hate, and we have been hating so intensely for the last six years, that we are now looking about for something to love. The search, we hope, will not be vain, even in New England. Indeed, we have a good many valued friends there already, and some of them, strange to say, thorough abolitionists. But they are mere monomaniacs, sane on all other subjects, and quite interesting and amusing even in their madness. They afford us very instructive subjects for philosophical dissection, analysis, and disquisition, and are, besides, very agreeable companions. Old age, too, is approaching, and we wish to have as few causes of disquietude as possible. We are resolved to hate no one, and to quarrel with no



one. No, not even with Thad. Stevens and his men. They are rather subjects for contempt and ridicule, than for serious aversion. They have ceased to be dangerous, and will be placed in a pitiable plight should the fall elections go against them. Then, remorse of conscience will seize upon them and torture them, and we will try to condole with their sufferings. Besides, we know that they are still terribly afraid, even of the conquered South, and to make sure work of her, they were not content to give her a few extra stabs, as Falstaff gave the dead Percy, but they hewed and hacked and cut her to pieces just as negroes often serve the victims that they murder. Fear of a resurrecting South may account for, if not excuse, the seemingly superfluous cruelties of Thad. and his band of Radicals.

Just suppose that some fifty members from that section, whom Thad. was daily denouncing as rebels, and traitors, and murderers, should be suddenly admitted to their seats, and brought face to face with him. Would not his knees tremble, his hair stand on end, and his voice fail him? Nay, would he not faint, or swoon, or give up the ghost outright? That the Radicals should be afraid to admit Southern members whom they have grossly belied, insulted, and abused, is quite natural, and altogether in character with men who are habitually mendacious, scandalous, impertinent, and insulting, when they can escape responsibility; conscientiously so, no doubt, deeming such conduct and demeanor part of the prescriptive morality of the most saintly class of ultra Puritans, such as Butler has immortalized in his *Hudibras*, and such as now attend negro abolition gatherings.

Our purpose in writing this essay was to show that mere conscience is a treacherous delusion and dangerous moral guide, and in taking up Thad's for dissection, we cared no more for him than the dissecting anatomist does for his subject, and now cast him aside with equal *sang-froid*!

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#### ART. V.—THE AMERICAN FISHERIES.

GENERAL FACTS—COD, HERRING, ALEWIVES, SHAD, MACKEREL, SALMON, WHITE FISH, HALIBUT, STURGEON, LOBSTERS, OYSTERS, CLAMS, WHALE FISHERY, ETC.

We introduced this subject and gave some of the earliest information in regard to it in our article upon the "Progress of American Commerce" in the April and September numbers of the *REVIEW*. Drawing for our information upon the Reports of the United States Census, we append the following :

The total product of the fisheries of the United States, including the whale fishery in 1860, according to the official returns, was upwards of thirteen millions of dollars, (\$13,664,805)—an increase of more than thirty per cent. over their value in 1850. Considerably more than one-half of this amount, or \$7,749,305, was the proceeds of whale fishing, and \$4,183,503, or nearly one-third of the whole, represented the value of cod, mackerel, and herring, &c., taken in that year. The value of the white fish taken in the northern lakes was \$464,479; more than half of which was returned from Michigan. The shad fishery yielded a product of \$321,052—North Carolina being the largest producer. Of oysters, the value taken was \$756,350, and \$51,500 was the value of salmon caught, principally in the rivers of the Pacific coast.

The statistics of the deep-sea and river fisheries, exclusive of the whale trade, embrace the products of 1,524 establishments, and amounted to \$5,915,500. Of these, 1,053 belonged to the Eastern and Middle States, and employed an aggregate capital of \$3,898,606 and 13,699 hands, the product of which was \$4,756,766. The Western lake States returned 248 fishing establishments, with a capital of \$294,219, which employed 1,274 hands, and yielded a return of \$583,241. Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Alabama, and Texas numbered 206 establishments, with a capital of \$252,002, and an aggregate product of \$400,556. California, Oregon, and Washington Territory reported seventeen concerns, having collectively a capital of \$70,420 and 244 hands engaged in taking fish to the value of \$174,937. Of the aggregate returns, \$6,734,955, the product of the whaling business, and \$2,637,604, the value of other branches, making together \$9,163,842, or 70 per cent. of the total value, was the result of the maritime industry of Massachusetts alone. The latter sum was the product of 169 fishing establishments, whose capital amounted to \$2,520,200; the raw material consumed amounted to \$452,778, and the hands employed to 7,642, (twenty of them females,) whose labor was valued at \$1,220,439.

**COD FISHERY.**—The cod fishery, which has been an established industry of Massachusetts for more than two hundred years, employed annually, from 1765 to 1775, from twenty-one ports in that province, including Maine, an average of 665 vessels, a tonnage of 25,630 tons and 4,405 seamen. The annual exportation to Europe in that time was 178,800 quintals, which sold for \$3 05 per quintal, and to the West Indies the quantity exported was 172,500 quintals, worth \$2 06 per quintal. After the Revolution fishing was again resumed, and from 1786 to 1790 the number of vessels annually employed in this fishery was 539, the tonnage 19,185, the number of seamen 3,292, and the exports to Europe were 108,600 quintals, at \$3 each, and to the West Indies 141,550, at \$2 per quintal. Marblehead and Gloucester were the principal fishing ports. A memorial of the Marblehead fishermen to Congress, in 1790, stated that the average annual earnings of each schooner from that time had fallen from \$483 in 1787 to \$456 in 1788, and to \$283 in 1790.

The average annual expenses, including insurance, was \$416, showing a loss in the latter year of \$143. A report of Mr. Jefferson, Secretary of the Treasury, on this and similar petitions, advised a withdrawal from the fisheries of all support from the treasury. Congress, however, granted a bounty on the exportation of salted fish by way of drawback of the duty on imported salt, and an allowance in money was afterwards made to vessels employed for a certain number of months in this fishery. Thus encouraged and stimulated by the revival of trade and commerce under the newly organized government, the New England fisheries again entered upon a season of prosperity. In 1807 four vessels were fitted out at Newburyport for the Labrador cod fishery, and were the first vessels from the United States that made their fares in the Esquimaux bay. From 1790 until the embargo and the last war with Great Britain, the export trade in fish steadily increased and reached its greatest prosperity. The heaviest exportations were in 1804, when they amounted to 567,828 quintals of dried fish, worth \$2,400,000, and 89,482 barrels and 13,045 kegs of pickled fish, worth \$640,000. The product of the cod fishery has never since been as great, and in 1814 fell to 31,310 quintals of dry fish, valued at \$128,000, and 8,436 barrels of pickled fish, worth \$50,000. The lowest average price obtained for dried and smoked fish from 1806 to 1823 was \$3 25 in 1809, and the highest price \$4 80 in 1815, towards the end of the war.

The principal markets for American codfish were the French, Spanish, Danish, Swedish, and Dutch West Indies, the Brazils, and the Catholic States of Europe. Hayti and the Spanish and Danish West Indies were the largest foreign consumers of pickled fish, but the greater part of the pickled fish of the United States is consumed at home.\* An active trade, which commenced in 1791, is carried on from Gloucester, Massachusetts, with Surinam or Dutch Guiana, and in 1856 employed 14 ships, barks, and brigs. About the year 1845, a prosperous trade was commenced between that town and the British American provinces, from which, in 1856, upward of 200 vessels arrived annually. Gloucester, in that year, had employed in the fisheries a fleet of 304 vessels, averaging 70 tons each, or 21,000 tons of shipping. The capital invested was \$1,089,250, and the men employed in it 3,040. The town exported 72,000 barrels of mackerel, worth \$500,000, and 98,000 quintals of codfish, worth \$300,000, 650 barrels of oil, and 210 tons of smoked halibut, and consumed 250,000 bushels of salt. This was exclusive of the boat and shore fishery of the place. Boston, as the leading fish emporium, had, at the same date, about thirty houses engaged in the fish trade, whose aggregate capital was \$1,100,000, and their sales for that year were nearly \$6,000,000.† Massachusetts, in 1853, employed 51,425 tons of shipping in the cod fishery.

An important branch of the domestic fishery, carried on in the

\* McGregor's Statistics of America.

† Third Annual Report of Boston Board of Trade, for 1857.

bays, harbors and rivers of New England—the value of which is usually omitted in the published statistics of this industry—is the trade in fresh fish for the daily markets of the seaport and inland cities of the Union. This trade is of two kinds: one of these consists in supplying the several maritime towns with fresh fish of various kinds, brought in boats from the local fisheries in the neighboring waters; the other is for the supply of more distant markets. Boston is the principal seat of the latter business, which was commenced there upwards of twenty years ago. In 1844, several firms in that city were engaged in furnishing New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Troy, and other cities, between the first of December and the first of May, in each year, with large quantities of fresh codfish, haddock, and halibut, to the amount of 1,734,000 pounds. Of this amount one of the oldest and largest firms alone sent off 934,000 pounds of halibut, and 386,000 pounds of cod and haddock. The trade employed at that time about 60 vessels, of 3,000 tons, and 400 men, one-half engaged in the halibut, and the other in the cod and haddock fishery. They were chiefly owned at Cape Ann and Cape Cod, and varied from six to fourteen days in the length of their voyages. The fish are brought to the wharves alive, by a peculiar construction of the vessels, which admits the water into a part of the hold, and when landed they are packed in ice and shipped to their destination. This business is conducted independently of that which supplies the city market. The latter trade, in 1836, employed in Boston 15 or 20 small schooners and a large number of boats in catching fresh codfish for market. A single vessel of 25 tons with six men, during five months, took 194,125 pounds of fresh cod, worth \$3,026, exclusive of the oil made from the livers, which sold for \$15 per barrel. The price varied from five to twelve shillings per hundred. Large quantities of haddock were, in the same way, brought to market and sold for a few cents each. Lynn, in the same season, was supplied with 4,680,000 pounds of fresh fish. Duxbury had ten market boats and forty men employed, which took thirty-eight to forty thousand fresh fish. Provincetown had the same number of boats in the business. Rockport, in Essex County, in 1855, sold 1,050,000 pounds of fresh fish, worth \$15,750. The sale of fresh codfish and halibut in Boston in 1856 was estimated at \$300,000. The fish were shipped in a frozen state to all the neighboring States.

**HERRING.**—On the coast of Newfoundland, where immense schools of herring appear early in the spring and furnish food for the cod, which pursue them close into the shore, they are chiefly caught by the resident fishermen for sale to the “bankers” and shore fishermen as bait for codfish. On the southern and western coasts of the island hundreds of barrels of live herring, of good quality, are often turned out of the seines in which they are taken, the people not deeming them worthy the salt and labor of curing. From this fishery, which is not pursued as a distinct branch of business, but might be made very profitable, our fishermen are excluded by the

great quantity of ice in the Gulf until the season is past. In the Gulf of St. Lawrence herring are also found so soon as the ice disappears, and here, particularly at the Magdalen islands, the Americans have long carried on a profitable herring fishery. The herring arrive there in April to spawn, and during their stay, which lasts about ten days, the waters are nearly solid with them, while the beach, when the wind blows on shore, is in many places covered two or three feet deep with their spawn. During their sojourn any quantity can be taken, but they are at that season generally poor. Their offspring, which inhabit the bays and harbors, become quite fat, being protected from the larger fish by the shallow water, while they become the tyrants of the small. These herring, being poor, are easily preserved by being smoked or "dry-salted," and will keep in hot weather. They are not much used where the better qualities can be obtained, and are never compressed for their oil. They are principally sold in the West Indies or in South American markets. In 1839 Captain Fair, of the royal navy, found at the Magdalen islands, chiefly at Amherst and House harbors, on the 19th of May, about 146 sail of American fishing schooners, of from 60 to 80 tons, and each carrying seven or eight men. Among them were only about seven belonging to the British possessions, chiefly from Arichat, Cape Breton. The American schooners were computed to average nearly 700 barrels each, or in all about 100,000 barrels, valued at \$100,000, as the product of 10,000 tons of shipping and 1,000 men, several of which by the 27th had completed their cargoes and sailed.

The best quality of herrings are taken in the Bay of Fundy and Passamaquoddy bay, the waters of which in the spring are literally alive with young herring, which feed and fatten on the shrimps brought in by the full tides. The spring herring are of large size and full of spawn, which abound in the harbors of Nova Scotia and neighboring provinces in May, are lean, and less esteemed than the fat fall herring. A small variety, very fat and delicious, enter the Digby gut about the end of May, and are caught in great quantity on the shore of Clements, in Annapolis basin. They are smoked and cured as red herring, and packed in boxes of half a bushel each, containing about 200 in number. Of these, 100,000 boxes have been exported in some years, but are now less plentiful than formerly. Many herring are taken in St. Mary's bay and the basin of Minas. In 1805 and two following years an average of 10,410 boxes of smoked fish were exported from Nova Scotia. The provincial laws respecting the inspection of fish have given them a reputation in foreign markets. Of the several species of this fish taken in the waters of the United States, the principal is the *Clupea elongata*, the representative of the common herring, (*C. harengus*.)

By the Dutch and English, herring are principally caught in drift nets, which the former make of coarse Persian silk, as being stronger than hemp, and 500 to 600 fathoms in length. These are blackened by smoke to disguise them, and in the evening are set, being buoyed

up by empty barrels and stretched by weights, so that the upper margin floats just at the surface. The darkest nights, and when the surface is rippled by a breeze, are considered the most favorable. Fishing by day with these gill-nets is prohibited in England. The fish are sometimes attracted towards them by lanterns, and in the morning the nets are drawn in by a windlass. Great quantities are sometimes meshed in this manner.

In American waters herring are at present principally taken in weirs, but formerly by "torching," or driving, which was as happy a union of business and pleasure as can well be imagined.

The principal seat of the herring fishery of Maine is in Washington county, and the neighborhoods of Lubec, Eastport, and Machias. The total catch of the State in 1860 was reported at 525,974 boxes of smoked herring, valued at about \$118,000, in addition to a few thousand barrels of pickled herring. Of the whole quantity, 398,174 boxes were returned by Washington county, which reported \$301,517 as the value of all kinds of fishes taken by its fishermen. Sagadahoc returned 90,000 boxes, and Knox county 7,000 boxes. The average value was less than twenty-five cents a box. In the State in 1850 there were returns of 29,685 boxes of herring taken. The total value of the smoked and pickled herring taken in the waters of Maine does not probably fall short of \$200,000 annually. This is the value estimated by Mr. Hallowell, who includes also the value of oil made from the herring by compression. The annual catch in Passamaquoddy bay is computed to be equal to 75,000 barrels, the market value of which is \$170,000. The quantity of herring taken being much in excess of the demand, about two-thirds of the catch, or 50,000 barrels, are now converted into oil, which sells at \$20 to \$25 per barrel at the manufactory. This manufacture of herring oil is of recent origin. The first press was introduced at Passamaquoddy in 1862 by U. S. Treat, Esq. At the present time almost every man engaged in the herring fishery has them. The market value of the oil has almost doubled in price since the first year. It is thought that fully 50 per cent. of the fish taken in future will be compressed for oil, which will cause a falling off in the number of boxes of smoked fish prepared for market. When herring are to be compressed they are red-salted in the same way as for smoking, but without being scaled, and are allowed to lie three or four days. The apparatus, including two presses, two screws, a kettle holding 70 gallons, &c., costs \$50. With this, two men will make from 35 to 40, or, if the herring be very fat, about 70 gallons of oil in a day. Fourteen presses, of five gallons each, is, however, an unusual day's work; three gallons each being the average of a season. The pomace or refuse of the press is used for manure, and sells for \$4 per ton. The pogy is preferred for the manufacture of oil, and considerable quantities of pogy oil are made in Maine, but that fish is now much less plentiful than formerly.

**ALEWIVES.**—The alewife, (*Clupea vernalis*), belonging to the same family with the common herring, and forming a link between it and

the shad, though less valuable than either, ascends our eastern rivers in great abundance in the spring. Unlike the herring, it deposits its spawn in fresh water. In former years more of this fish were taken and packed in Massachusetts than of any species of the same family. The quantity inspected in 1832 was 1,730 barrels; in 1833, 2,266 barrels, and in 1835, 5,600 barrels. Many were taken in the Charles river, at Watertown; the inspections in ten years preceding 1836 averaging 700 barrels annually. They were first pickled, then salted, barreled, and sent to the West Indies, where they sold for \$1 50 to \$2 per barrel. Twenty-five years before they were so abundant there as to be sold for twenty cents the hundred, and were shipped in greater quantities. The building of dams and factories on the rivers caused their partial disappearance. In 1854 Massachusetts employed 485 men in taking alewives, shad, and salmon to the amount of 52,278 barrels and 4,802,472 in number, the total value of which was \$73,156. They were principally taken at Watertown, Cambridge, Medford, Middlebury, Tisbury, Berkeley, Dighton, Gloucester, and Lynn. Upwards of half a million alewives were returned in 1860 by Sagadahoc county, in Maine, chiefly by Bowdoinham. Many of these fish from our eastern ports are sold in Baltimore for more southern markets, where they are in demand on account of their cheapness, being sold at \$3 50 to \$4 50 per barrel in ordinary seasons. But on account of their inferior value as a commercial article, much of the catch of these fish is not reported. Many alewives are also taken on the eastern shore of Maryland, St. Mary's county employing in 1860 eighty hands and eight seines, which caught about 16,000, valued, in the fresh or green state, at \$4,000. The season begins in September and lasts about two months.

**SHAD.**—In the rivers at the head of the Bay of Fundy, where many fine shad are taken, the gill-nets are sometimes made stationary and placed transversely to the stream, on a flat or bar, over which the tide flows many feet in depth. The shad are always meshed in the ebb of the tide. In the deep, narrow rivers at the head of the Bay of Fundy, where the tide ebbs and flows fifty or more feet in depth, seines are sometimes extended entirely across the channel from bank to bank. During the influx of the tide, they lie flat upon the bottom of the river, the upper margin directed up stream, and on the turn of the tide, at high water, they are sprung to a vertical position by means of boats and buoys, thus intercepting the return of nearly all the fish in the stream. Many thousands are thus taken in a single tide, although the sturgeon often opens vast rents in the seine, admitting a pretty general escape. Many shad are also taken in weirs, in Penobscot bay. The town of Richmond, in 1860, returned 32,000 as having been taken in four weirs. Large numbers of these fish were formerly taken in the Charles river, at Watertown, Massachusetts, and sold in Boston market for twenty-five cents each. Many were also caught at Taunton, where they were sometimes sold from the seines as low as fifty cents a hundred.

Large numbers of shad and manure fish are taken in the harbors and rivers of Long Island sound, by the fishermen of Connecticut, and in the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers. In 1850, Connecticut returned 248,448 as the number of shad, exclusive of white fish used as fertilizers, caught in the State. North Carolina returned the same year 56,482 barrels of shad and herring.

The total value of shad fishery of the United States in 1860 was \$433,671. Of this amount North Carolina produced upwards of one-fourth, or \$117,259; Florida, \$68,952; New Hampshire, \$64,500; New Jersey, \$38,755; and Virginia, \$68,210. The average value returned in many places was about \$12 per barrel, and \$7 per hundred for fresh shad.

Of the *alosa menhaden*, an inferior species, known by the several local or popular names of mossbunker, pauhagen, hardhead, white fish, and bony fish, large numbers are caught for mackerel bait, and still larger quantities for manure. In former years they have been sold as bait to Massachusetts fishermen at \$2 to \$4 per barrel. Many of them are also packed and sold as food. For that purpose 1,448 barrels were inspected in Massachusetts in 1836. As fertilizers these fish have been caught and hauled upon the land in the neighborhood of Cape Cod for upwards of twenty years. A single fish of medium size has been considered equal, as a fertilizer, to a shovel-full of barn-yard manure. Their use for this purpose is now very extensive on the seaboard, especially in Connecticut, along the sound. In 1850, Connecticut returned nearly 37,000,000 of white fish, caught chiefly for that purpose, and Rhode Island reported 187,000 barrels of menhaden taken. In 1860, Middlesex, New Haven, and New London Counties, Connecticut, together returned about 27,000,000 of white and manure fish taken, valued at \$288,589, in addition to fish converted into \$31,500 worth of oil and fertilizers in New London county. At the average reported value of one dollar per thousand, these would make an aggregate of about 60,000,000 of mossbunkers taken in the State in the year, but the actual value is nearly \$2 per thousand. Vast numbers of these are taken at Sag Harbor and the shores of Long Island. In 1849 an attempt was made at New Haven, by Mr. Lewis, to manufacture a portable manure from the white fish, and a quantity of the fertilizer, containing, according to the analysis of Professor Norton, of Yale College, an equivalent of 12.42 per cent. of ammonia, was put into the market. For some reason the enterprise was abandoned. In 1851 or 1852 a second effort was made by a Frenchman, named De Molen, who had, in 1856, an establishment near the Straits of Bellisle, employing 150 men in manufacturing *taugrum*, or fish manure, from herrings or herring refuse, large quantities of which were shipped to France. Pettit & Green, in England, also engaged in the manufacture of fish manure, by a patent process, involving the use of sulphuric acid. By the more simple process of De Molen, and we believe of Lewis, the fish were boiled or steamed into a pasty mass, from which oil was then expressed and economized, and the cake or



pomace, after being dried in a current of hot air, was finally ground into powder. Fish manure has been somewhat extensively manufactured at Concarneau, in France, from the refuse of sardines and other fish; at Christiana, in Norway, and at Oldenburg, on the North Sea; the last principally from crabs, dried and ground, and thence called *granet guano*. More recently, commercial fish manure has been made in New Jersey from crabs, and called *cancerine*, and also by the Narragansett Company, in Rhode Island. The last of these made two manures, "fish guano," and "fish compost;" the former a concentrated article, made by "chemically treating, cooking, drying, and then grinding the fish to a powder;" the latter consisting of the cooked and dried fish mixed with equal quantities of street sweepings, and sold at \$2 per barrel of 200 pounds. Each barrel of the latter contained the desiccated organic matter of two barrels of fish, with a variable amount of the fertilizing salts of ammonia, potash, lime, or their elements. In 1860 New London County, Connecticut, returned 31,000 bushels of fish guano, made at an average price of eighteen cents per bushel, and 2,120 barrels of oil from the same source, valued at about \$12 25 per barrel, or \$31,000 for the two articles.

**MACKEREL.**—The mackerel fishery has long been carried on from the seaports of Massachusetts. In 1770 the town of Scituate had upwards of 30 sail engaged in it. In May, 1828, Congress authorized special licenses to be granted to vessels in the mackerel fishery, in order to keep them separate from those in the cod fishery. When not otherwise employed, they were allowed to fish for cod, but could not claim the bounty allowed to cod fishermen. But the law has not been rigidly enforced. The first separate returns were not made until 1830, when the enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the mackerel fishery of the United States was 39,973 tons, from which it had declined in 1841 to 11,321 tons. In 1850 this branch employed 58,111 tons of shipping, nearly one-half of which, or 26,327 tons, belonged to Barnstable County, Massachusetts. That county in 1836 had 206 vessels in the mackerel fishery, 98 of which belonged to Provincetown. The State in 1855 had engaged in the cod and mackerel fisheries 1,145 vessels, measuring 77,936 tons, and employing 10,551 men and a capital of \$3,096,436.

The quantity of pickled fish, chiefly mackerel and herring, exported from the United States in 1790 was 36,804 barrels, valued at \$113,165. In 1831 the quantity so exported was 91,787 barrels, 8,594 kegs, worth altogether \$304,441. The mackerel fishery of Massachusetts reached its maximum productiveness in the year last mentioned, when the number of barrels inspected in the State was 383,559. During the next ten years it regularly declined to 50,992 barrels in 1840, which was the lowest production of any one year. The total product of pickled fish in the United States in that year was 472,359½ barrels, and the quantities exported were 42,274 barrels and 2,252 kegs, worth \$179,106. By the census of 1850 Massachusetts returned 236,468 barrels of mackerel taken, Maine 12,681,

and New Hampshire 1,096 barrels, of which the total exports were 22,551 barrels, valued at \$83,759. This branch of the fishery is subject to great fluctuations, and we consequently find the product of the mackerel fishery in Massachusetts in 1860 only reached 111,375 barrels, chiefly produced in Essex and Barnstable counties. The returns for Maine in that year footed up 23,653 barrels. Bristol County, Rhode Island, returned 15,000 barrels of mackerel.

**THE SALMON FISHERY.**—The waters of North America contain a greater number of species of the trout family (*Salmonides*) than those of any other country. They are all esteemed for their delicacy of flesh, and are found in nearly all of our northern rivers and lakes. The largest and most valuable of the several genera is the common or true salmon, (*Salmo salar*.) This beautiful fish, which is the delight of the angler, lives ten or twelve years, and in Europe often attains great size—the largest specimen on record having weighed 83 pounds. The largest salmon taken in our rivers have not exceeded 70 pounds—the average weight being considerably less, or from 12 to 20 pounds. A British author has ranked the salmon fishery next to agriculture as a source of food—an estimate less applicable to our country than to Scotland, the rivers of which alone have been computed to furnish salmon to the annual value of \$750,000. This fish never enters the Mediterranean, but is found on the coast of Europe, from the Bay of Biscay to Spitzbergen. The salmon is taken in most of the rivers and estuaries of North America, from Greenland to the Kennebec, in Maine, on the eastern coast, and from the Columbia river northward, on the Pacific seaboard. It is found in all the tributaries of Lake Ontario, its further progress being arrested by the Falls of Niagara. It is very abundant in the Restigouche and the numerous other streams falling into the Bay de Chaleur, in the Saguenay, and all the rivers on the north of the St. Lawrence eastward to Labrador, and in the St. John's river and its tributaries below the grand falls. The St. John's furnishes nearly one-half of all the salmon brought to our markets, and its principal branch—the Aroostook—is the richest salmon fishery on the Atlantic coast. About 40,000 salmon were caught in the harbor of St. John in 1850, and shipped fresh in ice to Boston. From the British provinces the imports of pickled salmon in the same year were 8,287 barrels, valued at \$78,989, in addition to considerable quantities of smoked salmon. The cold and limpid waters of many of the streams of British America, and the absence on most of them of dams, mills, steamboats, and other improvements, invite the presence of the salmon, which is a timid fish, and quickly forsakes its accustomed haunts when disturbed. For this reason these fish have now nearly forsaken the Merrimack, the Cumberland, the Thames, the Hudson, the Susquehanna, the Delaware, and other Atlantic rivers of the United States in which they were formerly found and taken in considerable numbers. Few are now caught south of the Kennebec. In 1818, 2,381 barrels of salmon were in-

spected in Massachusetts. They were formerly so abundant in the Connecticut that it is said one shad was considered equal in value to three salmon, and the day laborer stipulated that salmon should be served to him only four days in the week!

The domestic salmon fishery of the United States is at present confined principally to the rivers of Maine and those of the Pacific States.

The total value of the salmon caught in Maine at the present time is estimated by one of the principal dealers at \$16,000 per annum, about three-fourths of which is supposed to be taken in the Penobscot, chiefly in weirs, and from April to August, inclusive. Bangor and Bucksport are the principal seats of this fishery. The average size of the salmon is 13 pounds, and the average price 20 to 25 cents per pound. Fresh salmon, in our eastern markets, have often been sold in the first of the season as high as \$1 per pound, and when plentiful, at other seasons, sometimes as low as 8 or 10 cents per pound.

The salmon fisheries of California are principally carried on upon the Sacramento and Eel rivers, though other rivers of the State abound in salmon. On the Sacramento, for a distance of fifty miles, extending south, from a point ten miles north of Sacramento city, during five months, from February to April, and from October to November, inclusive, in 1857, the catch was estimated at 200,000 salmon, of the average weight of 17 pounds, or an aggregate of 3,400,000 pounds, worth, at five cents per pound, \$170,000. The amount of salmon packed in the same season, exclusive of fresh and smoked sent to market, was 1,500 barrels. The Eel river fishery, which yields salmon of superior quality and size, weighing 60 to 70 pounds, produced in September and October of that year 2,000 barrels of cured fish, besides 50,000 pounds smoked for home consumption, principally in the northern mines. These fish are shipped to Australia, China, the Sandwich Islands, and to New York, and sold at remunerative prices. The exports from the State in 1857 consisted of 77 hogsheads, 1,745 barrels, and 608 packages.\* The State returns of 1860 were from seven establishments, averaging ten hands each, and together employing a capital of \$17,500, the annual product being \$18,940, an amount probably below the actual value of this fishery.

**WHITE FISH.**—The celebrated white fish of the Northern lakes belongs to a genus (*Coregonus*) of the salmonidæ, in which are included many species found in our own lakes and those further north, as well as in Northern Europe. One of these (*C. Otsego*) is caught in the lakes of New York, where it is called *Otsego bass*. The white fish has been prized for its excellence since the early explorations of the French in the lake regions of the northwest. Michigan, on account of the extent of the lake shore of its two peninsulas, enjoys a valuable source of wealth in her white fishery, which has grown rapidly, but is still in its infancy. The American Fur Com-

\* California State Register for 1857.

pany many years ago engaged in the fish trade in this region. The quantities of fish shipped from the upper lakes in 1836 were 12,200 barrels; in 1837, 14,100 barrels; and in 1840, 32,005 barrels, principally white fish. At the average price of fish (\$8 per barrel) during the preceding five years at Detroit, the value in the latter year was \$246,040, added to the wealth of Michigan from this source. The census returns of 1850, which were doubtless defective, showed a catch in that State of 15,451 barrels of white fish. In 1860 the marshals reported 186 fishing establishments in Michigan—a greater number than any other State except Maine. Their united capital was \$209,769, and they employed 629 male and 63 female hands, the product of whose labor was 67,444 barrels of white fish, valued at \$456,117. In Wisconsin, the same year, 13,235 barrels of white fish and trout were taken by twelve fishing establishments, principally in Door County, and valued at \$93,374. New York reported white fish caught to the value of \$36,000, and Indiana to the value of \$22,500, making the total value of this fishery in the United States to be \$662,991. Many of these fish are also taken in the Pacific States. In addition to siskawits, Mackinaw trout, white fish, muskelunge, and pickerel, which are the most valuable, and are chiefly caught for pickling, the northern lakes abound in other fish, which are taken in less quantities. Among these are the pike or gar fish, roach, rock bass, white and black bass, mullet, bill fish, cat-fish, &c.

In consequence of the length of this paper, it will be necessary to defer its conclusion to our next.

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## ART. VI.—THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

IMMIGRANTS—MINERAL WEALTH—COAL, SOIL, PRODUCTIONS, PUBLIC LANDS, TOBACCO, HEMP, VINEYARDS, TIMBER, GRASSES, ETC., ETC.

**THE STATE OF MISSOURI.**—Missouri already begins to feel the generous impulses of freedom. A new life is invigorating the body politic. Enterprise, commerce, and manufactures are stimulated. Capital is flowing into the State. Corporations are forming for the development of our internal resources, and factories are rising for the fabrication of domestic materials. The unsunned wealth of our mines is coming to the light in larger quantities. The pleased earth is yielding to the hand of free labor a richer store of golden grain.

**TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND IMMIGRANTS IN TWO MONTHS.**—Processions of immigrant wagons are moving along all our highways. It is estimated that there was during last August and September an accession of 25,000 people to the population of the State. There is a fresh vitality in the very air of Missouri.

The domain which the Ordinance of Emancipation has restored to freedom is imperial. Missouri contains more than 67,000 square

miles. It is half as large again as New York, and more than *eight* times the size of Massachusetts. It would make a score of German principalities. Larger than England and Wales, or Scotland and Ireland, it is equal to one-third of the area of France. The State is 318 miles long by 280 broad. Of its 43,000,000 acres, at least 35,000,000 are valuable for the purpose of agriculture or mining.

The geographical advantages of Missouri are peerless. The State lies not only in the centre of the Mississippi Valley, but near the heart of the continent. Its metropolis, lying upon the Pacific Railroad, will be the half-way station between the oceans, and the great central emporium for the distribution of the productions of the Mississippi Valley. This destiny is inevitable. It is the glorious necessity of physical geography.

**DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE.**—Missouri lies between the parallels of 36 deg. 30 min. and 40 deg. 36 min. north latitude. The climate is the golden mean of the temperate zone. Its salubrity is proverbial. The summers are long and warm. The winters are generally short and mild. On the parallel of St. Louis the fall of snow is seldom more than two or three inches deep, and rarely remains on the ground a week. Sleigh-rides are unfrequent and unsatisfactory. They illustrate the pursuit of pleasure under difficulty. The balmy airs of the Indian summer temper to delightful softness the tardy approach of winter. The average temperature of November, 1865, was 46 deg. 39 min. Semi-tropic fruits mature in Southern Missouri, while the productions of higher latitudes flourish in the Northern portions of the State. The soil of the river-bottoms and rolling prairie is inexhaustibly fertile, and even the mining regions are capable of supporting a large agricultural population. The surface of Missouri is varied and undulating. Hills and mountains diversify and intersect the State. The copious streams which flow from these elevations fertilize the valleys, and afford a motive power which the level prairie can never supply. Missouri invites manufacturers to her borders, with the offer of rare facilities. If natural adaptation is any index of destiny, then this State will ultimately become the workshop of the Mississippi Valley.

Missouri is heavily wooded. Her forests contain fuel and timber amply sufficient to meet the wants of a population of 10,000,000.

The mineral wealth of the State is illimitable. Probably no equal area on the face of the globe surpasses Missouri in the richness and variety of her minerals. Her vaults are stored with almost every kind of ore which the arts of men require. The key to all this wealth is a spade. The lock which secures this treasure is earth—any man can pick it.

The State, though rent and scarred by convulsions, is restored to sanity and health. It is now ready to commence an unobstructed career of development. The motives of freedom, fertility of soil, salubrity of climate, wealth of minerals, facilities for commerce and manufactures, and ease of railroad and river transportation, are the material advantages which invite the capitalist, the tradesman, and

the artisan of every clime and nationality, to a home in Missouri, to a co-operation in the development of its measureless resources, and to an enriching participation in its prosperity.

**ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MILLION TONS OF COAL IN MISSOURI.**—Coal underlies a large portion of Missouri. It has already been discovered in 30 counties. Beds of cannel coal, 45 feet thick, have been found. There are 160 square miles of coal in St. Louis county. The amount of coal in Cooper county has been estimated at 60,000,000 tons. Under every acre of Boone county there is supposed to be at least \$1,000 worth of coal. The deposits in the vicinity of Booneville cover an area of 2,000 square miles. The strata have a mean thickness of three feet, and are calculated to contain 60,000,000 tons of coal.

The following estimates are based upon the survey of Professor Swallow :

Counties.	Square Miles.	Mean Thickness.	Tons of Coal.
Andrew,	} 2,000.	{ 10 feet,	20,000,000,000
Atchison,			
Buchanan,			
Holt,			
Platte,			
Chariton,	} 1,500.	{ 12 feet,	18,000,000,000
Linn,			
Livingston,			
Macon,			
State of			
Missouri,	} 26,887.	{ 8 feet thick,	200,000,000,000
		{ if only 4 feet,	100,000,000,000

Upon this lowest estimate—which is more than 34,400,000,000 tons below the calculation of Professor Swallow—it would take, at 100,000 tons a day, more than 3,000 years, at 300 working days each, to exhaust the coal deposits of Missouri.

Iron abounds in different portions of Missouri, but the stupendous masses of almost solid iron found in St. Francois, Iron and Reynolds counties, dwarf the discoveries of other localities into insignificance. Before the blomaries of Ironton, the furnaces in other sections of the State must pale their ineffectual fires. The results of Dr. Litton's investigations have been often published, but perhaps the use for which this article is designed will justify their reproduction.

Shepherd Mountain is 660 feet high. The ore, which is magnetic and specular, contains a large per centage of pure iron. The height of Pilot Knob above the Mississippi River is 1,118 feet. Its base, 581 feet from the summit, is 360 acres. The iron is known to extend 440 feet below the surface. The upper section of 141 feet is judged to contain 14,000,000 tons of ore.

**AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF MISSOURI.**—Missouri presents to the farmer those conditions of climate which are most favorable to husbandry. The cold of the Northern latitudes restricts the variety of production, and blockades communication with icy barriers. The heat of the South enervates energy and invites to indolence. Missouri enjoys the genial mean which permits the widest range of pro-

ducts and the full exercise of physical powers. The thermometrical record, kept at Jefferson Barracks—latitude 38 deg. 28 min., elevation 472 feet—shows that the mean annual temperature for twenty-six years is 55.46 deg. The highest monthly average is 85.80 deg., and the lowest 18.54 deg. The mean annual rain-fall is 37.83 inches. The thermal and hydal averages of the seasons are :

Spring,	56.15 degrees.....	10.56 inches.
Summer,	76.19 " .....	12.88 "
Autumn,	55.63 " .....	8.02 "
Winter,	33.85 " .....	6.37 "

It seems as though it would only be necessary to advertise these advantages of climate to induce agricultural emigrants to avail themselves of such a genial co-operation of nature.

**SOIL SIX FEET DEEP.**—Of the 35,000,000 acres of arable land in Missouri, 2,000,000 are the alluvial margins of rivers, and 20,000,000 high rolling prairie. The richness of this soil is practically inexhaustible. In bottoms the mold is sometimes 6 feet deep. Some farms, after bearing, without artificial fertilization, twenty-five successive crops, have yet failed to show any very material decrease in productiveness. The strength of the land and the length of the season permit *two* harvests to be gathered from the same field every year. Winter wheat or oats can always be succeeded by a crop of corn-fodder or Hungarian grass from the same ground. This is an advantage of material importance to small farmers. The composition of the soil varies with the geological formation. But the main elements—clay, lime, sand and vegetable mold—commixed in different proportions, form a rich marl or loam, which the facts of harvest prove to be highly fruitful. The following statistics, which are given by Parker, may, in some instances, largely exceed the average yield, but still they illustrate the possible productiveness of the soil :

	Pettis Co.	Lafayette Co.	Howard Co.	Holt Co.	Saline Co.
Wheat, bush. per acre.....	50	25	40	—	40
Corn, " " .....	100	100	100	125	100
Oats, " " .....	50	—	—	40	50
Potatoes, " " .....	150	—	—	—	300
Turnips, " " .....	—	—	—	—	400
Grapes, " " .....	100	—	—	—	—
Hemp, lbs. " .....	1,200	2,200	1,500	1,500	1,300
Tobacco, " " .....	800	800	2,000	—	1,200
Flax, " " .....	200	—	—	—	—
Hay, tons, " .....	2 or 3	2 or 3	—	—	—

These counties are not selected on account of superior fertility ; they are taken as samples for the simple reason that I have not been able to procure recent returns from other counties. In some of these products the figures indicate a productiveness which is below the average of the richest districts. The table refers to special har-

\* Timothy, 3; Clover, 4; Hungarian Grass, 5.

vests and farms, and does not aim to express the mean fertility of the several counties or of other years.

The *average* yield of wheat in Missouri is from fifteen to twenty-five bushels. Little facts are often suggestive of the fruitfulness of the soil. Sweet potatoes have been raised in Missouri which weighed ten pounds apiece. Apples and turnips have been exhibited at our fairs which measured respectively six and eight inches in diameter. Melons and pumpkins have been produced which attained the relative weights of forty and one hundred pounds. Corn sometimes reaches the height of sixteen feet, and sorghum eighteen feet. In good seasons, farmers occasionally cut four tons of hay to the acre. Of course the average in all these cases is much below these figures. These exceptional instances are cited to show what vegetable monsters the richness of the soil sometimes brings forth.

**SIX MILLION ACRES OF LAND SUBJECT TO ENTRY IN MISSOURI.** -- Yet, notwithstanding this wonderful wealth of soil, more than 25,000,000 acres of land in Missouri are suffered to lie fallow. There are to-day 6,000,000 acres of unentered land in this State. Nearly all this land is rich in agricultural or mineral resources. Under the Homestead Law, 160 acres can be bought for \$18. Improved farms can be bought at from \$5 to \$30 an acre. In the interior agricultural labor commands from \$15 to \$25 a month.

The water of Missouri is abundant and healthful. Perennial springs and copious streams are found in every part of the State. The alluvium which the Mississippi holds in solution does not impair the salutary quality of its waters. The undulating surface of Missouri affords advantages of drainage and water power which are denied to level prairies. This is an important consideration. The necessity of thorough drainage to highly successful husbandry has been established, and the emigrant who would prefer the plains of other States to the gentle inequalities of Missouri would betray a costly ignorance of his own interests.

The products which thrive in Missouri are too numerous for separate enumeration. The list would be an inventory of the productions of the temperate zone. All the cereals grow with rank luxuriance. The soil is rich in the chemical elements of which the different grains are composed.

**COTTON, HEMP, TOBACCO.**—Cotton is produced in the Southern portion of the State. The amount per acre varies from 200 to 400 lbs. During the war it has been a very profitable crop.

Sorghum and Imphee are developing into a large interest. The main yield is from 120 to 350 gallons of juice per acre. By recent improvements in the process of manufacture, the saccharine matter can be economically crystallized or granulated. In a few years our demand for sugar and syrup will be largely met with articles of domestic production. No portion of these important vegetables is worthless. The leaves make excellent fodder, and the fibre of the stalk is manufactured into paper.



Hemp and tobacco are two of the main staples of Missouri. Equal to the best growth of Kentucky and Virginia, they are a vast source of wealth to the State. Few crops yield a larger profit. Missouri produces more than 45 per cent. of the hemp of the United States.

**FRUIT CULTURE.**—Missouri is admirably adapted to the culture of fruit. Apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, currants, strawberries, blackberries, quinces, apricots, and nectarines reach a rare size and delicacy of flavor. Trees and vines grow rapidly and bear largely. In Southern Missouri the winters are so mild that fruit-trees are seldom injured by the inclemency of the weather. The season, which, even in Northern Missouri, permits plowing by the middle of March, cannot be very severe or protracted. In open winter, farmers have not unfrequently done their plowing in December and January. In the genial climate of Missouri, the farmer may enjoy from May to November an uninterrupted succession of fresh fruits. Apples can be produced in illimitable quantities. The trees mature at least five years earlier than they do in New England. Peach trees continue to bear from 15 to 20 years, and apple-trees from 25 to 30 years. Two thousand bushels of peaches have been gathered from a single acre. Fruit culture is one of the most lucrative branches of husbandry in Missouri.

**MISSOURI THE VINEYARD OF AMERICA.**—Unless the prophecies of scientific men are false, and the obvious intentions of nature are thwarted, Missouri is destined to be the vineyard of America. There has been no elaborate investigation since the geological survey of Professor Swallow. But the familiarity of the facts which his researches developed does not diminish their truthfulness. It is estimated that there are in Southern Missouri 15,000,000 acres adapted to the culture of the grape. This land is situated 1,000 or 1,500 feet above the level of the ocean. Nature has in many localities molded the surface into terraces, as if on purpose to facilitate the labors of the vine-dresser. The composition of the soil is remarkably like that of the celebrated vinelands of Germany and France. Chemical analysis shows that the soil abounds in lime, soda, potash, magnesia, and phosphoric acid, and these are the principal elements which enter into the structure of the vine. The soil is dry and light, the air equable and comparatively vaporless, the water abundant and pure. These are the identical conditions under which the luscious vintages of the Old World attain their perfection.

The original cost of preparing a vineyard is \$350 per acre.

The annual cost of cultivating a vineyard is \$100 per acre.

The main yield of an acre is 250 gallons.

The value, at \$2 per gallon, \$500.

These figures exhibit a profit which is certainly ample enough to satisfy any reasonable expectation of gain. If we may be guided in our estimates by European statistics, the vinelands of Missouri are able to afford a pleasant and remunerative occupation to a popula-

tion triple the present census of the State, and to yield at least 1,000,000,000 gallons of wine. The physical structure of Southern Missouri is a prophecy of rich and delicious vintages, which the sagacious enterprise of our citizens should speedily fulfill.

**ABUNDANT AND VALUABLE TIMBER.**—Almost all the valuable varieties of forest trees abound in Missouri. The pine, oak, ash, elm, walnut, hickory, maple, gum, overcup, cottonwood, cypress, chestnut, sycamore, linn, beech, catalpa and tupelo are found in different portions of the State. The following table, taken from N. H. Parker's suggestive volume, shows the magnitude which some of these trees occasionally reach :

COUNTY.	TREE.	CIRCUM. IN FEET.	HEIGHT.
Howard.....	White Oak.....	28.....	100
Stoddard.....	Beech.....	18.....	120
Stoddard.....	Tupelo.....	30.....	120
Dunklin.....	Catalpa.....	10.....	90
Pemiscot.....	Elm.....	22.....	100
Pemiscot.....	Cypress.....	29.....	125
Cape Girardeau.....	Sweet Gum.....	15.....	130
Cape Girardeau.....	White Ash.....	18.....	110
Mississippi.....	Spanish Oak.....	28.....	110
Mississippi.....	Sycamore.....	43.....	—

The magnitude of these statements excites distrust. But I have no means of verifying them. If there is no error in the figures, the existence of such vegetable giants demonstrates a marvelous opulence of soil. Large districts of Southern Missouri are heavily covered with timber. For the purposes of ship-building, the live oak of this State is unsurpassed by any that grows in the Mississippi Valley. In the Southern counties there are millions of acres of valuable yellow pine which the hand of man has not touched. Some of these are four feet in diameter, and shoot up, "straight as an arrow," to the height of ninety feet. Energy might easily coin this timber into a fortune. Last year about \$50,000 worth of tar, rosin, and turpentine was brought to St. Louis from these pineries, and sold at a large advance upon the cost of manufacture.

**RICHNESS OF HERBAGE—CATTLE GRAZE ALL WINTER IN MISSOURI.**—The cultivation of grass brings the farmer liberal profits. Clover, timothy, redtop, Hungarian, and herdsgrass grow with spontaneous exuberance. The yield varies from one and a half to three tons an acre. The present price is \$15 a ton. In the culture of this crop, improved machinery enables the farmer to secure large returns for a slight outlay of labor. The richness of the herbage is favorable to stock-raising. Cattle occasionally graze all winter. It is seldom necessary to feed them more than two months and a half. The luxuriant verdure of our alluvial bottoms and loamy uplands could fatten enough cattle to supply the market of the country. The farmer has the advantage of the open prairie—his herds can feed at will upon its verdant pasturage. The stock-raiser adjacent to a prairie can make a profitable use of its vast commons. The lilly

region of Southern Missouri is admirably adapted to sheep-grazing. A moderate use of Missouri's ability to raise sheep would remove the necessity of importing into this country 100,000,000 pounds annually.

The mulberry-tree grows wild in Missouri; it is hardy and rank. With cultivation, it would answer every want of the silk-grower. The Chinese silk-worm, which has been imported from France and naturalized in this country, would find in the abundant foliage of the ailanthus-tree rich material for its glossy fabric. The softness of the climate is peculiarly favorable to the health and industry of this little manufacturer.

**PROFIT OF RAISING THE CASTOR BEAN.**—The castor bean richly repays the labor of cultivation. An acre will yield from 15 to 25 bushels. During the last four years the price has varied, in consequence of the activity of competition, from \$2.50 to \$5.50 a bushel. The oil factories of St. Louis alone are able to express 200,000 bushels of castor beans annually. At the present price of castor oil, the manufacturers can afford to pay from \$2.50 to \$3 a bushel.

Flax is a quick crop. In three months from the time of sowing, the farmer can receive the profits of his industry. The yield of an acre is from 15 to 22 bushels of flaxseed, or, when flax and barley are sown together, from 10 to 15 bushels of flaxseed, and from 16 to 22 bushels of barley. The average weight of straw to the acre is from 1½ to two tons. The crop is unfailling. Its certainty is a strong recommendation. The annual capacity of our St. Louis mills for the manufacture of linseed oil is 250,000 bushels. For the last three years, the seed has been worth about \$2.50 a bushel.

The millions of dollars which this country is now paying for imported castor and linseed oil ought to enrich American producers. The culture of flaxseed and the castor bean challenges the favorable attention of the farmers of Missouri.

The cultivation of the beet may yet expand into an important branch of Western agriculture. The enormous productiveness of this vegetable may enable it to enter into a profitable competition with cane in the manufacture of sugar.

**MINERALS OF MISSOURI.**—Missouri may safely challenge the world to produce its equal in the number, extent and value of its minerals. The immensity of its mineral wealth subjects even a truthful exposition to a suspicion of exaggeration. The sober calculations of geology seem to be mere figures of rhetoric. The imperfect explorations which have been made have disclosed the superiority, but not the full magnitude, of the metallic resources of Missouri. Some of the vaults of nature's bank have been opened, but the treasure is too vast to be counted. The earth has hoarded in its coffers an unminted and incalculable wealth. The inventory of the mineral resources of Missouri enumerates springs whose waters are impregnated with salt, sulphur, iron and petroleum, jasper, agate, chalcedony, vitreous sand, granite, marble, plastic and fire clays, metallic

paints, hydraulic cement, lithographic stone, limestone, mill and grind stone, fire-rock, kaolin, emory, plumbago, nickel, cobalt, zinc, copper, silver, gold, lead, coal and iron. Most of these minerals occur in quantities that are literally inexhaustible. In case of many of these articles, the mines and quarries of Missouri could easily supply the market of the world. If an incomplete geologic survey, and the rude efforts of unscientific miners, who have as yet scarcely touched the vast deposits of the State, have disclosed such results, we may justly expect far richer developments when an exhaustive investigation has been made, and systematic mining been extensively prosecuted.\*

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#### ART. VII.—THE FREEDMEN.

[We do not agree with Mr. Fitzhugh either as to the value of white foreign labor at the South, or as to any possible danger to the Freedmen after the removal of the troops and negro Bureaux. Mr. Fitzhugh has remained in Virginia, whilst we have traveled over the entire South. In sections of country where there are and have been no troops, our experience invariably is, that the negro is happier and better, and *sustains the most amicable relations with the whites*. Still it would be well to make our police system perfect for whites and blacks. The idea of negroes going to the North is more fanciful than real. Its climate, as statistics show, is in the long run fatal to him. Let the negro, however, be guarded in all things. Everybody at the South favors and our interests dictate this.—EDITOR.]

LIGHT and hope are breaking in upon us from several sources. The wise, cautious, and conciliatory proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention; the consummate statesmanship, the wonderful prudence, sagacity, and whole-souled nationality, the courage and the magnanimity displayed by the President, and the movement by a large and respectable portion of Northern officers and soldiers to hold a Convention, one of whose objects will be to urge the speedy restoration of the Union, gives us of the South the assurance that at no distant day the disabilities to which we are subjected will be removed, and that the cruel and tyrannical rule of radicalism will cease, by the expulsion of radicals from office. But our social and industrial difficulties are of more serious and vital consequence than our political disabilities, and out of these difficulties we begin to see our only exodus; one which, if not satisfactory, may by prudence, foresight, and rigid, yet just and humane rule, be rendered endurable. We cannot procure white laborers from Europe, and if we could, they would be a nuisance rather than advantage to us. The experiments made within the last year with this sort of labor prove that it is wholly unreliable, infinitely more worthless, than that of Freedmen. The native whites of the South are either landowners or tenants, or engaged in some occupation more respectable and more profitable than that of hired field hands. They very rarely hire themselves for such labor,

\* The above was prepared by Mr. Waterhouse for Bradstreet's admirable St. Louis Trade Circular.

and then only for a few days or weeks. No crop whatever can be made, gathered and sent to market with such laborers. Our sole reliance hereafter, as heretofore, for farm hands, must be on the negroes. The two races at the South now understand fully their relations to each other, and must make the most of those relations. They are mutually dependent. The Freedmen cannot live without the products of the land, and can, in general, only procure those products by laboring for white landowners, for Freedmen own very little land. But lands are wholly unproductive without labor, and hence landowners (at least the owners of large tracts, such as usually constitute farms in the South) are as dependent on the Freedmen for their labor as they are on the landowners for employment, either as tenants or hired hands. Both the Whites and the Freedmen seeing this state of things, should, and probably will, with a view to their mutual interest, cultivate kindly and amicable relations, and frown down all attempts to excite antipathy and hostility of race between them. Dependent as we are, and shall continue to be, on negro labor, we should by kind and humane treatment, coupled with exact and rigid discipline, do all in our power to keep them among us, to improve their morals and their intelligence, and to multiply their numbers. Some of them will acquire independent properties, and become useful, moral, intelligent, and respectable citizens; for the avenues to wealth are equally open to them as to the whites. The example of such will be an incentive to all to diligent industry and provident habits. On the other hand, severe penal laws, rigidly enforced, applying equally to blacks and whites, will deter most of them from crime. More of the whites than formerly will be demoralized by association with the vicious portion of the Freedmen, and the Freedmen, having no masters to enforce morality among them, will, unless checked by many and severe penal laws, become much more immoral and vicious than when in a state of slavery. Our criminal codes, applying equally to blacks and whites, must be revised, increased in severity, and rigidly and inexorably enforced by our courts and juries. Vagrant laws deserve especial attention, revisal and enforcement. Punish the Freedmen in all cases for criminal conduct, and encourage them by kind, humane, attentive and liberal treatment when they behave well, and it is quite possible we may make them as good laborers as the white workmen of Europe or the North. When the Federal troops and the Freedmen's Bureau are withdrawn from the South, the negroes will be left in a state of great apprehension and alarm. Many of them, trusting to the protection of those troops and of that Bureau, have been guilty of great insolence and wrongs to our white citizens, and they fear that when they are removed the whites will visit indiscriminate punishment and revenge on the whole race. It will be our first and most imperative duty to let "by-gones be by-gones," to recollect that under the exultation of newly-acquired liberty, with Federal armies, and a Federal press and Congress to back and uphold them, boastful insolence and insubordination on their parts were

quite natural. White Freedmen, similarly circumstanced, would have acted much worse. The negroes are, even now, behaving far better than the liberated serfs of England behaved for centuries after their manumission. Most of them were nomadic banditti, hordes of vagabonds, beggars, thieves, robbers, and murderers, up to the time of the Tudors. There is quite a large area of land in grain and cotton now in the South. The crops look well, and have been cultivated chiefly by Freedmen. They will work better in the future if we treat them properly. The collisions between the races, for the last year, have been brought on in all instances by vicious and turbulent negroes. Such will not be the case after the Federal troops are removed. The danger then of collisions and massacre will arise from vicious whites, who will attack the negroes because they think them defenceless, or from whites who suffered injury and insult from the blacks during the occupation of the country by the Federals. We must have a strong police force of prudent, discreet men, in the towns and in the country, to take the place of the Federal troops so soon as they are withdrawn; and it must be the especial duty of this police to prevent the whites from wreaking vengeance, however deserved, on the blacks; for by so doing, the negroes might be driven to desperation, and a war of races might arise more terrible than the war through which we have just passed. The laborers of a country are its only valuable property, for nothing possesses value except labor, and its results. Take away labor, and houses and lands, and everything else, cease to have exchangeable value. In very truth, the laborers of a country are its only real capital, for that which has no value is not capital. It makes no difference whether the laborers be (so-called) free, or slaves. All laborers are alike slaves. The free, slaves to skill and capital; the slaves, to individual masters. Now we have few laborers at the South except the Freedmen. If we exterminate them, or drive them off by bad treatment, most of our lands would not be worth a rush. We take good care of other live stock, and human laborers are the most valuable of all live stock. We should take the best care of them, and endeavor to increase their numbers. Mr. Greeley says, "Every imported white laborer is worth a thousand dollars to the North." In the South, one negro laborer, be he free or not, is worth three white laborers. We must not only have a strong police, and jails, &c., to punish the vagrant and vicious negroes, but we must also have charitable institutions, and good poor-houses, to take care of the weak, aged and infirm negroes. We must dismiss at once all hatred of a race which, if well treated, will go far to support us all. In the Island of Barbadoes, where all the lands are arable, and all owned by the whites, the liberated negroes were compelled to work harder, and to produce more, after liberation than when slaves. They are now more valuable to the land-owners as (so-called) free laborers than they were as slaves. Such is the case now in the Cotton States with those who, before the war, relied on hired negro labor. Negroes hire now for much less than

before the war, although cotton sells for almost three times as much now as then. If the negroes behave well, the profits to the landowner cannot be less than double the profits made from hired labor before the war. If so, lands in the Cotton States will, in time, be worth double as much as before the war, and will continue at that value so long as negroes hire as low as now, and cotton commands its present price. Indeed, we learned from a gentleman from Red River that lands have rented there as high as fifteen to twenty dollars per acre. With negro hire at fifteen dollars per month, and cotton at thirty cents a pound, good land there should rent for more than that amount.

In England they fully understand the value of workingmen, and undertook at once to give a liberal support to some half million of them, thrown out of employment by the American war, and consequent dearth of cotton. Emigration to America and Australia is rendering labor scarce and high in England, and emigration to the North-west is having the same effect at the North-east. Negroes have, few of them, means or intelligence sufficient to enable them to emigrate, but contractors and other employers are carrying off large numbers of them to New York and other Northern States. They are far more reliable, tractable, docile, and efficient laborers on canals and railroads, in coal and iron mines, and for all coarse common labor than whites, and may readily be hired for a third less than whites. If we do not speedily enact such laws and make such other provisions as shall satisfy the Freedmen that after the withdrawal of the Federal forces they will be safe, secure, and well treated here, there will be a panic and stampede among them, and they will go off to the North with the Federal troops. Northern capitalists will readily pay their passage. They want cheap, obedient, tractable labor; and, we have no doubt, will extend to them the (nominal) right of suffrage, in order to allure them northwards. Like all laborers, they will have to vote as their bosses and landlords require. They stand the climate of the North quite as well as white men. Man is an ubiquitous animal. Indians, Mongolians, Whites, and Negroes are equally healthy under the Equator and within the Arctic circle. The Yankees set our negroes free, and are now stealing them. We must look to this and guard against it.

We know from frequent conversations with many of the Freedmen that they are in great dread of cruel persecution, and even of massacre from the whites, so soon as the Federal forces are removed. They know many are angry with them merely on account of their emancipation; many more, because hundreds of thousands of them bore arms against their masters; and still more, because of the insolence of many of the Freedmen since our country has been occupied by the Federals. They know that they have given many and heavy causes of offence, and tremble at the thought of a terrible retribution. As Christians, as civilized and humane men, as chivalrous and magnanimous Southrons, let us freely and cordially forgive the poor ignorant creatures for all the

past. They knew not what they did, and were mere puppets in the hands of our cruel, savage enemies. They were continually urged to servile insurrection and massacre of their masters, yet wonderful to tell, no attempts of the kind were made by them. They were satisfied, contented, and happy, and had liberty forced upon them by men who hated alike the blacks and the whites of the South. If considerations of Christianity, honor, and humanity did not suffice to induce us to guarantee to them forgiveness, protection, and kind treatment, then, looking to mere selfish interests and pecuniary considerations, and we shall find abundant reasons for at once adopting such measures as shall make them feel safe and secure in the future. The danger we shall have to apprehend after the withdrawal of the Federal troops will arise from the ruined, insulted, and exasperated whites, not directly at least from the Freedmen; but an efficient police and well-organized militia will remove all cause of danger arising from the misconduct of either race.

The Freedmen are with us, and will remain with us if we treat them with justice and humanity. If we frighten them off we shall be without labor, and our ruin will then be complete.

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#### ART. VIII.—THE AGE OF REASON AND RADICALISM.

HUME was not only the boldest, but the ablest and most ingenious reasoner of modern times. If he believed his own speculative reasoning, he was less of the philosopher than any sane man who ever lived, except, perhaps, his compeer, Bishop Berkeley; less of a philosopher, because he excluded all faith or belief not founded on reason. The result was, that he and the Bishop, by the most unanswerable ratiocination, demonstrated that there is no material world, no earth, no moon, no sun, no stars, no bodily existence. Employing reason untrammelled and unrestricted by faith, they very logically reduced all existence, the universe itself, to a parcel of vagrant, undefinable, incomprehensible ideas. Nobody ever did, nor, from the nature of our being, ever possibly can, believe in the conclusions at which they so logically arrived; for belief in our own physical existence, and of an extraneous material world, is intuitive, instinctive, necessitous, and was never doubted for a moment by either Hume or Berkeley, any more than by the rest of mankind.

It is no objection whatever to belief in the existence of a material world that such belief is contrary to reason. Hume would tell us so if he were living. Nor can it be any objection to belief in miracles, that such faith or belief is contrary to reason. Hume having demonstrated that reason is an utterly deceptive, false and fallacious guide in the pursuit of truth, has thereby amply refuted his reasoning, to show that all miracles are incredible. Grant that he has shown that miracles are contrary to reason, he has not thereby advanced an inch in proving that they are untrue or unworthy of



belief, any more than he has induced doubt of the existence of a material world, by demonstrating that such a world is unreasonable, and therefore false.

We do not write this essay to prove the truth of the Christian miracles; that has often been done by abler pens than ours. Our object is to show the danger of relying too much on reason in the pursuit of truth. To reason is part of our moral and intellectual nature; but our reasoning, our speculations, our theories, should always be limited and restricted in some degree by faith, authority, precedent, prescription, experience, and common sense. Reason not thus limited, balanced, and counterpoised, always leads to false, and often to dangerous, conclusions. Whatever is purely and only reasonable is false. To arrive at correct practical conclusions, we must combine faith with reason. But reason restricted by faith ceases to be mere reason. We therefore repeat what we have often before maintained, "that whatever is reasonable is false." All the sages and philosophers, from the days of Socrates and Solomon to those of Hume, had seen, felt, and lamented that reason would not conduct to truth. Hume has demonstrated by the "*reductio ad absurdum*" what other philosophers only saw and felt.

Faith and reason are the two great antinomies that, by their opposing and concurrent forces, control and govern the moral world. Excess of either is noxious and dangerous. But we live in the age of reason, of bold and rash speculation. Every bloody revolution in Christendom, as well in Church as in State, for the last three hundred years, has been brought about by following the too often deceptive guide of reason. And reason now, except in the South, is everywhere busily at work in undermining and upsetting all laws, governments, faiths and institutions, with no visible results except the shedding of blood, and the rapid and vast increase of pauperism.

The banner of faith went down when the South was conquered, and we expect, ere long, we shall have a Reign of Terror and a Goddess of Reason throughout Christendom.

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#### ART. IX.—THE COTTON SUPPLY.

NEXT to the political questions growing out of our late war and the conflicting feelings and interests of sections and parties, the unsettled condition of which have placed us in a lamentable state of uncertainty and apprehension for the future, we know of no one subject upon which so many of our countrymen are at this time interested as upon that of the immediate future of the supply of what *was* the great Southern product, and yet it *is* the only hope of its planters to fill their depleted pockets, besides being a matter of deep interest as well to those whose spindles and looms are hoarding wealth for their owners by its manufacture, as to those whose business it is

to carry their products into every nook and corner of the globe for sale and consumption. We therefore propose to give some statistical information as well as some suggestions upon this question which have occurred to us upon a tolerably close investigation, and which we hope may be of interest. And we are the more readily induced to do this from the fact, that either from the want of access to its sources, or from the indisposition to undertake the labor of the task, but comparatively few persons, even among those interested, are as well informed upon the subject as they would desire, or as their interests should prompt them to be. Of course no one can recur to the question without at once seeing its difficulties; and we must premise our statements by saying that accuracy in most cases is impossible, and that we only pretend to as great an approximation to the facts as is possible from the past history and the present uncertainty of our subject.

Demand and supply being relative terms, the first inquiry to be settled must be in reference to the former. We propose, then, first to arrive at the probable amount of cotton which will be required to supply the demand of the manufacturers of our own country and of Europe, leaving out of question those of other countries, as they are comparatively unimportant, and cannot affect the question. Of course this can only be done by approximation, though we think that the statistics of former years give us data from which this approximation may be very closely made. It seems to us that the fairest mode of making this estimate will be to take the quantity required to supply this demand for manufacturing purposes during some year immediately preceding our civil war, and add thereto such an amount as the increased requirements of trade, from the increase in the wealth and population of the world, will reasonably warrant. We shall therefore take such statistical information from the reports of the year 1859 as will show the quantity of the raw material required and consumed by these manufacturers during that year. We take this year in preference to 1860, because the information for that year to be gathered from the statistics of Great Britain, as well as of other countries, upon this subject seem to us fuller and more reliable. At least we have been able to meet with none for the year 1860 which seem so satisfactory.

The following table will show the amount of cotton from our Southern States for consumption by the various countries of Europe during the year 1859:

Great Britain,.....	2,086,341	bales.
France,.....	452,000	"
Belgium,.....	38,000	"
Holland,.....	62,000	"
Germany,.....	146,000	"
Trieste,.....	81,000	"
Genoa,.....	41,000	"
Spain,.....	109,000	"

Total.....2,965,341

Besides this amount from the United States, there were imported

from other countries—East Indies, Brazil, Egypt, &c.—771,000 bales.

During the same period the manufacturers of the Northern States took of the South 730,000 bales, to which must be added 120,000 bales retained by the South for home consumption, making an aggregate of 4,586,341 bales, of which, as will be seen, our Southern States furnished 3,815,341. Of the amount of stocks remaining on hand at the beginning of this year of the importations previously made we have no definite information; but we may fairly presume that the stocks on hand unconsumed and remaining over of the importations of '58 and '59 were so nearly equal as to authorize the estimate, from the foregoing figures, of the actual consumption in Europe and America during the year 1859 at least four and one-half millions of bales.

This estimate, however, of the amount required to supply the demand of 1859 is of course far from being equal to what would have been the present consumption had nothing in the mean time occurred to lessen the production and increase the price, both of the raw material and its manufactured products. It is a matter of astonishment with what rapidity this demand for and consumption of cotton and cotton goods steadily increased with each year during the half century and more immediately preceding the year 1861, more than doubling during some of the decennial periods of that time, and keeping full pace with the supply; the imports of Great Britain, for instance, in 1860 more than doubling those of 1850, while the actual amount used in manufacturing in that kingdom had also increased one hundred per cent. Strange as it may seem, the imports from all quarters of the same country were very nearly fifteen times as great in 1860 as in 1821. From this we may infer that, had nothing occurred from 1860 to the present time to diminish the supply, and consequently increase its price, the consumption in 1870 would be nearly or quite double that of 1860. We have no reason for supposing that the increased demand would not have continued during these latter ten years with the same rapidity as during those from 1850 to 1860, there having been no other period of equal length in the history of the world in which both population and wealth have more rapidly increased than from 1860 to the present time. This rapid increase in the demand is well illustrated also by the census of the Southern States compared with that of 1860, the production of the latter year having been nearly twice that of the former, and the market value of cotton higher, showing that the supply, although so greatly increased, had not kept pace with the demand.

This increase in the demand for any series of years during the last quarter of a century will be found, upon investigation, to have been nearly at the rate of ten per cent. from year to year; and, as before stated, as we have no statement of the whole amount required for 1860, so reliable as that for 1859, we prefer making the estimate for the European demand, from that before given for the last-men-

tioned year by this mode of calculation, making the amount required for 1860 upwards of four millions bales. The correctness of this method of calculation, and its results, is confirmed by the fact that the total imports of Great Britain in 1860 were very nearly one-tenth more than in 1859, and corresponds with a recent statement which we have seen, giving the number of pounds taken by the whole of Europe in that year at 1,797,400, or about 4,000,000 bales—the whole importation for 1859, as before seen, having been 3,736,341 bales. It is also shown that the production in the Southern States, then the almost sole producers of the staple, was correspondingly increased, the market price remaining about the same.

Had the demand and supply continued to increase from 1860 as in former years, which doubtless would have been the case but for the intervention of our war, the total consumption by the European and American manufacturers alone would have amounted in 1867 to very nearly eight millions bales, purchased probably at a higher price than in 1860.

This then is the amount, we take it, which would have been required for the manufacturers of these countries had the supply increased correspondingly with the population and wealth of the world, and had no civil troubles occurred in our Union, but for which latter cause this increased supply, and perhaps more, would have been produced. It is well known, however, that the increase of the price of any article of commerce will diminish its consumption, and neither cotton nor cotton goods are an exception to this rule. But what ratio this decrease in the consumption will bear to the increase of price can be fixed by no certain rule. We know that the consumption of the necessaries of life will be less affected by such increase in price than that of such commodities with the use of which we can more easily dispense. Among the former class we must now, beyond doubt, class cotton goods, which have become almost as indispensable to the human family as the very food which sustains life. Be this as it may, it cannot be denied that the increase of price will, to some extent, diminish the inclination as well as the ability to buy and consume cotton goods, and will to that extent diminish the demand for the raw material.

Assuming, as before stated, that the increase of the wealth and population of the world would have required, all other things being equal, a much larger amount of cotton goods now than formerly, and having, from the experience of former years, shown that had nothing intervened to lessen the demand, it would have required the manufacture of something like eight millions of bales; if we further assume that the increased price will diminish the demand 25 per cent., which we think is a liberal allowance, we shall have between five and six millions of bales as the probable number which will be required by the looms of Europe and America for the present cotton year, beginning the 1st of September, 1866. In round numbers we will suppose this number to be five and one-half millions, of which, according to the opinions of manufacturers, the Northern States will

take 1,250,000; and from the present indications of enterprise and improvement in the Southern States in the direction of cotton factories, that section will probably require some 250,000; leaving a balance for Europe of 4,000,000, which, as before shown, was about the amount of consumption there in 1860;\* Great Britain alone taking for actual consumption over two and a half millions bales.

Having thus settled as satisfactorily as possible the demand which is likely to exist, which we have only pretended to do, as before stated, by approximation, the question which next arises is, from whence and to what extent this demand is likely to be supplied; and here, again, we are left in a great measure to conjecture. Fortunately, however, we are not without information upon this point, upon which to base, as we think, a very satisfactory opinion.

Though our Southern States, by reason of the ordeal through which they have recently passed, do not, as formerly, enjoy the almost exclusive monopoly of furnishing to the world the supply of the raw material required for manufacture and commerce, yet it is well known that even now this whole question of demand and supply depends upon their success or failure in the crop which is now being gathered for market. The experiment which is now being made under the new and changed condition of things to raise this essential staple of commerce is, as we know, being watched with the greatest interest in almost every quarter of the globe, and the importance attached to the result in the commercial world is shown by the extreme sensitiveness evinced in the fluctuations in its price, as the reports in regard to its success have been more or less favorable. These reports, in most cases, though professing to be entirely reliable, though generally made by interested parties, and in many cases without one particle of information on which to base them, have been as numerous and as varied as the days of the year, ranging from 800,000 to as much as 5,000,000 bales. Men have been paid to travel, and men who have not traveled have been paid to write up the number of bales which the South would certainly raise; and though some of them had never seen a cotton-field, hardly knew whether cotton grew on trees or on stalks, and seem to have had a confused idea that an acre of Arkansas mud was as prolific of cotton bales as an acre of Georgia sand of pea-nuts, have enlightened the world by profound calculations and suggestions on the subject; while, on the other hand, others from opposite motives, though we believe in many instances from honest mistake, have gone to the other extreme.

Between these extremes we think it not very difficult, at the present advance of the season, to strike the proper mean and to arrive at conclusions as to the amount likely to be produced with tolerable accuracy. Such have been the unfavorable circumstances from the commencement of the season that we believe now all extravagant

\* We have seen, since writing this, the statement of a Liverpool correspondent of a commercial house in this country, which is, that 80,000 bales per week will be required by Europe for the next twelve months.

estimates have been abandoned, and the number of those who figure largely upon this question have grown to a very few. None, who are well informed, will now be found who will fix the amount to be expected at above two and a half millions of bales; while most of them write down a much smaller number as the probable yield. The latest estimate which we have seen is from the *Commercial Chronicle*, of Sept. 8th, which makes, as is stated, upon a "very careful examination," and "with unusual facilities for making inquiries," the following table:—

Texas,.....	450,000	Bales.
Alabama,.....	400,000	"
Louisiana,.....	250,000	"
Mississippi,.....	450,000	"
Georgia,.....	250,000	"
Arkansas,.....	190,000	"
South Carolina,.....	130,000	"
North Carolina,.....	70,000	"
Tennessee,.....	120,000	"
Florida,.....	45,000	"
Total,.....	2,355,000	Bales.

This is almost equal to the whole crop of 1850, and to one-half of the crop of 1859-'60, which latter was by far the most propitious season, all circumstances considered, which the South has ever had.

Though we regard these figures as more nearly correct than some others we have seen in Northern journals, which, of course, largely overshoot the mark, we cannot believe that the crop of the present season can possibly amount to even as much as is here stated. Admitting, as is generally stated, that three-fifths of the cotton-lands in cultivation in '59-'60 have been put in cotton in 1866, we cannot believe the yield will be as much as one-half of that of the former season, and we shall be greatly surprised should such be the result. The reasons for this opinion are too well known and too often urged to need any repetition here. The thousand and one misfortunes and difficulties which have unfortunately beset the planter from the very beginning in the inauguration of the "new system" have nearly driven him mad, and have induced many to abandon the enterprise in utter disgust, and in some instances with utter ruin.

We do not pretend to any uncommon facilities for knowing, or to any superior information, either from our own observation or that of others, though, having devoted careful attention to the subject from the beginning of the season, we have formed a positive opinion, based upon such facts as have come to our knowledge from reliable sources, as well as from our own travels and personal observation in some few of the principal cotton States; and this opinion, we may as well state, has been formed without any interest whatever to bias it, except that which we feel as the citizen of a Southern State, in having the exaggerated ideas upon the subject set right. With the facts before us, we are constrained to differ in our estimate from even the most moderate of those made by Northern manufacturers and

Northern journals, and which have been so sedulously transferred and pressed upon the other side of the Atlantic. We cannot believe, for instance, as in the statement just referred to, that the crop of Texas will amount to 500,000 bales, for we know that though the season in that State has been comparatively propitious, the overflows in the early part of the season of the principal streams, besides other contingencies of less consequence, have greatly curtailed the prospect there, and we cannot believe that the crop of this year will exceed that of 1860, which was only 405,000 bales. Besides, we see that the newspapers of that State give the yield at 300,000, and not more. We cannot believe that the crop of Mississippi can amount to 450,000 bales—nearly one-half the crop of '59-'60, and very nearly equal to the crop of 1850, because we are satisfied that only about one-half, or three-fifths, at the farthest, of the cotton lands of '59-'60 were this year planted; and we know that from excessive rain, drought, overflow and almost every other drawback imaginable, she has suffered more, perhaps, than any other State. We would sooner believe that her crop will not exceed 250,000 bales, but do not believe it will reach even that. In Arkansas, we are satisfied, from the best of information as well as from personal observation, that not more than 150,000 bales, at the outside, can be realized. Nor can we believe that in Louisiana, in which eight of the principal parishes were during several of the most important months of the season submerged, and in all of which the same difficulties have had to be encountered as in the other States, 250,000 bales, one-third more than the crop of 1850, will be secured. Satisfied as we are of the errors in regard to these four States, we can but believe that they are equally as great as to the rest. Our candid judgment is, that not more than one and a half million bales, at the farthest, can be depended upon from the South, even with a good season for the rest of the year and a late frost—the common opinion among the cotton-raisers themselves being that it will be a great deal less. But for fear that we may be as greatly mistaken as our Northern neighbors, we will assume that the production will amount to two millions of bales.

During the year 1865 the East Indies shipped to Great Britain 1,287,000 bales (amounting in weight to less than 1,000,000 American bales) of her short, rough, dirty staple. This, however was, the largest amount ever received from this quarter, being the effect of the stimulus given to its cultivation by the extraordinary prices prevailing. Even of this inferior article India, has according to all accounts, reached the extreme limit of her production. The *India Times* of June 11th says, "Not only is our crop certain to be smaller this year than last, but the supply from China and Bengal besides, from many of the experimental cotton grounds, stimulated by high prices, will be almost wholly withheld from the European market." This decline seems to be attributable mainly to the necessity for a rotation of crops required by the India soil, which, unlike ours, is unfit for raising cotton for more than one or two years in succession, and having been widely cultivated for the past few years in that

staple, has begun to refuse to make its accustomed yield. With our competition, India at once goes back to her former insignificance. Indeed, no matter what its production, such is the character of the staple that it will contribute but little to supply the demand, being only fit, as we understand, to mix in small proportions with American, and to be used in the manufacture of coarse yarns. Its value for manufacturing purposes may be known from the fact that whilst American cotton is bringing in the Liverpool market from 11*d.* to 17*d.*, the India staple is quoted at from 6*d.* to 11*d.* From this quarter Great Britain will probably receive during the twelve months from the 1st Sept., 1866, some 600,000 bales, most of which was at that date, as we see from recent English Cotton Circulars, at sea and likely to reach its destination before the beginning of the next year.

A recent writer for this REVIEW, who seems to have given attention to the subject of cotton production in the various countries where its culture has been attempted, estimates that we may depend upon Brazil for 130,000 bales, and upon Egypt for (probably) 300,000. In all other portions of the world where any attempt will be made to raise this crop the quantities produced will be so insignificant as to produce no effect upon the market, and so we leave out all conjectures in regard to them.

We may therefore sum up the quantity of the raw material of this year's growth, and which may be thrown into the market within the existing cotton year, as follows:—

Southern States of America, .....	2,000,000	Bales.
East Indies, .....	600,000	"
Brazil, .....	130,000	"
Egypt, .....	300,000	"

Total, .....

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3,030,000 Bales.

To this it would at first sight appear that there should be added the stocks on hand on the first of September, 1866, the beginning of the cotton year, which might be put down at 250,000 bales, at all ports and in manufacturers' hands in the United States, and in Great Britain at 800,000 bales, of which about one-half is India cotton. But it must be borne in mind that we are only including the probable amount which will be consumed between the 1st September, '66, and the 1st September, '67. It would of course be erroneous not to allow in the calculation an amount of stock necessary to supply the wants of manufacturers from the 1st September, '67, to the beginning of the year 1868; as it is well known that the crop of the Southern States does not generally begin to reach the markets, and especially the European, until the beginning of the year. The India crop decreasing from year to year, and being, as before stated, of so inferior quality as to be almost entirely useless for cotton goods, can do but little towards supplying this want, and we may therefore take it for granted that there must necessarily be held on hand on the 1st September, 1867 very nearly, the amount now shown. Otherwise



the cotton-mills would be idle from that time to the end of the year, for want of the raw material. The present stock on hand (excluding that at sea, of course), amounting to about one million bales, may consequently, with propriety, be excluded from the amount of supply for the current cotton year. Thus it will be seen that, according to these estimates, the supply for the year just commenced will be some two million bales below the actual requirements of manufacturers, even upon the supposition that the product of our Southern States will amount to two million bales.

That our figures are accurate we do not pretend, of course; but that they approach as near the truth as they can be made to do, we believe. This question of supply must of course remain somewhat uncertain for some months to come. When the true state of facts is known, we feel convinced that it will be found that a great mistake has been made by those who so confidently predict large crops and a full supply, and who are holding back for a decline in the price. If our premises are nearly correct, it is an easy matter to foresee that so far from a decline, there must necessarily be an advance; to what extent it is of course impossible to tell. One thing, however, should be borne in mind, upon which, from our observation, even business men are sometimes liable to be mistaken; and that is, that the price of an article of consumption only advances in proportion as the supply diminishes. This, of course, is an egregious error. No one would contend for an instant that if the supply of flour should diminish to one-half the effect would be only to double its market value. Without any certain rule by which to work in such case, we might fairly presume that it would, instead, be quadrupled in value, and, *mutatis mutandis*, the same principle will hold good in other cases.

The causes which are depressing the price in the foreign market, and of course in our own, are explained in the recent circulars of Liverpool brokers. They are the stock on hand, amounting, as before stated, on the 1st September, to 800,000 bales; the amount (nearly 500,000 bales) of India cotton now at sea for the British market; the expected receipt of several hundred thousand bales during the Fall months from America; and lastly, and principally, the fact, that large amounts of cotton have been hypothecated to English bankers to secure advances during the recent stringency in the finances of that country, which are being forced upon the market to satisfy these advances, added to reports from America of large crops expected. The intimations in these circulars are plain, that these causes of depression will be merely temporary. The stock on hand will soon be consumed by the home and export demand, amounting now to some 70,000 bales per week. No more cotton is to be shipped from India for six months to come. The bankers will soon be satisfied, and there will be no further reason for urgent sales; added to which, it is more than probable that the English money market will soon become easy again, when the speculative demand will be revived. It is a significant fact, too, that on the 1st September there were at sea for the English market only 23,000 bales, and that

the whole number in transit, principally from India, was smaller than had been known for months before, being less than half a million.

The policy which should, under these circumstances, govern the course of Southern planters is plain. Where it is possible, let them by all means hold on to their crops until these causes of temporary depression have been removed, and especially until the extravagant reports of the large crops to be raised by them during this season have been corrected abroad. These reports have been industriously started and industriously propagated, from motives which are easily seen and understood. The game is being adroitly and systematically played, with many odds against the producer, whose toil and vexation entitle him to the stakes, and unless he is wary they will be snatched from him. Where stern necessity does not compel, let him rather prefer to count his bales than his greenbacks, until the propitious time shall come, and as sure as he lives he will reap a high reward for his labors. But if haste and hurry are to rule the market, it will become gluttoned, and he will get a mere pittance.

We think one thing, at least, will be conceded by all those who have had any experience in the cultivation of cotton; and that is, that unless those who make it can receive more remunerating prices than are now being paid, the production must rapidly decline; and none will be more ready to admit this than those who, having no knowledge of the mode of its cultivation, have blindly rushed into the field with visions of the golden harvest they were to reap. After deducting the three cents per pound tax, which of course must come out of the pockets of the producer, and other expenses incident to the shipment and sale of his cotton, but little is left to the planter as net gains at 30 cents per pound, which, by the way, is rather more than he can expect with the present market. The average quality will not be higher than what is styled in the market "low middling" or "good ordinary," for which, at the present rates, he could not expect more than 27 or 28 cents per pound, or about 20 cents net, which can be but barely more than the cost of production.

As was proposed, we have confined ourselves strictly to the question of demand and supply for the year commencing on the 1st September, 1866. It was not our intention to notice, in any way, the opinions prevailing in certain quarters, that a new and glorious era had been opened by recent events to cotton production in the South, and that the time is fast approaching when that section will send twenty bales to market where it now sends one; that in the place of the "wasteful" and "iniquitous" system of labor which has heretofore prevailed, we are to have the enlightened systems of the North and of Europe put in practice by thrifty, honest, intelligent and good-looking emigrants from those countries who are to swarm upon our hitherto half-tilled cotton-fields, and make our prairies, our hills and our forests alive with labor and white with expanding bolls; that, in short, the South is now to become the land where all the

wearily and oppressed of the earth are to come to get rich and be happy by growing dollars where only cents grew before. These are visions of ignorance and diseased imagination. It is useless to attempt to combat them by argument or reason. Experience and time, the greatest and dearest of teachers, must do that. We will only remark in closing this short article, that unless some new system *does* take the place of the one now existing, the production of the country must greatly decrease, and that some of us may yet live to see the day when a pound of Southern cotton will be worth its weight in paper money, which, indeed, would be no new sight.

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## ART. X.—SKETCHES OF FOREIGN TRAVEL.

No. 5.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1ST, 1866.

DEAR REVIEW:—Next to Westminster Abbey, the most interesting object in London, to your correspondent, is "*The Tower*." Blot out the Tower from the records of the past, and English history would be lamentably incomplete, for in its traditions are the materials which go largely towards making up that history.

There is an immense mass of buildings which go generally by the name of "*The Tower*," but the chief feature of the pile, and that which stands godfather to the balance, is a great square structure about four stories high, with walls of solid stone fourteen feet thick, and massive towers shooting up at each of its four corners. It was built, we are informed, by *William the Conqueror*, in the year 1079, as a place of retreat in case the rebellious Saxons outdoors should grow too contumacious and strong. It is distinctively called the "*White Tower*," and is now used as an arsenal, and a store-house for every curious species of arm and armor peculiar to different ages and countries. There may be seen every weapon of offence or defence employed by every nation of the known world from the remotest to the present time.

On the ground floor, as we go in, are arranged about fifty horsemen, clothed in impenetrable panoply of chain armor and solid steel, and bristling pugnaciously with the different weapons peculiar to their several centuries. The *coup d'oeil* is positively startling. The effigies of the horses are so instinct with life, and the vizored figures astride so accurately personify the knightly images kindled in our minds by romance, that we are lifted, for the moment, out of our consciousness of the present, and transported into the life of dead centuries. But that history is aflame with the feats of arms and daring courage of those iron-clad riders, one would conclude they were rather a timid set, for their chief aim was obviously to keep from being hurt. In looking at those steel fortresses, frowning down from their horses, the spectator is puzzled to imagine how anybody could have been killed. A "monitor" does not seem more

impervious to successful attack. And yet, recent experience has shown, that even a "monitor" is not impregnable to an assailing prow, and this teaches us to realize how those grim warriors succumbed to the fierce impact of a battle-axe.

Along the staircase and first landing of the second story large collections of arms of foreign pattern are stored, and it is instructive to observe what admirable ingenuity man, even in his primitive condition, has exhibited for the effective taking off of his fellow-man. The same mechanical genius, in our worthy predecessors, directed in more peaceful channels, would have sensibly abridged that historical epoch known as the Dark Ages.

The most noticeable object in this armory is a cannon, carved by hand out of solid metal, and heavily ornamented with a variety of delicately wrought figures in *basso relievo*. It is the work of an Italian, who is said to have been thirty years engaged at it. The immense amount of labor obviously expended upon it makes it seem possible that even an industrious man might have required a hundred years to accomplish it. The cannon is about the size of our modern six-pounder, and does not materially differ from it in pattern.

Up another flight of stairs, and we enter a long room which is garnished with a small door let into the wall, about midway on the right-hand side. This door opens into a scowling little cell, just eight feet square. In this pent-up Utica of cimmerian gloom Sir Walter Raleigh was confined for fourteen years, by Elizabeth, that illustrious slip of decayed virginity. Save her own sister, of bloody memory, there is no other woman in English history who had such a cultivated taste for dabbling in noble blood, as that same carrot-headed vestal. Her affections were something like boils, for they generally ended by coming to a head.

While cribbed in the dungeon described, Sir Walter is said to have written his "History of the World." It was rather a droll ambition, on the whole, for a man who held by very uncertain tenure only eight feet square of the world.

The large room into which the cell opens is used, at present, as a magazine, in which are kept the various instruments of torture which plagued our venerable ancestors. There are the thumb-screws, the racks, the pincers, the boot, and the "scavenger's daughter;" the last of which is as unwholesome a looking contrivance as its name would imply. There also, in perfect keeping, is the block on which Anne Boelyn, Kate Howard, Lady Jane Grey and Sir Walter Raleigh were beheaded. The axe, too, which served on those occasions, is there, in thorough preservation. The block is dark with age, and polished with much handling. It retains very legible impressions of the strokes of the axe for the last three occasions on which it was used. There may be sermons in stones surely, for that stupid and senseless block is eloquent of many sermons.

"The Jewel Tower," which is reached by crossing the court-yard from the White Tower, is the place where the crown jewels are

kept. There, exposed in a glass case, the republican eye may view with modest awe the great diamonds from which royalty, on State occasions, is wont to borrow one of its stunning effects. About midway that part of the court-yard, east of the White Tower, is the spot where the scaffolds were erected on which the executions took place. No sign of its murderous antecedents now remains, and it looks as serene and pacific as if it had never known what it was to suck up innocent blood.

Some fifty yards from this, proceeding in an easterly direction, we approach the tower in which Anne Boleyn, Kate Howard, and Lady Jane Grey were at different times confined. The room is a small octagonal structure, with little recesses let into the solid stonework. These recesses were designed for sleeping-places, and very appropriate they were, for the hard fates they temporarily accommodated. Various inscriptions are carved on the walls by the many poor devils who only left them to ascend the scaffold outside. Some of the inscriptions are quotations from favorite authors, and others are original. Most of the latter are commonplace enough, but a few of them are full of touching pathos.

In another lofty tower which surmounts the immense gateway leading into the court-yard, I observed a woman with three little children plying around her. The spectacle was so thoroughly peaceful, tender, domestic, that I instinctively singled out the spot as one, at least, about which clung no butcherly memories. Imagine my shock of surprise when informed that this was, *par excellence*, the "*Bloody Tower*," the place where the infant sons of *Edward IV.* were murdered by order of Gloster. The sight of the spot brought irresistibly to mind those beautiful lines in *Richard III.*, in which the assassin pictures the sleeping aspect of the doomed children.

"The tyrannous and bloody act is done;  
The most arch deed of piteous massacre,  
That ever yet this land was guilty of.  
Dighton and Forrest, whom I did suborn  
To do this piece of ruthless butchery,  
Albeit they were flesh'd villains, bloody dogs,  
Melting with tenderness and mild compassion,  
Wept like two children, in their death's sad story.  
*O thus, quoth Dighton, lay the gentle babes,—*  
*Thus, thus, quoth Forrest, girdling one another*  
*Within their alabaster innocent arms:*  
*Their lips were four red roses on a stalk,*  
*Which, in their summer beauty, kissed each other.*  
*We smothered*  
*The most replenished sweet work of nature*  
*That, from the prime creation, e'er she fram'd."*

Another spot to which the guide specially invoked my attention was the "*Devereux Tower*." It is so called from the fact that *Robert Devereux*, Earl of *Essex*, a favorite of *Elizabeth*, was confined there up to the time of his tendering her his head. In nothing else did *Elizabeth* so satisfactorily vindicate her paternity, as in the ugly trick she fell into, of rewarding with the axe whoever had the

misfortune to excite her tenderness. A queen's love is doubtless a valuable commodity, but to pay for it with your head makes its proprietorship expensive.

Every inch of this venerable pile is historic, and to the student of English annals, few other places appeal so eloquently as "The Tower."

**ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.**—To one who has a taste for ornithology and zoology, these gardens hold out irresistible attractions. There are collected together, it is said, the most complete assortment of quadrupeds and birds that is to be seen anywhere else in the world. Asia, Africa, Europe, America, Japan, and all the discovered islands of the universe, have been put under contribution to supply this mammoth menagerie. The gardens in which it is lodged are very handsomely improved, and all the arrangements for the domiciliation of the beasts and birds seem to be governed by an admirable regard to taste and the comfort of the inhabitants.

Most of the animals were familiar to me, but some of them I had never enjoyed the honor of meeting before. Of the latter was a white peacock. Its general configuration seemed identical with that of the ordinary species which we have domesticated, but not a colored feather illustrated its body. From the nib of his beak to the tip of his tail he was as white as new-fallen snow. This modesty of plumage probably rendered his personal bearing comparatively unaffected, which contributed still further to disguise the fact that he was a peacock.

Among the new acquaintances I formed there were two varieties of fox. For the sake of an attenuated brother of mine, to whose ear the cry of a full pack by moonlight is the most tuneful orchestra in the world, I made a special note of the foxes. One is of a deep red color, as to the nether part of his person, with a vivid gray rim encircling his back. In size he is much larger than the red fox of America, but defers humbly to the latter in that crowning glory of the fox, the tail.

The other variety is of a uniform mouse color, and remarkably small; not larger, I should say, than an ordinary poodle. He has a splendid reddish-looking brush, and his ears, curious to relate, are larger than those of the white rabbit. He is called the "*fennec fox*," and is a native of Egypt. But for the caudal appendage, of which the veritable "molly hare" is indecorously deficient, one would rather infer it was a rabbit than a fox.

The queerest-looking animal in the collection is a creature standing perilously on two legs, and called the "weak-headed stork." A misnomer, it occurred to me, for his head was the only substantial thing about him. He is, perhaps, four feet high, with a huge bill in the shape of an alligator's jaws, and a head so preposterously large, that it is a standing miracle for his pipe-stem legs to uphold it. He seems to have a perfect confidence in the permanency of the miracle, for he stands his ground with as unfaltering a faith in the integrity of his legs, as if he had purchased a policy from a "limb-

assuring" company. I commend him to the tender consideration of your radical friends, for he is brought, I am informed, from the interior of Africa.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—To attempt to give anything like a fair notion of the Crystal Palace under a shorter dispensation than twenty reams of foolscap, would be a supreme exploit of madness. It is one of those wonderful repositories which have to be seen, and seen often, to acquire adequate conceptions of. I have devoted three days to it, and find that I have seen just enough to put me in a state of instructive confusion. The universe appears to have come forward voluntarily from the remotest antiquity, and deposited its choicest possessions there.

That which attracted me most in the Palace was the reproduction, in incarnate forms, of the various types of architecture which prevailed in the olden times. The half of one entire side of the immense structure is devoted to illustrations of the Egyptian, the Greek, the Moorish, the Assyrian, the Roman and the Byzantine architecture. These illustrations are expressed in what the Directors of the Palace denominate the Egyptian, the Greek, the Assyrian, the Roman, and the Byzantine courts, and the court of Alhambra. To the Alhambra, or Moorish court, I confess that all of my preferences award the palm. It so far surpasses in magnificence every rival style, and is so lacking in every principle of analogy with any other, that if you invite me to describe it, "I treat it as a conundrum, and give it up."

After wandering for hours through the mammoth repertoire, I strayed out into the surrounding gardens, actually to escape from the throng of curious things which solicited my tired eyes, and the army of novel impressions which attacked my worried consciousness. The gardens occupy about two hundred and fifty acres of ground, and in them I again found food for that mental dissatisfaction flowing from the contemplation of objects which soar above all efforts at description. I lay down on the green-sward, and looked at those fairy gardens, abreath with fountains, and lakes, and flowers, until my heart and eyes fairly ached with a sense of the beautiful.

Trusting that *your* heart nor eyes may ever ache from a more distressing cause, I remain truly yours,

CARTE BLANCHE.

## ART. IX.—EMANCIPATION AND COTTON—THE TRIUMPH OF BRITISH POLICY.\*

[The author of the present paper sends us a copy, with the request to publish it in the pages of the REVIEW. We believe that its careful perusal will effect good in the present warfare against Radical policy and measures, and commend it to the careful study of Conservative men North and South. It is from the pen of Prof. DAVID CHRISTY, author of "Cotton is King."]

## EARLY MOVEMENTS OF GREAT BRITAIN TO RETRIEVE HER LOSSES CONSEQUENT UPON WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

THE death-blow to cotton cultivation in the West Indies was given by the act abolishing the slave-trade. At the beginning of the present century the exports of cotton from these islands nearly equaled that from the United States—the one exporting 17,000,000 pounds, the other 17,780,000 pounds. But upon the prohibition of the slave-trade, 1808, and the consequent diminution of labor in the islands, its cultivation began to decline, so that by 1834, when the Emancipation Act went into operation, it had diminished to 2,296,525 pounds. This enormous decline in cotton culture in the West Indies was a source of great alarm to British manufacturers.

Emancipation was expected to remedy this great misfortune, on the theory held by the philanthropists, that the labor of the negroes, when free, would be much more productive than it had been while they were slaves. Upon this theory Parliament based its act for the abolition of West India slavery; and, as a consequence of this act, the English people confidently anticipated an enlarged production of all the commodities usually cultivated in the islands.

Even as late as 1839 this theory was still held as true, as appears from an address delivered in Boston by Mr. Scoble, a gentleman who had been Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, which was reported in *The Christian Watchman* of that year. Mr. Scoble had recently visited the West Indies, and professed to speak from actual observation. He represented the prosperity of the islands as on the increase, and this he "accounted for by saying that one freeman would do more than two slaves."

All this, it is now well understood, was mere bunkum, designed to influence the people of the United States to follow the example of England in abolishing slavery. Æsop would have illustrated the designs of Mr. Scoble by his fable of the fox that had lost his tail in the trap, and who urged upon a convention of foxes the great convenience he experienced in having that bushy appendage out of the way.

\* The astute policy of France, equally with that of England, is marked in its emancipation of slavery.

Lacroix, in closing a speech in the National Convention of France, 1794, in seconding the proposition of Lavasseur, that the decree should at once be proclaimed abolishing slavery all over the territory of the Republic, thus gave utterance to the sentiments which governed the members in adopting that measure:

"Let this great example to the universe, let this principle, solemnly consecrated, re-echo in the hearts of the Africans in chains under English dominion; let them feel all the dignity of their being; let them arm themselves and come to augment the number of our brothers and votaries of universal liberty!"

The President having pronounced the abolition of slavery, Danton rose, amid the shouts of exultation that followed, and addressed the Convention. In closing he said:

"Citizens, to-day the Englishman is dead! [Loud applause.] Pitt and his plots are foiled! The English behold their commerce annihilated! France, which to this day, as it were, truncated her glory, at length resumes, in the eyes of astonished and submissive Europe, the preponderance which is due her through her principles, her energy, her soil, and her population. Activity, energy, generosity—but generosity directed by the torch of reason, and steered by the compass of principle—will insure you forever the gratitude of posterity."

And why this denunciation of England, and this sudden sympathy for the negro by these French orators and philanthropists? It is explained by the writer from whom we quote, M. Cochlin, of France. It had just been announced to the Convention that the English, then at war with France, had possessed themselves of Martinico and Guadalupe, two of the French West India slave-holding colonies. The decree of emancipation, it was believed, would render the islands valueless to the English; and not this only, but that the slaves in the other British islands, acting under the new impulse, would throw off their chains, and thus deprive Great Britain of the basis of her prosperous commerce.



The year 1839, in which Mr. Scoble came over to instruct us as to the benefits of emancipation, found the West Indies exporting but 928,425 pounds of cotton, and the year 1840 but 427,529 pounds, as against 17,000,000 pounds exported in 1800. Cotton cultivation was about at an end in the British West Indies. The labor necessary for its production could not be commanded; and, even if it had been in sufficient abundance, prices had so fallen, in consequence of the immense production of the United States, then equaling, for export alone, 743,941,000 pounds that year, 1840, that attractive wages, it was said, could not be offered to the newly emancipated blacks.

The American planter had the monopoly of the supply of cotton to the markets of the Christian world; and the West India planter, as far as he could command labor, chose to employ it in the production of sugar rather than upon cotton. This left the British manufacturer at the mercy of the slave-holder of the United States for his supplies of this commodity—a position that he chose not to occupy a moment longer than it could be avoided. We find, accordingly, that at the same time that Mr. Scoble was telling the American people about the increasing prosperity of the West Indies, and the greater efficiency of the free negro over the slave, a movement was set on foot in England to transfer the seat of cotton cultivation to the East Indies. George Thompson, Esq., the Abolitionist, was placed in the foreground in this movement, and during 1839, in a course of lectures, undertook to prove that all the elements of successful cotton cultivation existed in India, and that the English people might soon obtain their supplies of cotton from that country, and thus be enabled to repudiate that of the United States. The appeal was made to Parliament to extend a helping hand to cotton culture in the East Indies; and the object to be gained by the measure proposed was the emancipation of the slaves of the United States, by destroying the markets for cotton of their production. In one of his lectures Mr. Thompson exclaims:

“The battle-ground for the freedom of the world is on the plains of Hindostan. Yes, my friends, do justice to India; wave there the sceptre of justice, and the rod of oppression falls from the hands of the slave-holder in America; and the slave, swelling beyond the measure of his chains, stands disenthralled, a freeman and an acknowledged brother.”

The introduction to the American edition of the lectures delivered by Mr. Thompson on that occasion, which was written by William Lloyd Garrison, contains the following sentences. They sufficiently indicate what were the anticipations of the advocates of that measure:

“If England can raise her own cotton in India at the paltry rate of a penny a pound, what inducement can she have to obtain her supplies from a rival nation, at a rate of six or eight times higher? It is stated that the East India free labor costs three pence a day—African slave labor two shillings; that upward of 800,000 bales of cotton are exported from the United States annually to England, and that the cotton trade of the United States with England amounts to the enormous sum of \$40,000,000 annually. Let that market be closed to this slave-holding republic, and its slave system must inevitably perish of starvation.”

In pursuance of this policy, cotton-seed from the United States was sent to India, and experienced planters from Mississippi, at high salaries, were employed to superintend its cultivation: but the enterprise was not successful, and the Missisippians, after several years' experimenting, returned home to their own plantations.

The public are so fully informed on this subject, that the history of the enterprise need not be traced at large. Towards the close of the experiment the *London Times*, under the head of “Cotton in India,” said:

“The one great element of American success—of American enterprise—can never, at least for many generations, be imparted to India. It is impossible to expect of Hindoos all that is achieved by citizens of the States. During the experiments to which we have alluded, an English plow was introduced into one of the provinces, and the natives were taught its superiority over their own clumsy machinery. They were at first astonished and delighted at its effects, but as soon as the agent's back was turned, they took it, painted it red, set it up on end and worshiped it.”

But this attempt of Great Britain to secure her supplies of cotton from other sources than the United States does not stand alone. Seeing, as if by prophetic forecast, that the attempt to cultivate the better qualities of cotton in India

would prove a failure, a nearly simultaneous effort was made to extend its cultivation to Africa. The West Indies, as a field of cotton supply, seemed to be closed forever as a consequence of emancipation. It was the expectation of the British that the United States could be made to share the same fate by the success of Abolitionism, and that the monopoly of the American planter being thus destroyed, the price of cotton would necessarily rise, so that it could be grown and exported at a profit from more distant fields, but especially from her own tropical possessions.

The circumstances which gave rise to the attempt to make Africa a field of cotton production are of very great interest. The slave-trade had long been prosecuted with the utmost vigor. Great Britain, at the Assiento Treaty, 1713, had secured its monopoly to herself; and, on surrendering that monopoly, four years before its termination, had received, as a consideration from Spain, the sum of half a million of dollars! In 1798, the exports of slaves, chiefly to Brazil and Cuba, were 85,000 annually, and the number increased regularly until 1840, when the exports were 135,800. One exception exists. From 1880 to 1885 the annual exports were only 78,500.

England alone had expended nearly ninety millions of dollars in an attempt, without success, to suppress the traffic in slaves. The rapid increase of the cultivation of cotton in the United States, and the equally rapid increase of the exports of coffee from Brazil, and of sugar from Cuba, were truly alarming to her statesmen. The remedy proposed was to make all Africa a dependency of the British Crown, and to secure the deliverance of Africa by calling forth her own resources. The African Civilization Society was formed as the agent for accomplishing this work, and the Government, to promote the enterprise, fitted out three large iron steamers, at an expense of \$300,000, for the use of the company.

The ablest writers in the kingdom brought the whole weight of their influence to bear upon the question, so as to secure its success. Mr. McQueen, in speaking of the great things that England had already accomplished, and what she could yet achieve, exclaimed:

"Unfold the map of the world. We command the Ganges. Fortified at Bombay, the Indus is our own. Possessed of the islands in the mouth of the Persian Gulf, we command the outlets of Persia and the mouths of the Euphrates, and, consequently, of countries the cradle of the human race. We command at the Cape of Good Hope. Gibraltar and Malta belonging to us, we control the Mediterranean. Let us plant the British standard on the island of Socotora—upon the island of Fernando Po, and inland upon the banks of the Niger, and then we may say Asia and Africa, for all their productions and all their wants, are under our control. It is in our power. Nothing can prevent us."

But the magnificent scheme of the African Civilization Society proved an utter failure, and Britain saw no prospect of escaping from her position of dependence upon the United States for her supplies of cotton. The year 1844 rolled round, with no improvement in the condition of things; and Mr. McQueen again sounded the note of alarm, by reminding the English people of what they had been, and the changed circumstances in which they were now placed. He said:

"During the fearful struggle of a quarter of a century for her existence as a nation, against the power and resources of Europe, directed by the most intelligent but remorseless military ambition against her, the command of the productions of the torrid zone, and the advantageous commerce which that afforded, gave to Great Britain the power and resources which enabled her to meet, to combat, and to overcome her numerous and reckless enemies in every battlefield, whether by sea or land, throughout the world. In her the world saw realized the fabled giant of antiquity. With her hundred hands she grasped her foes in every region under heaven, and crushed them with resistless energy."

Now, if the possession and control of tropical production gave to England such immense resources, and secured to her such superiority and such power in the last century, then she would not yield them in the present but in a death-struggle for their maintenance. That struggle had commenced when Mr. McQueen came forward with his appeal to the nation to resort to Africa for the remedy. British philanthropy had wrought out its results in the West Indies, and demonstrated the futility of the schemes it had pursued. British tropical cultivation and the commerce it sustained both lay in ruins, while the slave-trade and slavery laughed the nation to scorn. It became necessary, therefore, to arouse the

country to a sense of its danger, and facts were at hand upon which to base the most profound arguments for immediate action. He showed that "the increased cultivation and prosperity of foreign tropical possessions had become so great, and was advancing so rapidly the power and resources of other nations, that these were embarrassing England in all her commercial relations, in her pecuniary resources, and in all her political relations and negotiation."

In proof of his assertions, Mr. McQueen presented the official returns of the exports from the British tropical possessions, as compared with those of a few only of those of other nations, in three articles alone of tropical products. The following are the results:

Articles.	British Possessions.	Other Countries.
Sugar, 1842.....	lbs. 447,302,859	lbs. 1,199,044,734
Coffee, 1842.....	27,893,003	837,432,340
Cotton, 1840.....	137,443,446	981,206,903

The British possessions referred to include the East Indies, West Indies, and Mauritius; the foreign countries, the United States, Cuba, Brazil, Java, and Venezuela.

This exhibition of figures is full of meaning. Nearly three-fourths of the products of these foreign countries had been created within thirty years of the date of the appeal of Mr. McQueen; and, aside from the United States, Java, and Venezuela, all were dependent upon the slave-trade for the successful prosecution of their cultivation. Mr. M. therefore proceeded to say:

"If the foreign slave-trade be not extinguished, and the tropical territories of other powers opposed and checked by British tropical cultivation, then the interests and power of such States will rise into a preponderance over those of Great Britain, and the power and the influence of the latter will cease to be felt, feared, and respected among the civilized and powerful nations of the world."

From these facts it is easy to perceive that the slave-trade had been very sensibly and very seriously affecting the interests of the British Government; that it had been an engine, since 1808, in the hands of other nations, by which they had thrown England into the background in the production of those articles of which she formerly had the monopoly, and which had given to her such power and influence; and that she must either crush the slave-trade, or it would continue to paralyze her. Here is the true secret of her movements in reference to the slave-trade and slavery. Her first step—the prohibition of the slave-trade to her colonies—gave to Spain, Portugal, and France all the advantages of that traffic; and the cheaper and more abundant labor thus secured gave a powerful stimulus to the production of tropical commodities in their colonies, and soon enabled them to rival and greatly surpass England in the amount of her production of these articles. It was considered absolutely necessary, therefore, to the prosperity of Great Britain that she should regain the advantageous position which she had occupied in being the chief producer of tropical commodities, or, at least, that she should lessen her dependence upon other countries by their cultivation in her own colonies.

But the Government and its advisers now found themselves in the mortifying position of having blundered miserably in their emancipation scheme, and of having landed themselves in a dilemma of singular perplexity. The prohibition of the slave-trade, and the abolition of slavery in the West Indies, resulted so favorably to the interests of those countries employing slave labor, by enlarging the markets for slave-grown products, that the difficulty of inducing them to cease from it was increased a hundred fold.

In relation to these embarrassments Mr. McQueen said:

"Instead of supplying her own wants with tropical productions, and next nearly all Europe, as she formerly did, the British nation had scarcely enough of some of the most important articles for her own consumption, while her colonies were mostly supplied with foreign slave produce. . . . In the mean time, tropical productions had increased from the value of \$75,000,000 annually to \$800,000,000 annually. The English capital invested in tropical productions in the East and West Indies had been, by emancipation in the latter, reduced from \$750,000,000 to \$650,000,000; while, since 1808, on the part of foreign nations, \$4,000,000,000 of fixed capital had been created in slaves and in cultivation wholly dependent upon the labor of slaves." The odds, therefore, in agricultural and commercial capital and interest, and consequently in political power and influence, arrayed against the British tropical possessions "were fearful—six to one."

This, then, was the position of England from 1840 to 1844, and these, the forces marshaled against her, and which she must meet and combat. In all her movements hitherto she had only added to the strength of her rivals. Her first step, the prohibition of the slave-trade, had diminished her West India laborers 100,000 in twenty years, and reduced her production thirty-three per cent., giving all the benefits arising from this and the slave-trade to rival nations, who but too well improved their advantages. Her second step, emancipation, reduced her production to about one-fourth of what it had been previous to 1808.

But, besides her commercial sacrifices, she had expended \$100,000,000 to remunerate the planters for the slaves emancipated, and another \$100,000,000 for an armed repression of the slave-trade. And yet, in all this enormous expenditure, resulting only in loss to England, Africa had received no advantage whatever. On the contrary, she had been robbed, since 1808, of at least 3,500,000 slaves, who had been exported to Cuba and Brazil from her coast, making a total loss to Africa, by the rule of Buxton, of 11,866,000 human beings!

Now, it was abundantly evident that Great Britain was impelled by an overpowering necessity, by the instinct of self-preservation, to effect the suppression of the slave-trade. The measures to be adopted to insure success were also becoming more apparent. Few other nations are guided by statesmen more quick to perceive the best course to adopt in an emergency, and none more readily abandon a scheme as soon as it proves impracticable. Great Britain stood pledged to her own citizens and to the world for the suppression of the slave-trade. She stood equally pledged to demonstrate that free labor could be made more productive than slave labor, even in the cultivation of tropical commodities. These pledges she could not deviate from nor revoke. But she could only demonstrate the greater productiveness of free labor over slave labor by opposing the one to the other, in their practical operations, on a scale coextensive with each other. She must produce tropical commodities so cheaply and so abundantly by free labor that she could undersell slave-grown products to such an extent, and glut the markets of the world so fully, as to render it unprofitable any longer to employ slaves in tropical production. Such an enterprise successfully carried out, she conceived, would be a death-blow to the slave-trade and slavery.

"But there remained no portion of the tropical world where labor could be had on the spot and whereon Great Britain could conveniently and safely plant her foot in order to accomplish this desirable object—extensive tropical cultivation—but in tropical Africa. Every other part was occupied by independent nations, or by people that might and would soon become independent." Africa, therefore, was the field upon which Great Britain was compelled to enter and make her second grand experiment.

But lo! even this field was not now as fully open as it had been when the Niger expedition was fitted out. The failure of that enterprise occurred while the Government was engaged in adjusting its first difficulty with China, which grew out of the "opium question," and in conducting its war with the Sikhs in India. When, therefore, attention was now turned to Africa, it was found that much of its territory also had been occupied by other nations, and that England no longer had it in her power "to make all Africa a dependency of the British Crown."

Let us state the facts on this point. France, fully alive to the importance of the commerce with Africa, had, within a short period, securely placed herself at the mouth of the Senegal and at Goree, extending her influence eastward and southward from both places. She had a settlement at Albreda, on the Gambia, a short distance above St. Mary's, and which commands that river. She had formed a settlement at the mouth of the Gaboon, and another at the chief mouth of the Niger. She had fixed herself at Massuah and Bure, on the west coast of the Red Sea, commanding the inlets into Abyssinia. She had endeavored to fix her flag at Brava and the mouth of the Jub, and had taken permanent possession of the important island of Johanna, situated in the centre of the Mozambique Channel, by which she acquired its command. Her active agents were placed in Southern Abyssinia, and employed in traversing the borders of the Great White Nile; while Algiers, on the northern shores of Africa, was speedily to

become her own. Spain had planted herself, since the Niger expedition, in the island of Fernando Po, which commands all the outlets of the Niger and the rivers from Cameroons to the equator. Portugal, witnessing these movements, had taken measures to revive her once fine and still important colonies in tropical Africa. They included seventeen degrees of latitude on the east coast, from the Tropic of Capricorn to Zanzibar, and nearly nineteen degrees on the west coast, from the twentieth degree of south latitude northward to Cape Lopez. The Imam of Muscat laid claim to the sovereignty on the east coast from Zanzibar to Babelmandel, with the exception of the station of the French at Brava. From the Senegal northward to Algeria was in the possession of the independent Moorish princes. Tunis, Tripoli, and Egypt were north of the Tropic of Cancer, and independent tributaries of Turkey.

Here, then, all the eastern and northern coasts of Africa, and also the west coast, from the Gambia northward, were found to be in the actual possession of independent sovereignties, who, of course, would not yield the right to England. Southern Africa, below the Tropic of Capricorn, already belonging to England, though only the same distance south of the equator that Cuba and Florida are north of it, is highly elevated above the sea level, and not adapted to tropical productions. The claims of Portugal on the west coast, before noticed, extending from near the British South African line to Cape Lopez, excluded England from that district. From Cape Lopez to the mouth of the Niger, including the Gaboon and Fernando Po, as already stated, was under the control of the French and Spanish.

The only new African territory, therefore, not claimed by civilized countries, which could be made available to England anywhere along the coast for her great scheme of tropical cultivation, was that between the Niger and Liberia, embracing nearly fourteen degrees of longitude. There she began her work, making Lagos and Abbeokuta her principal points. In the mean time Dr. Livingston, penetrating the interior from the south, gave great promises as to the prospects of a large supply of cotton from the regions he traversed.

Pardon these details. They are necessary to the proper understanding of the course pursued by England to retrieve her losses consequent upon her schemes for the elevation of the negro race.

#### CONDITION OF THE COTTON QUESTION IN 1850.

Before attempting to show the result of the British efforts in Africa and elsewhere towards increasing the supplies of cotton to the English manufacturers the exact condition of this question in 1850 must be given, as it will afford a starting-point from which to estimate the true progress made by England in her efforts to become independent of the United States for her supplies of cotton. The year 1838 brought about emancipation, and 1840 convinced the English people that, economically at least, it would be a failure. Hence the efforts we have enumerated to relieve themselves from the fatal consequences that were likely to follow. And what had the ten years of laborious exertion produced? Let the *London Economist* answer:

"1. That our supply of cotton from all quarters (excluding the United States) has for many years been decidedly, though irregularly, decreasing.

"2. That our supply of cotton from all quarters (including the United States), available for home consumption, has of late years been falling off at the rate of 400,000 pounds a week, while our consumption has been increasing during the same period at the rate of 1,440,000 pounds per week.

"3. That the United States is the only country where the growth of cotton is on the increase; and that there, even, the increase does not, on an average, exceed three per cent., or 82,000,000 pounds annually, which is barely sufficient to supply the increasing demand for its own consumption and for the Continent of Europe.

"4. That no stimulus of price can materially augment this annual increase, as the planters always grow as much cotton as the negro population can pick.

"5. That consequently, if the cotton manufacture of Great Britain is to increase at all—on its present footing—it can only be enabled to do so by applying a great stimulus to the growth of cotton in other countries adapted for the culture."

This condition of things was forced upon the British manufacturers, because the British free labor system could not compete with our slave labor system.

We could supply the markets so much cheaper than the English colonies were able to do, that our cotton drove theirs from the British market. From 1836 to 1848 the fall in the price of cotton, other than that from the United States, was from 36 per cent. to 43 per cent. This included the importations from all the miscellaneous sources. In the last century the West Indies and Smyrna had supplided the demand. Brazil had diminished her exports to one-half of the former amount. Egypt had diminished her exports to less than one-third of what it had been. India had also diminished her exports. All this was the result of the fall in the price of cotton, consequent upon the more efficient labor system of the United States.

The opening of 1850 showed that the total consumption of cotton, for the preceding year, in Europe and the United States, had been near 1,180,000,000 pounds, of which only 73,589,000 pounds were from free labor countries. The indebtedness of the Christian world to slave labor, at that moment, for the article of cotton, was near 1,101,000,000 pounds. Great Britain, during 1859, consumed 624,000,000 pounds, of which a little under 71,500,000 pounds were of free labor origin.

Here, now, we find that the ten years' struggle of Great Britain, to escape from her dependence upon the United States for cotton, had been a complete failure. She was more dependent upon us for that article than ever before. She, therefore, renewed her struggles for another ten years.

PROGRESS OF EVENTS CONNECTED WITH COTTON CULTURE AFTER 1850, AND THEIR RESULTS AT THE OPENING OF 1860.

The great leading interest of England—her principal dependence for the maintenance of her power and influence—is her manufactures. Out of this interest grows her immense commerce, and from her commerce arises her ability to sustain her vast navy, giving to her such a controlling influence in the affairs of the world. It is asserted that Manchester and Glasgow could, in a few years, prepare themselves for furnishing muslin and cotton goods to the whole world—that with England the great difficulty felt is, not to get hands to keep pace with the consumers, but to get a demand to keep pace with the hands employed in the production. This is her position.

But, to proceed. From 1840 to 1849, the average price of cotton was 7 91-100 cents per pound. This low price was the principal cause of the decrease of its production in countries other than the United States; and an increase of price was essential to the encouragement of extended cultivation in the countries which had been supplying it, as well as in new fields where its growth might be introduced. But no permanent increase of price occurred until 1857, when it rose to 12 55-100 cents per pound. This, however, was in consequence of the short crop of our planters, who exported that year 303,000,000 pounds less than in the preceding year. The years 1850 and 1851 had also been unfavorable—the former supplying for export 391,000,000 pounds less than the exports of 1849, and the latter near 100,000,000 pounds less than those of that year—the average price per pound for the two years being 11 7-10 cents. The five years succeeding 1851 furnished abundant crops in the United States, and the price averaged only 9 12-100 cents per pound. No increased production abroad could be secured under these prices. While the rise of price in 1857 had brought from India the unprecedented amount of 250,300,000 pounds, the fall in price afterwards reduced the exports down nearly to the former standard.

But, though the crops of 1858 and 1859, in the United States, were large—that of the latter year allowing an export of 1,372,000,000 pounds—yet, owing to the increasing consumption on the continent and in the United States, the supply of England was not equal to her wants; and the anxiety in relation to her cotton supplies continued to engage attention.

The year 1859, like 1849, supplies a point from which we can survey the results of the British efforts to promote the cultivation of cotton in their own possessions, and in countries other than the United States. In that year, 1859, the imports of cotton into Great Britain, from all sources, was 1,215,900,000

pounds, of which 1,154,000,000 pounds were from the United States and the East Indies, leaving but 61,900,000 pounds from all other countries, or an increase of only 760,000 pounds during the year! Her efforts, then, in other countries, had been almost a failure. From 1857 the prices remained more than *two cents* higher per pound than during the five preceding years, and thus a great stimulus was afforded to the American planter to increase his cultivation. But while the prices richly remunerated him, they were at least one cent per pound too low to allow of any serious competition from India. At 12 55-100 cents per pound, in 1857, the East Indies sent to England 250,800,000 pounds; but in 1858, at 11 72-100 cents per pound, only 138,200,000 pounds were forwarded from that quarter. It became plain, therefore, that if the American planter could keep the price of cotton below about eleven cents a pound, he could retain the monopoly of the markets of Europe, by preventing an increased supply from India. But here, at this very point, a difficulty presented itself. The increase of the demand for cotton, as has been estimated, would equal five per cent. per annum, were it practicable to augment the production to that extent, and the American planter could only increase it in the ratio of three per cent.

Thus, an important question arose, as to who should supply this demand. The American planter could not do it, except by extending the area of slave labor; and the British people dare not attempt it, while cotton maintained the low prices which had prevailed. The English introduced the coolie system of labor, to revive their lost fortunes in their tropical colonies; and, fearing the Americans would renew the slave-trade, they again commenced their efforts to prevent such a result. It was readily perceived, by English manufacturers and statesmen, that if the slave-trade should be renewed by the United States—an opinion for which there never was any just foundation—all their hopes of regaining the monopoly of tropical cultivation, as well as their expectations of divorcing themselves from the cotton planters of the United States, would be at an end. It was of the utmost importance, therefore, that such a calamity to England, as the renewal of the slave-trade by the United States, should be averted at all hazards. It was almost equally important, also, that American slavery should be kept within the limits where it then existed, and prevented from extending to new and more productive fields of cultivation. And why? Because, after all the efforts made by Great Britain to promote cotton culture throughout the world, there had been no considerable increase, in the aggregate, excepting in the United States and the East Indies. What was the fact at that moment? These "other countries," in 1800, supplied 48,000,000 lbs. of cotton; and in 1859 nearly 62,000,000 lbs., presenting an increase in 59 years of about 14,000,000 lbs. only.

These were startling results, truly, to those who had been flattering themselves that British capital and enterprise could force the cultivation of cotton in new fields of production, or augment it in old ones from which the original supplies had been obtained. There is, therefore, no disguising the fact that, at the opening of 1860, the East Indies and the United States were the only countries from which increasing quantities of cotton had been obtained to any extent, and that it could not be greatly increased in the East Indies until prices should rise to at least the standard of 1857.

In 1860, then, the United States and British India were the only prominent rivals in the great cotton markets of the world. The American planter had the decided advantage in the contest for supremacy in very many respects, but still he had obstacles to overcome of a very stubborn nature, among which, as already stated, were the difficulties in the way of the extension of slave labor. To retain his monopoly of the cotton markets, he must not only increase his production, but, at the same time, keep the prices depressed below the rates at which it could be supplied from India. To allow any measures to be adopted which would greatly diminish the production of American cotton, and so enhance its price, would be to promote the interests of the East India planters, and enable them successfully to rival those of the United States. That the slave-trade should not supply additional labor to the American planter, was

provided against by the British men-of-war cruising on the African coast; and that the extension of American slavery should not be permitted, the American allies of Great Britain, the Abolitionists, by the aid of British gold, went zealously to work to prevent that result.

With these facts before us, it is easy to perceive that Great Britain has long been deeply interested in the promotion of whatever policy would tend to diminish the production of American cotton and enhance the price of that commodity, so as to stimulate its cultivation in her own provinces. And it is equally as plain that those citizens of the United States who co-operated with her in the execution of her schemes, or who are now resorting to all possible means to prevent the renewal of our cotton cultivation by embarrassing the South, and leaving her in uncertainty as to the future, are doing the work of the enemies of our Republic, and deserve, and ere long will receive, the execrations of the American people.

Now, on arriving at this point in these investigations, it is very easy to comprehend why the people of Great Britain have made such extensive and persevering efforts to promote the abolition of slavery in the United States. Emancipation, they very well knew, would at once embarrass our planters and greatly diminish the production of cotton on their estates. It is also very obvious why the English abolitionists, on failing in their schemes in reference to the immediate abolition of slavery in this country, should have, with such perfect unanimity, approved of the proposition of the American abolitionists to confine slavery within the limits of the States where it existed, because, to prevent the extension of Southern slavery, would be to diminish the production of our great commercial staple, and to allow the monopoly of the cotton supplies, ultimately, to pass from the hands of our citizens into those of the subjects of Great Britain.

The primary movers in these measures, beyond a doubt, knew that emancipation everywhere, without exception, had been disastrous to the production of tropical commodities. The great mass of freedmen would not work voluntarily, to any useful extent, beyond what was needed to supply their absolute necessities. The blacks of the United States, they felt assured, would form no exception to the general rule, and emancipation would accomplish all they desired.

And, through the "war power," their purpose has been accomplished. Emancipation has been effected; and not that alone, but the war has reduced the amount of blacks in the South at least one million, by death, thus destroying not only the labor system that offered such an "unequal competition" to their labor system, but reducing our laboring population, of the same color with their own, at least one-fourth. The English cotton philanthropists may well rejoice at such a result.

A remark here. The American abolitionists have always insisted that Southern slavery was worse than any other in the world. It would be easy to prove that this was a vile slander, and our only hope that the utter prostration of cotton culture in the South will not follow emancipation there, as it has in the English West India Colonies, is based upon the fact that our black population, in industry and intelligence, in morality and civilization, are immensely in advance of the West India negroes. Lest the culture of cotton should assume something like its former proportions in the South, and prices fall too low to allow of its production in the British possessions, the conspirators against our national prosperity have just assessed an export tax upon American cotton.

#### THE VAST SOURCES OF WEALTH WHICH THE ABOLITIONISTS WERE WILLING TO DESTROY.

We have spoken, in the preceding sections, of the persistent efforts of the Abolitionists to ruin the foreign commerce of the United States, by the destruction of the labor system which supplied the principal basis upon which it rested. Is this assertion not sustained by the facts? Look for a moment at the condition of that commerce, and see what were the commodities it bore abroad from our shores.



The Congressional reports for 1860 give the total exports of the country since 1821, stating the value of each class of commodities separately. The following are the results :

Breadstuffs and provisions.....	\$1,006,915,335
Rice.....	87,854,511
Tobacco.....	835,181,067
Cotton.....	2,574,834,091

Here the value of the cotton crop, during the last 39 years, stands out in its true proportions. And if to the cotton we add that of tobacco and rice, the exports of the Southern States, in these three products alone, reach a value of nearly \$3,000,000,000, or thrice the amount of the whole value of all the other products of the soil from both North and South.

Nor will the results be materially different by taking the exports of the three years immediately preceding the war, giving each year separately, except that the value of the cotton was increasing at a rapid rate over that of the other products of the soil :

Products.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Breadstuffs and Provisions.....	\$50,638,285	\$88,905,991	\$45,371,850
Tobacco.....	17,009,767	21,074,088	15,906,547
Rice.....	1,870,578	2,307,148	2,567,899
Cotton.....	181,886,661	161,484,928	191,906,555

The term "Cotton is King," at the dates referred to, was no unmeaning phrase. It had its origin in the title of a book, bearing that name, of which the writer of these articles was the author. In adopting that name, the object was to convey the idea that cotton was the leading article in the commerce and manufactures of the world; and, especially was it designed, by the work, to demonstrate that in the foreign commerce of the United States—in that which had built us up and given us our greatness as a nation—cotton occupied a royal position. But it went further, and from an investigation of the extent and character of cotton culture throughout the world, it showed that the cotton planters in the United States had the ascendancy in the foreign markets for that staple, and would be able to retain that pre-eminence, so long as no disturbing agency arose to interrupt their system of labor.

But this was not all that the author had in view. There were fanatical men at the North who clamored for a dissolution of the Union. The book demonstrated that, so long as the North held the reins of commerce, and the South supplied two-thirds of the basis of that commerce, dissolution would be ruin, especially to the North; and that from the disastrous consequences of emancipation in the British West Indies, it was fair to infer, that the liberation of our slaves must be followed by similar results, and the North and South, both, must equally suffer from the overthrow of our labor system.

Staggered at considerations such as these, it became apparent to the agents of Great Britain, that the people of the United States would not assent to either dissolution or emancipation, if the result must be followed by the prostration of our foreign commerce. To disparage the importance of our cotton crop, and to induce the belief that we could not, at any rate, retain the monopoly of the cotton markets, was the policy adopted to reconcile the people to the measures of the Abolitionists. Two lines of argument, therefore, were pursued. *First*, Exaggerated statements as to the greater value, over the cotton crop, of certain other product. of agriculture. *Second*, The certainty that other countries were progressing so rapidly in the production of cotton, that our planters would soon be shut out of the foreign markets, and the growing of cotton become almost valueless to us as an article of export. One example only, under the first head, need be given.

The story of the hay crop—not a pound of which was exported—as being of more value than the cotton crop, nearly \$200,000,000 worth of which were exported during a single year just before the war, is still fresh in the memory of the intelligent reader. Because, forsooth, we had \$300,000,000 worth of

hay—all of which was consumed by our own live stock—we could do very well without the \$200,000,000 worth of cotton, which went abroad to pay for our importations! Such was abolition logic. A few facts will set this question in its true light:

Hay, instead of being a standard of wealth, is but the indication of severity of climate and prolonged winters. This proposition may be illustrated by examples taken from a few of the Northern States which save large quantities of hay, as compared with the same number in the South which save but little hay; and yet the Southern States are able to subsist a much larger amount of live stock, from the fact that their climate is so favorable as to afford more or less pasturage through the winter.

STATES.	Hay, tons.	Horses, cattle, etc.	Sheep.	Hogs.
New Hampshire	593,854	302,162	884,756	68,437
Vermont	866,158	410,128	1,014,122	66,206
Maine	755,839	356,115	451,577	84,598
Connecticut	516,181	289,608	174,181	76,479
Michigan	404,948	338,078	746,435	205,847
Georgia	23,449	1,306,298	560,435	2,163,617
Alabama	39,635	915,911	871,880	1,904,540
Mississippi	13,504	908,977	804,929	1,583,734
South Carolina	20,925	913,340	935,551	1,065,508
Arkansas	8,976	864,466	91,256	836,737

I use the census tables of 1850, those of 1860, though equally favorable to my purpose, not being at hand.

Here is Georgia, on less than 24,000 tons of hay, supporting more than 1,300,000 head of horses and cattle, while Vermont, with 866,000 tons, is able to support only 410,000 head of similar stock. Georgia, too, supported, in addition, on the same hay crop, more than half as many sheep as Vermont fed, besides growing nearly 200,000,000 of pounds of ginned cotton.

But I cannot dwell upon the absurdities of these ruinous theories, gotten up to familiarize the public mind with the idea that, economically, the Union was of but little value to the North. Reader, look at the tabular statement above, presenting the value of the cotton exported, as compared with the value of the other products of the soil exported, and you can judge what would have been the condition of our foreign commerce, had no cotton entered into our exports for the last 39 years. But enough of this.

Under the second head, still bolder attempts at imposition were practiced. The senior editor of a religious newspaper, in New York city, who had always opposed Abolitionism, but who had been "coerced" into the support of the war policy, in the fore part of the summer of 1861, thus wrote:

"Ten years hence India will furnish as much cotton within a trifle as America will even if the rate of increase continues in this country as rapidly in the next 10 years as it has in the last decade of years."

This opinion of the editor was based upon statements made in an article in the *North British Review*, which contained the estimates of the increase only in the British supplies of cotton, from the several cotton-growing countries, from 1850 to 1857. The *Review* said:

"During that period the increase of 800,000,000 pounds, in round numbers, in our imports of cotton, was furnished by the following countries:

	Pounds.
United States	161,604,906
Egypt	5,910,730
West Indies	1,154,667
East Indies	131,465,403
Africa and others.	5,895,469

The deception practiced by the *Review* was in the selection of the seven years ending with 1857. The year 1857, as already stated, gave a short crop in the United States, and a corresponding increased importation from India, because of the increased prices. Had the contrast been made between the three years 1858, 1859 and 1860, the increase would have been as follows—leading to a very different conclusion from that indorsed by the editor to whom reference has been made:

	Pounds.
United States, increase .....	858,486,768
East India, increase .....	65,887,808
West India, etc., decrease .....	196,224
Egypt, increase .....	9,677,224
Brazil, increase .....	820,064

These statistics tell a very different story as to the condition of the cotton supplies at the time the *Review* prepared its article from that which the figures of 1850 and 1857 afford.

But the *Review*, lest its statement as to the increase of the cotton supplies should fail in the effect intended to be produced, went still further in its deceptive course, and, instead of the actual importations, presented the increased shipments to England in per cents. of increase, from 1843 to 1857, being 14 years, thus:

United States, per cent. of increase .....	15
Egypt, per cent. of increase .....	140
Brazil, per cent. of increase .....	54
East India, per cent. of increase .....	288
Africa, per cent. of increase .....	390

Now, what were the facts? The year 1843 gave only 65,709,729 pounds of cotton from India—a much less quantity than in the two preceding years; while 1857 gave 250,381,144 pounds—a great increase over that of any previous year. The premeditated deception here practiced is apparent, when it is further stated that, owing to our short crop, England received 126,281,978 pounds less from us in 1857 than she had the previous year, and 461,132,560 pounds less than in 1860. Had the contrast been drawn between 1857 and 1860, the result, instead of showing an increase from India, would have presented a decrease of 28 per cent. The increase from Africa may have been at the rate of 300 per cent., but then the whole imports from the favored African districts of Lagos and Abbeokuta, in 1857, were only 35,000 pounds!

And now, as to the estimates of the future, as quoted with approbation by the editor:

"If we take the imports of 1857 as the basis, and assume the increase of the fourteen succeeding years to be in the same ratio, the rate of increase in 1857 will be as follows:

	Pounds.
United States .....	758,911,754
East India .....	720,973,558
Brazil .....	45,464,464
Egypt .....	81,216,849
Africa and others .....	38,788,480

It is only necessary, in noticing this formidable array of figures, to say, that the imports of cotton into Great Britain from the United States, for 1860, were 1,115,890,608 lbs., or 362,297,854 lbs. in excess of what it was to be, according to the editor, in 1871; and that the supplies from India, in 1860, instead of having increased at the rate of 280 per cent., were actually decreased below those of 1857 to the amount of 45,196,976 lbs. Brazil, too, instead of having had an increase between 1857 and 1860, supplied less in the latter year than in the former by 12,623,968.

As the *Review* and the editor both wrote their articles in 1861, when the foregoing facts had been officially published, their conduct is inexcusable, the one for misleading, the other for being misled.

But the editor, above quoted, was not alone in falling into the trap laid by the *Review* to influence public opinion in the United States so as to promote the work of emancipation by the sword. In the *New York Independent*, September 5, 1861, the following very positive opinion is expressed:

"We predict that within five years the wants of the world can be supplied with cotton elsewhere than here. While this great staple was abundant at eight or nine cents a pound, public attention in other countries was not called to its production; but now, at double former prices, the matter is commanding almost universal attention."

The secular press, too, fell into the same train of writing:

The *Boston Post* said, in relation to the cultivation of cotton in Southern Illinois: "It is believed that there are at least 500,000 acres of land in the State adapted to the growth of cotton."

The *Railroad Record*, June 5, 1862, said :

"Members of Congress from Illinois state that cotton will be extensively cultivated in their State this year. The Illinois Central Railroad Company have prepared 2,000 acres for this purpose."

The same journal, Nov. 20, 1862, said :

"But that cotton can be profitably grown as far north as the 40th degree of north latitude say the line of the old National Road, is manifest from the result of experiments during the present season. No doubt large quantities of cotton will be grown in future in Southern Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kansas, as well as in the bottom lands of Kentucky."

Extensive quotations might be made of a similar character, attempting to give currency to the idea that there need be no dread of any ill consequences from emancipation, as any deficiencies in the production of cotton in the South could be made up from sources outside of the slave States.

Lord Palmerston gave the whole weight of his influence to sustain this view. At the Lord Mayor's dinner in London, 1861, the American Minister, Mr. Adams, being present, his lordship, in alluding to the want of cotton from America, said :

"That temporary evil will be productive of permanent good [cheers], and we should find in various quarters of the globe sure and certain and ample supplies, which will render us no longer dependent upon one source of production for that which is so necessary for the industry and welfare of the country."

As early as 1858, this same distinguished statesman, Lord Palmerston, during the debate in Parliament, July 13, said :

"I venture to say that you will find on the west coast of Africa a most valuable supply of cotton, so essential to the manufactures of this country. It has every advantage for the growth of that article. The cotton districts of Africa are more extensive than those of India. The access to them is more easy than to the Indian cotton districts, and I venture to say that your commerce with the western coast of Africa in the article of cotton will in a few years prove to be far more valuable than that of any portion of the world, the United States excepted."

But why should his lordship speak so favorably of Africa as a field of cotton growing for England? It is known to every one familiar with the civil condition of Africa, that slavery everywhere prevails throughout its territory, inhabited by the negro race. To cultivate cotton in Africa, therefore, is to establish slavery on a profitable basis, in a new field of tropical production. But to do so, it was argued, was justifiable on the ground of philanthropy, as it would tend to paralyze the slave-trade, and prevent its renewal in America; that is to say, Englishmen assented to the encouragement of slavery in Africa, provided its success there would destroy it in the United States. On this topic the *London Economist*, in 1859, said :

"Once let the African chiefs find out, as in many instances they have already found out, that the sale of the laborer can be only a source of profit once, while his labor may be a source of constant and increasing profit, and we shall hear no more of their killing the hen which may lay so many golden eggs, for the sake of a solitary and final prize."

But why should neither his Lordship nor the *Economist* say nothing of the sinfulness of slavery? Simply because the theory that slavery is sinful, was never adopted as a rule of action by the British people. That theory was designed for American use, and as a maxim that might overthrow American slavery.

But has success attended the efforts of Great Britain to gain adequate supplies of cotton from other sources? Not at all. Very briefly it may be said that the promises of a considerable supply from Africa, founded on the encouragements held out by Dr. Livingstone, and the adaptation of Southern Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, to its cultivation, were all urged in support of the theory presented for public acceptance. Time has brought out the results. The increased imports from Brazil, Egypt, and India have fallen far short of what was expected from these principal sources of supply. Dr. Livingstone's promises, in relation to Africa, have utterly failed, and his whole expedition come to grief. From the region where the British agent had expected a large amount of cotton, not a pound was afforded—the wars among the native Africans having driven away the population, and the crops thus left to destruc-

tion. Nor has the expectation as to Southern Illinois been realized. Forty years' experimenting, by South Carolina emigrants, had proved the climate unfavorable, and shown that not oftener than once in ten years could a paying crop be expected. Illinois can never adopt cotton as a staple article of cultivation.

The vast sources of wealth which the Abolitionists were willing to destroy, may now be comprehended by making an additional statement. The value of the exports of raw cotton in 1860, the year before the war, was nearly \$192,000,000, while the value of the same article, exported in 1862, when we were in the midst of our struggle, was only \$1,180,000. And yet, our importations of foreign goods have continued to be enormous. But how have these goods been paid for? We answer: In our bonds now held abroad, to the amount of nearly \$1,500,000,000, and upon which the interest has to be paid.

But let us take a glance at the prospects for restoring our cotton cultivation.

**THE RESULTS OF EMANCIPATION IN THE COLONIES OF FRANCE, AS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SYSTEM OF PENAL AND CONTRACT LABOR IN THEIR OPERATIONS UPON LIBERATED NEGROES.**

The circumstances under which emancipation was effected in the colonies of France have been briefly referred to in the introductory portion of these articles. The results of that measure are exceedingly interesting, and should be studied in detail in the work of M. Cochin, taken in connection with the facts on the general subject of emancipation as embraced in "Cotton is King" and "Pulpit Politics."

At present a reference can be made to a few of the prominent facts only, as illustrative of the inextricable confusion into which both the French and English have thrown the labor systems of their tropical possessions, by their efforts, under the professed name of philanthropy, in favor of the African race. Designing great brevity, we proceed at once to the subject.

With emancipation, as carried out at Guadaloupe, came "the institution of cantonal juries and the establishment of penal labor."

As applied to Bourbon, this system of penal labor ran thus:

"That before the 30th of December, the end of the delay accorded by the decrees, every slave should hire himself to labor for two years on a sugar plantation, or for one year as a domestic, under penalty of being regarded and punished as a vagrant."

That the planters should not be too much in the power of the liberated negroes,

"More than 30,000 East Indians, and some 100 Africans, were introduced during the first years; an addition unfavorable to good order, morals, and even to wealth—since the coolies kept their wages to carry back to their own country, instead of settling in the colony like the negroes—but most valuable in making up for the desertion of the large plantations."

The great falling off in the cultivation of the French islands, after emancipation, is thus explained by M. Cochin, as a very natural consequence of that measure:

"To the law that said, 'The laborer is free;' regulations have added, 'The labor is compulsory.' It will be admitted that the shade of difference was not easy of comprehension to the newly freedmen. Escaped from constraint they distrusted all that resembled it." "This was natural. What prisoner does not escape when his prison door is broken? What bird does not take flight when its cage is opened? What! we expect of an ignorant, wretched being, less intelligent than a *gamin* of Paris, less virtuous than a *Regulus*, what none of those who speak or write on these subjects would assuredly have done! We expect of him to make his freedom consist in resuming, under another title purely ideal, the same tool, in the same place, under the same authority, to content himself with changing name, without changing condition, and to receive this precious boon, freedom, without endeavoring to make use of it!"

This French system of penal labor, by means of which the newly-emancipated negroes were controlled, and forbidden to lead the life of vagrants, has been lauded as a vast improvement upon the involuntary servitude required under American slavery. But the twenty-seven decrees and orders of 1848 were not long-lived. The fourth, relative to juries, was abrogated by article eleven of the decree of 1852, on bound labor, which also replaced the seventh decree on va-

grancy, and the eighth, which instituted a system of penal labor. The exact regulations now prevailing, or the difference between bound labor and the penal labor which it superseded, are not stated. It would seem that those in authority since 1848, attaching but little importance to the old class of negroes, pursued a liberal policy towards the freedmen, so that portions of them have been allowed to squat upon vacant lands, or purchase small tracts for cultivation, while others have gone to the towns—the whole being considered as unreliable for plantation labor.

As a system of control over the emancipated negroes of the South, somewhat allied to the French system, appears to be the policy of Congress at Washington, it may be well to examine it more fully, and see wherein it will be more advantageous to the blacks than their original slavery. For, as Cochin well observes, it must be very difficult for the negro to comprehend the nice distinction between the two systems. The one makes him the slave of the master, the other the slave of the law. The one compels him to perform his task as a slave; the other forces him to contract to perform a task, equally arduous, as a free-man. In either case, neglect brings upon him the penalty due to his idleness.

The remedy for the disinclination of the negro to work, Cochin declares, is in immigration, as a means of developing production and diminishing expense; as a means of lowering wages by the competition of labor, and of diminishing the costs of manufacture by manufacturing on a large scale.

"We repeat it, hands are demanded less to replace the former workmen than to stimulate them, to lower wages and to develop cultures; not substitutes, but competitors are sought."

The importation of immigrants from Africa into the French colonies was authorized in 1852. Previous to that the supply had come from India and China. It was found necessary to impose strict regulations upon this immigration in one important particular. In the English coolie traffic for supply of the island of Mauritius, from 1834 to 1839, of 25,468 coolies introduced, there were only 727 women, or 1 woman to 35 men. Of the 40,318 introduced from 1842 to 1844, 453 were women, or 1 woman to 89 men. Of the 5,092 introduced in 1845, the women numbered but 646; and in all, of 96,004 coolies from India, 13,284 were women, or about 1 woman to 7 men.

In view of such facts as these, the French Government, in article three of its African immigration regulations, imposed upon importers of laborers the condition that at least one in five of the immigrants should be women, and that they should not be more than one-half!

After enumerating the disadvantages connected with the employment of Chinamen and coolies, owing to the revolting immoralities attending their condition, M. Cochin declares that the African race is still universally preferred. He says:

"Is it not curious to see the colonies return by preference to the African race?"

And again:

"But what! is not this a most remarkable fact from the stand point we take? It is from the African race that laborers are borrowed, destined to replace other Africans who are accused of caring only for idleness."

It was predicted, when the Asiatic emigration had been tried for a time, that it would totally crowd out the black race from among the whites, in the countries where they had the sovereignty; but, instead of this result, the contrary is realized. M. Cochin, on this point, says:

"These higher families bow less willingly to toil, and open themselves less readily to Christianity than this always despised race; and after having carefully sought how to replace the freed negroes, we have been forced to conclude that it must be by other freed negroes."

After considerable additional discussion as to the necessity of an increased supply of labor for the colonies, and the dangers to the future of colonial society from a large increase of Caffres and Malgaches, Hindoos and Chinamen—vast factories where workman and master will be eager only to make the most of each other and flee—M. Cochin proceeds:

"It is demonstrated that the best immigrants are Africans;" and then asked this question and answers it:

"If the Africans are the race of all others easiest assimilated to our manners and faith,

If it is to this robust and vigorous race that we always return after so many trials, why then go afar to seek Africans more brutish and ignorant than the former slaves? Because there is obtained of the new-comers engagements, a *l'écrit*, forced services—in a word, what may be called provisional slavery."

M. Cochin seems never to weary of speaking kindly, as well he may, of the African race. In closing his *résumé* of the chapters relating to the French islands, he thus draws the portrait of the negro:

"The negro race is so gentle, that under the yoke it makes no resistance; free from the yoke it commits no abuses. Liberty has not the virtue of restoring to it the faculties denied it by the Creator; alone, deprived, as at St. Domingo, of the intellect of the whites, it will return to a slothful life, and give birth to a very inferior state of society. But, after all, under this climate, which enervates the whites, after essaying all the races one after another to replace the negro race, we are forced to return again to the latter; we find none more vigorous or submissive, more capable of devotion, more accessible to Christianity, more happy to escape its native degradation. This race of men, like all the human species, is divided into two classes, the diligent and the idle; freedom has nothing to do with the second, while it draws from the labor of the first a better yield than servitude."

M. Cochin has much to say in relation to the success of emancipation. Like most European writers, he urges it as a duty alike incumbent upon all nations. But scarcely a single one of the results of slavery—adduced to prove the necessity of emancipation in the French islands, and upon which his arguments for the universal abolition of slavery are based—have ever had an existence in the United States. His general assertions on the subject correspond to the claims of the English Abolitionists as to the results in the islands of Great Britain. Emancipation is a success, they all say, because "slavery was bearing the islands down to financial ruin" in various ways, but especially on account of the continued decrease of population after the slave-trade ceased to keep up the labor forces to the needed extent. Under the reign of slavery, free labor could not be introduced to restore new laborers to the plantations; but with emancipation came the introduction of coolie labor, and with it a revival of cultivation, which has prevented the financial destruction of the islands. The results in the French islands are thus referred to:

"Doubtless production has been reduced, but has never been annihilated; labor has been diminished, but has never wholly ceased. Cast the blame of it, above all, on slavery. Whence comes, then, this abhorrence by the former slaves of their former labor? Freedom is the occasion of it, but servitude the cause. A man visited an abandoned plantation, about which the freed slaves were lazily sleeping. 'See what freedom has made of labor,' said his companions. 'See what servitude has made of laborers,' was the reply."

The view that slavery is the cause of the idleness of the negroes is the one usually urged by the Abolitionists in apologizing for their indolence; but it is not in accordance with the facts. Slavery has not degraded the negro and reduced him to habits of idleness. In his native land he is universally an idler; and all the industry acquired by the race, at all approximating the standard ruling among civilized men, has been in consequence of its reduction to slavery; and, as M. Cochin justly remarks, in referring to the results of emancipation in Hayti, whenever the blacks are deprived of the superintending intellect of the whites, they necessarily retrograde towards their original barbarous condition of indolence and degradation.

The remedy for this tendency to idleness, proposed by the French philanthropists, is the same as that attempted by most of the British islands—the introduction of immigrant labor to such an extent as "to compel the freedmen to work or starve."

In summing up the results of emancipation in the British islands, M. Cochin says:

"The harm produced by emancipation is reduced to the incontestable ruin of a certain number of colonists, and the momentary and inevitable suffering of all. It is worthy of note that the colony which resisted most—Jamaica—suffered most. The colony which most promptly resigned itself, and made efforts to renew the methods, stock and personnel of manufacture—Mauritius—scarcely suffered at all, and its wealth is to-day doubled, nearly tripled."

Now, pray, how was it that Mauritius resigned herself to the emancipation policy, and thereby not only escaped suffering, but has been able to triple her exports? The story is soon told. No table is given of the number of slaves in

this island at the time of emancipation: but the number possessed by the planters about the beginning of the present century is stated at 66,618. At the time of emancipation the effective field laborers numbered about 23,000. The method adopted to meet the changed circumstances of the island was the immediate importation of coolies to meet the wants of the planters. Up to 1849 the island had received 106,638 coolie laborers; and from 1849 to 1855 it had received an addition of 76,842—making a total of 182,980, or about eight times as many imported laborers as the island had lost of its field laborers by emancipation! Well may Mauritius boast of having tripled her exports since emancipation! But, then, the world should be distinctly told that all this multiplied prosperity is not due to the increased industry of the emancipated negroes, but to the multiplication of coolie laborers.

Although the inefficiency of the freed negroes in the British West Indies, as a laboring class, is well understood by the public generally, the following additional testimony is here submitted. It is copied from a synopsis of the reports of the governors on the industrial condition of the islands, as given in a British periodical.

Of Jamaica it is said:

"It is the strongly-expressed opinion of Gov. Darling that, on an average of seasons, the export of sugar will rarely exceed 50,000 tons, unless immigrant contract labor be more largely employed, and this leads to the subject of negro industry. The governor sees no prospect 'of an augmentation of the effective strength of that portion of the native population who work for hire on the larger plantations,' because he doubts whether sufficient wages can be given for sugar cultivation to stimulate the negro, who is fonder of his ease than of money."

Of Trinidad it is said:

"The most interesting part of this report refers to immigration. It is known that most of the colonies must have perished, or returned to a state of weeds and jungle, had not laborers been procured from India and China after the Negro Emancipation Act had been passed."

Of Grenada it is said:

"Within the last three years agriculture has made considerable progress, and it has been ascribed to the introduction of Indian laborers. By their industry seven large estates have been reclaimed in the last three years, these having been abandoned when the negro refused to work after his emancipation. They are now in a flourishing condition."

Of Antigua it is said:

"Morality seems to have been almost exiled from Antigua. Out of 4,184 births registered in three years, 2,201 were illegitimate. This proof of vice, it is said, would be strengthened if the number of abortions and premature births could be ascertained. Here children are deemed an incumbrance to the mother; they are badly nursed and badly fed, and are deprived of proper medical attendance. These are among the causes of a declining population. Under slavery these evils did not occur; the planter provided the slave with everything needful.\*\*\* On the whole, the condition and prospects of the colony are considered by Gov. Eyre as unsatisfactory. What is chiefly wanted is a large influx of the industrious coolies."

But we need not dwell longer upon the results of emancipation, in its bearings upon the economical interests of the Colonies of England and France. With all the explanations and apologies that have been offered, no other conclusion can be drawn, than that the freedom of the negroes has rendered them, as a class, wholly unreliable in conducting the cultivation of the estates. And more than this, it is as good as confessed, that the coolie system, though an improvement upon the free negro labor, is also unable to compete with the slave labor of Brazil, Cuba and the United States as heretofore existing; and that a return to Africa for laborers will soon become an economical necessity, equally as imperious in its requirements as any military necessity can be in its demands for a disregard of treaties, laws or constitutions. And, further still, it will be required that this imported labor, to render it efficient, shall be subjected to a plan of control which M. Cochin characterizes as a system of "provisional slavery."

In closing our remarks upon the questions under consideration, attention is again called to the language of M. Cochin, immediately before our slavery was abolished. "The slavery of Spain and the United States," he says, "threatens by unequal competition, the prosperity of our colonies; \* \* \* it exposes Europe, through the reaction of the crises which it excites, to formidable misfortunes."



Here stands confessed the true secret of the policy pursued by European Governments towards American slavery. Our slave labor system had been a power with which their tropical free labor systems could not compete; and it exposed them to "formidable misfortunes!" And what course have these European Governments heretofore pursued under similar circumstances? Have they not always, when in their power, remorselessly stricken down every obstacle in the way of the execution of their purposes of ambition? And is it strange that they should have contributed their aid towards sweeping away the whole system of American slavery, not caring but that it might destroy the existence of the American Republic itself? Has not the doctrine held by us, that the people are capable of self-government and need not the aid of kings to rule them, done as much to bring upon the crowned heads of Europe some of their "formidable misfortunes," as any effect that may have been produced by the cheapness or scarcity of slave labor cotton? What but American sentiments produced the formidable revolutionary movements of 1848 throughout Europe, which came so near overturning half their thrones? And have they forgotten the terrors of that period, or forgiven us as the exciting cause of the calamities which came upon them like a whirlwind?

The hope long indulged by the English people, that the culture of cotton could be developed elsewhere, so as to relieve them from their dependence upon the United States for that great staple, can have no immediate realization. The American production of that article, therefore, must be continued, or their manufactures must greatly diminish their operations. They are thus placed in a dilemma. The American supply of cotton, greatly reduced, would not only diminish their foreign commerce to a ruinous extent, but would perpetuate the present high prices of cotton fabrics, and thus inevitably force the world back again to the old system of household manufacturing, to the detriment of the great manufacturing and commercial interests of the world.

But the difficulties increase the further we extend our examinations into this subject. Should our freedmen, following the example of those of England and France, become inefficient laborers, how are we to replace the labor lost by emancipation, so as to restore our cotton monopoly? We shall then be in precisely the same condition in which England and France would have been placed, had no coolie labor been available to their planters. But where are our planters to find a substitute for the liberated slaves? How are they to secure Chinese, coolies, or native Africans, as immigrant contract laborers? Chinese emigration, it is stated, has been forbidden, and doubtless, through British interference, coolies from India cannot be had except by British and French consent, which will not be granted unless the increase of our cotton culture becomes necessary to them. Immigrants from Africa we cannot obtain, because we have no territory, like England and France, upon the African coast. Portugal may sell us her African subjects, as she originally sold slaves to the Europeans. How, then, are we to renew our cotton monopoly? We are in the power of our foreign enemies—the enemies of democratic principles.

And this is the point towards which, for thirty years, we have been drifting; the condition to which the superior strategy of European statesmanship long since doomed us; when the proud Republic of America, hitherto dreaming of universal dominion, should lie prostrate at the footstool of the European monarchies!

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

## I.—THE SOUTHERN COTTON TRADE AND THE EXCISE LAWS.

THE merchants of New Orleans have memorialized the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the oppressiveness of the system for collecting the Direct Tax upon Cotton, and sent a Commission to Washington upon the subject.

The Memorial assigns the reasons, and proposes the changes given below, and was prepared by the following named gentlemen: John Watt, W. M. Pinkard, A. H. May, S. B. Buckner, F. S. Herron, R. Nugent, C. Fellowes, and A. Miltenberger.

1. The cost of weighing will be greater to the planter in the country than at the point of sale. He must either haul his cotton, at a heavy expense, to a point designated for weighing, or he must pay the expenses of the assessor to his plantation in addition to other costs of weighing.

2. Before moving his cotton he must await the convenience and the pleasure of the assessor, when oftentimes he may thus lose the opportunity of shipping his crop. On many of the tributaries of the main rivers the season of navigation continues but a short time, and the opportunity of shipment once lost, it does not return for a year. The sickness or neglect of an assessor might thus result disastrously to an entire district. It is the interest of the planter, as well to realize on his crop as to avoid the risk of its destruction, to ship it to market as rapidly as it is packed and baled. In this way he might realize on much of his crop as early as October or November. Under the present system he may be compelled to await until January the bailing of his entire crop, thus incurring the risk of its destruction by fire—or he must submit to paying the expenses of repeated journeys of the assessor to weigh, mark, and bond his crop for separate shipments of different portions. And it will often happen that even where the planter and assessor will agree in all respects in reference to compensation, the numerous calls upon the latter from different planters in widely separated localities will necessarily occasion delay which may prove fatal to the interests of the planter.

3. Though there are very many districts, they are still of such extent, and the communications are so difficult, that it will be impracticable for the assessors to visit the numerous plantations and attend to the weighing of cotton, without so multiplying the number of assessors as to defeat the objects of the revenue law. Cotton which might already have been in the market is, we are assured, now awaiting at various points, and in an exposed condition, the pleasure or convenience of the weighers.

4. The difficulties thus interposed in the way of executing their duty will be a strong temptation to Government agents to certify to constructive weights, in order to overcome the impracticabilities of the regulations, or to avoid difficult and unpleasant journeys; and may thus lead to extensive frauds upon the revenue, injurious alike to the planter and to the Government.

5. Many of the points designated for weighing cotton are so inconvenient and so inaccessible to a majority of the planters, that the cost of taking their cotton to the place appointed would be double that of taking it to New Orleans, or Memphis, or Mobile. Some of these points seem to have been selected without any reference to the convenience of the planter, and some of them are practically inaccessible at some periods of the year.

6. The majority of the points where cotton is usually shipped by planters have not been designated as weighing points.

7. On the navigable streams the majority of planters have shipping points on their own places, or very convenient to their plantations. It is an unnecessary hardship to require them, at great cost, to ship from another point especially designated for weighing cotton, when the Government can derive no possible advantage from imposing such a hardship and expense.

8. The majority of planters must depend upon the sale of their cotton to enable them to pay their tax. They must therefore, either sacrifice their cotton by selling to those who wish to speculate upon the necessities, or they must

give bond for the payment of the tax before the cotton will be permitted to leave the district. This bond is a needless hardship, when the cotton is itself sufficient security.

9. Most of the planters have received advances from merchants on the pledge of shipping their cotton to the merchant who advances. The requiring of the bond, by placing the cotton under the control of Treasury officers, on its arrival at the port, interferes with this arrangement between the merchant and the planter. It enables the collector to send it to such bonded warehouse as he may designate, before transferring it to the merchant, and thus to accumulate unnecessary cost to the merchant and the planter.

10. The bonding system may seriously interfere with the discharging of cargoes by steamers. A vessel arriving after Custom-house office hours on Saturday cannot claim the right, under existing regulations, to discharge cotton from another district, until office hours the following Monday. This will seriously interfere with the interests of navigation, and must enhance the price of freights to compensate for the costs of detention to vessels.

11. Though existing regulations authorise the collector to receive the tax on constructive delivery of the cotton on the levee, and then to relinquish it to the merchant, it imposes no obligation on him to do so, but leaves it optional with him to retain it as long as may suit his convenience, thus accumulating unnecessary charges for the custody of cotton. This might materially interfere with advantageous sales, and result in serious loss both to the planter and the merchant.

12. New Orleans, Mobile, Memphis, Savannah, Galveston, Charleston, Wilmington, Apalachicola, and several other ports, are the chief points in the cotton districts for the reception and sale of cotton. The planter who produces cotton in the district within which either of these points is situated, is authorized to ship his cotton without weighing, bonding or paying the tax, and in such proportion as he may choose, to the point of sale within his district. But a planter who may be only fifty yards beyond the line of this district must first have his cotton weighed, marked and bonded, or else must pay his tax before he is permitted to remove it. The law is thus made to bear upon him with unnecessary and unequal severity, and he is deprived of the advantages which would result from an early shipment and sale of his crop.

13. The Government would have as good security for collecting the tax on the unassessed cotton brought to the point of sale from places fifty yards, or fifty miles, or five hundred miles beyond the limits of the district, as it would have for collecting the tax on the unassessed cotton shipped from within the limits of the district. The same regulations which secure the payment of the tax on the last named class of cotton will also secure it on the first, and, if prescribed, will avoid the complications of different systems. The weighing and marking and bonding in the country is therefore unnecessary to the collector of the revenue; and the restrictions imposed by the present system are consequently needlessly oppressive.

14. The inconvenience of this system will be perceived, by supposing a tax imposed upon grain in the grain-growing districts of the North, as it now is upon cotton in the cotton-growing regions of the South; and by the further hypothesis that each one of those States should be subdivided into numerous collection districts, beyond which the farmer could not ship his grain until it was weighed and bonded. Every obstacle interposed to delay the grain on its way to the final market in New York would be a positive injury to the farmer and a detriment to the Government, and every enlargement of the districts, by giving greater freedom to the movement of the grain, would be a positive advantage to all parties; until, by making the entire grain-growing region a single collection district for the tax on grain, the crop would be free to seek its proper market without restriction, and the grain in the hands of the merchants would be under proper regulation, the best security for the collection of the tax. The same rule is equally applicable to the actual tax on cotton, or on sugar, or other staples.

15. The restrictions at present imposed on moving the cotton, in addition to the heavy tax assessed upon it, will tend seriously to discourage further production of that staple, and will thus act injuriously upon the entire financial condition of the country. If the planter cannot ship his crop to market without being compelled to sacrifice a large part of it to the rigors imposed by onerous regulations, he will naturally turn his attention to a different system of agriculture.

In consideration of the above-mentioned, and of many other inconveniences of the present system,

Your memorialists would beg leave to suggest such modifications of the existing regulations as will secure an object which is desirable to all the parties interested: To the Government, to the planter, and to the merchant.

Having reference to the cotton tax only, we therefore recommend that all the cotton growing States be arranged into a single cotton collection district for the purpose of collecting the tax on cotton. The authority for such a change of organization exists in section seven of the act to provide internal revenue, etc., approved June 30, 1864. (See Boutwell's edition Internal Revenue Laws, page 4.) The act alluded to, in connection with that to which it refers, authorizes the President "to alter the respective collection districts as the public interests may require," without limiting the number of States which may be included in one district.

Your memorialists, therefore, are convinced that the authority exists to establish a single cotton collection district which may embrace every cotton-growing State.

That the establishing of such a district would be to permit all the cotton in the possession of the planters to be shipped without being shackled by oppressive regulations, to the best and most convenient markets to be found within the district.

That such an arrangement, by effectually removing the existing embargo, would afford instantaneous relief to the planter, as well as to the commercial community, and permit the cotton to come forward to market.

That it would result greatly to the benefit of the Government, by securing a more speedy and economical collection of the tax, and would greatly diminish the chances of oppressing the planter, of injuring the merchant, and of defrauding the revenue.

The following named factors and merchants have already signed the Memorial to the Secretary of the Treasury:

Butler, Terry & Co.  
Childers, Tarleton & Co.  
Aiken & Rainey  
A. Henderson, Peale & Co.  
Martin & Butts  
E. L. Walker  
Pinckard & Steele  
Fellows, Ferguson & Hervey  
N. C. Gullett  
Payne, Huntington & Co.  
Bradley, Wilson & Co.  
Conner & Seixas  
Thornhill & Richardson  
Lacey, Terry & Co.  
Jurey & Harris  
T. H. & J. M. Allen & Co.  
H. Allison & Co.  
Foster & Co.  
J. R. Powell  
J. J. Michie & Co.  
Stephenson & May  
Walker & Vauht  
Carroll, Hoyt & Co.  
Wolfe & Thompson  
J. P. Higgins & Co.  
Johnson, Denegre & Penn  
C. Fellows  
Win. Fellows, Jr.  
Perkins, Swenson & Co.  
Folger & Co.  
Blake & Towner  
J. G. Landry

Beggs, Wolfley & Co.  
Munroe & Reddington  
John L. Lee & Co.  
Duval & Smith  
W. Cooper  
W. J. Frierson & Co.  
Kearney, Blais & Co.  
Stewart & Brother  
T. & S. Henderson,  
C. A. Green & Co.  
F. J. DaSilva  
A. B. Charpentier  
Chambers & Latting  
C. N. Worthington  
Klauche & Wiltz  
J. & G. Cronwell  
Voisin & Drouet  
J. R. Anderson  
W. H. Bunnell  
Hewitt, Norton & Co.  
Oliver P. Jackson  
Hunt & Macaulay  
Warren, Crawford & Co.  
Price, Hime & Tupper  
E. C. Morse  
Randall & Co.  
John Phelps & Co.  
S. B. Newman & Co.  
H. W. Farley & Co.  
W. T. Bartley  
M. J. Zuits & Co.  
Seale, Colomb & Co.

Ober, Atwater & Co.  
Bussey & Co.  
H. Ware & Son  
Richard Flower & Maes  
Darby, Moulton & Co.  
Sutherland, Warren & Co.  
Ethell & Thomas  
Lee, Crandall & Co.  
H. Von Phil, Jr. & Co.  
Van Ornum & Trigant  
Kirkpatrick, Nevins & Keith  
Hamilton & Dunnica  
S. O. & T. A. Nelson  
Greery, Nickerson & Co.  
George W. West  
Wm. Edwards & Co.  
Blakenmore, Woodridge & Co.  
Stauard & Stayback  
Walthall & Co.  
Gold, Roach & Co.  
John S. Wallis  
Farham & Blunt  
A. Levi  
Boyd, Coleman & Graham  
James Rainy  
James N. Putnam  
Wm. J. Britton  
Jonas & Eggleston  
Edw. A. Yorke & Co.  
Topp, Dickinson, Hill & Co.  
E. S. Harper & Co.  
E. B. Fuqua & Co.

(Continued on next page.)

J. B. Gribble  
 Bruff, Brother & Seaver  
 P. H. Foley  
 Moses Greenwood & Son  
 Battle & Noble  
 Seymour, Yarbrough & Co.  
 Cummings, Brown & Co.  
 Wm. B. Tullis  
 Violet, Black & Co.  
 Meter, Deutsch & Weiss  
 Estlin & Co.  
 Hamilton & Banks  
 Calvin Roberts  
 Campbell & Strong  
 Stewart, Hyde & Co.  
 Logan, Soniat & Claiborne  
 T. J. Bonnabel  
 J. M. Urcubart  
 Sam. De Bow & Co.  
 Bower & Garner  
 Bouligny & Esclapon  
 R. K. Walker & Co.  
 Harlow J. Phelps & Co.  
 Aleus & Sherk  
 Webster & Co.  
 Longstreet, Owen & Co.  
 R. H. Fraser  
 Wattle, Hawthorne & Co.  
 J. W. Burbridge & Co.  
 J. P. Harrison & Sons  
 Nalle, Day & Co.  
 Scott, Cage & Co.  
 Hozan & Patton  
 Ross, Prothro & Co.  
 James D. Blair & Co.  
 Rawlins & Murrell  
 Thomas K. Price  
 Levy & Haas  
 R. Bienkely & Co.  
 A. Miltenberger & Co.  
 W. S. Donnell  
 Kahn, Adler & Co.  
 Wm. R. Greene & Bros.

H. T. Lonsdale  
 H. Adams  
 H. Kendall Carter  
 Speake & Buckner  
 McLean & Tarleton  
 T. H. Stephenson  
 Denis & Lewis  
 Wyche & Richardson  
 Marshall J. Smith & Co.  
 S. B. Buckner, Prest. Com. Ins. Co.  
 Cowan & Mayo  
 J. C. Huey & Co.  
 Levy, Deiter & Co.  
 Thomas M. Scott & Co.  
 Fulkerson, McLaurin & Co.  
 A. Lane  
 Jas. A. White  
 Robert Hare  
 Charles O. Johnson  
 Givon, Watts & Co.  
 Wm. C. Cook  
 Smith & Carr  
 M. Gillis & Co.  
 W. S. Wheeler  
 John Watts & Co.  
 Walters, Cooper & Elder  
 S. W. B. Brady  
 J. P. Manico & Co.  
 O. Broussard & Co.  
 Golson & Sanders  
 J. F. Caldwell & Co.  
 Woods, Mathews & Co.  
 S. Whitehead & Co.  
 Montgomery & Bro.  
 D. B. Carrol & Co.  
 J. W. Gillespie & Co.  
 J. B. Murison & Co.  
 S. H. Kennedy & Co.  
 Horrel, Gayle & Co.  
 Lewis, Comingore & West  
 Tunstall, Chassing & Co.  
 McLean & Tarleton  
 Brooks, Macdonald & Co.  
 John Chadis & Bro.  
 Winston, Morrison & Co.  
 Britton, Moore & Bragg  
 H. Tully & Co.  
 F. J. Herron  
 W. C. Lipscomb & Co.  
 Spyker & Sandigre  
 Speed, Summers & Co.  
 W. B. Thompson  
 A. D. Henkel & Co.  
 Wright, Allen & Co.  
 Ellis & Chamberlain  
 E. L. Shiff & Co.  
 Ware & Bro.  
 Stewart, Galbreath & Fizer  
 Ar. Miltenberger  
 George S. Mandeville  
 Byrne, Vance & Co.  
 Summers & Brannins  
 Senthall & Prather  
 Waddy, Thompson & Co.  
 S. B. McConnico  
 Roman & Olivier  
 Martin, Hawthorn & Co.  
 A. D. Kelly & Kemper  
 W. Wren, Miss. Cotton Press  
 W. J. Wheiss & Co.  
 Barrett & Lesassier  
 Hugh McColl  
 Clinton & Richards  
 C. L. Walmisley & Co.  
 Lowe & Bignon  
 Gilmer, Hopkins & Co.  
 Bloch Brothers  
 E. W. Rodd  
 Merritt, Dunham, McKin-  
 nell & Co.  
 J. W. Champlin  
 Elliott & McKeever  
 M. Musson, Prest. Factors and  
 Traders' Ins. Co.  
 J. O. Nixon

## 2.—GROWTH OF MEMPHIS, 1866.

The assessed value of property in Memphis has increased from \$4,600,000 in 1851 to \$17,996,000 in 1866; and for 1867 the assessment is put at \$30,819,298. The amount of business done is thus estimated in the *Appeal*:

The estimated total transactions of 1865-66 is \$92,095,000, which, against \$45,636,397 in 1860-61, would give an increase of \$39,870,760, as follows:

	1860-61.	1865-66.	Increase.
Value of Cotton receipts.....	\$17,558,157	\$33,643,000	\$16,085,000
Groceries and Produce.....	12,380,000	24,160,000	11,780,000
Dry Goods.....	4,700,000	7,980,000	3,190,000
Manufactured articles.....	5,019,740	9,000,000	3,980,260
Boots, Shoes, Hats, & Clothing	2,327,000	4,872,000	2,545,000
Hardware and Cutlery.....	1,600,000	2,600,000	1,000,000
Jewelry.....	572,000	642,000	70,000
Furniture.....	617,500	1,080,000	462,500
Hides and Peltries.....	300,000	400,000	100,000
Coal.....	442,000	1,000,000	558,000
Ice.....	120,000	240,000	120,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$45,636,397</b>	<b>\$92,095,000</b>	<b>\$39,870,760</b>

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

### 1.—PROSPECTS OF THE COTTON CROP.

THE Cotton Planters' Association of Mississippi have published an interesting circular upon this subject. We extract as follows:

To this date only 328 planters of the counties of Hinds, Madison, Carroll, Copiah, Claiborne and Scott have reported. This number in 1860 employed

7,624 hands, cultivated 84,311 acres in cotton and produced 46,631 bales of cotton. In 1866 they employed 3,495 hands and planted 32,222 acres of cotton. Of the number of acres planted this year a considerable amount has been thrown out in consequence of the continual rains, during the cultivating season; of the above number of planters about one-fifth report good stands and the percentage of work per hand as compared with 1860 does not exceed two-thirds or 66 per cent. From the best and most reliable information in our possession, we feel safe in stating that the crop of Mississippi will be less by one-half than was anticipated two months since, in consequence of a most unprecedented drought, by which the greater portion of the State has suffered.

Of the many false reports sent to New York, and from thence, of course, across the water, to which our attention has been called, is one forwarded from Mobile a few days since, estimating the cotton crop of this year at 2,600,000 bales, putting Mississippi down for 600,000 bales, about one-half as much as she produced in 1860, when we cultivated nearly three times the number of acres in cotton we are cultivating this year.

For the benefit of our planting friends, we publish the following calculations, based upon information which we deem reliable, and which we think proves most conclusively that by the first of January, 1867, the supply now on hand in Europe, including all afloat, will be exhausted—and further, that the supply for the year 1867 will fall very far short of the demand.

July 18, 1866, Mr. S. G. Laughland, of Liverpool, reports the following which is published in the New Orleans *Price Current* of the 11th inst.:

Stock on hand.....	880,000	balks.
American afloat.....	35,000	"
All other descriptions afloat.....	646,000	"

Number of bales.....1,561,000 bales.

In the New Orleans *Picayune*, of the 12th inst., under the head of "Dissipation of Another Delusion," we find the following: In 1850 the weekly consumption of England was 29,125 bales; in 1860 it was increased to 48,253 bales; and in the same ratio, we add, in 1866 the consumption will increase to 59,717 bales per week. Add to this (which we find in the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association Weekly Circular, May 31st, 1866,) 17,124, the actual weekly export, makes the quantity required weekly by England 76,831 bales. Multiply that amount by 20 (which is the number of weeks from the 18th of July to the 5th of December,) and it will amount to 1,536,620, leaving a balance on hand on the 5th of December, '66, of the above stock, as reported by Mr. Laughland, of 24,380 bales.

To continue the calculation, if England requires 76,831 bales per week for consumption and export, she will require for the year 1867, without any increase of machinery, 3,995,212 bales. We have seen various estimates of the quantity of cotton which England will receive the present year, from the Indies, Brazil and all other countries, other than America. These estimates vary from 1,800,000 to 2,800,000 bales. Suppose she receives the largest of these estimates in 1867—2,800,000 bales; deduct it from the amount required (3,995,212 bales) and it leaves a deficiency of 1,295,212 bales, a larger amount, we honestly believe, than will be made in the United States in 1866.

In order to prove that we do not over-estimate the quantity which Europe will require in 1867, we annex the following figures taken from a reliable source: "In 1860 the total supply in Europe was 1,797,400,000 pounds, equal to 4,493,500 bales of 400 pounds each. Having no reliable data by which we can ascertain the stock on hand on the 1st of January, '61, we suppose it to have been 650,000 bales, which deducted from the above, leaves 3,843,500 as the amount consumed in 1860, and varying but little from our estimates for 1867.

## 2.—THE GRAIN CROPS OF THE COUNTRY.

A writer in one of the Western papers calculates that, as a bushel of corn contains sixty solid pounds of grain, the crop of the current year, even if it should

not exceed 80,000,000 bushels, will amount to four thousand eight hundred million (4,800,000,000) pounds of grain, besides an equal weight in fodder. The value to the country of such an aggregate of agricultural wealth, springing from a single crop, is not easily conceived. Though wheat realizes a higher price per bushel in the market, its positive value as a life-sustaining product is much inferior to that of maize, since the former averages but little more than one third as much to the acre in the quantity grown. The statistics of the production of corn in the United States for the last twenty five years are as follows, viz.:

	<i>Bushels.</i>
In 1840, total crop.....	377,531,875
In 1850, total crop.....	592,671,104
In 1860, total crop.....	830,451,707
In 1866, total crop (estimated).....	1,089,000,000

The writer whose calculations we have noticed remarks upon this showing as follows:—"The increase being at the rate of four per cent. per annum, the aggregate crop of 1866 will be over one thousand millions of bushels! Estimate this at sixty cents per bushel, and conceive, if you can, the feeding power of this enormous quantity of Indian corn."

No wonder that the farmers in the West exult in the prospects afforded by their luxuriant fields. They have surely been disappointed, as no staple of agriculture seems so well adapted to resist the changes of our climate. Taking the last twenty years together, the average yield per acre in the Buckeye State is not far from thirty-three bushels. Corn is a commodity which should not be despised.

### 3.—CROPS IN THE PRAIRIE LANDS OF MISSISSIPPI.

A planter near Columbus, Miss., writes as follows:

"The attempt to raise a *very* large crop of cotton has resulted in the failure of both corn and cotton. The negroes will not work as they did formerly, and those who plant with that expectation will always be disappointed. Eight acres to the hand is as much as the best hands will make and save; for one of the difficulties of cotton-planting is the saving of the cotton after it has opened.

"I have given you these facts, and you may rely upon them. This region, which is one of the best in the South, and sustained less loss from the war, both in labor and capital, will not make more than one-fourth or one-third of the amount of cotton raised in these counties in 1860; and if it is so here, it must be much worse in other parts of the South. If we have a bad, wet fall, there will not be one-sixth as much cotton saved as was in 1860. I hope our planters will learn wisdom from the sad experience of this year, and will plant less cotton and more corn to the hand, and thus be enabled to work both better, and to save more of each."

## DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

### 1.—NORFOLK AND THE GREAT WEST.

MR. JEFFERSON always maintained that Norfolk would eventually become a greater commercial mart than New York. Colonel Hughes, who made a report upon its connections with the West, gave at large the basis of this opinion:

Norfolk is, beyond dispute, the most admirable seaport on the Atlantic seacoast; and Cairo, in the same latitude, is the great trade centre of the Mississippi Valley. A study of the map will show that the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers is the grand converging point of the Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Des Moines, Mississippi, Illinois, Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee rivers—the geographical centre of their trade, and the converging and diverging point of full five thousand miles of inland steamboat navigation—a vastly

greater amount of navigation than concentrates at any other gathering-point in the world. So, likewise, Norfolk is the great central seaport of the Atlantic; midway between the Canadas and the West Indies; on the finest, most convenient, safe, and capacious harbor on this continent; open at all periods of the year; accessible from any point with any wind; and better calculated for a mighty trade than any harbor in the world. Of this city and harbor Lieutenant Maury, the highest authority on these subjects, thus wrote long ago:

"As to the natural advantages of position, depth of water, and accessibility by land and sea, Norfolk has no competitor among the seaport towns of the Atlantic. Midway the Atlantic coast line of the United States, Norfolk is the most convenient, because the most central point, where the produce of the interior may be collected, and whence it may be distributed, North and South, right and left, among the markets of the seaboard.

"Its climate is delightful. It is exactly of that happy middle temperature, where the frosts of the North bite not, and where the pestilence of the South walketh not. Its harbor is commodious, and as safe as can be. It is never blocked up with ice, and as to the egress and ingress between it and the sea, it possesses all the facilities that the mariner himself could desire. It has the double advantage of an outer and inner harbor. The inner harbor is as smooth as any mill-pond; in it vessels lie with the most perfect security, where every natural facility imaginable is offered for lading and unlading. Being ready for sea, the outward-bound trader, dropping down from his snug mooring, and approaching the sea, finds a storm raging from the outside. The outer harbor then affords a shelter until the fury of the gale is spent, when the white-winged messenger trips her anchor, trims to the breeze, and goes forth, rejoicing on her way, to the haven where she would be. Moreover, the prevailing winds in the parallel of Norfolk are westerly winds, which are fair for coasting, and for going seaward in any direction. A little to the South of that parallel, you find the northeast trades, which are fair winds for the inward-bound Norfolk vessel. Then, there is the Gulf Stream—that mighty river in the ocean—upon the verge of which Norfolk stands. It flows up with a current, which, without the help of sweeps, sails, or steam, will carry the European-bound vessel out of Norfolk at the rate of nearly one hundred miles a day, directly on her course. Then, at the sides of this, and counter to it, are eddies which favor the same vessel on her return to Norfolk. These hawses her along and shorten her voyage by many a mile, such are the natural advantages of Norfolk, seaward."

But these are not all the advantages of Norfolk, or of the eastern harbors of Virginia, as receptacles of a continental commerce. The trade of the West is growing into such immense proportions as imperatively to require the opening of the shortest and most direct lines of transit. In the infancy of the West, and during the sparsity of settlements and the scarcity of capital, its trade was susceptible of control, and could be diverted from its natural and most direct channels by artificial means. But the case is now changed. The shortest lines of transit must be sought, and will be preferred; and this, not only with reference to the land transit, but to the ocean passage.

In regard to the passages of the ocean, it is to be observed that the old routes of steam navigation have been modified with the progress of improvement in steam naval architecture. At first, the narrowest passages of the Atlantic were sought; and, as both Liverpool and Halifax were British ports, British steamers enjoyed almost a monopoly of the ocean steam navigation. But of late years, this state of things has changed. Steam naval-architecture has been carried to such perfection that the great vessels no longer hug the shore of either continent until reaching the narrowest passages, before striking out upon the main, but boldly stem forth directly into mid-ocean, regardless of the breadth of the passage, pursuing the most direct lines of transit. The direct passage from New York is preferred to the circuitous one which took Halifax in the way, and the broad passage from Norfolk to Liverpool or St. Nazaire, inspires no more awe than the narrow one from Newfoundland to the Irish Cliffs. Already a direct line of ocean steamers is established between Norfolk and St. Nazaire.



But the case does not continue the same with respect to seaports south of Norfolk. Indeed, the general course of the ocean winds and currents renders a northward curve even in the passage from Norfolk to Europe desirable, and sometimes necessary, for both sailing vessels and steamers. In the admirable charts of navigation prepared by Lieut. Maury, and published in his "Sailing Directions," the truth of this observation is plainly presented to the eye, and it is made obvious that the trade of all ports of the United States, south of Norfolk, must coast the continent until it reaches the latitude of that city, before striking out across the main. Even if the trade of the Mississippi Valley could reach seaports south of Norfolk by a shorter overland route than the Norfolk route, it would gain nothing by going to these southern ports, for the reason, that after embarking upon the ocean, it would still have virtually to pass Norfolk on its passage to Europe. Norfolk, therefore, possesses over all Northern seaports the advantage of being nearer by overland route to the centres of Western trade; and possesses, over all Southern seaports, the advantage of being nearer by the ocean routes to all European ports.

What is here said of Norfolk, holds true of any point on the waters adjacent to Hampton Roads; and applies as well to Newport News, West Point, City Point, and Hampton. I speak of Norfolk alone simply because it is more prominently before the public mind.

Cairo being the centre of the Western trade, and Norfolk the most eligible seaport for its shipment abroad, the one connected with the system of railroads in Kentucky, and the other with the system in Virginia, I can conceive of no work more important, both in its continental and local relations, than the Virginia and Kentucky railroads. A comparison of the distances between Cairo and the Eastern cities will still further display the importance of this route, direct from Cairo to Norfolk, and of the Bristol and Cumberland Gap link of it. The distance of Norfolk from Cairo in an air line is 650 miles. The distance on a railroad line, passing through Danville, Kentucky, Cumberland Gap, Bristol, Lynchburg and Petersburg, is 810 miles, and could be reduced to 750, on straight line. The distance from Cairo to New York is 1,200 miles, and to Baltimore, by the shortest route, 885 miles. The distance from Cairo to the mouth of the Mississippi River is, by the curve of the river, 1,119 miles, and by railroad via New Orleans and the lower river, 665 miles. But the trade which takes this route must, after reaching the mouth, skirt the Gulf and Atlantic coasts, a distance of more than fifteen hundred miles, before reaching a point in the Gulf Stream opposite Norfolk on its route to Europe; and must encounter, moreover, the damaging effects of the Gulf climate. Placing them in tabular form, these distances are as follows:

	Miles.
From Cairo to Norfolk.....	810 or 705
"    "    New York.....	1,200
"    "    Baltimore.....	835
"    "    To the mouth of the Mississippi by water.....	1,119
"    "    To the mouth of the Mississippi river by land.....	665

The time is not far distant when the immense trade which converges at Cairo will refuse to traverse a distance of 1,200 miles to reach New York, or of 835 miles to reach Baltimore, or of more than 2,000 miles in making the tour of the Gulf, and will prefer to move directly to Norfolk, or the deep waters of the Lower James river, over a distance of 750 miles.

The case is nearly as strong in favor of this direct line to Norfolk, if we take Louisville as the starting-point; and is not materially weaker if we take Cincinnati. The distances by actually constructed and projected railroads from Louisville to various points on tide-water are as follows:

To New York.....	1,065 miles.
To Baltimore.....	730 "
To Norfolk.....	675 "
To ship navigation at City Point, Va.....	600 "

The distances by railroad from Cincinnati to the same points are as follows :

To New York.....	925 miles.
To Baltimore.....	590 "
To Norfolk, via Bristol.....	702 "
To City Point, via Bristol.....	632 "

This distance in favor of Baltimore is neutralized by the fact that trade, after reaching that city, must still move one hundred and fifty miles before reaching the ocean, which it enters in the vicinity of Norfolk. The distance via Baltimore to the Capes from Cincinnati is, in fact, 750 miles, or 50 miles further than to Norfolk.

Whether, therefore, we assume Cincinnati, or Louisville, or Cairo, as the point of departure for the trade of the West, the route through Cumberland Gap, with a single exception, offers the shortest transit to the seaboard. The only route that competes with our own in point of distance, and competes only with reference to Cincinnati, is that through West Virginia over the projected Covington and Ohio railroad. The intervention of a new State on that line, politically antagonistic to Virginia, has clouded the prospects of that great improvement, and cannot fail to engender discord in its management. At my present writing nothing has been definitely accomplished or settled towards insuring the completion of that great improvement. By means of the road which we have in charge, Virginia may reach the railroad systems of the West simply by extending her own chain of roads, on her own soil, to her own western border.

## 2.—SOUTHERN RAILROAD ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.

The proposed railroad from Knoxville to Memphis will be an important link in this line of communication, as we shall show hereafter. The route west of Texas it is said will be provided for by Northern capitalists, at the head of whom is John C. Fremont.

The plan is to connect the line of railroads running through the Southern part of Texas, thence to Monterey, with Guayamas, now in Mexico, but which is soon expected to be in the United States.

The cultivatable and inhabitable region is to be traversed, and not the arid plains, and a mining country is to be pierced through by it during its whole extension through what is now Mexico. This is part and parcel of the scheme of a "liberal loan," which is to be repaid with concessions of territory. This or a permitted protectorate over American interests in Mexico, is to make this railroad enterprise safe at first and very profitable afterward. With Fremont at the head of it, it will be sure to have congressional sanction and assistance. Will New Orleans see that its connection with this line of railroad is speedily made?

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

1. UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA. We are glad to ascertain that the number of students will reach between five and six hundred the present year, which is a degree of prosperity scarcely ever enjoyed before.

The MEDICAL DEPARTMENT consists of Drs. Howard, Cabell, Davis, Maupin and Chancellor; at the head of the LAW SCHOOL is John B. Minor, LL. D.; William Werlenbaker is Secretary of the Faculty, and Reverend I. S. Lindsay, Chaplain. There is a teacher of *Gymnastics*. Messrs. Toy, Garnett, Lanza, and Smead, are teachers of the *Languages and Mathematics*.

The fees in the Literary department, room-rent and board, amount to \$360 per annum; in the Law, \$365; in the Medical, \$390.

### LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS.

Basil L. Gildersleeve, Ph. D., Professor of Ancient Languages.  
 M. Schele De Vera, LL. D., Professor of Modern Languages.  
 Charles S. Venable, Professor of Mathematics.  
 Francis H. Smith, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy.  
 S. Maupin, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.  
 Wm. H. McGuffey, D. D., LL. D., Professor of Moral Philosophy.  
 Geo. Fred. Holmes, LL. D., Professor of History and General Literature.

2. **WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.** This veteran institution at Williamsburg, Va., is again revived, and we find the following reference to it in a recent *Exchange*:

William and Mary alone has begun anew her career under circumstances peculiarly unfavorable and depressing. Almost without a "local habitation," because of the vandalic destruction of a portion of the college buildings and desecration of those remaining by the Federal soldiery, she again lifts her proud face for the third time in her history, from the dust and ashes of her fallen temple, and eloquently, yet, with all her ancient dignity, pleads that her past glory, her noble services and great sacrifices shall not be forgotten. For the third time since its foundation, the College is now in ruins, each time having perished by the devouring element. The original building was burned in 1705, the second in February, 1859, and the third, completed a few months before the beginning of the late war, was destroyed by the Federal soldiery in September, 1862, upon their compulsory evacuation of Williamsburg in consequence of the approach of a Confederate force. It is a notable circumstance, and one that will live as an ineffaceable stigma upon the military annals of the North, that this College survived the revolutionary struggle, and although several times in the hands of the British escaped uninjured; its occupation as quarters by the forces of Cornwallis on their march to Yorktown, and remained to be offered among other noble sacrifices to Yankee malignity; its crumbling walls and mouldering ashes, mute, but eloquent, commentaries upon the boasted civilization and heroism of those who call themselves, *par excellence*, the *savans* and heroes of the age.

5. **UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA, at Athens.**—From a recent publication, we insert as follows:

The action of the Board of Trustees, in enlarging the facilities for education in the University, was promptly and most wisely conforming to this new era in the history of the University. They did just what was wanted. They did it exactly at the time and in the way that it was wanted. Four new Professors—men of mind and mark—have been elected to Professorships that are virtually connected with the kind of education now needed in this State; nor can we doubt that the foresight evinced in this action, will have a most salutary effect in binding the confidence of the people still more strongly to the institution. Taken in this connection, the establishment of a School of Engineers, which is designed to prepare young men for the professional business of engineering, is a most auspicious movement in the right direction.

While the professorships have been so filled as to meet the approval of the well-wishers of the University, we feel that the friends of Agricultural progress have special reasons to congratulate themselves on the election of Dr. Jones to the Terrell Professorship of Agriculture. On the resignation of Dr. Lee, it at once occurred to us, that of all our scientific acquaintance Dr. Jones was the man whose knowledge of practical agriculture, obtained in this climate in the management of his own plantation, combined with his thorough attainments in Natural History, Physical, Chemical, and Agricultural Science, best qualified him to be useful

in this position. It is a selection most creditable to the Trustees, and will give wide and increasing satisfaction to all interested in the Agricultural Department of the Institution.

4. **COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON, S. C.**—Our noble old Alma Mater issues the following programme for the future, and elevated as has been her mission in the past, there are indications that in future it will be more elevated still:

The Faculty of the College of Charleston would respectfully inform parents and guardians of young gentlemen desirous of obtaining a collegiate education, that this Institution has been re-opened under very favorable auspices, and at a greatly reduced rate of tuition, the terms of which are only Fifty Dollars per annum, payable quarterly. Students from the interior can obtain board at reasonable rates in respectable private families residing in the city.

**ADMISSION.**—Candidates for admission into the Freshman Class must be able to translate into English the whole of Cæsar's Commentaries, Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, and Sallust. They must also possess an accurate and minute knowledge of the Latin Grammar and Prosody.

In Greek, they will be expected to possess a thorough knowledge of Valpy's Greek Grammar, Anthon's Edition, and be able to translate and parse with readiness any portion of Jacobs' Greek Reader, the first two books of Xenophon's Anabasis, and the first book of Homer's Iliad.

In Mathematics, their knowledge will be expected to include arithmetic (including fractions, vulgar and decimal), extraction of Square and Cube Roots, Young's Algebra through Simple Equations, and the first three books of Legendre's Geometry.

Geography, both Ancient and Modern, will be the subject of a rigid examination.

**N. B.**—Students will be admitted to a partial course upon special application.

**FACULTY.**—N. K. Middleton, LL. D., President, Professor of Logic, Political Economy, and the Evidences of Christianity, and Horry Professor of Moral and Political Philosophy.

Rev. James W. Miles, A. M., Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages and Literature, and of Roman and Greek Antiquities.

Lewis R. Gibbs, M. D., Professor of Astronomy, Physics and Chemistry.

John McOrady, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.

F. A. Porcher, A. M., Professor of History, Ancient and Modern, Rhetoric, Belles-Lettres, English Composition and Elocution.

F. S. Holmes, A. M., Professor of Geology, Paleontology and Zoology, and Curator of the Museum.

5. **UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE OR CUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY.**—Its circular appears in our advertising columns. Its annual attendance of students numbered from 500 to 600 before the war. The cost of instruction and board is very moderate. The *Law School* has ever been regarded one of the best in America.

**LITERARY FACULTY.**—T. C. Anderson, D. D. President.

R. Beard, D. D., Professor Ancient Languages and Theology.

B. W. McDonnold, D. D., Prof. Mathematics.

Julius Bian, Professor Modern Languages.

J. W. Boyd, A. M., Principal Preparatory.

6. LOUISIANA STATE SEMINARY, near Alexandria.

We have received the "Official Register of the Officers and Cadets of the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy," near Alexandria, for the session ending June 30th, 1866. From the Register we learn that there were 108 students in attendance, mostly from Louisiana, but several from Texas, Arkansas and Mississippi. It is expected there will be at least 200 students present the next session, which began the first Monday in September. The Register, we may remark, is very neatly printed, and creditable to the typography of the *Alexandria Democrat* office, from which it was issued.

7. HILLSBORO MILITARY ACADEMY, Hillsboro, North Carolina.

Gen. Colston has taken charge of the Hillsboro Military Academy, founded by the gallant Colonel C. C. Tew, who fell at Sharpsburg.

The buildings are new and comfortable, consisting of handsome barracks erected in 1850, for the special purposes of a Military School, and sufficient to accommodate 150 Cadets; together with mess hall, hospital and all other necessary buildings. The situation is about a mile from the town of Hillsborough, within a few hundred yards of the North Carolina Central Railroad, and in a region unsurpassed for health. It offers special inducements to the students from the Southern States, being from four to six hundred miles nearer to them than the great schools of Virginia and Maryland.

General Colston's object will be to make this Academy the great *Polytechnic School* of the State of N. C. and one to which all, from every State, may resort with advantage.

8. THE MEDICAL COLLEGES OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA are again in successful operation. In regard to the latter, located at Augusta, it may be said:

The character of the old members of the Faculty is too well known to require any allusion on our part. In the chair of Obstetrics

we find a gentleman whose reputation is wide as the country, and whose attainments in that particular branch of the profession, gives him a position second to none in this or any other country. So, too, of the Professor of Surgery, and the Practice of Medicine. These two distinguished practitioners have been connected with the College we believe since its organization. They are fully identified with its history, and are jealous of its fame. Their success not only in private practice, but also as accomplished and successful lecturers, gives the strongest proof of their fitness for the positions they occupy.

9. NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL SCHOOL.— Its circular appears in our advertising department.

The faculty comprises young, active and able men. The eleventh annual course opens on the 12th of November, Dr. D. Warren Brickley is Dean. The fees are as follows:

All Tickets.....	\$140
Matriculation (once).....	5
Practical Anatomy.....	10
Diploma in Medicine.....	30
Diploma in Pharmacy.....	15

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.—Lectures begin first Monday of November. The Museum and building are in fine condition.

PROFESSORS.—Joseph Jones, M. D., (late Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College of Georgia) Professor of Pathology.

W. K. Bowling M. D., Prof. of Institute and Practice of Medicine, and Dean of the Faculty. Thos R. Jennings, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy. J. Berrien Lindsley, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

C. K. Winston, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

Wm. T. Briggs, M. D., Professor of Surgical Anatomy and Physiology.

John M. Watson, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

Paul F. Eva, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

T. B. Buchanan, M. D., Curator of Museum, and Professor to the Chairs of Anatomy and Surgery.

V. S. Lindsley, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

• JOURNAL OF THE WAR.

REPRESENTING THE VIEWS AND OPINIONS WHICH OBTAINED, AND THE CONDITION OF THINGS WHICH EXISTED AT THE DATE OF EACH DAY'S ENTRY, IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES, OR IN PORTIONS OF THEM; THE ORIGINAL ENTRIES, WITH SUBSEQUENT NOTES, ETC.—(Continued.) BY THE EDITOR.—1862.

"Oh, who that shared them ever shall forget  
Th' emotions of the spirit-rousing time?"

SCOTT'S LORD OF THE ISLES.

"Now Civil Wounds are stopped—Peace lives again."

RICHARD III., ACT V., Sc. IV.

JACKSON, MISS., WEDNESDAY, 22d Oct., 1866.—Conversed last night with Gen. Ruggles at his quarters. He has been military commander of this district,

now superseded perhaps by Gen. Pemberton. Gen. Sparrow, Senator for Louisiana, and Duncan-Kenner, member of the lower House of Congress,

present. Kermer says the Yankees stole his valuable plate and horses and sacked his place.

Bragg has reported to Richmond the particulars of the Perryville fight. We took, it seems, 15 pieces of artillery and about 4,000 prisoners. The fight was by Polk's division chiefly, and our loss in killed, wounded and missing was 2,000. The enemy was driven back two miles.

No doubt that Bragg is retreating towards Cumberland Gap, pressed by overwhelming numbers. So much for Kentucky.

The following is but one of a thousand instances which the war furnishes of Vandallism on the part of the enemy. They remove Washington's statue from the State House of Louisiana to New York, and take a large part of the State Library. They liberate the convicts from the Penitentiary.

**THE PLUNDERERS IN LOUISIANA.**—The *Montpelier (Vt.) Journal* contains a letter from a Vermont soldier in Louisiana, describing the manner in which the plantation of General Richard Taylor, of the C. S. A., a son of old Zac, was "confiscated." After mentioning that the slaves, 150 in number, were carried off, the Yankee warrior adds:

"It is one of the most splendid plantations that I ever saw. There are on it 700 acres of sugar-cane, which must rot upon the ground if the Government does not harvest it. I wish you could have seen the soldiers plunder this plantation. After the stock was driven off, the boys began by ordering the slaves to bring out everything there was to eat and drink. They brought out hundreds of bottles of wines, eggs, preserved figs and peaches, turkeys, chickens, and honey in any quantity. I brought away a large camp-kettle and frying-pans that belonged to old General Taylor, and also many of his private papers. I have one letter of his own hand-writing, and many from Secretary Marcy—some from General Scott, and some from the traitor Floyd. I brought to camp four bottles of claret wine. Lieut. — brought away half a barrel of the best syrup from the sugar-house, and a large can of honey. The camp-kettle and pans I intend to send home. They are made of heavy tin, covered with copper. I think I will send home the private papers by mail, if I do not let any one have them. The camp is loaded down with plunder—all kinds of clothing, rings, watches, guns, pistols, swords, and some of General Taylor's old hats and coats, belt swords—and, in

fact, every old relic he had is worn about the camp.

"You and every one may be thankful that you are out of the reach of plundering armies. Here are whole families of women and children running in the woods—large plantations entirely deserted—nothing left except slaves too old to run away—all kinds of the best mahogany furniture broken to pieces. Nothing is respected."

**THURSDAY.**—Our pickets have again driven the enemy into Nashville, and the condition of its citizens is represented as deplorable. Some prospects of its evacuation.

Yankees fall in an attempt upon the Charleston and Savannah railroad at Coosanbatche and Pocotalico— are handsomely repulsed.

Under our Conscription Act, all able-bodied men under 40 are to be enrolled. Those between 40 and 45 are the reserve.

Gen. Winfield Scott, Commander-in-Chief of U. S. Army when the war broke out, wrote the following letter, which has just made its appearance in print:

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1861. — "It seems to me that I am guilty of no arrogance in limiting the President's field of selection to one of the four plans of procedure subjoined.

*First*, throw off the old and assume a new designation—the Union party—adopt the conciliatory measures proposed by Mr. Crittenden, or the Peace Conference, and my life upon it, we shall have no new cases of secession, but, on the contrary, an early return of many, if not all, of the States which have broken off from the Union. Without some equally benign measure, the remaining slaveholding States will probably join the Montgomery Confederacy in less than sixty days, when this city, being included in a foreign country, would require a permanent garrison of at least thirty-five thousand troops to protect the government within it.

*Second*, collect the duties on foreign goods outside the ports of which the government has the command, or close such ports by acts of Congress, and blockade them.

*Third*, conquer the seceded States by invading armies. No doubt this could be done in two or three years by a young and able general—a Wolfe, a Dessaix, or a Hoche—with 300,000 disciplined men, estimating a third for garrisons and a loss of a yet greater number by skirmishes, sieges, battles and Southern

fevers. The destruction of life and property on the other side would be frightful, however perfect the moral and discipline of the invaders. The conquest completed at that enormous waste of human life to the North and Northwest, with at least \$250,000,000 added thereto, and *cui bono?* Fifteen devastated provinces, not to be brought into harmony with their conquerors, to be held for generations by heavy garrisons, at an expense quadruple the net duties or taxes which it would be possible to extort from them, followed by a Protector or an Emperor.

Fourth, say to the seceded States, "wayward sisters, depart in peace." In haste, I remain very truly yours,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

To Hon. W. H. Seward.

FRIDAY.—Negro officers at James-town, Va., cause several prominent citizens to be shot.

An immense naval expedition the Yankee papers say will soon proceed against a Southern Fort—the most irresistible in modern history.

The enemy in South Carolina are again driven to their gun-boats.

THE BATTLE OF PERRYVILLE—GENERAL BRAGG'S OFFICIAL REPORT.—The following is a copy of Major-General Bragg's official report of the battle of Perryville, Kentucky:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2, }  
BRYANTSVILLE, Ky., Oct. 12th. }

Sir: Finding the enemy pressing heavily in his rear, near Perryville, Major-General Hardee, of Polk's command, was obliged to halt and check him at that point. Having arrived at Harrodsburg from Frankfort, I determined to give him battle there, and accordingly concentrated three divisions of my old command—the army of the Mississippi—now under Major-General Polk—Cheatham's, Buckner's and Anderson's—and directed General Polk to take the command on the 7th, and attack the enemy next morning. Withers' division had gone the day before to support Smith. Hearing, on the night of the 7th, that the force in front of Smith had rapidly retreated, I moved early next morning to be present at the operations of Polk's forces.

The two armies were formed confronting each other, on opposite sides of the town of Perryville. After consulting the General and reconnoitering the ground and examining his dispositions, I declined to assume the command, but suggested some changes and modifications of his arrangements, which he promptly adopted. The action opened at 12 1-2 P. M., between the skirmishers and artillery on both sides. Finding the enemy

indisposed to advance upon us, and knowing he was receiving heavy reinforcements, I deemed it best to assail him vigorously, and so directed.

The engagement became general soon thereafter, and was continued furiously from that time to dark, our troops never faltering and never failing in their efforts.

For the time engaged it was the severest and most desperately contested engagement within my knowledge. Fearfully outnumbered, our troops did not hesitate to engage—at any odds, and though checked at times, they eventually carried every position, and drove the enemy about two miles. But for the intervention of night, we should have completed the work. We had captured fifteen pieces of artillery by the most daring charges, killed one and wounded two Brigadier Generals and a very large number of inferior officers and men, estimated at no less than 4,000, and captured 400 prisoners, including three staff officers, with servants, carriage and baggage of Major-General McCook.

The ground was literally covered with his dead and wounded. In such a contest our own loss was necessarily severe, probably not less than twenty-five hundred killed, wounded and missing. Included in the wounded are Brigadier-Generals Wood, Cleburn and Brown, gallant and noble soldiers, whose loss will be severely felt by their commands. To Major-General Polk, commanding the forces, Major-General Hardee, commanding the left wing, two divisions, and Major-Generals Cheatham, Buckner and Anderson, commanding divisions, is mainly due the brilliant achievements of this memorable field. Nobler troops were never more gallantly led. The country owes them a debt of gratitude, which I am sure will be acknowledged.

Ascertaining that the enemy was heavily reinforced during the night, I withdrew my force early the next morning to Harrodsburg and thence to this point. Major-General Smith arrived at Harrodsburg with most of his forces and Withers' division the next day, 10th, and yesterday I withdrew the whole to this point, the enemy following slowly, but not pressing us. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) BRAXTON BRAGG,  
Gen. Commanding.

To Adjutant-General, Richmond, Va.

SATURDAY.—Visit the plantation near Clinton, Miss., of my friend Mr. J—. Weather intensely cold and bleak. A retreat from Jackson to the repose of the country is delightful.

The defeat of the enemy on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad is reported as very complete.

English press loud in its denunciation of the Emancipation Proclamation of Lincoln, and regards the Yankee Government as having reached the lowest stage of degradation.

SUNDAY.—Weather colder, and thick ice. Am out of the reach of any news. In these times a day is an age.

MONDAY.—Bragg has gone to Richmond. Our Army of the West is in the vicinity of Knoxville. We gained little from Kentucky except in supplies; these represented very large. Jackson said to have made a second dash across the Potomac.

TUESDAY.—No telegraphs.

WEDNESDAY.—Emancipation Proclamation denounced at large and enthusiastic meetings in New York.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 22.—The Abolitionists attacked, in force, Picoaligo and Coosawatchie yesterday. They were gallantly repulsed to their gunboats at Mackey's Point and Bee's Creek Landing by Colonel W. S. Walker, commanding the district, and Colonel G. P. Harrison, commanding the troops sent from here. The enemy had come in thirteen transports and gunboats.

The Charleston and Savannah Railroad is uninjured.

The Abolitionists left their dead and wounded on the field, and our cavalry is in hot pursuit.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

The following verses are from an English journal, depicting the sufferings among the factory operatives in that country for the want of cotton:

Dead—dead—dead!

She was starved to death, I say,  
Because of the fierce and cruel strife  
Mid our kinsmen far away,  
Man, look on her face, so worn and pale,  
On her hands, so white and thin;  
Here was a spirit that would not quail  
From striving her bread to win;  
But yonder, closed, is the factory-gate,  
The engine is red with rust;  
And what could we do but starve and wait  
Till peace should bring us a crust?

Dead—dead—dead!

With her brother lying ill,  
And her father shivering on the step  
That leads to the silent mill,  
Alone, I kneel in my blinding tears;  
Alone, in my black despair;  
My heart o'erburdened with gloomy fears,  
Yet far too bitter for prayer!  
Why do you prate how the world still grows  
More kind and more wise each day?  
War's bloody flame still glitters and glows;  
The olives of peace decay!

THURSDAY.—News unimportant.

Converse with persons from New Orleans, who represent Butler's tyrannies as beyond comparison in modern times.

Major Williams, an aid of General Polk, who was in the battle of Perry-

ville, Kentucky, gives us an account of the fight. It was not a defeat, and scarcely a victory; our retreat was rendered necessary by the enemy's large re-enforcements, and was conducted in good order; we took cannon, but did not bring them off, and lost a large amount of arms. Did not bring any considerable amount of supplies from Kentucky, and made very little, it would seem, by this movement.

FRIDAY, Nov. 1.—Converse fully with Governor Pettus, Joe Davis (the brother of the President), and John Perkins, Member of Congress, on the progress and conduct of the war. Things are in a bad way, and the future is not very bright.

The old story of foreign intervention is started again, but hardly deceives anybody. If anything, however, will force the Powers to act, it will be the atrocities contemplated by the Emancipation Proclamation. Here is the dispatch:

RICHMOND, Oct. 30.—The New York *Express* says information has been received from semi-official sources in Europe that France and England are in accord as to America.

Lord Lyons was to have sailed in the *Australasian*, but was detained at the last moment by an order from Lord John Russell, to await further instructions, in consequence of Lincoln's Abolition Proclamation.

SATURDAY.—The story of foreign intervention again repeated, on the authority of the London *Army Gazette*; and it is said that France, England, and Russia are in accord. We have heard "Wolf" cried so often that, when he comes, no one will be prepared.

A dismal rumor comes up by passengers from Louisiana, this evening, that our forces on the Lafourche have been cut up entirely or captured. Bad news we generally find to be true. A repetition, probably, of the Corinth affair.

THE "NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND" COMING.—Under this heading, the New York *Express* of the 9th Inst. has the annexed capital political squib:

"It is with feelings of the supreme satisfaction that we are enabled to announce that the Nine Hundred Thousand Men whom the *Tribune* promised would be forthcoming to swell the grand armies of the Union as soon as the President's Abolition Proclamation was issued, will arrive in this city (over the left) from Central New York, New England, etc., some time in the course of next week, in the following

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Provost-marshal, with Aids, in Lincoln Green,  
Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, escorted  
by Chasseurs d'Afrique.

Provost-marshal.  
 Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, with the  
 Knights of Altoona.  
 Band.  
*Contra-Banda.*  
 Managers of the Underground Railroad, two  
 abreast.  
 Provost-marshal.  
 Joshua R. Giddings, Frederick Douglass  
 (black man), and Abby Kelly Foster, repre-  
 senting the Three Graces.  
 Strong-minded Women.  
 Rev. Henry Ward Sweecher.  
 Sergt. Fitzgerald, of the Corcoran Legion.  
 Band—"List, oh List."  
 More *Contra-Banda.*  
 Supt. of the Negro Schools at Port Royal.  
 Provost-marshal.  
 Shoddy Contractors.  
 The Libelers of Gen'l McClellan biting a File.  
 Aunty Slavery, led by Uncle Tom.  
 Fremont.  
 More Shoddy Contractors.  
 The Ghost of Magna Charta.  
 Goddess of Liberty, with a broken Constitution.  
 Knights of the Order of Fort Lafayette.  
 Provost-marshal.  
 The mortal remains of the late  
 Habeas Corpus, Esq.  
 Pall bearers.  
 Mourners, etc., etc.  
 Provost-marshal.  
 Army Speculators.  
 Field-marshal Horace Greeley and Staff, with  
 Assistants bearing Pandora's Box.  
 Tableau.—Representing Servile Insurrection—  
 Young St. Domingo—Apotheosis of Tou-  
 saint l'Ouverture, etc.  
 Provost-marshal.  
 The Genius of Disunion.  
 Banner, with the inscription, "Let the Union  
 Slide."  
 Band.  
 Air—"John Brown's Body Lies a-Mouldering  
 in the Grave," etc.  
 Provost-marshal.  
 Rev. Dr. Cheever, with a Man and a Brother.  
 Delegates from Exeter Hall.  
 Postage-stamps;  
 Wide Awakes.  
*Contra-Banda.*  
 Provost-marshal.  
 More Wide Awakes.  
 Nine Hundred and Ninety-nine Thousand  
 Substitutes.

"The route of the Procession will be along  
 the Underground Railroad, through the Realms  
 of Imagination, until it reaches the Limbo of  
 Vanity and Paradise of Fools, when the crowd  
 will be dismissed until next Election Day."

SUNDAY.—No rumors or dispatches.  
 The Yankees will no doubt succeed  
 in breaking up our salt works on the  
 Teche, in Louisiana, which will be a  
 serious blow.

Unless salt can be obtained, little  
 meat will be saved in the Southwest.  
 People are nearly mad on the subject.

A large trade has been tolerated be-  
 tween here and New Orleans; but the  
 Government has come down upon it,  
 and seizes all the vessels and their car-  
 goes on the Lake Shore. It was a source

of great corruption and abuse, or be-  
 lieved to be so. The Yankees were be-  
 ginning to get a good deal of cotton.  
 They will give anything for it, even  
 arms.

A NORTHERN OPINION OF SOUTHERN SOCIETY.  
 —Among the most striking episodes in the  
 proceedings of the Unitarian Autumnal Con-  
 vention which opened its session in New York  
 last week, is the peculiar feeling excited by  
 the remarks of Rev. Dr. Bellows, in eulogy of  
 Southern social life and the influences proceed-  
 ing from it. The opinion so frankly expressed  
 by the reverend gentleman has elicited the  
 most bitter comment among the members of  
 the Convention.

No candid mind will deny the peculiar charm  
 of Southern young men at college, or Southern  
 young women in society. How far race and  
 climate, independent of servile institutions,  
 may have produced the Southern chivalric  
 spirit and manner, I will not here consider.  
 But one may as well deny the small feet and  
 hands of that people as deny a certain inbred  
 habit of command; a contempt of life in de-  
 fence of honor or class; a talent for political  
 life, and an easy control of inferiors. Nor is  
 this merely an external and flashy heroism.  
 It is real. It showed itself in Congress early  
 and always, by the courage, eloquence, skill,  
 and success with which it controlled majori-  
 ties. It showed itself in the social life of  
 Washington, by the grace, fascination and ease,  
 the free and charming hospitality by which it  
 governed society. It now shows itself in En-  
 gland and France, by the success with which  
 it manages the courts and the circles of litera-  
 ture and fashions in both countries. It shows  
 itself in this war in the orders and proclama-  
 tions of its generals, in the messages of the  
 rebel Congress, and in the essential good-breed-  
 ing and humanity (contrary to a diligently en-  
 couraged public impression) with which it not  
 seldom divides its medical stores, and gives  
 our sick and wounded as favorable care as it is  
 able to extend to its own. It exceeds us at  
 this moment in the possession of an ambulance  
 corps.

I think the war must have increased the re-  
 spect felt by the North for the South. Its mi-  
 raculous resources; the bravery of its troops,  
 their patience under hardships, their unshrink-  
 ing firmness in the desperate position they  
 have assumed; the wonderful success with  
 which they have extemporized manufactures  
 and munitions of war, and kept themselves in  
 relation with the world in spite of our mag-  
 nificent blockade; the elasticity with which  
 they have risen from defeat; and the courage  
 they have shown in threatening again and  
 again our capital, and even our interior, can-  
 not fail to exert an unwilling admiration and  
 respect. Well is General McClellan reported  
 to have said (privately), as he watched their  
 obstinate fighting at Antietam, and saw them  
 retiring in perfect order in the midst of the  
 most frightful carnage, "What terrible neigh-  
 bors these would be! We must conquer them,  
 or they will conquer us!"

MONDAY.—A large number of the  
 river planters are removing their ne-  
 groes to Texas, and many from the in-  
 terior of Mississippi are doing the same.  
 They thus protect them from the Yan-



kees. Land can be bought cheap in Texas, and the emigration thither will be immense. Government is purchasing the cotton crop very generally, which enables the planters to be put in control of funds for purposes of removal. It is a good move. As the cotton is bought low, no doubt enough will be saved from the enemy and the torch to realize a round profit; and if it can be made the basis of credit in Europe, it will be a grand move. If, however, the war lasts very long, the scheme may not be advantageous. The cotton ought to have been taken a year ago, when it could have been had for eight cents.

No news from any quarter to-day. Hopes expressed that reports from Louisiana are unfounded.

WEDNESDAY.—A calamitous day at Jackson.

In the afternoon the Arsenal blew up, destroying some 30 or 40 lives. It was a shocking sight to see the arms, legs, heads, and mutilated bodies of men, women, and children scattered in every direction. Some were thrown great distances, and lodged in the trees around.

At night a fire raged, which destroyed many valuable storehouses and the splendid depot and warehouses of the Vicksburg Railroad. An immense and irreparable loss in these disastrous times.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE CONFEDERACY.—The following is that portion of Mr. Gladstone's speech on American Affairs, recently delivered at Newcastle, which has created so much sensation in England:

"We may have our own opinions about slavery; we may be for or against the South; but there is no doubt that Jefferson Davis and other leaders of the South have made an army. They are making, it appears, a navy; and they have made what is more than either—they have made a nation. [Loud cheers.] I cannot say that I have viewed with any regret their failure to establish themselves in Maryland. It appears to me too probable that, if they had been able to establish themselves there, the consequence of their military success in that aggressive movement would have obtained power in that State; that they would have contracted actual or virtual engagements with that political party, and that the existence of those engagements, hampering them in their future negotiations with the Northern States, might have created a new obstacle to peace. [Hear.] Now, from the bottom of our hearts, we should desire that no new obstacle to peace should start up. We may anticipate with certainty the success of the Southern States, so far as regards their separation from the North. [Hear, hear.] I cannot but believe that that

event is as certain as any event yet future and contingent can be. [Hear, hear.] But it is from a decided feeling that that great event is likely to happen, and that the North will have to suffer that mortification, that I earnestly hope that Englishmen will do nothing to inflict additional shame, sorrow, or pain upon those who have already suffered much, and who will probably have to suffer more. [Hear.] It may be that a time might arrive when it would be the duty of Europe to offer the word of expostulation or friendly aid toward composing the quarrel. If it be even possible that such a time should arrive, how important that when that word is spoken it should address itself to minds not embittered by the recollections that unkind things have been said and done toward them in Europe, and above all, in England, the country which, however they may find fault with it from time to time, has, we know, the highest place in their admiration and esteem." [Cheers.]

THURSDAY.—Melancholy funerals of the victims of yesterday's tragedy. Many of the bodies could not be identified for their mutilation. It is too horrible to think of.

The loss of ammunition was quite small, which is exceedingly fortunate.

Many thousand pounds were stored in the vicinity, and were for a time in great danger. No clue to the cause of the disaster.

No telegraphic dispatches for several days. Reported that the Yankees are advancing in North Mississippi and that our army is falling back, pressed by overwhelming numbers. The State is really in great danger.

The disaster to our arms spoken of a few days ago, in Louisiana, proves too true. The enemy largely outnumbered us, and after hard fighting and much loss on both sides, took several hundred of our troops prisoners. Nothing but rumors on one side, and the report of the Yankee "Delta" on the other.

FRIDAY.—The enemy are concentrating large forces with the view of demonstrating upon Holly Springs and Jackson by the Central Road. This would be a very hazardous movement, notwithstanding his great superiority of numbers. No later news, however, from that quarter. It is said that we are crossing over troops from Arkansas.

THE NEGRO AS A FREEMAN.—The condition of the "contrabands" wherever they have collected during the war appears to be the same—and sad enough it is. A correspondent of the *Indianapolis State Journal*, writing from Cairo, gives this account of the negroes (or menagerie, as he says) there collected:

Wishing to get into the notions of the darkies, I passed among them as an Illinois farmer, my army hat answering a capital purpose in the game. I proposed to hire a man. "Dun no, sah. Where you want me to go? What you gim, 'ee?" Going up to the dirtiest woman I saw, I proposed to her. "Can't go, sah! I's got four babies!" "Well, I'll take your babies." "But I's got a husband." "Well, I'll take your husband, too." "But dar's old granny; I can't leave her." "Why, can't you go, too, granny?" "O, master, I's in hopes some days it will please de good Lord to give me back to old master." I tried a dozen or more, and found underlying the hopes of most of them was an ultimate return to their native land. The one refrain was:

"O, carry me back!"

Their local attachment is unconquerable, and they seem utterly unreconciled to separating the families. An over-sanguine friend of mine, a physician, spoke to me the other day to procure a suitable boy for him, who, after serving a reasonable time as a hostler, could be put to the science of physicking. I concluded to get the boy here; but you ought to have seen the whites of their eyes and their ivory when I suggested studying to be a doctor. The bursting of a bombshell would hardly have produced greater consternation. The facts here and the facts everywhere bid us look the subject fairly in the face. Until the time comes when these can return to their homes in peace and freedom, they must be managed here, and to do this some system of apprenticeship must be adopted. These creatures have neither the intelligence nor the integrity necessary to contracting wisely for their own labor. One man asked \$15 per month the year round, another \$20, and another \$5.

And yet philanthropists—so called—desire to turn free, and thus to deprive them of their natural protection and shelter, four millions of just such beings—bringing desolation upon both whites and blacks.

SATURDAY, 8TH NOV.—Weather very cold. Our troops will suffer severely everywhere this winter. Nearly impossible to furnish them woollens and blankets. Several hundred at Jackson are camping out, and most of them are without blankets or overcoats. Men who are cheerful, and hopeful, and brave amid such trials and sufferings, can never be enslaved.

If the war lasts much longer our sufferings will be great. Nobody, however, complains, but all are for fighting to the bitter end; though not so hope-

ful as in the past. The combinations against us are so powerful! Without the expectation of European aid it would have been difficult to bring about the revolution, and that has failed signally.

Commodities grow scarcer and scarcer. Shoes here sell at 25 to 30 dollars the pair, and boots 40 to 50 dollars; hats 15 to 20, and other things in proportion. Coffee now commands \$4 per pound, and tea \$25. Salt \$75 to \$100 per sack. Whiskey \$15 per gallon. Brandy \$30 to \$50, &c., &c.

The news from the North to-day is that the Democratic party have carried New York, New Jersey and Illinois, and thus have the control in the United States. Many see in this an augury of peace, or at least find something for congratulation—but northern democrats have equaled republicans in their hostility and deception.

Snows in Virginia which may interrupt the campaign there.

The Yankees whilst Rome is on fire are fiddling and dancing right merrily.

THE GAIETY OF WASHINGTON CITY.—The Washington correspondent of the *Chicago Times* thus speaks of the gaiety of that city:

Washington is just now lively beyond all precedent. Three theatres, two circuses, and two hybrid places of amusements known respectively as Canterbury and Olympic Hall, besides a dozen smaller places of enjoyment, are in full blast, and are nightly jammed to repletion. Hacks by the hundred, filled with pleasure-seeking parties, are incessantly dashing hither and thither; gaily dressed equestrians canter about the avenues, and dense crowds of happy, richly-dressed pedestrians throng the sidewalks at all hours. The skeleton in our national closet isn't suspected of existence in this section; the gigantic war affects people as little as if it were being waged between the Hottentots and Senegambians.

The irrepressible Barnum is also here lecturing on Sundays, in the Capital grounds, upon temperance, and on other days exchanging views of Commodore Nutt, Tom Thumb, grizzly bears, etc., for the quarters and halves of the citizens, in which transaction he, as usual, gets much the best of the bargain. Just now there is a more interesting newspaper war raging between him and Nixon, the proprietor of a rival circus, in which Barnum is, as usual, ahead, and has shown that, in the use of abuse, he is by far the biggest blackguard of the two.

Maggie Mitchell, at Ford's theatre, on

Tenth Street, has drawn crowded houses for six consecutive weeks, and in addition, has turned the heads of half the spoozy shoulder-straps in Washington. Nightly the stage is flooded with bouquets, and frequently with more substantial evidences of admiration, until the green-houses of Washington and the pockets of her admirers are about equally empty. And thus we go, a gay and festive community.

**SUNDAY.**—A day without rumors.

Some females have lately come out from New Orleans under circumstances that lead to the suspicion that they are spies, and they will not be allowed to return. The authorities should be on the alert. Our most important movements are generally known to the enemy in advance, and the intelligence is carried frequently by women, who are allowed to pass and repass. Recently, a notorious profligate came out from Memphis to Holly Springs, and, after having dalliance for a while with our officers, returned and carried with her the most minute information desired by the enemy.

The ladies of South Carolina participate in the glorious purpose of the State—to suffer extermination rather than conquest—as the following, which tells but the truth, will show. If we fail in the number of our men, let us enlist and drill our women, who would a thousand times rather brave the field than submit. They have faith, courage, and endurance, and could soon be learned the use of arms. Every Southern girl and mother should be taught to handle the pistol and the rifle—thousands have already been taught—and few would shrink in the hour of trial. We have half a million of females between the ages of eighteen and thirty who would not back down.

**PATRIOTIC WOMEN TO THE RESCUE.**—A few days since, says the *Savannah News*, we published the appeal of the venerable Christopher Gadsden to the people of Charleston, calling upon all, old and young, to organize for the defence of the city. In the *Mercury* we find the following response from the ladies of Columbia:

"The voice from the grave touches the chords of our heart-strings. In the daughters of Carolina there are kindred spirits to the 'Maid of Saragossa.'

"If the time for us to act has come, we are ready. We ask for the best method of action—whether to be formed into companies and regiments, or to wait and fill the places of our beloved soldiers who fall? Save our country, our Southern sunny homes, from Yankee thraldom, men and fathers. Your daughters hush

their timid fearings, and would die for their country's freedom."

**MONDAY.**—Our army has fallen back beyond the Tallahatchie, which leaves the northern counties of Mississippi to the enemy.

The Yankees have made a demonstration into Virginia, which presages an early fight, and we may expect stirring news in a few days. Our army is said to be in condition, and well prepared.

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE,**  
Washington, Sept. 22, 1862. }

**GENTLEMEN.**—You will receive by the mail which will carry you this dispatch, evidence which will convince you that the aggressive movement of the rebels against the States remaining faithful to the Union is arrested, and that the forces of the Union, strengthened and reanimated, are again ready to undertake a campaign on a vast scale.

If you consult the newspapers, you will easily perceive that the financial resources of the insurrection decline rapidly, and that the means of raising troops have been exhausted. On the other side, you will see that the financial situation of the country is good, and that the call for fresh troops, without which the material force of the nation would be seriously crippled, is being promptly responded to.

I have already informed our representatives abroad of the approach of a change in the social organization of the rebel States. This change continues to make itself each day more and more apparent.

In the opinion of the President, the moment has come to place the great fact more clearly before the people of the rebel States, and to make them understand that if these States persist in imposing upon the country the choice between the dissolution of this Government, at once necessary and beneficial, and the abolition of slavery, it is the Union and not slavery that must be maintained and saved. With this object the President is about to publish a proclamation, in which he announces that slavery will no longer be recognized in any of the States which shall be in rebellion on the first of January next. While all the good and wise men of all countries will recognize this measure as a just and proper military act, intended to release the country from a terrible civil war, they will recognize at the same time the moderation and magnanimity with which the Government proceeds in a matter so solemn and important.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
WM. H. SEWARD.

**TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY.**—Enemy driven back in their advance upon Gordonsville, Va. They are advancing, it is said, upon Mississippi from Corinth, Grand Junction, and Memphis.

**STONEWALL JACKSON—WHAT THE ABOLITION PAPERS SAY OF HIM.**—A Harper's Ferry correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*, who was present when Stonewall Jackson captured it, says:

"While the officers were dashing down the road, and the half-naked privates begging at every door, General Jackson was sunning him-

self, and talking with a group of soldiers at the pump across the street—a plain man, in plain clothes, with an iron face and iron-gray hair. Only by his bearing could he be distinguished from his men. He stood as if the commonest of all, marked only by the mysterious insignia of individual presence by which we know, intuitively, the genius from the clown. No golden token of rank gleamed on his rusty clothes; of the shining symbols of which, alas, too many of our officers are so ridiculously fond that they seem unconscious how disgraceful is this glitter of vanity! They were nowhere visible on old Stonewall's person. When General Jackson had drank at the pump, and talked at his leisure, he mounted his flame-colored horse and rode down the street at the jog of a comfortable farmer carrying a bag of meal.

"As he passed, I could but wonder how many times he had prayed on Saturday night before commencing his hellish Sabbath work. His old servant says that 'When massa prays four times in de night, he knows the devil 'll be to pay de next day.' And I am very sure that there were a large number of devils at work above Harper's Ferry on Sunday, September 14, 1862. M. C. A."

THURSDAY.—Yellow fever said to be raging on the coast of South Carolina among the Yankees; their General Mitchell is dead of it.

They are thought to be advancing upon Weldon; and it is also believed that McClellan's army is being withdrawn from the Potomac to operate upon Richmond from the south.

Other rumors are, that there has been a fight near the Potomac, and the old story, that France has intervened, comes, it is said, in a dispatch. Nobody believes anything on that subject, even if one from the dead should speak.

A member of General Bragg's staff gives the following as the advantages gained in the advance upon Kentucky:

- But was nothing gained?
- 1st. Buell, who had been threatening Chattanooga, and even Atlanta, was forced to evacuate East Tennessee in "double-quick."
- 2d. North Alabama was thereby relieved from Federal occupation.
- 3d. We got possession of Cumberland Gap, the doorway through that mountain to Knoxville and the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.
- 4th. We took from 18,000 to 20,000 prisoners at Richmond, Mumfordsville, and other places.
- 5th. We brought off a far greater amount of arms and ammunition than we carried into Kentucky.
- 6. Jeans enough to clothe the Army of the Mississippi were brought off, besides what General Smith obtained. I know not what this amounts to, but I understand it is, as it ought to be, from his longer stay in the State, much larger.
- 7th. We beat the enemy in three considerable battles, at Richmond, Mumfordsville, and Perryville, and our cavalry whipped them in twenty smaller ones.
- 8th. And last, we have paid a debt of honor due by the Confederate States to Kentucky. We have offered her an army to help her lib-

eration, and her exclusion would be no longer an obstacle in honor or on principle to a treaty of peace with the United States.

The only real mistakes of the campaign are, in my judgment, first, that from the first advance of General Smith, in July, the rich supplies of Kentucky were not gathered and sent back to the South; and, second, that prominent Unionist hostages were not brought away to guarantee the good treatment of our friends in the State.

FRIDAY, NOV. 14.—McClellan has been removed from the command of the Federal army. It leads to much excitement, and the Democrats are boisterous. He did not suit the Abolition dynasty, and Burnside takes command. The cry again is, "On to Richmond!"

SATURDAY.—McClellan, it seems, was not willing to advance as fast as his masters required, and persistently refused to make the cause of the Union second to that of negro emancipation. We are not inclined to credit the latter report. Though the ablest of the Yankee generals, he has proved himself a tool and braggart. The South gains by his removal.

General Joseph Johnson is to have command in the West. It is hailed as a favorable augury. Bragg is under a cloud, and Pemberton is, to say the least, untried. Van Dorn and Lovell are below par. Time only can vindicate them. They are doubtless brave men, but unfortunate commanders.

The Cincinnati *Inquirer* has the following:

We have no doubt that the following, from the Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald*, is substantially true. He says:

"As soon as the result of the election was definitely known, a meeting of the Cabinet was held, at which, it is understood, President Lincoln announced to the assembled members that, in his opinion, the result was a verdict against the radical policy, and especially against the Emancipation Proclamation, and that Mr. Seward, Mr. Blair, and Mr. Smith echoed his words and his arguments. It is said that, after the conservatives in the Cabinet had expressed their views, Mr. Chase calmly and deliberately told Mr. Lincoln that there were two courses open for him. If he withdrew the proclamation, and discarded the policy he had been pursuing since it was issued, the war would be promptly stopped, assuring him at the same time that, upon the opening of Congress, Mr. Sumner and Mr. Wade, in the Senate, and Mr. Stevens and Mr. Lovejoy, in the House, were ready to make a proposition for peace with the Southern Confederacy; that not another life should be lost, nor another dollar spent if this war was to be a war for the restoration of slavery; that as these gentlemen controlled a majority in the Congress which is to govern the country, so far as the appropriations go, for another year, they were in a po-

sition to dictate the course of the Administration. Not only must he adhere to the proclamation as issued, and to all its radical features, but he must, moreover, give it to the benefit of generals in the field who believe in it.

"The story goes on to relate that letters were received from Senators Sumner, Wade, Wilson, Fessenden, and the other radical leaders in the Senate, and from Stevens, Lovejoy, Roscoe Conkling, and other radicals in the House, stating that, if the Emancipation Proclamation should be withdrawn, the war must be stopped and would be stopped.

"That the President has yielded to some such pressure as this we do not doubt; nor the rumor that he will, after the opening of Congress, modify his Cabinet by making it an Abolition unit, and supersede the generals in the field with Abolition chieftains."

SUNDAY.—Lord Lyons, the British Minister, announces in conversation, that his government does not contemplate any interference with the American quarrel, but Northern accounts represent their relations with France and Spain to be unfavorable.

The South, however, is satisfied in that respect. She expects nothing from the selfish and narrow-sighted policy of the courts, and experience has proved that the Yankees will make any humiliating concessions to avert a conflict with them. If a reunion with the North ever takes place, the South would be heartily prepared to join in a war that might be undertaken against these powers. They are afraid of the Yankees now, and will have good reason to be afraid of them then.

The enemy in North Mississippi are still advancing. They outnumber us very heavily, and the prospect is one of gloom. Mississippi, unless Herculean efforts are made, will be overrun, and that speedily. The greatest excitement prevails, and people are removing to Texas, Louisiana, and Alabama, with their stock and negroes.

Corn is worth but 75 cts. a bushel in Mississippi, but flour \$50 per barrel. In Carolina corn is worth \$1.50 to \$2.00. Salt, \$1.00 per bushel; bacon, 75c. to \$1.00 per pound. Coarse country woollens bring \$6 to \$8 per yard, and wool \$4.00 per pound. Negro shoes, \$8.00; ladies' shoes, \$12.00 to \$15.00, etc.

NASHVILLE.—One of the editors of the *Chattanooga Rebel* has received a letter from a young lady of Nashville, from which the following paragraphs are extracted:

"Nashville is not what it was, believe me. You may walk a whole morning and never meet a familiar face. The ladies never go in the streets except

accompanied by some escort or in carriages. How many of them are in black! How many houses are in mourning! You do not know, you cannot know the mental suffering we experience every day. The old haunts, which used to be so lively, are now deserted and dark; no lights at night, nor music, nor notes of laughter! Why, I haven't smiled in a month. Whenever the strings of my heart vibrate, the face is not wreathed with dimples—the eyes are full of tears."

\* \* \*

"Many of our young ladies have gone, like the last rose of summer. But still many yet are here. They, without an exception, detest everything that ever looked like a Yankee. Some reports got out, I hear, about one or two having received the Federal officers. It is positively not so, except those of Union families, who are now few and far between. These latter we systematically cut. One of them was lately married to a Tennessee Federal office-holder, which greatly shocked her friends of 'Lang Syne.' But we consider her dead; have buried her, mourned over her, and are fast forgetting her. The Yankee officers have at last discovered that there's no use 'knocking at the door,' and have collapsed into a magnificent indifference, which is as amusing as acceptable." \* \*

MONDAY, 17TH.—Leave for South Carolina on a visit to my family, and afterwards to Richmond.

THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of Georgia on the 6th inst. passed the following preamble and resolutions unanimously in both Houses:

*Whereas*, It is evident that the theatre of war must soon be transferred from the battle-fields of Virginia to the seaport towns of the cotton States; and whereas, emulating the devoted heroism of the people of Vicksburg, we desire for Georgia that her seaport city should be defended to the last extremity, at whatever cost of life or property:

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of the General Assembly of Georgia, the city of Savannah should never be surrendered, that it should be defended street by street, and house by house, until, if taken, the victor's spoils alone should be a heap of ashes.

*Resolved*, If the House concur, that the Joint Committee on Finance be instructed to report forthwith a bill appropriating such sum as may be necessary for the removal of the helpless women and children in Savannah to a place of safety.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the Governor to the General commanding, with the assurance that the people of Georgia will accept any calamity rather than suffer

her soil to be polluted by the hand of Abolition invaders.

**ATROCITIES OF THE ENEMY.** — "The troops under General Hamilton committed the most inexcusable devastations on their march from Corinth to Grand Junction, and it will take a long list of valorous deeds to atone for the acts of these three days. Fences were fired maliciously, and the whole line of march lighted by conflagrations. Houses were entered and pillaged by bands of stragglers, and almost every conceivable indignity heaped on the families without regard to age or sex. A large church, well finished inside, was set fire to and consumed. Houses and barns shared the same fate. Property of no earthly use to a soldier was often taken, and sometimes, if not taken, destroyed through pure vindictiveness. In one case a squad of soldiers entered a house where the matron was *enceinte*, and were guilty, in addition to other things, of breaking open her drawers and trunks, and carrying away and destroying the clothes prepared for her unborn child. My heart sickens at such recitals, and I had well-nigh determined at one time to pass them by in silence; but the people at home should know that such acts are perpetrated."

**TUESDAY.**—Rosencrans is at Nashville with five divisions of Yankee troops. He declares his determination to subdue the Southern people as he proceeds south. The alternative will be offered, he says, of allegiance to the Union, or they will be forced within the rebel lines. He will apply the same law to women and children. His idea is to throw an immense population on the South, in order to consume what he considers our limited supplies, and thus starve us into subjection.

Randolph, for alleged disagreement with the President, has resigned his post of Secretary of War, and General G. W. Smith holds the office *ad interim*.

New York is being fortified, in apprehension of an attack from Confederate war steamers said to be expected from Europe. It is an old story and few have much faith in it—though it is difficult to understand why such vessels have not been long since provided. The rumor is plausibly supported, and may have some foundation in fact—at least everybody is hopeful.

Enemy have appeared opposite Fredericksburg, Virginia, but have been held in check thus far.

Col. Adam Johnson's cavalry made a

dash into Madisonville, Ky., last week, killing 40 and wounding 112 Abolitionists. The Abolitionists fled to the Ohio River, but were pressed hard. We succeeded in capturing three steamboats, and brought back 40 wagon-loads of army supplies.

**WEDNESDAY.**—People of Mobile hopeful, and defences actively urged. Two new gunboats building at Selma are expected down, and an early attack upon the city is feared. Converses with General McCowan, who is to have command of the post.

A correspondent of the *New York Times* says the French Government has demanded full and immediate indemnity for all injuries inflicted upon French citizens by General Butler, and that the State Department is ready to back down to any extent from Butler's acts; that the Spanish Minister has demanded an apology for the burning of vessels in Spanish waters by one of the ships of Farragut's fleet.

**THURSDAY.**—Fredericksburg is being evacuated, and a battle is expected before many days.

*New York Tribune* repeats the story that three immense iron-clad rams, the most powerful in the world, are being constructed for the Confederates in Great Britain.

**FRIDAY, 21st Nov.**—John A. Seddon has been appointed Secretary of War. He is an able statesman, but of too feeble health for that position.

Burnside's army reported demoralized by McClellan's removal, and whole regiments have thrown down their arms. General Halleck pacified the malcontents.

The Yankees abandon the Piedmont region of Virginia, and intend an advance upon Richmond by the Rappahannock and Fredericksburg.

Several regiments of troops are on their way from Georgia to Mississippi. Cars are crowded everywhere. Never in peace times was the travel greater. It is impossible to believe otherwise than that thousands manage to evade the Conscript Act by continued passage from place to place. The authorities are much in fault. Thousands are greedy speculators, and fatten on the public misfortunes.

**SATURDAY TO MONDAY.**—Engaged without a moment's relaxation preparing report of cotton operations to be taken to Richmond. It is practicable

to extend these operations very much in Mis-issippi, and perhaps generally by a more liberal policy upon the part of Government. A million of bales should be purchased and pledged in Europe for arms, ships and supplies. It can be done. If much of this cotton is burnt or stolen by the Yankees, what is left will amply reimburse.

News unimportant.

TUESDAY, 25TH NOV.—Leave for South Carolina. Persons from Fredericksburg to-day say that all is quiet, and no demonstration on either side. It is the impression that the enemy has moved the bulk of his forces towards Acquia Creek, though his pickets extend to the Rappahannock River. Some refugees have returned. Passengers by the evening train report all quiet at Fredericksburg. Not a gun was fired. The enemy is perceptibly falling back. Their camp-fires extend in the direction of Acquia Creek, and it is believed the enemy is moving in that direction.

WEDNESDAY.—Yankees advancing upon Staunton, Virginia, by the way of the Alleghany Mountains, and massing their forces in Suffolk, with the view of an attack upon Petersburg or Weldon, in order to isolate Richmond from the South.

THURSDAY.—The Lincoln Government has again backed down. The *Diario de la Marina* says that as soon as the representative of Her Majesty at Washington, Señor Tassara, received the details of the case, he hastened and read to Mr. Seward the dispatch of the Captain General of Cuba, in which the facts of the case are stated and the necessary reclamation made. Mr. Seward assured the Spanish representative in the most categorical manner, that the United States Government felt highly disappointed with the conduct of the naval officers who violated our laws and territory, and was willing to give complete satisfaction to the government of Spain.

The *London Star*, in an editorial on the escape of the Alabama, says: "It is known that as many as nine other ships are being built or equipped in British harbors for the service of the Confederate States. If they were to serve simply and strictly as vessels of war; if they were to be employed in an attempt to break the blockade; to recover New Orleans; to fight the Federals in Southern rivers, or other legitimate acts of warfare, they would be subject to arrest and detention."

FRIDAY.—A letter in the *Mobile Ad-*

*vertiser and Register*, dated Headquarters Cavalry Division, ten miles south of Holly Springs, Miss., Nov. 23d, says that there is no doubt that the enemy intend advancing in this direction soon. Fifty to sixty thousand Abolitionists are in front, at Grand Junction, Davis' Mills, and La Grange, and reinforcements are joining them daily from Memphis and Jackson, Tenn. The enemy are rapidly preparing the Memphis and Charleston railroad to Grand Junction, as also the Mississippi Central railroad towards Holly Springs. All the stations and bridges on these roads are heavily guarded. Their armed foraging parties are composed of the vilest robbers and murderers on the face of the earth, and rattle the country around for miles on every side. From Davis' Mills to Moscow seems to be their base of operations."

SATURDAY, November 29.—Reached Winnsboro, S. C., after a passage of five days from Jackson, Miss. Trip without incident, which is remarkable.

President Davis has demanded that Gen. McNeil, who hung ten of our guerrillas in Missouri, should be given up, and in failure has ordered Gen'l Holmes to execute the first ten Yankee officers that he may capture. This is demanded by public opinion, and sad as may be the necessity, will be justified by the whole civilized world. In no other way can such enormities be checked. The result is awaited with anxiety.

SUNDAY.—Yankee transports and gun-boats are at Port Royal on the Rappahannock. This evinces a purpose to cross the river. They have advanced in force from Nashville towards Franklin.

The "wolf" cry of "mediation" and "recognition" seems, after all, to have something in it, however contemptibly insignificant as the following will show. The smallest favors of that sort must, we suppose, in our condition be thankfully received. More may happen by and by, and perhaps in good enough season.

The *Examiner* has received the New York *Herald* of the 27th: Mr. Drouyn De L'Huys, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed a dispatch to the Ambassadors of France at London and St. Petersburg, dated Paris, Oct. 30th. He refers to the painful interest with which Europe has watched the struggle raging in America. "Europe," he says, "has suffered from the consequences of the crisis which has dried up one of the most

fruitful sources of public wealth. The neutrality maintained by France and the other powers ought to make them of service to the two parties by helping them out of a position which seems to have no issue. At last accounts the two armies were in a condition that would not allow either party any decided advantage to accelerate the conclusion of peace. All these circumstances point to the opportunity of an armistice. The Emperor has, therefore, thought that the occasion has presented itself of offering to the belligerents the good offices of the maritime powers. He therefore proposes that England, Russia and France should propose an armistice for six months, during which every act of hostility, direct or indirect, should cease at sea, as well as on land. This armistice might, if necessary, be renewed for a further period. This proposal would not imply any pressure of negotiations for peace, which it is hoped would take place during the armistice."

Earl Russell, in his reply, says: "Her Majesty's Government recognizes, with pleasure, the design of arresting the progress of the war by friendly measures, but asks, is the end proposed attainable at the present moment by the course suggested by the Government of France? After weighing all the information which has been received from America, Her Majesty's Government are led to the conclusion that there is no ground at the present moment to hope that the Federal Government would accept the proposal suggested, and a refusal from Washington at the present time would prevent any speedy renewal of the offer. Her Majesty's Government thinks, therefore, that it would be better to await the time when the three Courts may offer their friendly counsel with a greater prospect than now exists of its being accepted by the two contending parties."

MONDAY, December 1, 1862.—The *Herald* says the Union army of Virginia is stronger and better prepared now for the work of a triumphant campaign than ever heretofore, or likely to be hereafter. The *Herald's* plan for the capture of Richmond is as follows: let Washington be rendered perfectly safe, without requiring Burnside to keep a sharp eye in that direction, while advancing upon Richmond; let him be assisted with the co-operation of the land and naval force by the James and York rivers, and his advance upon the rebel capital will be the death-blow to the rebellion, as the army of Lee, if not captured or destroyed at Richmond, will be enveloped, as the forces are sufficient to capture or scatter it to the winds.

A dispatch from Cairo, dated the 21st, says passengers from Lagrange report

the main body of the Federals still there. None but the cavalry have been to Holly Springs. The railroad bridge, three miles south of Lagrange, which was burned by the rebels, is being rebuilt.

TUESDAY.—Weather very cold. Snow and rain would break up the military operations in Virginia and Northern Mississippi. It is hard to say whether or not we should desire such results in Virginia. Perhaps we shall never be better prepared than now in that quarter, and the Yankees will gain in point of both discipline and numbers. A great victory on our side would beget results very different from former ones, taking into consideration the division of parties at the North, and the bitterness of feeling which has been engendered. But as for *peace*, nothing seems to promise that for many a long day to come.

WEDNESDAY, RICHMOND, December 2.—A special New Orleans correspondent of the *New York Times* censures Reverdy Johnson for advising the Government to pay back to the French Consul the specie seized by Butler. He says the money, four hundred and five thousand dollars, released on Johnson's recommendation, was actually sent to Havana within the last forty days by a Spanish war steamer. It was borrowed from the Bank of New Orleans by J. D. B. De Bow, agent of the Richmond Government, to pay for clothing in Havana waiting to run the blockade. The Bank of New Orleans was seized and closed by Butler for sending specie to the rebels.

THURSDAY.—The Federal Excise Tax, it is said, will produce \$350,000,000, instead of \$150,000,000, as was intended. This will exceed the entire income of the British Government. Thus far the South has paid little or nothing in taxes. This cannot and should not last. Our war tax did not realize more than \$15,000,000. We have, however, contributed voluntarily in support of the war as a people eight or ten times that amount, which is not the case at the North.

The *New York World* says that Lincoln will yield to the conservative pressure, and modify or withhold his *emancipation* proclamation. They will find some way to get out of the scrape.

A member of Congress intimated to us last night, in confidence, that our cause was *lost*, and said that the opinion was gaining ground at Richmond. Democratic successes talk of reconstruc-



tion, and the perils and sufferings of the war are overcoming many who were the staunchest and boldest in our ranks.

The prospect is dark enough to the stoutest, bravest and most hopeful among us. When will morning come? God only can determine the end, and we are in his hands.

**LATEST FROM VICKSBURG.**—We learn from a friend just from Vicksburg that the most formidable preparations have been made for giving the enemy a warm reception in case of another attack. The woods, which in a measure last winter served to conceal the movements of the Yankee gun-boats, have been entirely cleared away, so that no vessel can take shelter within range of the city. Our batteries command the grand Yankee aqueduct made by the enemy last winter. Breastworks have been thrown up in the streets of the city. The people are very sanguine of their ability to hold the city. No apprehension is felt of an immediate attack, there being no perceptible rise in the river.

**FRIDAY.**—The season of foul weather has apparently set in. Rain all last night and to-day. Imagine the sufferings of our half-clothed soldiers in Virginia particularly, and contrast it with that of the Yankee invaders, who are supplied sumptuously in all things. It may be doubted if our revolutionary fathers suffered more. Every effort is being made to supply the army, and scarcely a family that is not contributing woollens and blankets, and if the war continues, every household will soon be stripped. Shoes are most difficult to supply. They are worth from \$15 to \$30, and boots as high as \$40 and \$50. Soldiers tell us they have stood guard bare-footed in the snow, and we have seen them sleeping out on icy-cold nights, without tent, blanket or overcoat, and by a scanty fire.

Such are the sufferings of a patriot soldiery. "Did the world ever witness such heroism?" Nothing additional from Fredericksburg, but gage of battle hourly expected. We are moving the army stores from Middle Tennessee to Chattanooga. Pierre Soulé, of New Orleans, and other political prisoners at Fort Lafayette, are liberated.

**JOINT RESOLUTIONS IN RELATION TO THE WAR DEBT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.**—Whereas, the Government of the Confederate States is involved in a war for

the independence of each of the States of the Confederacy, as well as for its own existence; and whereas the destiny of each State of the Confederacy is indissolubly connected with that of the Confederate Government; and whereas the Confederate Government cannot successfully prosecute the war to a speedy and honorable peace, without ample means of credit; Be it therefore

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened,* That in the opinion of this General Assembly, it is the duty of each State of the Confederacy, for the purpose of sustaining the credit of the Confederate Government, to guarantee the debt of that Government in proportion to its representation in the Congress of that Government.

*Resolved further,* That the State of Alabama hereby proposes to our sister States of the Confederacy, to guarantee said debt on said basis, provided that each of said States shall accept the proposition, and adopt suitable legislation to carry it into effect, in which event these resolutions shall stand as the guarantee of this State for the aforesaid proposition of the debt of said Confederate Government.

*Resolved further,* That his Excellency the Governor be, and is hereby, requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Governor of each State of the Confederacy and to the President of the Confederate States.

**SATURDAY.**—Banks' fleet has sailed from New York, perhaps for Texas. Burnside is delayed in crossing the Rappahannock, forwarding Pontoon Bridges. Thayer is preparing to colonize Florida with Yankees. Army said by Lincoln not to be stronger than when the last levy of 300,000 was made. Our army reported as retreating upon Richmond.

Federal Congress has met. Lincoln's message the most trashy and contemptible that ever emanated from public officer.

He proposes:

"Article 1.—Every State wherein slavery exists which shall abolish the same before the first of January, 1900, shall be compensated by the United States, with bond bearing interest at the rate of — per cent. per annum, to the amount of — for each slave shown to have been therein by the eighth census of the United States. Any State having received the bonds as aforesaid, and shall afterwards reintroduce and tolerate slavery, shall refund the bonds. Article 2.—All slaves who, by the chances of war, have enjoyed freedom during the rebellion shall be forever free, but the loyal owners shall be compensated at the rates provided for the States. Article 3.—Congress

may appropriate money and otherwise provide for the colonization of free persons of color, with their own consent, at a place without the United States."

**SUNDAY.**—Gunboat affair in the vicinity of Port Royal, Va., in which they are repulsed by land batteries.

Weather intensely cold.

**RICHMOND, December 6.**—The London *Times* comments at length on the French proposition for mediation. It regards France as standing alone, and sees in the French proposition not only mediation but intervention, forcible removal of the blockade, and war. The *Times* agrees with Mr. Cobden, that England had better not plunge into a desperate war with the Northern States of America—war with all Europe at our backs, and doubts if Virginia belonged to France as Canada belongs to England, if the Emperor of the French would be so active in beating up recruits in this American mediation league.

**MONDAY.**—Visit Columbia, S. C. Legislature in session, and active canvass for Governor. Forty candidates. Among the rest, Preston; Manning, Boyce, Miles, Keitt, and Bonham. The last is late in the field and will probably win in the race, though Manning stands very high on the list.

Columbia is filled with refugees for Charleston. Prices enormously high. Board \$4 50 per day at Hotels. Shops scantily supplied. Paid \$4 25 per yard for flannels, and about the same for alpacas, worth in ordinary times 25 cents. Yet we save by the war in buying very little, and cutting off all luxuries. We save, too, the immense tribute formerly paid to the Yankees for their notions, and in other ways. Economy and frugality are the order of the day, and domestic industry. Families who lived in opulence, now driven from their homes in many cases, are huddled together in comfortless quarters, and cheerfully put up with the greatest privations.

The wheels of revolution roll on.

Col. Beall, 9th Virginia cavalry, made a splendid dash into Westmoreland County and captured 40 to 50 pickets. Enemy have occupied Fairfax and Warrenton.

In Seward's official letter of instructions for Dayton, the Yankee French Minister, dated April 22d, 1861, and which Mr. Seward says is written "by the direction of the President," referring to the rebellion, occurs the following passage:

"The condition of slavery in the several States will remain just the same, whether it succeed or fail. The rights of the States and the condition of every human being in them will remain subject to exactly the same laws and form of administration, whether the revo-

lution shall succeed or whether it shall fail. Their constitutions, and laws and customs, habits and institutions, in either case will remain the same. It is hardly necessary to add to this INCONTTESTABLE STATEMENT (!) the further fact that the new President, as well as the citizens through whose suffrages he has come into the administration, has always repudiated all designs whatever and wherever imputed to him and them, of disturbing the system of slavery as it is existing under the Constitution and laws. The case, however, would not be fully presented were I to omit to say that any such effort on his part would be UNCONSTITUTIONAL, and all his acts in that direction would be prevented by the JUDICIAL AUTHORITY, even though they were assented to by Congress and the people."

So wrote Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, "by the direction" of Abraham Lincoln, President, little more than a month after his installment into office. What will European Governments now think of the "incontestable statements" of the Yankee President and his Premier?—and will they not reasonably ask why the "judicial authority" so reverentially spoken of by the Premier, has not manifested itself?

**TUESDAY.**—Return to Winnsboro. Cars, as usual, crowded with soldiers. War has engendered in this class shocking and gross profanity, and the traveler must be content to hear the vilest language, go where he may. There is no escaping it. Thus war demoralizes. When shall we recover from its effects?

**RETURNED PRISONERS.**—The Yankee transport Metropolitan arrived about the point yesterday with about one thousand Confederate prisoners to be exchanged here. As usual, the treatment of these men by the Yankees was brutal and inhuman in the highest degree. At Louisville they were confined in a filthy prison infested with vermin, and from there they were sent to Cairo, where they were placed in a prison which had been occupied by negroes. On their way down they were kept on a crowded boat fifteen days without any comforts, or any means of cooking or providing for their wants. In addition to this, the Dutch Yankee guards on the boat were insulting and abusive, and actually bayoneted some of the prisoners and knocked down several with their muskets. This exposure caused much sickness among our men, and a number died during the passage.—*Vicksburg Citizen.*

**WEDNESDAY, 10th Dec.**—Enemy's train captured near Corinth.

Banks' expedition believed to have gone against Brunswick, Georgia.

Yankee War Office Reports fix their present army at 800,000 men, which, when the quotas are filled, will reach 1,000,000. Against this we cannot set off more than 500,000 as things look at present, though the Conscrip Act should have given us a million, or near it. These Acts are feebly enforced, and are easily evaded. Probably, how-

ever, the Yankees over-estimate their numbers.

RICHMOND, December 9.—An official dispatch has been received from General Bragg, at the Adjutant-General's office, announcing the gratifying intelligence that Gen. Jack Morgan attacked an outpost of the enemy at Hartsville, on the Cumberland, capturing about 1,800 of the enemy, two pieces of artillery, 2,000 small arms, and a quantity of stores, besides killing and wounding 300 of the enemy. The Confederate loss was not over 125.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser* and *Register*, dated Murfreesboro, Sth, says Morgan's command surprised a portion of Rouseau's division, yesterday, near Harrisville, fifteen miles north-east of Lebanon, and after a sharp conflict, captured 1,400 of the Abolitionists, six pieces of artillery, 1,500 stand of arms, their wagon train and camp equipments. A large number of the enemy were killed and wounded. Our loss was considerable.

The weather is clear, and freezing hard.

GEN. LOVELL has defeated and driven back the enemy at Coffeeville, killing and wounding a large number, and capturing thirty-five prisoners. Our loss was eight killed and forty-two wounded. Lovell brought the entire train and his corps safely to Grenada. The *Advertiser* says the advance of the enemy South, on both sides of Abbeville, has been made necessary, for Pemberton will withdraw his whole force to Grenada, thus preventing the Yankees from gaining his flank and rear. Lovell was left to check the advance of the enemy's column.

BARON ROUGE, November 29.—Yesterday evening, about 4 o'clock, the steamer *Lone Star*, an Abolition boat from New Orleans, landed about two miles below Plaquemine, for sugar. Our cavalry attacked her, when she crossed the river to this side, and was again attacked by Captain Stockdale's cavalry, who captured her and her crew, and burned the boat. The prisoners, ten in number, are now here.

THURSDAY.—Rumored that French bearers of dispatches have reached Richmond, and also that the new Yankee Ram, on the plan of the Monitor, and on which so much was counted, is an entire failure, and nearly foundered at sea. She is named the *Passaic*.

Legislature of Alabama has assumed the State's ratio of the public debt. The same was agreed upon in the South Carolina Assembly, and it is believed will be adopted by all the States. This will give higher character to our securities, even in Europe. They are said to be rising every day there. Our war debt already reaches at least \$600,000,000.

FRIDAY.—The fight has at last opened upon the Rappahannock, and was progressing at the last report. The enemy, in their attempt to cross, was repulsed at two points, but was proba-

bly successful at the third. We may expect to hear of a general action.

News from Nassau that Yankees have sent from the South cargoes of negroes to Cuba for sale.

The New York *Herald* thus, for the hundredth time, speaks confidently of Federal successes in prospective. It says:

The gun-boat flotilla of Admiral Porter, with the cooperating army of McClernand, will move down the Mississippi river together, and will follow the rebel forces of Bragg, Pemberton and others, and as the powerful and victorious armies of Rosencranz and Grant will advance, we may expect to hear of the rout and dispersion of the last remaining rebel armies of the West at any moment, and the capture of Vicksburg and Mobile. With these grand results achieved, East and West, the conquest of the remaining strongholds of the rebellion will be so easy that, excepting Charleston, we may expect them to fall without serious result.

SATURDAY.—Yankees shelled Port Royal, Va., without notice to women and children, who were driven to the woods.

At six last evening they were reported as crossing the Rappahannock. They will not long enjoy the protection given by their gunboats, and a general engagement may be momentarily expected.

Galant action of North Carolina troops at Plymouth, N. C. Said that McCook will supersede Rosencranz in the West.

President Davis is on a visit to the West, and was serenaded at Chattanooga. Purport of the visit not known. Evidence that Richmond is not regarded in danger.

THE DESERT.—The editor of the *Chicago Post* recently visited Washington. He thus writes to his journal of the protection of Lincoln from the danger of assassination:

"We saw him leave the building once, and though the sight may be witnessed every day, it was of a character too wretched to invite a second visit. We saw him leave on Sunday afternoon, and the manner was as follows:

"About half-past five in the afternoon a mounted guard numbering some thirty or more troopers, all armed with drawn sabres, extensive spears, dangling and rattling scabbards, fierce beards, and revolvers stuck in their holsters, dashed furiously through the streets and entered the ground north of the President's house. At the steps in front of the door, and under the archway, was a carriage. The officer, or one of the officers of the mounted guard, alighted and entered the house. In about ten minutes he appeared at the door, and giving the signal, the carriage door was opened, the guards put themselves in martial attitudes, commands were given, and the President appeared with a portfolio under his arm, and, with one or more soldiers at each side,

walked rapidly to the carriage and entered it. Two officers jumped in also, the door was slammed, the guard galloped into position, and the carriage, containing the President of the United States, was driven, preceded by troopers, followed by troopers. At a very rapid pace the party left the ground, and upon reaching the avenue proceeded at a hard gallop out at Fourteenth street.

SUNDAY.—Though numbers of the enemy were killed or captured in crossing the Rappahannock, the passage was finally effected and Fredericksburg occupied. Citizens evacuated the town, and many houses and public buildings were destroyed by the enemy.

Skirmishing was going on at the latest intelligence.

Fords of the Blackwater river (Va.) carried by the enemy, and a general attack along the whole line of the river is momentarily expected.

1,500 bales of cotton belonging to the Yankees was burned by our scouts near Corinth, Miss.

Our forces under Kirby Smith, Hardee, Morgan, etc., advancing upon Nashville. The city, it is thought, will be invested on all sides, in the hope of drawing out Rosecranz from its intrenchments.

The *New York Times* publishes several columns of dispatches from Seward to Minister Adams, sent at different periods during the year. In several of these dispatches, intended for foreign effect, he argues to show that the Administration is hostile to the institution of slavery.

In a dispatch dated July 23th, he says: "We will induce or oblige our slaveholding citizens to supply Europe with cotton, if we can, and the President has given respectful consideration to the desire informally expressed to me by the Governments of Great Britain and France for some further relaxations of the blockade in favor of the cotton trade. An answer will be reasonably given."

He closes by saying: "That this Government relies upon the respect of our sovereignty by foreign powers, and if this reliance fails this civil war will, without our fault, become a war of continents, a war of the world, and whatever else may survive, the cotton trade, built upon slave labor in this country, will be irredeemably wrecked on the abrupt cessation of human bondage within the territories of the United States."

MONDAY, December 15, 1862.—Having made all arrangements, leave Winnsboro with family at 2 P. M. We have been treated with great courtesy and kindness here.

Cars much crowded, and in the hurry of changing them, all of our baggage is left.

Many trains filled with soldiers pass

us on their way from Charleston to North Carolina.

Much anxiety in regard to affairs on the Rappahannock.

TUESDAY.—Reach Charleston at 8 A. M. Thousands of people are returning to the city, in the full faith that it cannot be taken. Families begin to re-occupy their houses.

Federal headquarters advanced to Oxford, Miss.

Gen. Lee and Evans telegraph as follows:

"To Gen. & Cooper.—At nine o'clock Saturday morning the enemy attacked our right wing, and as the fog lifted the battle ran along the line, from right to left, until six P. M., the enemy being repulsed at all points—thanks be to God. As usual we have to mourn the loss of many brave men. I expect the battle to be renewed to-morrow morning.

(Signed) R. E. LEE."

"To Gen. & Cooper.—Gen. Foster attacked Kinston yesterday with fifteen thousand men and nine gunboats. I fought him for ten hours, and have driven him back to his gunboats. His army is still in my front.

(Signed) N. G. EVANS."

Our loss at the Rappahannock estimated at 2,000 killed and wounded—the enemy's being many times greater. Gen. Gregg and T. R. Cobb were killed—the former a heavy loss to the Confederacy.

*Affairs in Mississippi.*—It appears by a correspondent of the Jackson *Mississippian* that our forces under the veteran General Price have fallen back from Abbeville, as he speaks of the army being in Grenada on the 5th. The men were well clad, well shod, and in fine spirits—making the welkin ring with "Missouri Land." There was a brisk fight at Oakland, on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, on the 3d instant, in which the Texas troops displayed their characteristic bravery, driving back the enemy and capturing two pieces of artillery, although opposed by a large force. Oxford was the scene of a fierce cavalry combat on the 4th, in which Ballentine's cavalry did noble service. They held a position six hours, fighting as infantry, against an infantry force sent to support the Yankee cavalry, losing some fifty in killed and wounded in the affair. The affair at Coffeeville was a brilliant Confederate victory. The enemy was whipped and driven back four miles, and their battery and about thirty prisoners captured.

WEDNESDAY.—Remain in Charleston. Visit the South Bay (Battery) fortifications, which will be formidable, but which are yet without guns. Visit also one of the iron-clads. She is an excellent vessel, under good management, and mounts five or six very heavy guns. Her speed, however, is insufficient. There is another similar ves-

sel already finished, and two or three more on the stocks. They will contribute largely to the defence of the city.

The fortifications in the harbor, which we examine through a glass, are complete and formidable, and will present an almost impassable barrier to the invader. It is an experiment, however, after all, as we cannot tell the strength and capacities of the sea monster which the Yankees are preparing for this enterprise.

General Evans having fought the Yankees, who outnumbered him three to one all day, fell back from Kinston, N. C., which was immediately occupied, the town having been furiously shelled during the engagement.

But a small part of Fredericksburg was injured by the bombardment. The Yankees are said to have lost six thousand killed and wounded, and 1,500 taken prisoners. Burnside's army is reported mutinous, and officers and men to have refused a renewed attack upon our batteries. He is believed to have fallen back.

General Hindman reported to have defeated the Yankees in a severe battle near Fayetteville, Ark.

THURSDAY.—Visit the salt works which are to be found on nearly all the wharves in Charleston.

Yankee cavalry raid on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, which they somewhat damage. It produces intense excitement.

Our army heavily reinforced at Goldsboro, and Gen. Gustavus Smith has taken command.

Abolition raid on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Much damage done at Tupilo, Sattilo and Okolona. We evacuate the road as far South as Egypt.

A Yankee ram was destroyed on the Yazoo river by one of our torpedoes. It is a glorious and significant fact.

FRIDAY, December 19th.—Have an interview with General Beauregard. He is very hopeful and enthusiastic. Can hold Charleston against all odds, but has not much confidence in the obstructions. The vessels may pass in, but he will be well prepared for them, and the city will never surrender. The General does not expect to be attacked before the 1st of February, and is making active preparations.

Yankee newspapers are in despair over their repulse at Fredericksburg. They have retired after pillaging the town. They admit a loss of from ten to twenty thousand, which is more than our highest hopes. They had several Generals killed and wounded.

Our people wear brighter faces everywhere, and hopes of peace grow stronger every day.

Two steamers with arms, ammunition and supplies have reached Charleston and Wilmington within the last 48 hours, and others are hourly expected. Many heavy and swift steamships are prepared to run the blockade, and we shall soon have every military want supplied.

SATURDAY.—Leave at daylight with family for the West, having been detained several days at Charleston, waiting the arrival of baggage.

Reported that the Yankees are evacuating Nashville.

The damage on the Wilmington and Weldon road proves to be very slight, and will only interrupt communication a few days. The Yankees have retired in great fright. Nearly all who were concerned in destroying the bridges are said to have been killed.

A NORTHERN PROTEST AGAINST THE ATROCITIES OF THE LINCOLN GOVERNMENT.—Says the *Chicago Times*, "The New York *Tribune* has recently given the public a detailed account of an expedition of negroes in Georgia and Florida, commanded by officers of the navy and army, whose acts of pillage and arson would compare very favorably with the atrocities of the Indians in Minnesota. The account has been generally copied by the Abolition press, and accompanied with comments seeking to prove the value of negroes as soldiers. The report made by the correspondent accompanying the expedition is sufficient to make infamous every person, except the negroes, who had any command or responsibility in the business. It was such a foray as was made by Scottish clans in English borders before the days of Wallace and Bruce. It was an expedition such as has characterized the marches of English armies in India. It was similar in character to the robberies and devastation which have followed the march of guerrillas in Missouri. It was an expedition of slaves enticed from their masters, and incited to rob and burn. There can be no justification in such warfare. The administration which permits it, and the officers who conduct it, are earning a de-

testable notoriety. Negroes were stolen, houses were plundered, plantations were reduced to ruin, and the pious priest who joined the foray and details its enormities rejoices in the destruction. One of the female philanthropists located at Port Royal, impressed with the idea that the priest was incapable of doing the subject justice, takes the pencil to polish the picture. French, the schoolmaster of negroes and abolition stipendiary, and his female associate, have exhausted their descriptive powers in accounts of this raid upon peaceable inhabitants, made by stolen negroes, and commanded by Government officers. If we are a Christian nation and amenable to the laws recognized by enlightened and Christian governments, it is nearly time that robbery, murder, and arson should cease in the conduct of this war.

SUNDAY, 21.—Pass several cars on the road which were destroyed last night, and learn that many soldiers were seriously wounded. Railroad accidents are now of daily occurrence. It is frightfully insecure to travel. Track, engines and cars are all dilapidated, and no time for repairs, and no material to repair with. One is safer on the battle-field. We may expect to hear of frightful disasters frequently. Not running stock, in sound condition, to supply half the demand. Cars, too, in dreadful condition, always crowded to suffocation. No through tickets, and frequently no schedules. Confusion all the time. Thieves ever on the alert, and are off with your baggage in a moment. Carpet-bag broken open, and a valuable pistol stolen. Complaints general. Thus war demoralizes and disorganizes. Pandemonium.

MONDAY, 22.—Most of the day at Montgomery. Place crowded, and can obtain no accommodations. Leave at 5 P. M., on steamer for Selma.

Our loss in the recent battle in Arkansas is given at 750. We took 80 wagons loaded with clothing, 4 stand of colors and 800 prisoners. General Greene and Cols. Clarke and Pleasants killed. Yankee loss over 1000. 1500 of their cavalry are cut off from the main body and may be captured.

Northern journals express the greatest wonder and astonishment over their defeat at Fredericksburg. They cannot comprehend it.

GENERAL LEE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.—The official report of General Lee was received in Richmond on Tuesday:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VA., }  
December 14th, 1862. }

To the Hon. Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

Sir—On the night of the 10th inst. the enemy commenced to throw three bridges over the Rappahannock—two at Fredericksburg, and the third about a mile and a quarter below, near the mouth of Deep Run.

The plain on which Fredericksburg stands is so completely commanded by the hills of Stafford, in possession of the enemy, that no effectual opposition could be offered to the construction of the bridges or the passage of the river, without exposing our troops to the destructive fire of his numerous batteries. Positions were, therefore, selected to oppose his advance after crossing. The narrowness of the Rappahannock, its winding course, and deep bed, afforded opportunity for the construction of bridges at points beyond the reach of our artillery, and the banks had to be watched by skirmishers. The latter, sheltering themselves behind the houses, drove back the working parties of the enemy at the bridges opposite the city, but at the lowest point of crossing, where no shelter could be had, our sharpshooters were themselves driven off, and the completion of the bridge was effected about noon on the 11th.

In the afternoon of that day the enemy's batteries opened upon the city, and by dark had so demolished the houses on the river bank as to deprive our skirmishers of shelter—and, under cover of his guns, he effected a lodgment in the town.

The troops which had so gallantly held their position in the city, under the severe cannonade during the day, resisting the advance of the enemy at every step, were withdrawn during the night, as were also those who, with equal tenacity, had maintained their post at the lowest bridge. Under cover of darkness and of a dense fog, on the 12th, a large force passed the river and took position on the right bank, protected by their heavy guns on the left.

The morning of the 13th, his arrangements for attack being completed, about 9 o'clock—the movement veiled by a fog—he advanced boldly in large force against our right wing. Gen. Jackson's corps occupied the right of our line, which rested on the railroad; Gen. Longstreet's the left, extending along the heights to the Rappahannock above Fredericksburg. Gen. Stuart, with two brigades of cavalry, was posted in the extensive plain on our extreme right.

As soon as the advance of the enemy was discovered through the fog, Gen. Stuart, with his accustomed prompt-

ness, moved up a section of his horse artillery, which opened with effect upon his flank, and drew upon the gallant Pelham a heavy fire, which he sustained unflinchingly for about two hours. In the mean time the enemy was fiercely encountered by General A. P. Hill's division, forming Gen. Jackson's right; and, after an obstinate combat, repulsed. During this attack, which was protracted and hotly contested, two of General Hill's brigades were driven back upon our second line.

Gen. Early, with part of his division, being ordered to his support, drove the enemy back from the point of woods he had seized, and pursued him into the plain until arrested by his artillery. The right of the enemy's column extending beyond Hill's front, encountered the right of General Hood, of Longstreet's corps. The enemy took possession of a small copse in front of Hood, but were quickly dispossessed and repulsed with loss.

During the attack on our right the enemy was crossing troops over his bridges at Fredericksburg, and massing them in front of Longstreet's lines. Soon after his repulse on our right he commenced a series of attacks on our left, with a view of obtaining possession of the heights immediately overlooking the town. These repeated attacks were repulsed in gallant style by the Washington Artillery, under Col. Walton, and a portion of McLaw's division, which occupied these heights.

The last assault was made after dark, when Col. Alexander's battalion had relieved the Washington Artillery, (whose ammunition had been exhausted,) and ended the contest for the day. The enemy was supported in his attacks by the fire of strong batteries of artillery on the right bank of the river, as well as by the numerous heavy batteries on the Stafford heights.

Our loss during the operations, since the movements of the enemy began, amounts to about 1,800 killed and wounded. Among the former I regret to report the death of the patriotic soldier and statesman, Brigadier-General Thomas R. Cobb, who fell upon our left; and among the latter, that brave soldier and accomplished gentleman, Brigadier-General Maxey Gregg, who was very seriously, and, it is feared, mortally wounded, during the attack on our right.

The enemy to-day has been apparently engaged in caring for his wounded and burying his dead. His troops are visible in their first position in line of battle, but, with the exception of some desultory cannonading and firing between skirmishers, he has not attempted to renew the attack. About five hundred and fifty prisoners were taken during the engage-

ment, but the full extent of his loss is unknown.

I have the honor to be.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

[Official.] R. E. LEE, General.  
CHARLES MARSHALL, Maj. and A. D. C.

#### PRODUCE LOAN OFFICE.—NOTE.

It has been deemed best to postpone our voluminous notes upon the Journal until its close, when they will be given chapter by chapter, so as not to disturb the order of the original record, or to impede its early publication. There is one point, however, in reference to our connection with the Produce Loan Office, adverted to in the September number, which might as well be made here. Mr. Jones in his "Diary of a Rebel War Clerk," makes a note that we were "offered a clerkship by Mr. Memminger and spurned it," and that our "Produce Loan Office was taken away for alleged irregularities of some sort." He is in error in both instances. There was no clerkship offered. The position tendered was *accepted and held for half a year without salary*. Mr. Memminger did not "offer," because he said he knew that we "could not accept a clerkship," but indicated that the "Assistant Secretaryship or Treasurership" were appropriate. Nor was our office "taken away" at any time or for any reason. Near the close of the war its duties were *divided*, as they had been divided in other States, and those which pertained to the questions of tithe, and the custody and sale of Bonds, involves the most confidential trusts, and many millions of dollars were left in our hands. The Secretary in making the change said in his letter of July 18, 1864, "he had concluded to make a *division* of the duties of the office," and Aug. 23, the new Secretary, Mr. Trenchholm, wrote "the confidence hitherto reposed in you by the Department is unchanged," and Nov. 17 sent us a commission in addition to our other duties, to "visit the several States and report upon the condition of Government cotton, and the best mode of preserving it." After the war was over, Oct. 8, 1865, Mr. Roane, who was at the head of the Department at Richmond, wrote that "all of our reports and vouchers

had passed through his hands, and evinced a fair and just administration of the office, and that we enjoyed the confidence of the President and Secretary of the Treasury to the very last." Mr. Clapp, who took charge of a portion of our duties, when the division was made, was instructed to carry out the *identical policy we had been pursuing*, and against which some complaints had been made by the people of Mississippi, and after having turned over to him all the papers and documents which related to those matters, it affords us great pleasure to receive a letter from him, Nov. 11, 1865, in which he acknowledges that not in the minutest particular was there any irregularity discovered. Col. Baskerville, who had been our chief assistant and manager, was retained by Mr. Clapp in the most important relations.

Having said this much for Mr. Jones' remarks—more than we had intended at first, or their nature ought to have warranted—we will add that it was natural that imputations should have been cast upon our office, charged with

such indefinite and delicate duties, although these imputations were only against subordinates employed at distant points. Mr. Trenholm appreciated this when he said in his letter of Aug. 23, (acknowledging the receipt of a large amount in sterling), "it is easy to perceive how the negotiations by which this has been effected *may have caused popular dissatisfaction and exposed the agents of the Government to unmerited reproach.*" We replied to him, Sept. 13, reviewing some of the allegations which had come from the War Department, in regard to one of our subordinates, which was in exact keeping with every similar allegation.

"Only to think of it Mr. Secretary. The Domine Samson alleges that he has stolen 4,000 bales of cotton, when the records of this office show that at the time of his appointment there were not 500 bales of Government cotton in the whole sphere of his operations, which might have been spirited away, and of these, two-thirds of that quantity are now *known* to be there. Prodigious!"

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## EDITORIAL NOTES, ETC.

We are indebted to HARPER & BROTHERS, New York, for a very handsomely printed and bound volume, entitled *Battle Pieces and Aspects of the War*, embracing a collection of fugitive pieces written during the conflict, by Herman Melville. The writer, though he gave in to the general sentiment of the North in regard to the necessity of "crushing out the rebellion" by any and all means, seems often to have had a secret misgiving, as to whether much that was done, was in reality justified by the laws of humanity which rise higher than those of war. Hence, when the conflict is over he ranges himself on the side of the Conservatives and peace. The lines entitled "Lee in the Capital," evidence this mind. He makes the hero say without disapproval:

"These noble spirits are yet yours to win.  
Shall the great North go Sylla's way?  
Proscribe—prolong the evil day?  
Confirm the course? Infix the hate?"

In Union's name forever alienate?

Unless you shun  
To copy Europe in her worst estate—  
*Avoid the tyranny you reprobate."*

The same publishers send us "*English Travelers and Italian Brigands*," which is a narrative of captivity and capture, and is illustrated with maps. The author, on a visit to Southern Italy in the Spring of 1865, was taken prisoner by the brigands who infest the country, and held during a long time by them in expectation of ransom. He furnishes the most interesting material in regard to the mode of life, manners, institutions, etc., of that extraordinary brotherhood—a brotherhood who defy the law and its ministers, and keep up many of the forms of government among themselves. The work is exceedingly interesting, and approaches to the nature almost of romance.

From D. APPLETON & Co. we receive—



1. *The Office of the Holy Communion in the Book of Common Prayer*, a series of lectures by the Rev. E. M. Goulburn, D. D. The author, who is one of Her Majesty's chaplains, endeavors to maintain "that our Lord's body and blood are verily and indeed, and not merely a figure taken and received by the faithful in the Lord's Supper, though after a heavenly and spiritual manner." He has written several other works published by the same house, viz., "Thoughts on Personal Religion," "An Introduction to the Devotional Study of the Scriptures," "An Idle Word," "Sermons Preached on Various Occasions," etc.

2. *A Grammatical Analyzer*, by W. I. Tenney. This is one of Appleton's excellent series of school books. The object of the author is to make students acquainted with the principles upon which our language is formed, render them ready in the use of words, and familiar with their signification and grammatical classification and adepts in spelling.

3. *Frederick the Great and his Court*; an Historical Romance, by L. Mulbach. Translated from the German by Mrs. Chapman and her daughters.

Those who have read the admirable novel of "Joseph II. and his Court," and the number is very great, will be the first to seize upon this new work from the same author and read it with avidity. It is one of the most interesting productions of the day.

The publishers, E. B. TREAT & Co., New York, deposit upon our desk a copy of Mr. Pollard's well known work entitled *The Lost Cause*. This is a new edition in one large volume, brought down to the date of the surrender, and embracing much recent material. The original edition was published from year to year during the conflict, and gave the Southern view of it from records only accessible to our own people. Mr. Pollard had many advantages in this respect, and although we do not agree with him in many of his strictures upon men and measures, his work is undoubtedly an able and val-

uable one, and should be in every Southern household.

It is sold only by subscription, contains many illustrations, and is handsomely published.

*Diuturnity*; or, the comparative age of the world; showing that the human race is in the infancy of its being, and demonstrating a reasonable and rational world and its immense future duration. This little volume is from the pen of the Rev. R. Abbey, and is published by Applegate & Co., of Cincinnati. The author is well known to the Methodist world, and proves himself to be a profound and original thinker. We have not the opportunity now to examine his views, but shall do so hereafter. It is a strong testimony in their favor that the *New York Methodist* says:

"The author of this work and Sir Charles Lyell, stand at the opposite poles of thought—one maintaining for man an immense antiquity, the other that he is in the infancy of his being. On the hypothesis that the human race is in its infancy, Mr. Abbey, by a fine course of analogical reasoning, proceeds to demonstrate that there is an immense earthly career before it.

"In setting forth his views, new in many respects, no ordinary ability is displayed. The author is evidently a thinker, and his book is calculated to awaken reflection. It commences well the great battle that must be fought against the extravagant theories of the antiquity of man and the globe. To those holding the good old Biblical views upon the subject, this book will be hailed with real pleasure. Its blows are heavy from their side of the question. In the former part of the treatise, one is reminded of the cogent reasoning of Butler in his *Immortal Analogy*. The argument for the infancy of the world is based upon the infinite wisdom and goodness of the Creator. His purposes, ends, designs, have as yet been but meagerly fulfilled. The author enters upon an extensive induction of nature to prove this. There is, he maintains, 'a vast amount of undiscovered nature.' Science is yet infantile; the age of discovery has hardly commenced. In medicine, in agriculture, in mechanic arts, jurisprudence, government, education, etc., all are in a crude beginning state. This process of reasoning is applied to the intellectual aspects of the world, and then in turn to its religious phases. Religion as yet has hardly had a commencement. Religious progress has been marked, so far, by irregularity. There have been remarkable successes, but also great failures. In a diuturnity view, this is not irrational, since a day has hardly yet passed in the great lifetime of our world."

The author, Edward McPherson, Washington City, sends us "*A Political Man-*

ual for 1866 ;" 182 pages, price \$1, free of postage. He says :

I have, at the request of gentlemen of every shade of opinion who feel the need of a reliable Volume containing the more important Political data of this Period, prepared for use in the campaign, a *Political Manual for 1866*, beginning with President Johnson's accession, April 15, 1865, and extending to July 4, 1866. It contains the action of persons and parties, on pending questions, COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES; and includes Messages, Proclamations, Orders, Telegrams, Bills, Speeches, Propositions, Votes, Laws, Statistical Tables, and other facts necessary to make the Record complete.

We have received from A. B. Demarest, Esq., 119 Broadway, of New York, three exquisitely finished works of art, in ebony oval frames, representing Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson. We have seen nothing to compare with them in finish and beauty. They are in medalion style, raised from the surface, and are fabricated from some composition of silvery whiteness, and are entirely new in the field of art. We have seen nothing to compare with them, and as they are furnished at a moderate price, we hope to see them before long adorning all the parlors of the South.

Magnificent manufacturing establishments have recently been opened in New York on Broadway and under the Metropolitan Hotel by Messrs. Wm. Gale, Jr., and Brown & Spaulding. The first named in sterling silver and plated-ware, and the latter in jewelry, parlor statuary and bronzes. These two houses, we are sure, can exhibit some of the most beautifully manufactured articles to be found in the United States. Such establishments are truly embellishments to the great metropolis.

Now that it is evident enough that the South has little or nothing to expect from the tender dealings of the radicals of the North, and that no reaction is promised from that quarter, it would be as well for us to abandon all interest in politics and betake ourselves to the development of the wealth and resources of the country. Had we arrived at this conclusion long ago, what a magnificent region would

have been ours? What precious intellect and energy have been spent unavailingly upon State matters, which, if given to enterprise and development, would have made our country the most prosperous and wealthy in the world. Now is the time to strike! What a field opens for mining, manufactures, foreign commerce, internal improvements and arts. We may people our country, and gain strength for the future. This was the advice given by Dr. Franklin, long before the old war, when it was discovered that no hope remained from the English ministry. "Light up the torches of industry" said he. *We repeat the words.* And just here, let us make a remark which is in a small degree personal. We are toiling in this field against a thousand difficulties and embarrassments, and yet, how few of the many thousand Southerners, who are so deeply interested, gives us that tangible welcome which comes in the shape of greenbacks to reimburse our heavy outlay. Of the thousands of dollars due us on old account, how paltry are the remittances. The expenses of the Review, are three times what they were in former days! Even the most trifling sums are gratefully received. We know, and make all allowance for the necessities of the country, but there are numbers who by a very small effort, or sacrifice, might aid us in this contingency. Will they not do so? *Send anything on the old or new account, and make an effort to forward us a club of new subscribers.* We solicit, too, the kindly offices of the press. Our Exchange list is heavy, and we hope to make it the basis of circulation. A word from any of these editors, acknowledging the receipt of a number, referring to the title of its articles, etc., is a service highly prized and pregnant with benefit; and yet how often is it overlooked in the crowd of other matters? We do not complain. It would be unreasonable in us to do so, in view of the innumerable favors we have received in the past. We are all alike interested in the development of our great, but now afflicted South. *Our pages are open to every enterprise, and through them, all may find a ready utterance.*

We thank Mr. Gribble of New Orleans, for a copy of his cotton circular, and will make use of it in our next. It is worthy of note, that all of the recent estimates of the coming crop are greatly reduced from earlier figures, and there can be little doubt that the crop will be very much under 1,500,000 bales, which has hitherto been our estimate.

An interesting paper will appear in our next from the pen of Major L. Dubois, of Charleston, on claims of the modern languages to be introduced into our colleges and universities. We entirely concur in the reasonings of the writer, and would like to see the reform he urges introduced at an early day.

#### REVIEW ADVERTISING INDEX.

ALL advertisements in the Review will be regularly noted in this Index. Our terms are the same as before the war, and considering the large circulation of the Review in every part of the Union, and especially in the Southern States, its limits should be occupied. Merchants and manufacturers of the South, and those having lands for sale, would do well to imitate in advertising the enterprise of Northern cities. Our pages are open to all, and it is from this source only that the Review can be made remunerative.

**Agricultural Implements—Machinery, etc.**—R. H. Allen & Co.; Daniel Pratt; Pitkin, Ward & Co.; Emery Brothers; W. G. Clemons, Brown & Co.; E. G. Blatherwick.  
**Books, Bibles, etc.**—James Potts; John P. Morton & Co.; Richardson & Co.  
**Boots and Shoes.**—John Slater.  
**Bankers and Exchange.**—Duncan, Sherman & Co. C. W. Percell & Co.; E. Q. Bell; Lockwood & Co.; Connor & Wilson; Bruce & Co.  
**Brokers.**—Gold and Silver, Real Estate, etc.; Morgan McCloud, Murphy & Cash.  
**Charleston, S. C., Directory.**  
**Cincinnati, Ohio, Directory.**  
**Cards.**—Cotton and Wool; Jno. H. Haskell.  
**Cotton Factors.**—Crews, Wilson, Bradford & Co.  
**Coppersmiths, Engineers, etc.**—Thomas Gannon, J. Wyatt Reid.  
**Clothing, Shirts, &c.**—S. N. Moody; Henry Moore & Goung.  
**Collection and Commission Merchants.**—Taylor, McEwen and Blew.

**Dry Goods.**—Butler, Broom & Clapp.  
**Druggist.**—S. Mansfield & Co. Jas. Gonegal.  
**Emigration Companies.**—John Williams.  
**Engravers, etc.**—Ford Meyer & Co.; J. W. Orr.  
**Eyes.**—Dr. Foote.  
**Express Companies.**—Southern.  
**Fertilizers, etc.**—John S. Reese & Co.; Allen & Needles; Baugh & Sons; Graham, Emleu & Passmore; Tasker and Clark.  
**Fancy Goods.**—J. M. Bowen & Co.  
**Fire Arms.**—B. Kithbridge & Co.  
**Fire Bricks.**—Maurer & Weber.  
**Garden Seeds, etc.**—D. Laudreth & Sons.  
**Grocers.**—Baskerville, Sherman & Co.  
**Hotels.**—Exchange Hotel, Burnet House  
**Hardware, etc.**—G. Wolfe Bruce; C. H. Slocumb; Choate & Co.; Orgill, Bros. & Co.; E. Robbins & Bradley.  
**Insurance Companies.**—Ætna; Accidental; State, Nashville.  
**Iron Railings, etc.**—Robert Wood & Co.; W. P. Hood.  
**Iron Safes.**—Herring & Co.  
**Jewelry, etc.**—Tiffany & Co.; Ball, Black & Co.  
**Lawyers.**—Ward & Jones; H. C. Myers.  
**Liquors.**—L. L. Burrell & Co.  
**Loan Agency.**—Department Business, etc.—National Bank of Metropolis.  
**Machinery, Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Garding, Spinning and Weaving, etc.**—Bridonburg Manufacturing Company, Jacob B. Scheuch; Poole & Hunt; Smith & Sayre; Jas. A. Robinson; Geo. Page & Co.; Edmund M. Ivins; Lane & Bodley; Joseph Harrison, Jr.; J. E. Stevenson. J. H. Duval; Wood & Mann.  
**Mill Stones.**—J. Bradford & Co.  
**Military Equipments.**—J. M. Migeod & Son.  
**Medicines, etc.**—Brandreth's; Dr. W. R. Merwin; Radway & Co.; Tarrant & Co.  
**Musical Instruments.**—F. Zogbaum & Fairchild; Sonntag & Beggs.  
**Masonic Emblems.**—B. T. Hayward  
**Nurseries.**—Ellwanger & Barry.  
**Organs—Fariol, etc.**—Peloubet, Pelton & Co.  
**Paint, etc.**—Pecora Lead and Color Company.  
**Patent Limbs.**—W. Selpho & Son.  
**Pens.**—R. Esterbrook & Co.; Stimpson.  
**Perfumers.**—C. T. Lodge.  
**Pianos.**—W. Kuebe & Co.; Stodard.  
**Photographers.**—Brady; Hall.  
**Rope.**—J. T. Douglas.  
**Scales.**—Fairbanks & Co.  
**Straw Goods.**—Boetwick, Sabin & Clark.  
**Steamships.**—James Connoly & Co.; Livingston, Fox & Co.  
**Stationers.**—Francis & Loutrel; E. R. Wagener.  
**Soap, Starch, etc.**—B. T. Babbitt.  
**Southern Bitters, etc.**—C. H. Ebbert & Co.  
**Sewing Machines.**—Singer & Co.; Finkle & Lyon.  
**Steel.**—Sanderson Brothers & Co.  
**Silver and Plated Ware.**—Windle & Co.; Wm. Wilson & Son. W. Gale, Jr.  
**Tobacco Dealers, etc.**—Dohan, Carroll & Co.  
**Tin Ware.**—S. J. Hare & Co.; J. B. Duval & Son.  
**Tailors.**—Derby & Co.; Harlem & Co.  
**Universities and Law Schools.**  
**Wire Work Railings, etc.**—M. Walker & Sons.  
**Washing Machines and Wringers and Mangles.**—R. C. Browning; Jno. Ward & Co.; Oakley & Keating. Robt. Duncan.

# DE BOW'S REVIEW.

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## ART. I.—THE IMPENDING FATE OF THE COUNTRY.

### THE RADICAL AND CONSERVATIVE WAR.

RADICALISM, or to speak more accurately, "Rationalism" and Conservatism are as old as mankind. The bold, the enterprising, the men of genius, energy and industry have always relied on the dictates of their own reason, regardless of the lessons, the experience and the admonitions of the past—always inventive and progressive, they are frequently rash, precipitate and inconsiderate. They constitute a necessary element in the organism of society, but unless restricted, checked, balanced and counterpoised by the conservative element, which is their opposite or antinome, they speedily become the architects of ruin, of anarchy, of agrarianism, of licentiousness, and of universal infidelity and moral depravity. Want of faith, religious, political, moral and social, and implicit reliance on the suggestions of their own reason, however unenlightened by study or experience, have been at all times the distinguishing characteristics of this party, or part of mankind.

Their necessary opposing and balancing force or antinome, the Conservatives, are studious observers of the history and experience of the past, and treasure up and heed the lessons which it teaches, because they believe that, human nature never materially changing, the religion, the laws, and the political institutions adapted to it in the past will be equally well adapted to it in the future. They fight under the banner of faith, wholly rejecting reason when it conflicts with faith in the experience, the lessons, and the authority of the past. They oppose all innovation, all change, all revolution, all progress, almost all improvement. Theirs is the stand-still policy; which is sure to become retrogressive, when not dragged along by their antinomies, the Rationalists.

Conservatives are too timid, too cautious, rely too much on

the promptings of blind bigot faith, too little on the suggestions. They have more learning than the Rationalists, but often less practical wisdom. They are, left to themselves, as dangerous guides or rulers as the Rationalists; for by opposing moderate reforms, rendered necessary by change of times and circumstances, they beget desperation, and the pent up passions of men burst out in bloody revolution, as in England under the too conservative Stuarts, and in France under the obtuse, obstinate, stupid Bourbons.

Conservatism and Radicalism, being equally necessary, are equally meritorious when justly proportioned, opposed and balanced, and equally ruinous and destructive when either party acquires an undue and prolonged ascendancy. Light and darkness, dryness and moisture, heat and cold, action and rest, sleep and wakefulness, nay, everything in the moral and physical, is equally good when duly alternated or balanced, equally evil when not counterpoised or balanced by its opposite or antinome. No doubt, everything if we knew its peculiar qualities and effects would be good and valuable in a properly compounded concrete, as everything is known to be evil in the abstract, because it exists there in the greatest possible excess.

We make these prefatory remarks, because we are about to endeavor to show that there has ever been too much Rationalism or Radicalism in the North, checked, balanced, and sufficiently counterpoised hitherto by the excessive Conservatism of the South; but that now, the South being powerless, Northern Radicalism will have full swing and dominion, and, unless the South is speedily restored to the Union, will, by rash innovations and radical changes, destroy our present form of government.

We have said, that in all societies, and all times, the parties of Faith and Reason, of Conservatism and Radicalism, have existed. Indeed, we should go farther, and say that the principles of Faith and Reason are each more or less developed in the mind of every individual, and that sometimes the one, and sometimes the other, controls individual conduct. The rash and inconsiderate rely too little on authority, experience and faith; the timid, too much.

Faith became a moral epidemic in the dark ages, as we see evidenced by the Crusades, by the despotic power exercised by the Catholic priesthood, and by the implicit obedience yielded to tyrannical rulers, who were believed to govern by Divine right, wholly irrespective of the will or the wish of the people. It would be as fruitless to inquire into the causes and origin of this moral, social and political epidemic as to attempt

to detect the causes of cholera, plague, or other physical epidemics or contagions. Indeed, as moral causes are more subtle and complex than physical ones, the search would be more hopeless in the former than in the latter case. Yet all the while that unreasoning, blind, bigot Faith sat like an incubus upon a benighted world, Reason lurked beneath, and was vainly struggling to assert her equal and legitimate dominion. The Waldenses in Switzerland and Italy, and the Wickliffites in England, in the midst of the dark ages, boldly, but rashly and prematurely, upraised the banner of Reason. Force, not argument, put them down. Men's wills were constrained, their tongues silenced, but their reasons not convinced. The infection spread slowly, stealthily, continuously and steadily, like a great subterranean fire, until, some centuries after, it broke forth from its concealment with brilliant light, in vast proportions, and with irresistible strength.

Now began the Reformation, a reformation in its purposes, in its origin and in its action, quite as much political as religious. It was the assertion of the unrestricted right to reason, and the right to act on the convictions of reason. It was, in many countries, the temporary triumph of Reason over Faith, Authority and Conservatism. But the triumph was very ephemeral. The leaders of the movement, those among the first who caught the contagious infection, and who were boldest and most active in spreading it among the people; those who at first most loudly and vehemently asserted the right of private judgment, were the very first to fall back upon conservative grounds, and to deny that right. Such were Luther, Calvin, Erasmus, Melancthon and Henry the Eighth. From that day to this, men have found it necessary to appoint the few to think and act for the many, as well in religious as in political matters. In fine, to assert, and maintain in practice, the Catholic doctrine of infallibility. Not the infallibility of a Pope and his council, but of a king, a religious convention, a synod or general assembly, who settle and prescribe articles of faith, and expel recreant church members who dare to assert the right of private judgment, and think for themselves. In political matters, there is in all countries a tribunal which is deemed infallible in its judgments, and from whose decisions there is no appeal.

When we practised law, country justices, sitting singly, were deemed infallible in their decisions when the amount in controversy did not exceed ten dollars. Individual liberty is a very pretty thing to theorize about, but is wholly inconsistent with all government and all social existence. Radicals in power always become the most cruel Conservatives, like

Cromwell and the Puritan Fathers, because they have witnessed more of the evils of unbridled liberty.

Every tyro in history knows that Protestant intolerance, that began in the days of Luther, was rendered necessary by the monstrous and iniquitous doctrines and practices of the Anabaptists and other German sects, and afterwards in England, by the dark plots and conspiracies of the Catholics, and the levelling and agrarian doctrines of the Independents and other Dissenters. Luther has been called the Apostle of Reason, with little justice, for although among the first to raise her banner, he was first and foremost in deserting it, in assuming all the powers of the Pope and his council, and in excommunicating all who dared to think for themselves. Calvin and Henry VIII. asserted the same religious supremacy, and maintained it far more cruelly. We censure neither of them, nor do we censure the Puritan Fathers of New England. Their seemingly cruel measures were necessary to restrain within proper limits the outbursts of political and religious fanaticism that threatened Protestant Europe with universal anarchy. That demon, human reason, had been unshackled and uncaged, and her diabolical doings rendered it necessary to shackle and cage her again. It was but Radicalism falling back upon Conservatism.

The worship of reason is the negation of God. All Rationalists or Radicals, to be consistent, should be infidels—infidels in religion, which is sure to carry along with it infidelity in law, government, and all old established usages, customs and institutions of society. The French thoroughly understood this, and when in their Revolution of 1789 they resolved to cut loose entirely from the past, and erect institutions founded on pure reason, they formally dethroned the Christian God, and set up in His stead the Goddess of Reason, impersonated by a prostitute. (Tom Paine would have answered just as well, but probably he was not then in Paris.) The reign of Reason in France was the reign of Terror. The elder Napoleon put an end to it, and restored conservative rule just as Cromwell had done in England. And just as the present Napoleon did, when he expelled Lamartine and his crazy socialistic associates from power, and very properly, wisely, and vigorously, assumed the reins of Empire himself.

But the snake is scotched, not killed. We live in the days of reformation run-mad. There is not a country in Europe, Russia excepted, where a majority of the people, and most of the men of genius and talent, are not radicals, socialists, and revolutionists. Immense standing armies are kept up, not for foreign war, but to keep down domestic insurrection. We

need a history of the Reformation in its political phases and consequences. Certain it is that it has kept Europe most of the time, since it broke out, involved in civil discord or open war. And the radical, disorganizing and revolutionary spirit which it begat, so far from subsiding, is more general and more intense in our day than at any former period. In America it has just ended the bloodiest civil war recorded in history. It fully achieved its professed object. It emancipated all of the negroes. Yet, so far from being satisfied, it threatens and prepares for war again, in order to compel the whites North and South to admit the brutal negro to political and social equality. When will all this war against human inequality end? Why, only by the attempt to equalize properties, which beget the only real inequalities of condition—the men of property being, in all save the name, the owners and masters of those without property. Agrarianism, openly avowed by some, is the ultimate aim and object of all honest advocates of human equality. Conservatives at the North see this, but are afraid to charge it home upon the Radicals, lest they should precipitate the dreaded event by making the accusation, just as Cicero hurried Catiline into civil war, by charging him with the intention to make war.

Despite of all the evils, religious, social, and political, that the Reformation has visited upon mankind, we still think that, on the whole, it has, so far, been productive of much more of good than of evil. 'Tis the future that we dread. Socialism, the exact counterpart of that which now pervades Christendom, fastened upon Greece in the days of Socrates and Plato. Socialism, that sapped the foundations of every law, custom, and institution of society, by subjecting them to the crucible of dialectic and analytical logic. It was the advice of Socrates to his scholars to test every thing by reason, and reject what was unreasonable. Thus he made them sceptics or infidels in every thing; for every thing in the physical and in the moral world is incomprehensible to human reason, super-reasonable, and, therefore, unreasonable. Soon throughout Greece there was faith and conviction about nothing. Men had no aims in life, because too inquisitive reason had satisfied them of the vanity and insanity of all human pursuits and human attainments. In two generations thereafter Greece fell, to rise no more. The fall of the Roman Republic was preceded and occasioned by a like sceptical and infidel philosophy. Now, in our day, this want of faith and conviction about everything is the great distinguishing feature of society throughout Christendom, save in the Southern States of the Union—and they are under the ban of public opinion, because they appeal to the usages of the



past to justify the ways of the present. The state of "dissolution and thaw," of transition, revolution, and chaotic anarchy, which afflicts, or threatens, all other Christian society than ours, is thus well portrayed by a distinguished Northern socialist and abolitionist: "Hitherto the struggle between conservatism and progress has seemed doubtful. Victory has kissed the banner alternately of either host. At length the serried ranks of conservatism falters. Reform, so-called, is becoming confessedly more potent than its antagonist. The admission is reluctantly forced from pallid lips, that revolutions, *political, social and religious*, constitute the programme of the coming age. Reform, so-called, for weal or woe, but yet reform, must rule the hour. The older constitutions of society have outlived their day. No truth commends itself more universally to the minds of men now than that thus set forth by Mr. Carlyle: 'There must be a new world, if there is to be any world at all. That human things in our Europe can ever return to the old sorry routine, and proceed with any steadiness or continuance there—this small hope is not now a tenable one. These days of universal death must be days of universal new birth, if the ruin is not to be total and final! It is time to make the dullest man consider and ask himself, Whence he came? Whither he is bound? A veritable "New Era" to the foolish as well as to the wise.' " Nor is this state of things confined to Europe. The agitations in America may be more peaceful, but they are not less profound. The foundations of beliefs and habits of thought are breaking up. *The old guarantees of order are fast falling away.* A veritable "New Era," with us too, is alike impending and inevitable. A little further on Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews asserts (for it is from him we quote): "All government, in the sense of involuntary restraint upon the individual, or substantially all, must finally cease, and along with it, the whole complicated paraphernalia and trumpery of Kings, Emperors, Presidents, Legislatures and Judiciary. I assert that the indicia of this result abound in existing society." Well, Mr. Stephens is at least somewhat of a prophet. Four millions of negroes have been remitted from slavery to the largest liberty since he wrote. "All involuntary restraint upon the individual" has, so far as the negro is concerned, been removed, and a Congress, professedly Radical, is daily violating the constitution, disregarding all old laws, usages, and practices, usurping all the powers of government, and threatening to impeach and behead the President, unless the South be restored to the Union, and thus a Conservative balance be given to our institutions, by a union of the Conservatives of the North with the entire Conservative South. The

fanatical and destructive Radical majority in Congress will, like their prototypes and predecessors, the Long Parliament in England, and the National Assembly in France, soon inaugurate anarchy, speedily to be wound up by military despotism.

Looking to the blood, the ancestry, and the antecedents of the New England people (who rule the North with a rod of iron) and to that of the Southern people, and we find the former fanatics, radicals, and destructives by inheritance, just the same people now as in the days of Cromwell's Independents, and of the witch-burners and Quaker hangers two centuries ago; whilst we find the Southern people by inheritance, and continuous usage, the most conservative people in the Christian world—we might say without far departing from truth—the only conservative people in the civilized world. If a conservative reaction can be inaugurated, if that social chaos, religious scepticism and infidelity, political anarchy, agrarianism, Free Love, and contemplated destruction of all the old institutions, can be warded off and averted, it can only be effected by the untrammelled aid of the South. Men who have a stake in society at the North begin to see all this; but, we fear, they have discovered it too late. The masses may have been too deeply imbued with destructive principles and practices, taught by their leaders, now to be withheld from their long-expected prey. Yet the experiment is worth trying. Southern aid alone can save the North from universal ruin. Will that aid be called in?

The people of the entire South are mostly descended from the early settlers of Virginia and Maryland. Those settlers were high-toned Monarchists, Legitimatists, Cavaliers, Tories of the English stamp and descent, Jacobites, Catholics, Church of England men, and scions of the English gentry and nobility.

In England society was divided pretty equally into Liberals and Conservatives; but in early Virginia and Maryland all were Conservatives. Hence their hatred of Cromwell and his revolutionists, and their attachment to the Stuarts. Originally conservative, the champion of faith rather than the follower of reason, attached to the Past, its customs, habits, usages, prescriptions, laws, and institutions, confiding in experience, and distrusting experiments, opposed to innovation and change, the South was happy, peaceful, and contented, until assailed by Northern abolition. That unjust assault intensified her conservatism; for to justify the institution of slavery she could not rely on mere abstract reasoning, but was compelled to cite as her defence and justification, the almost universal usages of mankind, and the authority of Holy Writ. When she seceded

from the North, and set up an independent government of her own, in the true spirit of conservatism, she modelled her Constitution after that of the Union, because that Constitution, save on the subject of slavery, had worked well in practice. Since her councils and influence have been wanting to the Union, that Constitution, which she respected, has been neglected, oft violated, changed, and almost obliterated by the Radicals, who pretended to wage war, merely for its preservation; yet with all her conservatism, there was not so happy, moral, religious, and prosperous a people on earth as the South, when the late war began. Even now we think her situation preferable to that of any other people, because she is moral, religious, and conservative; breeds no isms, superstitions, nor infidelities; is not threatened with social revolution and anarchy; and, more than all, has abundance of good land, and no fears of plethora of population, the most common and the most appalling of all the evils that now afflict, or impend over, most other societies.

Such is a faint, hastily-drawn picture of the conservative South, in the past and in the present. Let us now turn to the radical North, its history, its antecedents, its settlement, its present condition and future prospects. Our object being conciliation, peace, and amicable union, we shall be as little censorious as is consistent with a decent regard to truth. The Puritan Fathers were sincere, earnest, conscientious men, but bigoted, fanatical, intolerant, narrow-minded, and cruel in the extreme. Yet, we believe, their cruelty and intolerance were matters of necessity. They had, in Europe, indoctrinated their flocks in the theories of the Right of Private Judgment, of Human Equality, and of all kinds of social, political, and religious levelling and destructiveness. In America, surrounded by bloodthirsty savages, and in danger of daily attack, it was imperatively necessary that all should think alike, in order to preserve harmony and ready concert of action. Yet none but the most rigid and cruel measures could beget harmony of action among colonists accustomed hitherto each to think and act for himself. Like Cromwell and the two Napoleons, the Puritan Priesthood began life as demagogues, agitators and destructives, and ended it as usurpers and tyrants. Yet they were tyrants from necessity; it was but the price of a healthful and much needed conservatism. But the spasmodic conservatism of usurpers is of short duration. It is sustained by no prescription, no old faith, no prestige, no venerable institutions, and ends with the lives or deposition of the strong-armed and strong-willed usurpers who institute it. We admire New England under the early Puritan Fathers. Then she was truly

“a land of steady habits.” But as they passed off the stage, and Church government became relaxed, men with no reverence for authority, no respect for, or faith in, the past, began each to reason out a religion for himself, and as no two men’s reasons led to exactly the same conclusions, there are now almost as many religions, isms, infidelities, and superstitions in New England as there are men—we should rather say than men and women combined, for the women are quite as prolific of creeds, social, religious, and political, as the men. The destructive doctrines of New England have been sown broadcast throughout the North; have everywhere taken deep root and are bearing bitter fruits. An immense immigration of German infidelity has but served to give a more loathsome and disgusting character to Yankee isms. Protestant Germany is infidel, agrarious, and destructive.

True to her destructive instincts, her early associations, her blood, and her descent, New England took zealous part with the fanatical and foolish Independents who murdered that mild ruler, that Christian gentleman and accomplished scholar, Charles the First, and admired and approved the brutal Cromwell, quite as much when he played usurper and military despot as when, in his earlier days, he played canting hypocrite, demagogue, and destructive.

Then, as now, New England Radicals were equally ready for anarchy or military despotism. These Radicals, with their tools, the German infidels, rule this nation, and if undisturbed in power, will soon ruin it. We believe that men, at heart conservative, are in a majority in many parts of the North, but they are deceived by misrepresentations of the feeling and intentions of the people of the South, industriously spread by the more active, cunning, designing, and unprincipled Radicals. We have little hope for the future, yet we will work on to detect crime and falsehood, although we may be able to do nothing to re-establish truth and rectitude. The American Republic is near its end. Affairs will, probably, wind up with civil war and military despotism at the North, in which the South will be reluctantly involved; and then for ages to come, the nation will be involved in continual civil war, for we are not prepared for hereditary monarchy, and have no materials out of which to construct an Established Church and a hereditary aristocracy, as props and stays to such a monarchy.

We will conclude by remarking that this balance of power between Conservatives and Rationalists, which we advocate, has been practised successfully in England for more than a hundred and seventy years. Since the days of William and Mary, the Whigs and Tories have kept watch and guard over each

other, and over the nation, and participated equally in rule. The Tories are conservative, for the most part, agreeing with Sir Robert Filmer, that all officers of government hold and exercise their offices by Divine right. The Whigs are progressive, rationalistic, radical, and agree with Locke in his absurd doctrines of human equality and the social contract. These are the antinomies or opposing forces that so admirably sustain the English Government. The North and the South would pretty well supply the places, or act the part, of these forces in America.

#### ART. II.—TIMES IN THE CONFEDERACY.

[The reader may, if he pleases, suppose the pages which follow to be written by some venerable person a generation hence. They form part of a little work, based upon that idea, which will soon be issued from the press.—  
EDITOR.]

##### CHAPTER XVII.—SCARCITY—INGENIOUS CONTRIVANCES, ETC., OF THE PEOPLE.

IT must not be concluded from what has been said that there was anything like a general distribution throughout the interior of the country of the articles which were so abundantly run through the blockade, nor that they came into the general use of the people. Large as were the quantities, they went but a small way in satisfying the general want, and the extravagant prices which were asked, and the difficulties, at times impossibility, of transportation excluded all but the wealthier classes, or those who were making money out of the war, or those who dwelt in the larger towns and cities, from their consumption. The people of the country generally were reduced to great extremities, so far as everything but mere crude provisions was concerned, and of this often there was a deficiency. The stock of shoes, clothing, household utensils, blankets, and articles of every sort indispensable to comfort, and previously introduced from other quarters, ran very low, and could not be replaced without a resort often to the most ingenious contrivances. Even calicoes were impracticable, and home-spuns—sometimes, however, of very beautiful finish and patterns—from native looms, took their place. The industry of the women knew no limit; socks and woollens, for home use and for the soldiers, were fabricated in immense quantities. Sometimes we contrived to make a sort of blanket and a substitute for the carpet when these were all gone to the hospitals. The tin cup and the tin plate took the place of the glass and china; even the tin teapot, lamp and wash-basin. Old barrels were sawed into tubs, and ordinary dry

goods boxes, among the scarcest of articles, answered for very good trunks. Candles and soap we made well enough from pine gum and sometimes myrtle wax, for tallow was a very precious commodity. Thousands contrived to do without other lights than blazing slips of pine wood. Ladies' bonnets were turned and twisted in a variety of ways, and every old piece of ribbon found its use. Rice and wheat, straw and palmetto, were worked up into pretty hats by the ladies for their husbands, sons, sweethearts, and for themselves. We even made very good cloth shoes, and such was the scarcity of leather and shoemakers, that shoes and boots were an extravagant luxury. The children went without them, and it was whispered that even many of the young ladies dispensed with their service about the house. A silk dress or a broad cloth suit were a fortune, and those who chanced to have them in good condition felt a little ashamed to become conspicuous by their use. The old articles were burnished up in a sort of way and held out very well.

We extemporized pots, kettles, ovens, frying pans, water buckets, brooms, &c., and every household was in some respect a curiosity shop. The Yankees themselves were not more ingenious. We made very good beer from persimmons, good wine from native grapes, and, in the way of ostentation, would sometimes make a fruit cake, in which dried apples would substitute citron. It was a day of substitutes. The sorghum supplied the place of molasses and even sugar! Rye, wheat, potatoes, pea-nuts, Indian meal, according to fancy, found their place in the drink which we called coffee. We ceased to make odd faces over it at last, even when sweetened with molasses and taken without milk. The dried leaves of the raspberry and blackberry answered very well for tea. Bacon could be cured with ashes without salt. Corn and wheat could be ground in coffee mills, when Sherman destroyed our steam mills. We *split* boards from the trees, and even at last began to make cotton cards. The deficiency of these was the greatest difficulty we had to contend with in supplying cloth after our manufacturing establishments were all destroyed by the enemy. These he never spared. Bird shot was readily made by the boys when powder could be had. Domestic ink proved to be a good article, and as to writing paper, the blank leaves of every old ledger were taken out; every old memorandum book or merchant's record was cup up, and envelopes were turned and turned until there was no place left to write upon. The old goose quill again had its day, and as for schoolbooks, every repository was ransacked, and the mutilated remnants of previous generations of boys

and girls came forth. A friend of mine gave fifty dollars for a grammar. The negroes made excellent brooms, baskets and mats, which they peddled around. We used the native roots and herbs for medicines, and our physicians found substitutes for quinine, calomel and opium. One of them wrote an excellent work to teach the use of the fields and forests. Even ice was artificially produced for the use of the government money presses and for the hospitals.

The horses were in the army. So we walked to church, to which no bells summoned, and in which no cushioned seats or carpeted aisles awaited us. Ox carts were in fashion, and sometimes oxen were yoked to carriages. Women ploughed in the field. The umbrella disappeared, and no one regarded heat or rain, nor cared where he slept or in what unfavored climes the chances of the war threw him. Window glass, locks, nails, were all out of the question, though it must be said in the scarcity of everything pilfering came to be a very common vice, and nothing was safe that was not actually under the eye. No one repaired anything. Houses, gates, fences, when they grew dilapidated, remained so; and how could it be otherwise, when the men were all in the army, and the shops of the artisans were all closed, and in the struggle for existence who could stop to think of such things? Thread, needles, pins, buttons, became articles of luxury. There were no segars, and the pipe was an elegant accomplishment, and in the absence of brandies and wines, the vilest drinks were elaborated, under the names of whiskey and rum, from the sorghum, and even, as it was believed, from pine knots and china berries! This was often sold at from \$50 to \$75 a quart, and the wonder was how so many found means to buy it. Drinking grew to be a common vice, and did great harm to the cause. Meats were always scarce, and few persons could enjoy the luxury of their use more than once a day, and many did without them entirely. The same of butter.

It must be remembered that I am only speaking of the interior of the country. In the large cities, such as Richmond, Mobile, and at times Charleston and Wilmington, all the luxuries of Europe were to be found, and many people lived as well nearly as in the days of profoundest peace.

With us in the country there were no stores, or if a solitary shop contrived to keep open, within was a beggarly account of ghastly and empty shelves and counters, with a few odds and ends of utility scattered here and there. Household traded with household, and what was called barter came to be universal. We gave our cloth for bacon and chickens, or obtained them as equivalent for clothing, which we could not use.

Nothing was without a value. Nothing was wasted. Economy and retrenchment were the order of the day, and everything was turned to account.

Well do I recollect the day when the armies had been disbanded, and the first arrival of merchandise was announced. A wagon loaded reached our little village, and how people flocked to the lone shop that opened! What monarch ever enjoyed banquet more than we did the coarse herring and mackerel we had once despised, and what a treat did the cheese, the soda crackers, and the genuine tea and coffee offer, and with what wondering eyes did everybody look upon the piles of bleached cloth and calico, and bright shining shoes, and perfumed soap, and star candles! It was not known that there was so much left in the world. How the stock disappeared and how new arrival after arrival was so greedily absorbed, and people marvelled that so much gold and silver came out of its retreats and went into circulation again!

In all their trials and sufferings—and these which we have been describing, though very great, were among the least—the people of the Confederacy kept up a cheerful and hopeful spirit, and felt the utmost confidence of eventual triumph.

#### CHAPTER XVIII.—CONFEDERATE MONEY—GOLD AND PRICES.

There were two reasons for the rapid and almost marvellous rise in the prices of almost every article which was used in the Confederacy, and these were their scarcity, as previously explained, and the depreciation in the value of the currency as compared with gold. In reference to such articles as cotton, naval stores and tobacco, land, negroes, etc., to which the first reason was inapplicable, the question of the currency was alone involved.

And now I will explain a little as to what is meant by this question of the currency.

At the beginning of the war gold and silver were everywhere in use among the people, and for the sake of convenience the notes of local banks, which could always be exchanged for specie, were preferred to the specie itself. In times of public trouble, gold, an article of great value in small bulk, generally disappears from circulation, and is hoarded or buried to provide against possible contingencies. This immediately happened in the Confederacy, and bank notes came to be the only money. These the government borrowed or received in collecting its dues or in exchange for its bonds, (or future promises to pay,) though the first of its "loans" was a strictly *gold* loan, and was granted with hearty good will by the people. After that



government found it necessary to issue bonds in immense amounts, to be exchanged for products in the market, or to be used in the absorption of its own issues, which were in the nature of bank notes or promises to pay amount represented at a future date. This time for payment was in general fixed at "six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States" recognizing the Confederacy, and if there was no such recognition, of course, the notes were only so much waste paper.

When the issues commenced people were greedy to receive them, and it was not until some months had passed before a dollar in gold represented more than its equivalent in Confederate money. This state of things, as might naturally have been expected, could not last, when the government was rapidly expending the most enormous sums and making no adequate provision in the way of taxes, to meet the expenditure. Politicians proved unequal to the crisis. They seemed to shrink from the responsibility of increasing the burden of taxation, and feared to meet the people squarely upon this issue until it was too late. It was an error, for such was the popularity of the cause that almost any sacrifices would from the beginning have been cheerfully encountered.

There were other causes which had much to do with the regular and rapid decline in the value of Confederate notes, and these were the facility with which they were counterfeited by the enemy; the alleged bad faith at times of the authorities in practically repudiating, by taxing, the issues, and finally, and what, no doubt, was of greater consequence than either, though I admit it sadly, the general spirit of trading which came into vogue, requiring federal money, or gold, for its purposes. Distrust of the eventual success of the cause operated upon some, and even those who regarded that success inevitable when the debt assumed colossal proportions, believed that the resources of the country could never be adequate to meet it. This was undoubtedly a mistake, as the experience of the United States afterwards proved; but the fact was, our people had no idea of the prodigious energies of taxation, or of how much the national industry could bear.

It must be observed, however, that the prices of articles of home make never did rise among us in proportion to the rise in the value of gold as compared with Confederate money. Thus, when a dollar of the former was held as an equivalent for one hundred of the latter, corn and wheat, instead of being one hundred times higher than before the war, were not more than five and ten times, and in some parts of the country, as in portions of Mississippi, were not more than two or three times. Blockade goods, on the contrary, kept a close relation with gold.

It is difficult to estimate the actual amount of bonds and notes issued by the Confederate government, but it could not have reached, in all, much less than two thousand millions of dollars, and had the war continued after 1865, it would have been necessary to resort to some other expedient to maintain the finances. Paper issues, upon the old basis, were no longer practicable, and hence it began to be proposed to issue notes redeemable in future in cotton, tobacco, wheat, etc., which the government would collect in the way of tithes from the people. It is quite certain that every scheme of finance which was adopted, however plausibly advocated and ably maintained, only seemed to make matters worse—and in this department of our administration the historian will find one of the causes of the eventual downfall of the cause.

The machinery by means of which these immense issues of money were kept up is worthy of some remark. At first the plates, the paper, etc., were made at the North; but afterwards they were run through the blockade from England, and with them came the presses and the workmen. After a while we made very good note paper ourselves. The bonds and notes were issued from Richmond and from Columbia, S. C., and finally an office was established on the trans-Mississippi. The two former offices were immense establishments, employing many hundred women, who clipped the edges or affixed the signatures. Every day or two an agent left the office in Columbia for Richmond, having in charge huge boxes of this money. Ladies, who had been among the wealthiest and most aristocratic in the country; were glad to obtain situations in these offices. The notes, at first, were very rude, and the Northern counterfeiters could not make them so badly, and thus they exposed their hands; but afterwards our notes and bonds were nearly as handsome as their own greenbacks.

Referring to the extravagant prices which prevailed, a writer of the day said :

“ One of the most difficult things which our children will find to understand in reference to the existing war, will be that which puzzled the present generation not a little, with reference to the times of the old Revolution—viz: the almost fabulous prices which obtained for the indispensable articles of life, and, the wonder will be how it was that people were ever enabled to pay them. Let it be put upon record for the benefit of these children that their fathers and mothers paid not seldom for a bushel of corn from \$20 to \$75; a barrel of flour \$250 to \$400; a ham or shoulder of bacon \$70 to \$100; a pound of sugar or butter \$8 to \$15; a pair of ladies' shoes \$150; a pair of gentlemen's boots \$250 to \$400; a felt hat \$125; a yard of calico \$15; of unbleached domestics \$7; a shirt \$75; a lady's bonnet \$250; a suit of clothes for a gentleman, or a lady's silk dress, \$2,000; board at the hotels \$20 to \$50 per day; a single meal or bed \$10; a gallon of whiskey \$150; a Spanish segar or drink at a bar-room \$8. Yet people drink and smoke and dress, and the ladies look as neat and as pretty as ever, and nobody seems to apprehend starvation.

The following table will show the fluctuating value of Confederate money, as compared with gold. It brings to mind the experiences of the old American Revolution.

January, 1862,	\$100 gold equals	\$120	currency.
March,	"	150	"
August,	"	200	"
Dec'ber,	"	300	"
March, 1863,	"	400	"
July,	"	700	"
October,	"	1,000	"
Dec'ber,	"	1,700	"
March, 1864,	"	2,000	"
Sept'ber	"	3,000	"
Jan'y, 1865,	"	3,400	"
March,	"	5,000	"
April,	"	Exit.	

#### PRICES OF PROVISIONS.

This Price-Current was copied from a Mobile paper. Provisions rose fully fifty per cent. from January, 1865, until the close of the war.

Articles.	Jan'y, 1862.	Jan'y, 1863.	Jan'y, 1864.	Jan'y, 1865.
Flour, extra, bbl. ....	\$11.25	\$57.00	\$100.40	\$300.00
" superfine, bbl. . . .	10.00	53.00	100.20	275.00
" fine, bbl. ....	8.00	50.00	100.10	250.00
Corn meal, bush. ....	1.00	3.00	.....	7.00
Corn, sack. ....	88	3.00	4.50	8.50
Coffee, Rio lb. ....	60	3.25	11.50	50.00
Sugar, brown, lb. ....	07	35	3.00	12.00
" refined, lb. . . .	23	1.00	4.00	.....
Butter, country, lb. . . .	50	1.00	3.50	8.00
Eggs, doz. ....	20	1.00	2.00	....
Bacon, lb. ....	21	30	3.25	3.75
Lard, lb. ....	19	53	3.00	3.00
Fresh Beef, lb. ....	08	15	85	1.25
Fresh Pork, lb. ....	14	30	1.25	1.50
Coal, Shelby, ton. ....	15.00	....	150.00	200.00
Candles, Sperm, lb. . . .	75	2.00	12.00	.....
Salt, Liverpool, sack. . .	10.00	....	....	38.00
Soap, hard, lb. ....	12	50	80	2.50
Tallow, lb. ....	18	80	1.50	5.00
Potatoes, sweet, bush. . .	1.10	2.50	5.00	12.00
" Irish, bbl. ....	10.00	....	60.00	80.00
Onions, bbl. ....	8.00	....	....	100.25
Chickens, doz. ....	3.50	7.00	25.00	75.00
Turkeys, doz. ....	10.00	30.00	75.00	100.44
Rice, lb. ....	07	12	22	2.00
Cow peas, bush. ....	1.00	2.75	6.00	14.00
Molasses, N. O., gal. . . .	50	2.50	14.00	20.00
Apples, dried, lb. ....	07	28	60	2.00
Peaches, dried, lb. ....	17	38	90	3.00
Beeswax, lb. ....	30	90	1.75	5.00
Wheat, bush. ....	1.50	....	7.00	28.00
Wool, Oak, cord. ....	3.50	15.00	30.00	70.00

## ART. III.—SKETCHES OF FOREIGN TRAVEL.

LONDON, *November 3d*, 1866.

DEAR REVIEW,—In no other country in Europe, perhaps, are there as many of those vast repositories, so interesting to the student of science, the antiquarian, and the lover of the curious, as in England. The hardy and adventurous character of the English people, the immense wealth amassed in the hands of English capitalists, and the generous succor they have habitually extended to the embellishment of their country, have conspired to make England a storehouse, which every other nation of the world has contributed to endow. Chief among those great magazines, to which the Englishman appeals with reasonable pride, is

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—The Museum, like the Crystal Palace, belongs to that imperial family of the wonderful, which exact the respectful study of whole days, and which treat with crushing contempt any effort at a description on the hither side of an octavo. England has remorselessly ransacked every continent, and every known bit of land and water; and all their curiosities in botany, geology, anatomy, zoology, sculpture, carving, architecture, and literature, have been bought, taken, or stolen, and deposited in the British Museum.

The grand halls on the ground floor are devoted to antiquities, and there Greece and Rome respond to the incantation of art, and live again, in the immortal beauty of their discolored and broken statues. There, from Julius Cæsar back to Homer, Greece and Rome are reproduced, in the marble but speaking faces of their great warriors, poets, and statesmen. There, Sardanapalus in the hunt, in the battle, in the revel, and very much in drink, is wrought in everlasting stone. There is Egypt, in colossal statues of lions, winged and man-headed, which are covered with inscriptions that address us with inscrutable eloquence, in the essentially dead language of hieroglyphics. There are Nimrod and Babylon, handed down to us portably, in the gew-gaws and jewels with which their famous beauties upset the emotional economy of the Babylonish male. A pretty English girl, with carnation cheeks and an interrogative nose, who happened to be sharing my inspection of the jewels, wondered, with feminine horror, how women could have deformed themselves with such ornamental eye-sores. Keeping her nose steadily in mind, I temperately suggested that the fashion of to-day was always the text of tomorrow's surprise. She left me abruptly, with the evident conviction that I was endeavoring to pave the way for a conun-

drum. Arranged in the same case with the condemned jewels are a number of copper dishes, off of some of which it is entirely within the sphere of speculation that that Daniel-ridden person, Belshazzar himself, might have dined.

An entire room in the Museum is consigned to the hospitable entertainment of *mummies*. There, in coarse-looking rags and wooden fibers, are conserved the mouldy bones, which were swathed in tissue, and tenanted with souls, at a period whereunto it strains the imagination to reach. Among the human relics, and also preserved by the mummy process, are cats, and dogs, and crocodiles, and other animals sacred to the Egyptians. My fingers itched with curiosity to unloose the bandages, and see how our ancient friends stood the wear and tear of a long sedentary existence. But hands off is the despotic law of the domicil, and this leaves to the spectator, in the matter of mummies, but the dry inspection of an oblong and shapeless mass, with no exterior savor of humanity.

In the room adjoining the mummies, anatomy holds high carnival. I was shown there, amid an army of other things too multitudinous to mention, a skeleton of the megatherium, the mastodon of Buenos Ayres, and one of the great American mastodon. Just in the rear of the American mastodon is a curiosity which attracted me more than any other object of interest in the collection. It is the skeleton of a human being, embedded in rock, and every part is present necessary to establish its identity. It is of South American origin, having been discovered in a limestone quarry of Guadaloupe. By the side of this, it may be that even the Egyptian mummies sink into comparative infancy. To attempt to reckon back to the time at which this skeleton, now immured in rock, was clothed in flesh, and animated with spirit, puts the mind in one of those mazes where darkness glowers from all directions, unless, indeed, our geologists can throw upon the inquiry a ray of negative light. What a measureless field for vague romance is opened by these poor bones, sealed up in their stony crypt! Mr. Wilkie Collins is amicably invited to consider it. He has evinced such signal capacity for moral anatomy, he would probably find it a congenial theme.

In the department of ornithology, I saw a real specimen of the bird of paradise. The body and wings are of a nut brown, and the neck and head of a light golden color. The tail, as with the peacock, is the great feature of ornament. It spreads out into drooping and gorgeous plumes, of a deep saffron hue near the body, but passes by imperceptible transitions to pale golden as it leaves the body, and ends in a delicate purple. The effect is indescribably filmy, unreal,

floss-like, and graceful. The bird is brought from New Guinea, and is about the size of a sparrow-hawk.

In the section devoted to shells, the most interesting specimen on deposit to me, was the *pearl oyster*. It is nearly identical with the common oyster as to shape and size, but its interior surface is much whiter and more glossy. The natural pearl is found cemented to this inner surface in the form of globules, of greater or less size. The Chinese use artificial means to stimulate their pearl muscles to secrete the precious bauble. They introduce small leaden figures into the shell, and these, in the course of time, become encrusted with what is termed pearly *macra*. The macra is then, by chemical process, converted into the merchantable pearl.

To not a few, probably, the Library attached to the Museum would prove its most attractive feature. It contains ninety thousand volumes, and all of them in splendid binding. It is full, moreover, of curiosities. It possesses the autographs of an immense number of famous people; many specimens on vellum of the illuminated printing of the middle ages, and various other literary oddities, of which only the librarian and his catalogue can provide the explanation.

HAMPTON COURT.—I have just returned from a delightful carriage drive, and a yet more delightful day's experience at Hampton Court. It is only a few miles from the city, and the route to it travels through one of the most charming suburban dependencies of London. The road is so smooth, the journey so short, and the town melts by such insensible gradations into the country, that you do not fairly realize you have left London until you reach Hampton Court. A carriage drive beyond the city limits is always gratefully enlivened by troops of juvenile beggars, who throng your pathway, and turn amazing somersaults with great fluency for your entertainment. They employ a touchstone of character, which seems to afford them entire satisfaction. If you reward them with a penny, they herald you as a gentleman; if you hold on to the penny, they inform you with perfect frankness that you are a blackguard. I have practiced both of the experiments, and had myself duly classified.

The famous palace of Hampton Court first grew into observation under the proprietorship of that pious politician, Cardinal Wolsey, who purchased, and made it his chief place of residence. There it was that he maintained the immense retinue of dependents, and other appliances of regal state, which eclipsed the Court of Henry VIII., and festered in the heart of that amiable marrying man. In consequence of the jealousy which its overshadowing splendor aroused in the king,

the good cardinal made a virtue of necessity, and presented him with it. From that period it has continued in the possession of the Crown. An addition was made to it under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren, which so enlarged its dimensions that it now occupies eleven acres of ground. As a place of residence, it has not been used by the English sovereigns since the time of William IV. It, with the immense park attached to it, now serves community purposes, being thrown open every day for the inspection of promiscuous visitors.

The palace proper is converted into a splendid gallery of art, infinitely surpassing in the range and rareness of its collections the "National Gallery" in London. Correggio, Guido, Angelo, Raphael, Lely, West, Bordoune, and a host of lesser lights, irradiate its walls, until they glow in their luminous transfiguration. Some of the rooms are monopolized by the works of a single master. Sir Peter Lely, for example, has a separate room assigned him, in which he has gathered a rich bouquet of the court beauties who shone contemporaneously with him. A more gorgeous congress of full-blown loveliness never solicited the masculine eye. If Sir Peter only painted what he saw, he must have been admirably qualified on some points of female anatomy, for no man ever had a less encumbered opportunity of inspecting the female figure from the waist up.

Other rooms in the palace are illustrated by many artists in common, some of them with their walls broken up into a hundred gleaming squares, by miniatures and portraits of small size, while others again are under the solemn dominion of a few massive specimens, stretching from floor to ceiling. You gaze there, until the functions of sight are worried out, and the brain fairly reels before the great mob of impressions which beset it for record.

A visitor at the gallery is expected, as a matter of course, to fling himself into a voiceless ecstasy over the celebrated *cartoons* of Raphael. As a further stimulus towards the conventional ecstasy, the spectator is intrusted with the stunning item, that five millions of dollars apiece for these cartoons have been offered to, and refused by, the English government. Notwithstanding the natural instinct in every independent mind to rebel, at a demand made upon its admiration by a tyranny so imperious as the reputation of Raphael, and notwithstanding the suspicion which may arise in such cases, of admiring what it is fashionable to admire, I concede that I have never been so utterly engrossed and transported out of myself by a work of art as by these cartoons. I believe I may

honestly entertain the innocent vanity, that in my enjoyment of works coming from the brush and the chisel I am not governed by conventional estimate, for in the majority of specimens I have yet seen, held as achievements by the many, I have experienced more or less disappointment. In the cartoons of Raphael, on the contrary, I surrendered myself at discretion, to a sense of simple and unquestioning enjoyment. Everything about them is so obviously true, propriety of arrangement is so eloquent in all their details, and they radiate upon you such a stilling sense of divine power, that one sits under them in a great tranquillity, with a bit of awe stealing into his heart, and enjoys them as he has enjoyed nothing else, since the time he looked upon mysterious things with a wondering, wide open, child's eye.

The one among them which above all others riveted my attention, was the picture of the two Apostles at the gates of the city, healing the cripple. I cannot conceive that it lies within the possibilities of art to construct a more triumphant illusion. The agony of supplication which rends the cripple's face, the aspect of God-like benignity which glorifies the countenance of the healer, and the massive columns of the sculptured gates, are wrought with a fidelity to nature, and a depth of passionate vigor, which subdue the critical beholder into abject worship. The incarnating genius of the synthetic towers above the abstract genius of the analytic, and subjects it to vassalage.

The cartoons are seven in number, and so called from their being painted upon paper.

The park surrounding the palace, a very extensive one, is covered with a smooth, green sward, tastefully disposed into terraces and flower gardens, animated with fountains and ornamental fish ponds, and picturesquely alive with large droves of deer. Five or six avenues extend from the palace at regular intervals, and reach to the confines of the park. These avenues are skirted by the noblest trees I have seen in England, all handsome representatives of the ancient families of the lime and the horse-chestnut. They hedge the avenues, four rows deep on either side. Their limbs shoot out courageously from the trunk, nearly on a level with the ground, and soar up ambitiously, in a conical shape, to a very considerable height. They maintain such intimate social relations that their branches interlace, and, seen from the palace, they produce the pleasant illusion of steep, solid, and continuous embankments of emerald.

Just in the rear of the palace, the woods thicken into an impenetrable forest. There, except that pretty gravel walks



serpentine in all directions, every thing is in the unpruned and tangled luxuriance which betokens nature under primitive conditions. There the wild birds sing with frantic exuberance and relish; there the leaves fall and decay untouched, and there the ground-moss, which never colonizes where the sun peeps, monopolizes the surface of the earth.

But for the laughing crowd and fluttering ribbons which circulated about me, and the vivid absence of mosquitoes, I could have fancied myself in the bowels of a Louisiana swamp. What a startling contrast! this little patch of wild and unlicensed nature, dumped irrelevantly in the very penetralia of artificial civilization. After a visit to Hampton Court one is prepared to accept the two propositions, that extremes may meet, and that they cannot meet anywhere else under auspices more seductive to the eye and to the imagination.

Truly yours,  
CARTE BLANCHE.

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#### ART. IV.—NAPOLEON'S LIFE OF CÆSAR. VOL. II.

THE old adage, that it takes a thief to catch a thief, contains a principle of universal application. We may as well say it takes a hero to enter into the aspirations, to comprehend the designs, to appreciate the trials, and to sympathize with the sufferings of an heroic spirit.

Says Carlyle, "The Poet who could merely sit in a chair, and write stanzas, would never make a stanza worth much. He could not sing the heroic warrior unless he were at least an heroic warrior too." We like our likes, and we seek the companionship of kindred spirits, not only in the social circle, and in the active concerns of life, but as well amongst the fictitious characters of romance and the real characters of history. The commonplace wisdom of another adage, "Birds of a feather flock together," is only a variation of the same idea, and the magpies of history, as well as those of the farm-yard, cannot conceal their lineage under the peacock's plumage. Napoleon cries out, "Hail fellow, well met!" to Cæsar, across the chasm of eighteen centuries, and the hero of the *coup d'état* of A. D. 1852, is at home with him who crossed the Rubicon in 49 B. C.

As little a man as Boswell, it is true, wrote one of the best biographies that has ever been written, and of one of the greatest men that has ever been written about; but it is a good biography, not because it gives us his idea of Johnson, but because it tells us all about him, and leaves us to form our own. No more talent was required to do the work that Boswell did than is required in the apprentice of a photographer, who has had the instrument furnished him, the chemicals mixed, the appliances placed at his hand, the

principal living, and in attitude before him, and must himself merely go through a few mechanical motions to produce a picture. But to perform the task undertaken by Napoleon, there was required a combination of the genius of a Cuvier, as an anatomist, with that of a Benjamin West as a portrait painter. There were found in the quarries of Montmartre a few bones of some great animal of a by-gone age, and of whose species there was not even an existing skeleton. From these "disjecta membra" Cuvier constructed the entire figure, and assigned it to its appropriate rank in the order of animal creation. In his *Life of Cæsar*, Napoleon has not only constructed a skeleton of his colossal prototype from the dry bones of history, but he has clothed it with flesh, and breathed into it the breath of life, and then, like the artist who waits for the happy moment, he has caught the most favorable expression of countenance, and transferred it to canvas, with a hue on the cheek, and a flush in the eye.

The American Republic has not been very long in possession of the second volume of this work, which the readers of the first will remember commences with Cæsar's military career. Before entering upon a discussion of its merits, let us speak a word of the mere mechanism of the book. The part of the publisher has been well performed. The binding is neat, durable, and attractive, and looks quite imperial with the coat of arms of the Napoleon dynasty impressed upon it. The typography is large and distinct, and does not enter into conspiracy against our eye-sight. The volumes are divided into books, chapters, and paragraphs, and there are side-notes to each of these latter divisions, descriptive of their subject matter. This is well enough, but in addition to these arrangements, there ought to be figures at the tops of the pages indicating the books and chapters. This remark may appear hypercritical, but it will be appreciated by those who use their libraries for practical purposes, and have to make frequent references. A book is a cabinet of knowledge, and it is just as necessary to the scholar that there should be sign-posts by which the Indices can direct him to any particular facts he may seek, as it is to the druggist to have his vials well labelled and shelved; as it is to the surgeon to have his instruments in their appropriate cases, and the cases in their appropriate places. Book-making is a science as well as book-writing, although an inferior one, and a well planned book is as much a labor-saving machine as a patent churn, or wheat reaper. What is worth doing at all is not only worth doing well, but in the best possible manner. The Napoleonic eye that scrutinizes at a glance the organization of an army, that marks the slightest inaccuracy in the movement of a corps, and the slightest defect in the spoke of a cannon wheel, ought not to have permitted even this petty defect in the organization of his favorite volume.

The first Napoleon used to say that it was by "the five minutes" he saved that he won his battles, and it is certain that nobody, in the short span of human existence, has five minutes that he can af-

ford to throw away. There is one other thing about this book to be objected to—its high price. A work of this character, published for readers all over the country, and selling readily, ought not to cost three dollars and a half per volume. But for this we have to thank the patriots of Congress, who consider that the high tariff charged on imported literature is only a merited gratuity from the whole American people to the printers of New England. But probably this is treason. We desist. In a previous paper, while alluding to this *Life of Cæsar* as a political work in the guise of history, we ventured the prediction that the Emperor would soon be assailed by writers who, adopting his own tactics, would conceal their daggers under the folds of some classic toga. As is generally the case in prophecies (but really unawares to us), it had been fulfilled before it was made, and thereby hangs a tale. It seems that M. Rogeard, an ex-Professor, who had resigned his office in preference to taking the oath of allegiance to the Emperor, concluded that he would fight the devil with fire. So he wrote a pamphlet called "*Propos de Labienus*," apparently as innocent a little essay as ever came from a scholar's closet. The scene is laid in Rome, and in the 31st year of the reign of Augustus. Labienus is a staunch old Republican who hates Royalty. He meets with Julius Gallanus, a Roman youth, in an evening stroll, and they have a talk together, in which he soundly berates Cæsar, and all that is Cæsarean, and sheds tears over old times—over the good old days of the Republic, "when none were for a party, when all were for the State."

"Ah! Gallanus, we are degenerate. We are Romans of the decline, fallen from Cæsar to Augustus; thrown from Charybdis against Scylla; from strength to trickery; from the uncle to the nephew," et cætera, for about twenty pages, very melancholy, very witty, very caustic, and very interesting withal to those who would like to see the Emperor's serenity ruffled. Well, the bookseller did not see the dagger's point, or the cloven foot, protruding from under the classic garment. The pamphlet was printed. Twelve hundred copies were carried off in a few hours. This excited his suspicion. Five thousand more were called for. This said plainly, "*latet anguis in herba*." He rushed trembling to the Prefecture of the Police to declare his innocence. The police were already looking for him. His ignorance of the nature of the publication saved him from punishment; but M. Rogeard, appreciating the fact that "it is not advisable to argue with one who has thirty legions," quickly disguised himself in the garb of a priest, and while the "*gens d'armes*" were striking their bayonets through his bed at home, he was whirling away on the express train to Brussels, where, at last accounts, he remains in exile. The pamphlet was suppressed; but this was a miserable "*faire pas*" of Napoleon—utterly un-Napoleonic. His seeking to punish the author made him a martyr. His warfare against the offending print placed it in the centre table of every parlor in Paris. Had he noticed neither, no one else would have noticed them, save while attracted by their novelty. It is lamentable to witness such

weakness in one who can so well afford to be strong; but let it be said, in palliation of the act, that M. Rogeard not only attacked the politics and policy of his administration, but uttered the most indecent scandals against his private character, and made imputations against the honor of the Empress, well calculated to exasperate the most forbearing.

It requires no profound investigation to disclose the fact that every source of information, literary and scientific, was explored in the collection of material for the production of this volume. It is probable that there has never been published a book for which there was as full and as elaborate preparation. The most skillful philosophers made astronomical observations to ascertain and verify dates; the most accomplished engineers made surveys and excavations to give the locations of camps and battle-fields, and to discover the tracks of military manœuvres; the most learned archæologists accompanied them to derive what light they could from the relics found in their explorations; the best draftsmen prepared the maps, and we have no doubt that the best scholars traversed the whole field of letters, in order that no fact or opinion bearing on the subject might escape the attention of the Imperial historian. This immense mass has been fused together, and moulded into shape by a master hand. From this "rudis indigestaque moles" has come forth a symmetrical and orderly creation.

Cæsar's own memoirs of his campaigns in Gaul, and his expeditions to Britain, form the groundwork of the second volume. These commentaries were not intended as more than notes by which the future historian should be guided in writing a more elaborate work. Napoleon says, "We have adopted the narrative of Cæsar, though sometimes changing the order of the matter; we have abridged passages where there was a prodigality of details, and developed those which required elucidation." Of the value of Cæsar's memoirs it is scarcely necessary to speak. From the school-boy seeking to acquire the rudiments of the noble language in which they are embodied, to the historian seeking a model for his most ambitious efforts—the world acknowledges their pre-eminent merit. The best critics of all countries, and of all subsequent times, have differed only in the language of expressing praise—never as to awarding the fullest measure.

"Cæsar," said Cicero, "has written memoirs worthy of great praise. Deprived of all oratorical art, his style, like a handsome body stripped of clothing, presents itself naked, upright, and graceful. In his desire to furnish materials to future historians, he has, perhaps, done a thing agreeable to little minds, who will be tempted to load these natural graces with frivolous ornaments; but he has forever deprived men of sense of the desire of writing, for nothing is more agreeable in history than a correct and luminous brevity." Hirtius says of them, "These memoirs enjoy an approval so general, that Cæsar has much more taken from others, than given to them, the power of writing the history of the events which they re-

count. We have still more reasons than all others for admiring it, for others know only how correct and accurate this book is; we know the facility and rapidity with which it is comprised.”\*

We think that Schlegel, in his *History of Literature*, has given the most comprehensive summing up of the merits of Cæsar as an author that we have seen, and it is worthy of quotation in an article even as brief as this. Says he :

“ We have the first specimen of a perfect equality of expression in Cæsar. In his writings he displays the same character which distinguished him in action; all is directed to one end, and everything is better adapted to the attainment of that end than anything that could have been submitted in its room. He possesses in perfection two qualities which, next to liveliness, are the most necessary in historical compositions—clearness and simplicity. And yet how widely different are the distinctness and brevity of Cæsar from that open-hearted guilelessness, and almost Homer-like loquacity and clearness which we admire in Herodotus. As a general arranges his troops where they can act the most efficiently, and the most securely, and is careful to make use of every advantage against his enemy, even so does Cæsar arrange every word and expression, with a view to its ultimate effect—and even so steadily does he pursue his object without being ever tempted to turn to the right hand or to the left. Among these ancient generals who, like him, have described their own achievements, Xenophon, with all the perfection of his Attic taste, occupies as a commander too insignificant a place to be for a moment put in comparison with Cæsar. Several of Alexander's generals, and Hannibal himself, wrote accounts of the remarkable campaigns in which they had been engaged, but unfortunately their compositions have entirely perished. The Roman, even as a writer, when we compare him with those who, in similar situations, have made similar attempts, is still Cæsar—the unrivalled, and the unconquered.”†

The great quality of Cæsar—a quality which is conspicuous in every act of his life, was that which has been portrayed so graphically by Schlegel as characteristic of his writings—the concentration of every energy upon the accomplishment of one fixed object. All writers on military affairs tell us, and the experience of every intelligent soldier will sustain their teaching, that the gist of the science of war consists in the rapid concentration of forces upon a single given point. The ability to do that is military genius. But let us bear in mind that this underlying principle of military science is not peculiar to that science alone. It is simply the essence of universal wisdom applied to the matter of war. To bring all the energies and resources that can be summoned up to bear upon a single well conceived object should be the abiding thought of life. Any man who has the will to force his ideas into one channel will soon find the current grown so swift and strong that no obstacle can resist it; and when that volume is guided and propelled by genius, one might as well build a dam, or hoist an umbrella, to stay the deluge, as to stand against it. One Poet tells us, “Life is war—eternal war with woe.” Another says, “Man is born on a battlefield.” The common expression for human existence is, “The battle of life.” These are not figures of speech. Every object to be attained is a fortress

\* These comments are quoted in Vol. II. p. 18.

† Schlegel's *History of Lit.* p. 83.

to be approached with gap and mine, or a battery to be stormed at the bayonet's point, or a line to be broken. Sometimes we need the calculating genius of a Vauban, sometimes the headlong dash of a Ney, sometimes the stubborn pluck of a McDonald; but the same general principles that our engineers and tacticians lay down for conducting sieges, and manœuvring battalions, apply as well to the battles that are to be fought with pen, tongue, spade, scalpel, trowel, yardstick, paint brush, chisel, or what not, as to those which are to be fought with bullet and blade. There is an old Latin proverb that tells us, "Cave ab homine unius libri" (Beware of the man of one book). Alexander, resting at night with Homer in a golden casket under his pillow, and enacting in the daytime deeds that vied with those of the poet's heroes; Demosthenes, copying Thucydides eight times, and then thrilling the Greeks with the majestic melody of their matchless tongue.—these are familiar illustrations; but let us extend the warning. "Beware of the man of one idea." The oracle says, "Enlarge not thy destiny; endeavor not to do more than is given thee in charge." Says Emerson, "There are twenty ways of going to a point, and one is the shortest; but set out on one at once." Poets and philosophers have exhausted the powers of essay and verse in condemning the idlers and drones who lounge through life with "no whither" to their journey; but these "do-nothings" are not half as dangerous as the "do-everythings." The former, sluggish and inactive generally, possess not even enough fascination to give influence to bad example, and soon pass away from obscurity to oblivion. But the latter, always impatient for "some new thing," indulge in daring and brilliant experiments, and attract thousands to share with them a splendid ruin. The pathways of fame are filled with the bones of such men—men who, with the genius to do any one thing, fritter away existence attempting all things, and accomplishing nothing. Alfred Vargrave, described by Owen Meredith in *Lucile*, is a fair type:—

"Alfred Vargrave was one of these men who achieve  
So little, because of the much they conceive.  
A redundantly sensuous nature, each pore,  
Ever patent to beauty, had yet left him sore,  
With a sense of impossible power.

He knocked at each one  
Of the doorways of life and abided in none.  
His course by each star that would cross it was set,  
And whatever he did he was sure to regret.  
That target discussed by the travellers of old,  
Which to one appeared argent, to one appeared gold,  
To him, ever lingering on Doubt's dizzy margin,  
Appeared in one moment both golden and argent.  
The man who seeks one thing in life, and but one,  
May hope to achieve it before life is done;  
But he who seeks all things, wherever he goes,  
Only reaps from the hopes which around him he sows,  
A harvest of barren regrets."

Napoleons and Cæsars are made of no such stuff. They have, indeed,

the poet's keen susceptibilities—the fertility of conception that brings forth a thousand brilliant dreams; but these various talents are bound together with the bands of an iron will. They do not “knock at each one of the doorways of life,” but fire their eyes upon the glittering door of the highest temple, and if it does not open to their gentle “open sesame,” they batter it down “*vi et armis*.” Their course is not set “by each star that would cross it,” but by one fixed star, and that is their “Star of Destiny.”

Throughout his work we never lose sight of the one purpose that actuated Napoleon in its composition. No opportunity passes unimproved to show a coincidence in the actions of Julius Cæsar and Napoleon I., or to impress the idea that they were great “people's men.” We remember in the Arabian Nights that whatever else Aladdin invoked with his wonderful lamp, he was sure to include a supply of golden and silver treasure. Whatever other lesson Napoleon seeks to inculcate, he always includes the doctrine that France owes the establishment of her glory to his uncle, and that he himself alone can preserve it.

Thus he says in his reflections on the state of parties in Rome, when the factions of Cæsar and Pompey were becoming embittered towards each other, and their hostility was approaching a crisis:

“The fact is, that in civil commotions each class of society divides, as by instinct, the cause which responds to its aspirations, and feels itself attracted to it by a secret affinity. Men born in the superior classes, or brought to their level by honors and riches, are always drawn towards the aristocracy; whilst men kept by fortune in the inferior ranks remain the firm supports of the popular cause. Thus at the return from the isle of Elba, most of the Generals of the Emperor Napoleon, loaded with wealth like the Lieutenants of Cæsar, marched openly against him; but in the army all up to the rank of Colonel said, after the example of the Roman centurion, pointing to their weapons, “This will place him on the throne again!”

Again he is discussing the question of right between Cæsar and the Senate—Cæsar insisting that his command should continue until the year 706, the Senate declaring that it should cease in 704. After advocating the justice and legality of Cæsar's claims, he takes occasion, in a note, to vindicate his own. “At all times the Assemblies have been striving to shorten the duration of the powers given by the people to a man whose sympathies were not with them. Here is an example: The Constitution of 1848 decided that the President of the French Republic should be named for four years. The Prince Louis Napoleon was elected on the 10th of December, 1848, and proclaimed on the 20th of the same month. His powers ought to have ended on the 20th of December, 1852. Now the constituent Assembly, which foresaw the election of Prince Louis Napoleon, fixed the termination of the Presidency to the second Sunday of the month of May, 1852, thus robbing him of seven months.”

Thus history repeats itself. The Roman Senate, in its passionate warfare against a great, popular man, endeavored to deprive him of two years of office. It only resulted in making him an Emperor, with an indefinite tenure of office. The French Assembly with si-

milar folly sought to rob the President of seven months, and that man is now their master, dictating to them from a throne, and himself picturing their rashness for their contemplation. Are we approaching this act in the drama of American politics? The United States Congress, clinging to the ideas of the past, and seeking to perpetuate in peace the institutions and practices which were barely tolerable in war, has set its hand against the President, who, with faith in the people, seeks to place again in their hands the liberties that were wrung from them at the bayonet's point; and so bitter is their enmity that several members have gone so far as to propose the abolition of the office he holds, in order to concentrate power into their own hands. If they persist what will be the issue? The past points to the Cæsars and the Napoleons, the future points to—who?

We have no doubt that these frequent allusions of Napoleon to his own dynasty will be severely animadverted on by many critics; but we regard them as manly and liberal arguments in defence of the family of which he is the reigning representative. He stands behind the bulwarks of history. His weapons are facts and ideas. Let those who differ with him answer his arguments if they can, and not accuse him of egotism in advancing them. An obscure, peniless exile, who has made himself the greatest of living monarchs, has a right to a high opinion of himself. If it is undeserved, let those who think so show why.

He has not been guilty of the poor device of denying or attempting to conceal the faults or crimes with which Cæsar is charged, but candidly confesses them, and regrets them as disfiguring a character otherwise as stainless as it was great. Cæsar was no vulgar tyrant like Attila, or Alaric. The sight and sound of pain were never to him otherwise than painful. He well merited the tribute of Napoleon I., who said of him at St. Helena, "He is one of the most amiable characters in history." But at times he was guilty of acts which, measured by our views of humanity and international law, are inexcusable cruelties; which, measured by any standard, are dark blots on his escutcheon. After the battle with the Veneti, in which he had annihilated their army, he caused their whole Senate to be put to death, and the rest of the inhabitants to be sold into slavery. It was true that he was exasperated by the fact that the Veneti had violated their oaths of allegiance, and had murdered the messengers sent to negotiate with them; but their overthrow was of itself sufficient punishment, and the warmest advocate of the "lex talionis," could not justify this excessive retribution. Napoleon very properly remarks, "Cæsar has been justly reproached for this cruel chastisement; yet this great man gave such frequent proofs of his clemency towards the vanquished that he must have yielded to very powerful political motives to order an execution so contrary to his habits and temper." We find Cæsar, too, very disingenuous in sometimes endeavoring to varnish over his defeats, by calling them (as has been the fashion in later times) "reconnoissances in force." Napoleon does not try to hide his lack of candor. He remarks



about his notes on the siege of Gergovia. "In the foregoing account Cæsar skillfully disguises a defeat. It is evident that he hoped to take Gergovia by a sudden assault, before the Gauls, drawn by a false attack to the west of the town, had time to come back to its defence. This could not have been the case, for what use could it be to him to take camps almost without troops in them, if the consequence was not to be the surrender of the town itself?"

Such is the impartial spirit which characterizes this book. The account of Cæsar's campaigns is so minute, and every omission in the text of the Commentaries has been so completely supplied, that as a military history it is the most consummate that has ever been written. We find Cæsar entering military life as a commander at the age of forty years, and at once directing the details of marches, and the dispositions of lines in the field, with as much ease as if war had been the daily occupation of his life-time.

He had held at this period various public offices, but his preparation for the exalted position of a General consisted in his experience as a practical public man, often placed in situations that required self-possession, decision, and address, rather than any special acquaintance with military affairs. His services as a soldier had been limited to one campaign in the Mithridatic War, in which he had won a civic crown for saving the life of a fellow-soldier, but had had no opportunity of displaying, and had given no earnest of, those rare powers for managing the delicate and complicated machinery of war, which shine so brilliantly in his subsequent career. But his varied accomplishments, and the ready tact with which he employed them under all circumstances, were tremendous agencies in military as in civil life. He had led a luxurious, and occasionally an indolent life, but when he studied it was with his whole soul intent on his subject, and he possessed a mind that was not only "marble to receive," but also "marble to retain." He had studied oratory and rhetoric under Appolonius, who was also the tutor of Cicero, and with such success that, as Plutarch says, "he was the second orator in Rome, and might have been the first had he not rather chosen the pre-eminence in arms." Cicero termed him "Splendidus." His style as a speaker was less ornate than that of Cicero, but equally fervid and forcible. Terse, nervous, and laconic, his speeches, as well as his writings and his battles, wear the lineaments of his martial character. Besides these natural and acquired advantages, he was extremely popular with the people and the army, and was sure that the soldiers would heartily second him in the field, and a strong party sustain him at Rome. What were his emotions and aspirations as he departed from Rome to commence the perilous and untried life of a military adventurer, are indicated by these incidents for which we are indebted to our famous old story teller Plutarch. When he came to a little town in passing the Alps, one of his retinue remarked, "Can there be here any disputes for offices, and contentions for precedency, or such envy and ambition as we see among the great?" To which Cæsar very gravely answered, "I as-

sure you I had rather be the first man in this little village than the second man in Rome." Milton when in his *Paradise Lost* he makes Satan say that he had rather rule in hell than serve in heaven, makes him utter a fine speech, in which the irreverence of the allusion is lost in the grandeur of the sentiment. The character of the rebel is drowned in that of the hero. Let us give the Devil and Cæsar their due; they were right, and Milton is at fault in making Satan a hero. In like manner we are told that Cæsar when spending some leisure hours in Spain, in reading the history of Alexander, was so affected by it that he sat pensive a long time, and at last burst into tears. To his friends, wondering what might be the reason, he said, "Do you think I have not sufficient cause for concern when Alexander at my age reigned over so many conquered countries, and I have not one glorious achievement to boast of?" He wept for glory, but they were not idle tears.

If we follow Cæsar now through his marches and combats, it is only to take part in daring enterprises followed invariably by splendid victories, and if we are willing to abide by that inexorable motto of soldiership, "*exitus acta probat*," we must rest at our journey's end with the conclusion that Cæsar was the greatest Captain that the world has ever produced. Unlike Napoleon, he did not enter upon the profession of arms until well advanced in life, but, unlike him also, his whole career is a series of successes. Not that he did not suffer temporary defeats and reverses, but no great design which he ever set about to accomplish with his legions was ever abandoned, and his reverses, so far from discouraging or deterring him, seemed only inspirations to loftier designs, and mightier efforts. Napoleon I., commenting on the requisites of a great commander, used this language: "We rarely," said he, "find combined together, all the qualities requisite to constitute a great General. The object most desirable is that a man's judgment should be in equilibrium with his physical character, or courage. This is what we may well call being squared both by base and perpendicular. If courage be in the ascendancy, a General will rashly undertake that which he cannot execute; on the contrary, if his character or courage be inferior to his judgment, he will not venture to carry any measure into effect. The sole merit of the Viceroy Eugene consisted in this equilibrium. This, however, was insufficient to render him a very distinguished man." Lord Bacon in his essay on Boldness says in substance the same thing: "Boldness is ever blind; for it seeth not dangers and inconveniences; therefore it is ill in counsel, good in execution; so that the right use of bold persons is that they never command in chief, but be seconds, and under the direction of others; for in counsel it is good to see dangers, and in execution not to see them unless they be very great."

This rare combination of qualities existed in Cæsar in the highest degree. Cool self-possession was never lost in the heat of action, nor could any exigency produce vacillation in his designs. He was not more brilliant in imagination, or firmer in resolution, or daring

in courage, than Napoleon; but his will and his intellect were better balanced. Cæsar had the advantage of Napoleon in physique. He possessed that first of requisites to the General, "sana mens in sano corpore," and suffered less from the exposure of military life. Less sensitive, less restive, less delicate than Napoleon, he was not so much harassed by the slanders of the world, and less worn by the fatigues of bodily and mental labor.

Like all great men who have been the leaders in building up monarchical upon the ruins of republican institutions, Cæsar is condemned by half the world as being the author of the ruin out of which his own empire was founded. Cæsar, Cromwell, Napoleon I., and Napoleon III., are looked upon by those who have no idea of liberty but that it is a vague something incompatible with the existence of a king, as heartless conquerors, "guilty of their country's blood." But the identity of the circumstances which gave rise to these men in their respective times, ought to convince them that they were not the mere creatures of their own ambition, but of those circumstances which made themselves necessities, and their aspirations virtues. The present, and the last several generations of the American people have resided in a country which, throwing off the yoke of foreign dominion at an early period of its civilization, founded a system of republican institutions in which every feature, every emblem, every name even that called to mind a king or a kingdom, was rejected. Consequently all our writers and speakers have waged an industrious warfare against Cæsar and his comrades, using their names and their acts "to point a moral or adorn a tale," without pausing to reflect whether or not they departed from the justice of history. We should not permit these casual impressions to harden into convictions, without at least considering the sources whence they were derived, and reflecting what circumstances may have warped the mind of the writer or speaker in conveying them to us. "In every human character and transaction," says one of the finest of the British essayists, "there is a mixture of good and evil; a little exaggeration, a little suppression, a judicious use of epithets, a watchful, and searching scepticism with respect to the evidence on one side, a convenient credulity with respect to every report or tradition on the other, may easily make a saint of Laud, or a tyrant of Henry IV." The justice of the remark is plain, and mere convenience is generally the only consideration that moves these thoughtless triflers with history to take one extreme or the other. The orator, the poet, and the statesman care very little how much they may have butchered facts, provided they succeed in happily turning a rhyme, or a period, or in securing the vote of a constituent. We have recently seen a disruption of our republican social system, and society is rapidly assuming a similar condition to that which preceded the rise of these dictators, and the eye that glances through the dust and smoke of the present contest can already see the faint outlines of the coming Cæsar; and Cæsar will surely come if some strong hand does not breast the turbid tide that

is bringing him on. Julius Cæsar will even be a popular and fashionable character in America. The advocates who have been prosecuting him since 1776, will become his attorneys. "Tempora mutantur," and the men who have been embalmed in history for thousands of years might say as truthfully as we, "et nos mutamur in illis." The veering winds have shifted, and the authors will shift their sails. As a change in agriculture changes the properties and color of the soil, so a change in the institutions of a country, and in the disposition of the public mind, will change its views not only of local affairs, but of all the affairs that come under its consideration. Speaking of this class of men who have changed republican into monarchical institutions, and of the splendid place they occupy in history, Macaulay says: "In this class three men stand pre-eminent, Cæsar, Cromwell, and Bonaparte. The highest place in this triumvirate belongs undoubtedly to Cæsar. He united the talents of Bonaparte to those of Cromwell, and he possessed what neither Cromwell nor Bonaparte possessed—learning, taste, wit, eloquence, the sentiments and manners of an accomplished gentleman."<sup>4</sup> We are especially partial to Macaulay, but we think this passage has more of John Bull's dislike to France in it, than it has of Macaulay's discrimination as a critic. His character as an essayist is lost in his nationality as an Englishman. The character of the revolution which Cromwell headed may entitle him to be mentioned in connection with Cæsar and Napoleon, but his individual qualities do not. "Old Noll" was a brave, blunt soldier, who knew that war meant "fight," and who fought well. He was a good debater, a skillful negotiator, and in whatever he undertook, thoroughly in earnest; but to place him by the side of these grand men is destroying, in effect, his superiority over other men, by his evident inferiority to them. He appears grotesque, awkward, and dwarfish, and the sooner his admirers get him out of that society the better. As to Bonaparte possessing "neither learning, wit, taste, eloquence, nor the sentiments and manners of an accomplished gentleman," we submit that this assertion is scarcely worthy even of one whose reading about Napoleon I. has been confined to Walter Scott's romance that bears his name, and who has accepted every word of it as gospel. How much more just and generous is the criticism of Sir Archibald Alison, whose clear English intellect has not been befogged by his English prejudice: "It would require the observation of a Thucydides directing the pencil of a Tacitus, to portray by a few touches such a character; and modern idiom, even in their hands, would probably have proved inadequate to the task. Equal to Alexander in military achievement, superior to Justinian in legal information, sometimes second only to Bacon in political sagacity, he possessed at the same time the inexhaustible resources of Hannibal and the administrative powers of Cæsar." Napoleon, it is true, was not systematically educated. He had not gone regularly over the classic curriculum. He had become a lieutenant in the regiment

\* Essay on Constitutional History, page 87.

La Fere at seventeen, and was occupied in the active camp or field duties of his profession at too early a period of life to admit of his laying as broad a foundation of learning as a scholar of his ambition and genius would otherwise have done. But although not a regular, he had been an enthusiastic student of natural science, history, and literature, and books were the companions of his leisure moments, whether in a brilliant metropolis or amid the rough scenes of the campaign. Scott, as well as Macaulay, criticises his taste, and sneers at what he terms the hyperbolic and bombastic expressions of his military addresses. But we ought to bear in mind that Napoleon was not addressing cold, unimaginative Britishers, but hot-headed, impulsive Frenchmen and Italians, upon whose ears his grandiloquence fell like the sound of a trumpet. To say that Napoleon was not as accomplished a scholar as Cæsar is quite correct. It is no disparagement of him when we remember that the twenty years of early manhood spent by Cæsar in acquisition, were spent by Napoleon amidst scenes of strife; but he was still well versed, particularly in those branches of knowledge that had special relation to his profession, and while he may bear comparison with Cæsar, Cromwell can have no claim to comparison with him. But for the war that threw Cromwell forward, and afforded the most adventitious aids to his success, he would never have been heard of, but the Buckinghamshire Esquire would have passed through the "low sequestered vale of life," and gone to rest in the country churchyard, where "the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep," without more than a line carved on his tomb to tell the world his history. But Napoleon and Cæsar would have made a brilliant and enduring impression upon any age, or country. There were "all sorts of men," heroic in whatever situation. Circumstances were their creatures. Either of them could have been the first philosopher, historian, or orator of his day, and you could not bury them in any spot so obscure that some ray of light would not break out from their minds which were fountains of light, and go forth to illumine the world. No man could stand in their presence without feeling the influence of a master spirit, while this consciousness of strength was softened by that grace and gentleness of manner which captivates woman, and engages at once the affection of children.

If we contrast Cæsar and Napoleon with some of the other great commanders who occupied the first rank as chieftains, we see even in the smallest affairs the evidences of the superior elevation of all their thoughts and feelings. Take Frederick the Great, for instance, under whose hands arose the military power of Prussia, that has gathered strength from the impulse he gave it, has steadily increased, and that but yesterday struck like a thunderbolt at Sudowa. Frederick the Great has been accredited by some writers as introducing the system of war which, developed by Napoleon, has since been recognized by all military men as containing the true principles of the art. But Frederick the Great was not the discoverer, or originator of those principles though it is true that in his time they

were first generally acknowledged, and in studying the campaigns of Cæsar made at a time when there were no diagrams by Jomini, and no West Points, we find them in accord with the principles which the Great Captains of modern times have adopted. But Frederick the Great, although he fought great battles, and won great victories, can never excite the enthusiasm beyond the borders of his own kingdom which Cæsar and Napoleon will continue to excite throughout the civilized world, and throughout time. Mr. Carlyle has labored through many volumes to make him a hero, but it is impossible even by the magic of eloquence to put him into respectable shape. The elements of human nature have seldom, if ever, been so incongruously mixed as they were in Frederick William. He was a rare compound, in which were found the ridiculous cruelties of Caligula and Barrère, the ferocious cant of Brownlow, the cynicism of Diogenes, the ambition of Alexander, the haughty, intolerant courage of Cato, and something of the powerful action of Cæsar. There was much in him that the stern, earnest man must admire, but there was much more that must disgust a gentleman, and shock the common instincts of humanity. No man can be properly held up to the applause of his fellow-beings, who was so utterly regardless of, indeed so fiercely aggressive upon, the comfort of those around him.

He had no respect for the convenience of persons, or for the most sacred feelings. Wherever he went he carried a ratan in his hand, and woe to him or her who provoked his Majesty's displeasure. To use this cane upon the shoulders of all who came in his reach, was the delight of his well hours, the consolation of his sick ones. His physician's bulletins sometimes ran, "His Majesty is better, and has thrashed a page to-day." A most encouraging sign truly. For the amusement of himself and court, he kept a poor, wise fool called Gundling, upon whom he played "such fantastic tricks before high heaven as make the angels weep," and which did make poor Gundling weep most heartily. Poor Gundling had a quarrel one day with one Fassman, a farcical quarrel which Frederick chose to punish. He accordingly orders for Gundling, to use Mr. Carlyle's words, "a wine cask duly figured, painted black, with a white cross, which was to stand in his room as a memento mori, and be his coffin. It stood for ten years, Gundling often sitting to write in it, and the poor monster was actually buried in it, the orthodox clergy uttering from a distance a groan." And well might they and all humanity have groaned, but King Frederick William only broke out into a horse laugh. To him the idea of a man living in a wine cask and then being buried in it was exceedingly funny. In the presence and vicinity of this specimen of royalty, his attendants were as obsequious as spaniels, and his children as cowering and timid as slaves, but behind the scenes his servants called him "the fat fellow," and the affectionate sobriquet of his children was "stumpy."

Frederick was a man of great intellect, and great will, but, unlike Cæsar and Napoleon, he had no soul. He was of the earth—earthly.

He looked upon, and managed his men, as if they were mere animated bayonets, and swords with arms and legs to them. Napoleon and Cæsar put souls into theirs. Mark the manner in which these commanders led their troops into action. Cæsar reminds them of the military prowess of their fathers, of the glory of victory, of the ignominy of defeat, and then he tells them "if the army will not go with me, I will take my tenth legion and march alone!" Says Napoleon in the desert as he forms his squares, "Soldiers! from the summit of yonder pyramids, forty centuries look down upon you." The Romans went with Cæsar as one man. The French resisted the Mameluke horsemen as if made of stone. Old Frederick under like circumstances would have threatened them with a flogging, and they would have marched sullenly into battle like slaves scourged to a dungeon. The soldiers of Frederick hated and feared him. The soldiers of Cæsar and Napoleon adored them. Frederick degraded his men into brutes. Napoleon and Cæsar exalted them into heroes. After this general dissertation let us return to our author, and in order that our readers may get an idea of the minuteness of this history we will give them a "specimen brick" just here, from which we hope they may form some notion of the edifice. The students of Cæsar's Commentaries have long differed as to the point of his embarkation in starting upon his expedition to Britain, and of his debarkation on reaching the shore of that island. Napoleon favors Boulogne and Deal respectively. As to Deal he argues at great length, and after detailing one reason why he considers it the point of landing, thus proceeds: "Our reasoning has another basis. Let us first state that at that time the science of astronomy permitted people to know certain epochs of the moon, since more than a hundred years before, during the war against Perseus, a tribune of the army of Paulus Emilius announced on the previous day to his soldiers an eclipse of the moon, in order to counteract their superstitious fears. Let us remark also that Cæsar, who subsequently reformed the calendar, was well informed in the astronomical knowledge of his time, already carried to a very high point of advance by Hipparchus, and that he took especial interest in it, since he discovered by means of water-clocks that the nights were shorter in Britain than in Italy.

"Everything then authorizes us in the belief that Cæsar when he embarked for an unknown country where he might have to make night marches, must have taken precautions for knowing the course of the moon, and furnished himself with calendars. But we have put the question independently of these considerations, by seeking among the days which preceded the full moon of the end of August 699, which was the one in which the shifting of the currents of which Cæsar speaks could have been produced at the hour indicated in the Commentaries. Supposing, then, the fleet of Cæsar at anchor at a distance of half a mile opposite Dover; as it experienced the effect of the shifting of the currents toward half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, the question becomes reduced to that of determin-

ing the day of the end of the month of August when this phenomenon took place at the above hour. We know that in the Channel the sea produces, in rising and falling, two alternate currents,—one directed from the west to the east called flux (flot), or current of rising tide; the other directed from the east to the west, called reflux (jusant), or current of the falling tide. In the sea opposite Dover, at a distance of half a mile from the coast, the flux begins usually to be sensible two hours before high tide at Dover, and the reflux four hours after. So that if we find a day before the full moon of the 31st August, 699, on which it was high tide at Dover either at half-past five in the afternoon or at mid-day, that will be the day of landing; and further we shall know whether the current carried Cæsar towards the east or towards the west. Now we may admit, according to astronomical data, that the tides of the days which preceded the full moon of the 31st of August, 699, were sensibly the same as those of the days which preceded the full moon of the 4th of September, 1857, and as it was the sixth day before the full moon of the 4th of September, 1857, that it was high tide at Dover towards half-past five in the afternoon, we are led to conclude that the same phenomenon was produced also at Dover on the sixth day before the 31st of August, 699; and that it was on the 25th day of August that Cæsar arrived in Britain, his fleet being carried forward by the current of the rising tide.

“This last conclusion, by obliging us to seek the point of landing to the north of Dover, constitutes the strongest theoretical presumption in favor of Deal. Let us now examine if Deal satisfies the requirements of the Latin text.

“The cliffs which border the coasts of England towards the southern part of the county of Kent form, from Folkestone to the Castle of Walmer, a vast quarter of a circle convex towards the sea, abrupt on nearly all points; they present several bays, or creeks as at Folkestone, at Dover, at St. Margaret's, and at Old Stairs, and, diminishing by degrees in elevation, terminate at the Castle of Walmer. From this point, proceeding toward the north, the coast is flat and favorable for landing on an extent of several leagues. The country situated to the west of Walmer and Deal is itself flat, as far as the view can reach, or presents only gentle undulations of ground. We may add that it produces in great quantities wheat of excellent quality, and that the nature of the soil leads us to believe that it was the same at a remote period. These different conditions rendered the shore of Walmer and Deal the best place of landing for the Roman army. Its situation, moreover, agrees fully with the narrative of the Commentaries. In the first expedition the Roman fleet, starting from the cliffs of Dover, and doubling the point of the South foreland, may have made the passage of seven miles in an hour; it would thus have come to anchor opposite the present village of Walmer. The combat which followed was certainly fought on the part of the shore which extends from Walmer Castle to Deal. At present the whole extent of this coast is covered with



buildings, so that it is impossible to say what was its exact form nineteen centuries ago; but from a view of the locality we can understand without difficulty the different circumstances of the combat described in Book IV. of the Commentaries."

Such have been the pains of Cæsar's biographer to ascertain a single fact, and his researches after all, end in speculation—the fact is still "in nubibus." Such refinement as this is so destructive of the liveliness of the narrative, that it can possess no interest to the general reader; but the argument gives such wide scope to scientific investigation, and requires such nicety and precision of examination and thought, that we are not surprised at the earnestness and carefulness with which the author sustains his side of it; but to load the context with many discussions of this character would be only to render it heavy, wearisome, and disconnected. Where, indeed, there are decided differences of opinion, as in this case, and the various parties are each supported by eminent authorities, it is but just that in coinciding with either the author should state his reasons for so doing; but the result of his researches only is essential to the development of history, and the details would be more appropriately recounted in notes, or in an appendix.

The most interesting portion of the second volume is not the recital of Cæsar's military campaigns. To a student that portion is invaluable, but it is necessarily so encumbered with criticisms, and elucidations of a purely military character, that the attention of any but a professional soldier must flag in perusing it. Napoleon is most engaging when, having finished the foundation, he raises upon it the superstructure of his own ideas. It is then that he sums up facts, and extracts from them their essence, traces the connection of events, apparently irrelevant, and with a few brilliant strokes gives us a picture page.

While Cæsar had been absent from Rome carrying her eagles into remote regions, augmenting her dominions by conquests of territory, and her glory by the terror of his arms, intestine struggles had been raging in the centre of the Republic, and moral force had been decaying as rapidly as her physical force had been increasing. Rome had grown in corpulence, but she had lost in muscle. Rome the city, was then in magnitude the greatest city that ever existed. Four millions of souls were embraced in her suburbs. Her architecture was splendid. Her society was brilliant. She was the metropolis and mistress of the world. But her strength did not lie in her people, for the corruption of wealth, and the feuds of party, had contaminated and divided public sentiment. Her strong arm lay in her soldiers, not her citizens. A small number of experienced and disciplined soldiers, veterans who had been hardened by an active life, free from the luxuries and temptations of the capital, and bound together by that "*esprit de corps*" which is the most powerful of human influences, had become substantially the arbiters of her destinies. They had made the world resound with their exploits from the Rhine to the ocean; and even beyond the ocean they

had left upon the islanders of Great Britain a deep impression of Roman power and glory. Although the scenes of Cæsar's actions had been far distant from Rome, and he had appeared to be wholly engaged with the Belgæ, the Suevi, and the Britons, he was really gaining a stronger hold on the affections of the people than the generals and statesmen who were advancing their projects for office and power within the Capital; for with the news of his victories came their substantial fruits, and, indeed, they were generally announced by the arrival of large quantities of gold and silver, and other rich spoils sent for distribution amongst the Ædiles, Prætors, Consuls, and other influential men, a much more popular bulletin than the most eloquent proclamation. It is not surprising, then, that when he crossed the Alps to go into winter-quarters at Lucca, a brilliant crowd of Roman citizens went out from the city to offer their greetings and congratulations. The wealth, the fashion, the glory, and the intellect of Rome vied in doing him homage. In this crowd there were two hundred Senators, Pompey and Crassus of the number, and there were no fewer than a hundred and twenty Proconsuls and Prætors, whose faces were to be seen at the gates of Cæsar. It was in the year 698, the third of his military command, that Cæsar for the first time made his winter-quarters in Cisalpine Gaul. He had already been thought of at Rome by prominent politicians as the proper man to restore order, but the time was not yet full for any extreme measures. We will not attempt even a sketch of the next several years. From 698 to 705 Cæsar was occupied in his campaigns. At Rome society was becoming more and more profligate. The elections had become mere personal and partisan struggles for office. The laws were at once cloaks under which the party in power concealed their base designs, and daggers with which it struck down its opponents. In 699 we find such an incident as this occurring. Cato was a candidate for the Prætorship. On the day of the Comitia, the first Century, to which the epithet of prærogative was given, voted for him. Pompey fearing, and not doubting, that the other Centuries would cast a similar vote, declared that he heard a clap of thunder, and dismissed the Assembly. A few days after, by bribing voters, the election of another candidate was effected. We are struck with the fact that these political contentions were almost entirely for mere personal purposes. None of the parties had any great principles which they wished to advance, but engaged in cabals and intrigues to perpetuate the power of individuals, or to accomplish some petty enterprises that had no higher aims than the aggrandizement of their favorites. As is generally the case, while virtue and law decayed the people became more and more reckless and extravagant in their amusements; and while tumultuous crowds were fighting at the polls of election, in another part of the city vast assemblies would be witnessing combats between men and beasts, and other spectacles equally as brutal, and many more disgusting. In 701 we find Cicero writing, "The Republic is without force: Pom-

pey alone is powerful." A Dictator was generally talked of. It was in this year that Crassus, who was conducting war against the Parthians, was defeated and slain, and the disaster only served to increase popular discontent, and to cause crimination and recrimination between those who had advocated and those who had opposed the war. We pass on to the question which led to the civil war. It was simply this. In 699 a law was passed for prolonging Cæsar's command in Gaul for five years. He had entered upon his Proconsular functions at the beginning of the year 696, and as the term of office was five years, he claimed that his entire occupancy of the position should extend for ten years, concluding the first of January, 706. The Senate, on the other hand, claimed that his office would be vacated in 704, five years from the time that the law was passed continuing his term.

The year 704 came, but Cæsar did not disarm. He intended to offer for the consulship, for he was threatened with prosecution if he laid down his proconsular command, and as long as he was a proconsul he could not enter the gates of Rome. The consuls who went into office that year were Paulus and Marcellus, both enemies of Cæsar; and Pompey, though only a proconsul, was the leader of their faction, and his influence was all powerful. Cæsar felt that the crisis was drawing near, and in the beginning of the year 705 he hastened into Italy nominally, and it may be partially to advocate the claims of his friend Mark Antony for the priesthood, but mainly, no doubt, to test the public sentiment towards himself. Wherever he went amongst the municipal towns and colonies he met with the most enthusiastic receptions. The people adorned their gates and spread banquet tables in his honor; women and children crowded the public places; the rich rivalled each other in magnificence; the poor rivalled each other in zeal. Cæsar returned to his army with the assurance that at least in that part of the republic the popular heart was with him. He then passed his army in review. It was evident that the soldiers were ready to share his fortunes. Again he returned to Italy, bringing with him this time the 13th legion, numbering 5,000 infantry and 300 cavalry; the rest of his army, amounting to eight legions, he left in Belgium and Burgundy. Cæsar now addressed a letter to the Senate, stating that he was ready to resign his proconsulship and disband his army if Pompey, also a proconsul, would disband his; that it could not be expected of him to deliver himself unarmed to his enemies, while they remained armed, and awaiting an opportunity to injure him. The Senate was thrown in commotion, but listens to a conciliatory proposition. It decrees that "if Cæsar does not disband on the day prescribed, he shall be declared an enemy of the republic." Pompey declares that he is ready to sustain them with his army; that "he has only to stamp his foot and armed men would rise up." Italy is divided into military departments, the Republic put in readiness for war, and a levy of 130,000 men decreed. Cæsar, hearing the news from Rome, sent couriers over the Alps for his army, and addressed the 13th legion

that was with him. He told them that "his proposals for conciliation had been rejected; that what had been refused to him had been granted to Pompey, who, prompted by envious malignity, had broken the ties of old friendship. What pretext was there for declaring the country in danger, and calling the Roman people to arms? Are they in the presence of a popular tumult, or a violence of the tribunes as in the time of the Gracchi, or an invasion of the barbarians as in the time of Marius? Besides, no law had been promulgated, no motion had been submitted for the sanction of the people; all that has been without the sanction of the people is unlawful. Let the soldiers, then, defend the general under whom for nine years they have served the republic with so much success, gained so many battles, subdued the whole of Gaul, overcome the Germans and the Britons; for his enemies are theirs, and his elevation as well as his glory is their work." The legion answered with acclamations; they declared their readiness to follow him. Each centurion offered to support a horseman at his own expense, and each soldier to serve gratuitously. But one of his generals, Labienus, deserted him. The story that follows is dramatic. With this single legion, the 13th, he resolved to march on Rome. He dispatched at once a small detachment to take possession of Ariminum, an important city of Gaul, but himself spent the next day at a public show of Gladiators, and at night entertained company at his headquarters. In the midst of the festivities he went out unnoticed. A carriage and a few attendants awaited him; he stepped in, and before daylight he had reached and taken Ariminum with the handful of soldiers he had sent in ahead. Plutarch tells us, but some historians reject this account, that when he reached the Rubicon, a little brook that separated Cisalpine Gaul from the rest of Italy, he became lost in reflection, and halted on the bank hesitating to cross it.

De Quincey gives some fine touches to this picture, and we will adopt his version of it, though we must say that we think its best colors are those of imagination: "Impressed by the tranquillity and solemnity of the silent dawn (for it was just before day that he reached the Rubicon), whilst the exhaustion of his night wanderings predisposed him to nervous irritation, Cæsar, we may be sure, was profoundly agitated. The whole elements of the scene were almost scenically disposed, the law of antagonism having perhaps never been employed with so much effect, the little brook presenting a direct antithesis to its grand political character, and the innocent dawn, with its pure, untroubled repose, contrasting potently, to a man of any intellectual sensibility, with the long chaos of bloodshed, darkness, and anarchy, which was to take its rise from the apparently trifling acts of this one morning. So prepared, we need not much wonder at what followed. Cæsar was yet lingering on the hither bank, when suddenly, at a point not far distant from himself, an apparition was descried in a sitting posture, and holding in its hand what seemed a flute. This phantom was of unusual size, and of beauty more than human, so far as its lineaments could be traced in the early dawn. What is singular, however, in the story on any

hypothesis which would explain it out of Cæsar's individual condition, is, that others saw it as well as he, both pastoral laborers (who were present probably in the character of guides) and some of the sentinels stationed at the passage of the river. These men fancied even that a strain of music issued from the aerial flute; and some, both of the shepherds and the Roman soldiers, who were bolder than the rest, advanced towards the figure. Amongst this party it happened that there were a few Roman trumpeters. From one of these the phantom, rising as they advanced nearer, suddenly caught a trumpet, and blowing through it a blast of superhuman strength, plunged into the Rubicon, passed the other bank, and disappeared in the dusky twilight of the dawn, upon which Cæsar exclaimed: "It is finished; the die is cast—let us follow whither the guiding portents from heaven and the malice of our enemy alike summon us to go." So saying, he crossed the river with impetuosity, and in a rapture of passionate and vindictive ambition placed himself and his retinue upon the Italian soil."

A part of this story is, of course, about as true as that of Red Riding Hood. The whole of it was no doubt concocted by Cæsar himself, or some of his adherents, in order to impress the minds of his soldiers with the favorable omen it contained. None of it is well substantiated. Old Plutarch, like Herodotus, was incorrigibly fond of a good story, and never liked to press into the truth if thereby he spoiled an anecdote. It is a pleasant episode to read, and with it closes the second volume of our author. We used De Quincey's language rather than his, because we believed the whole to be fiction, and De Quincey had wrought it up in true romantic style.

It is here that our author becomes eloquent. Hitherto he has confined himself to recitals of facts, and deductions of logic. Let him now speak for himself.

"Here the question naturally offers itself: ought not Cæsar, who had so often faced death on the battle-field, have gone to Rome to face it under another form, and to have renounced his command rather than engage in a struggle which must throw the Republic into all the horrors of a civil war? Yes, if by his abnegation he could save Rome from anarchy, corruption, and tyranny. No, if this abnegation would endanger what he had most at heart, the regeneration of the Republic. Cæsar, like men of his temper, cared little for life, and still less for power, for the sake of power: but as chief of the popular party he felt a great cause rise behind him; it urged him forward, and obliged him to conquer in despite of legality, the imprecations of his adversaries, and the uncertain judgment of posterity. Roman society in a state of dissolution asked for a master; oppressed Italy for a representative of its rights; the world bowed under the yoke for a Saviour. Ought he by deserting his mission disappoint so many legitimate hopes, so many noble aspirations? \* \* \* It would have been madness. The question had not the mean proportions of a quarrel between two Generals who contended for power: it was the decisive conflict between two hostile causes, between the privileged classes and the people. It was the continuation of the powerful struggle between Marius and Sylla!

"There are imperious circumstances which condemn public men either to abnegation, or to perseverance. To cling to power when one is no longer able to do good, and when as a representative of the past, one has, as it were, no partisans but among those who live upon abuses, is a deplorable necessity; to abandon it when one is the representative of a new era, and the hope of a better future, is a cowardly act, and a crime."

It is reserved for another volume to recount the subsequent career of Cæsar. We leave him now assuming the leadership of a great revolution. From whatever standpoint we regard his character as so far developed, whatever be the light or shade upon its features, his stature appears colossal, and his countenance noble. That he had committed grave errors in public and in private life, that he was guilty of excesses that bordered upon crime, that he had lived a life that was far from that of enlightened morality, none can deny. We do not claim for him that he had been so unselfish as to ignore his own interests—that is not to be expected, and is not desirable, in human nature; but he had identified his interests with those of his people. When they clashed, he had made his own subordinate. If he did make himself a monarch, it was not until a monarch alone could save Rome, and when he received the sceptre he could truly say, “*detur dignissimo.*”

His ambition was to win true glory, and the love of true glory is only the desire to become a great benefactor, and is a “just homage to the public opinion of all times.” He has been reproached for going extravagantly in debt when yet young, and it is said that when he was once about to depart on a foreign mission his creditors were so clamorous that he would have been overwhelmed but for the interposition of Crassus, who went his security. We do not agree with those critics who regard his revolutionary schemes as desperate expedients to relieve his pecuniary obligations; but that he borrowed money as a means of advancement. Wealth had become the high road to power. It was of such a time that the Roman satirist might well say

“O! Cives! Cives! pecunia primum querenda est;  
Virtus post nummos!”

The way to glory could be paved only with gold, and when Cæsar had passed over the road he easily repaid the means he had borrowed to make it.

It is idle to talk of Cæsar deflowering Rome of her liberty, for liberty was already dead. The very fact that he prevailed so successfully against Pompey was proof that the times needed him. For in the midst of such fierce dissensions the great want of society was repose, and might had become right, for might alone could give repose. Had Pompey been the man destined to redeem and regenerate Rome, he would have done it, for it was while he slumbered and slept that Cæsar came upon him like a thief in the night. There are deformities in Cæsar's character as well as in Pompey's; but even the characters of the greatest men are marred by weaknesses. Curiously composed, they present incongruities like the armor of Don Quixote; they are part iron and part pasteboard. But in Julius Cæsar the iron had the ring of the true metal, and there was very little of the pasteboard.

He did not enslave Rome, but when she was already a slave to anarchy he gave her a helping hand.

There are those who deride the political teaching that a people

ought to be educated for freedom till they have the wisdom to use it well. Macaulay says that the doctrine is worthy of the fool in the old story, who resolved not to go into the water until he learned how to swim, and that the only cure for the evil of freedom is more freedom. The argument is a poor one, and the illustration, if possible, poorer. Of course we must go into the water to learn how to swim, but we must go gradually into the depths, and under the guidance of a strong hand. Rome had plunged in recklessly. She was beyond her depth, and sinking cried out, "Save, or I perish." It was Cæsar who said to the waves "Peace, be still." It was Cæsar who stretched out his hand, and snatched the drowning Republic from the very mouth of death.

To those who cry out, tyrant! we say with De Quincey, "Peace, hollow rhetoricians! the rape (if such it were) of Cæsar, her final Romulus completed for Rome; that which, under Romulus, her earliest Cæsar had prosperously begun. Without Cæsar, we affirm a thousand times there would have been no perfect Rome; and but for Rome, there could have been no such man as Cæsar."

Let the liberty shriekers be silent. When Napoleon I. entered Milan during one of his campaigns in Italy, his partisans welcomed him with an ovation. The dissenters observed that the tree of liberty they bore, was well represented by a bare pole, that had neither roots, branches nor fruits. A bare pole at this time was a fair emblem of Rome and freedom. It had no roots in the hearts of the people; it had no branches in good laws; it bore no fruits of tranquillity or prosperity. It was reserved for Cæsar to prepare the soil, and to plant and nourish the germ of a tree which, while it was as fruitful as the palm, was as stately and sturdy as a cedar of Lebanon.

When the third volume of Napoleon's Cæsar shall have appeared we may resume this miscellaneous talk about the Roman and the French heroes. We ought not to stop now without an expression of gratitude for the invention of the peculiar sort of composition to which this article belongs. A magazine article is indeed a most convenient thing. You can write in whatever style you please, say what you please, commend or condemn any body, or anything, that you please, and not be called to task for breaking the rules: for happily in a magazine you are in a free country which has no rules to be broken. And then, too, there are no fixed limits to your composition. Like the magic tent in the Arabian tales, it will expand or diminish to suit occasion. You can shrink it to a page or stretch it over a volume.

## ART. V.—THE MODERN LANGUAGES IN OUR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

IN consequence of the natural progress of civilization, the arts and sciences have assumed an importance which has called forth an advance in the cultivation of the languages of those nations whose high state of cultivation and rich literature have rendered their idioms powerful auxiliaries of useful knowledge, the formation of taste, and the discipline of mental faculties. At first confined to the privileged few, the knowledge of these languages was looked upon rather as a fashionable accomplishment; but their practical value becoming more apparent, they began to be studied also for the sake of utility. Since, the luxury of the few has become the want of the many, and their study has become a leading branch of modern education.

Foreign languages should not be studied merely as a means of national intercourse, or on account of the information their writers may afford. Language is not only the organ of thought, the medium of communication between mind and mind, but word is so inseparable from thought, so instantaneously does it suggest the other, that it has been contended that without words, not necessarily written, or even spoken, but conceived, thought would be impossible. Then, useful as a second language may be, it will assume a higher importance if its study is made more subservient to a profound knowledge of the native tongue, to the formation of taste and cultivation of the intellectual powers, besides extending our circle of communication, or multiplying our sources of information.

Among foreign languages studied with these views, some are more appropriate than others, and the results depend on the mode of their acquisition. The mother tongue cannot, in mental training, supply the place of a foreign idiom. It is by comparison with another idiom that the powers of the mind are evolved, and sound notions of grammatical science are formed.

Method is to instruction what machinery is to manufacture. We do not find that human labor is superseded; it is only better directed. Why, then, not apply to mind, as we have done to matter, improved powers, improved combinations, and improved processes?

Let a rational method be adopted, and undoubtedly by keeping in view the real object of literary studies, and rejecting whatever is useless, foreign languages may be learned concurrently with, and subserviently to, scientific and industrial pursuits; but in such a manner as to insure both their complete possession, and the incidental benefits arising from their study.

Classification is the fundamental law of a rational method. The study of languages must, then, be divided into branches which constitute the leading objects proposed by it. That is the art of understanding oral expression, of speaking, reading, and writing. A language, more than any other branch of instruction, may to a certain



extent be acquired without the aid of books. As a child acquires of himself the vernacular tongue, by imitating the living models; so does an adolescent learn foreign languages by imitating his teachers. In either case the frequency of *impression* tends to secure the powers of *expression*, without premeditated design on his part to learn, or on the part of his parents to teach him the language. A young child unconsciously gains the power of understanding it, when spoken. Once in possession of the idea, he instinctively associates it with the phraseology; he repeats the expressions which he has heard; he speaks by imitation.

Impression and expression constitute the double object of language. Correct impressions are received from proper models, and correct expressions are produced by judicious imitators of them. When acquiring the native tongue the child is under the influence which he receives from the mother, the nurse, brothers and sisters. In fact, all those who approach him act as living models. If they speak correctly, the imitator has the benefit of a good pronunciation and accurate expressions. If incorrectly, he adopts unconsciously a defective mode of speaking. So with a foreign language, if the teacher is deficient in his pronunciation, if his accent is not good, if he is an uneducated person, his pupils, of course, will not acquire an elegant pronunciation and a good accent; he will not be endowed with correct and accurate expressions and a refined language.

In modern languages pronunciation is of the greatest importance. As correct enunciation renders our ideas more manifest, and causes us to be listened to with more pleasure, so an incorrect pronunciation soon fatigues the hearers, and exposes sometimes the speaker to ridicule. Approximation is not sufficient in pronouncing a language, for the least deviation from the right sound or articulation, the improper lengthening or shortening of a syllable, the omission or misplacing of an accent, is enough to change the meaning of a word, the sense of the sentence, and to diffuse obscurity over the discourse, when it does not make ludicrous or ridiculous the most serious and important matter.

Do we not see sometimes the force of sensible remarks though understood by an audience, yet to be nullified by the amusement or impatience which an incorrect pronunciation usually excites? It has been erroneously supposed impossible to acquire the true pronunciation of a foreign language. Nature opposes no obstacle to it. Men of all nations have been endowed with the same faculties, physical and intellectual, (we mean the Caucasian race,) which place human attainments within the reach of all. We maintain that even without going abroad, the correct pronunciation of a foreign language is attainable by any person who will follow the process of nature in learning it. Although at an early age the physical senses yield more easily to impressions, this advantage is, in adults, counterbalanced by a greater intensity of attention, which renders the foreign pronunciation equally attainable by them. Educate the ear, and the pronunciation will be acquired without difficulties.

The vocal sounds and articulations, which form the essential elements of pronunciation, and the greater number of which are common to most languages, are easily distinguished and produced by a person whose ear has been impressed with them; but the various intonations of voice, which under the name of accents constitute its other elements, present some difficulty in a foreign language, because in their infinite variety the peculiar and delicate shades of modulation which characterize them in each nation, easily escape the discriminative powers of the auditory organs. This is certainly the most difficult part of a foreign language. This, however, should not discourage those who may be ambitious of arriving at perfection, for this accent is only a secondary accomplishment, the non-possession of which does not affect the knowledge of a language. It would be erroneous to infer from the peculiar accent of a foreigner, that he does not know the language, or that he pronounces incorrectly, for one may have a good pronunciation and a bad accent, as natives have sometimes the proper accent but a very bad pronunciation, according to the part of his country where he was born, and the people among whom he has been brought up. Therefore, when a French teacher, for instance, is selected by parents or schoolmasters, they should ascertain at first that he is a man of sound judgment, education, and experience, so that he should be able to cultivate the understanding of his pupils, as well as their ears; that he should assist them in acquiring a clear and correct style, rather than a genteel accent.

Nothing is so absurd as the attempt of assimilating the sound of a foreign language to those of the native tongue, as it is done in many introductory books. Every language has vowels, vowel sounds, articulations, and an accentuation peculiar to it, and whatever their combinations may be, they will never present the idea of any sounds or articulations but those with which the learner is already acquainted. The attempt, therefore, to spell words in one language as they are pronounced in another, must in most cases prove unsuccessful, for the pen can never represent new sounds to the eye with a defective spelling of the foreign words. Written descriptions or representations of new sounds, can but lead astray those who have not heard them. The ear only can judge of sounds, as the eye alone judges of colors.

Each organ has its peculiar sensations, inappreciable by the other organs. Language cannot perform the office of our senses, and it is inadequate to effect more than a mere reference to our experience. Who will have a correct idea of the English *th*, the French *u* or *un*, the German *ch*, the Italian *gli*, and the Spanish *x*, if he does not hear them from the mouth of a native? He who never tasted truffles, smelt a rose, or saw snow, cannot be made to conceive exactly the sensations they produce, either by the most descriptive language or the most minute combinations of other sensations. Useful, therefore, as are pronouncing dictionaries, to serve as standards whereby to ascertain the exact pronunciation of certain words, they are so,

only as far as they employ the alphabetical combinations which are current in the language whose pronunciation they are intended to represent; but the power of using them implies a practical knowledge of the language; whereas they cannot be of any service to a foreigner ignorant of it. With him nothing can supply the want of living models, and he must have heard the vocal elements for some time, before he can expect to reproduce them with any kind of correctness. Our conviction of the right pronunciation of native words does not arise so much from our recollection of having heard them in any particular way, as from our consciousness of having heard them pronounced by persons reputed good speakers. It is the same with the foreign pronunciation. Let the pupils hear the language often enough to have it in their power to recollect the manner in which it is pronounced by their instructor, their subsequent imitation of it will present no difficulty. It is by frequently hearing the teacher that learners acquire habits which enable them afterwards instinctively to pronounce correctly in his absence.

The difficulty of pronunciation once mastered, reading loud keeps the ear in tune and the tongue in practice, renders the pronunciation habitual, and thus preserves it to the latest period of life.

If foreign languages are so important a branch of education; if teachers play so important a part in the acquirement of foreign languages, how is it that in this country, and especially in the Southern States, families and schools take indiscriminately as teachers of languages, persons whose qualifications and abilities, as such, have not been previously ascertained? Is it possible to admit, for instance, that English, French, German, and Spanish can be taught properly by the same person, and through the Ollendorff system, so generally used on this continent for all languages, and yet so deficient and defective?

There was, some few years ago, in one of the military academies of the Southern States, a young Frenchman who was born and had been brought up in Paris. He had never left his family, where French was constantly spoken, up to the day that he was admitted into said Academy, and naturally he knew more about French than all the Academy, including officers and cadets. The officer teaching French was a native of the State, he had never travelled abroad, could not even keep conversation in French, and his pronunciation was more than defective—we will not speak of his accent; however, the young Parisian was constantly reprimanded, punished, and threatened with dismissal, because he would not consent to alter his native language, and to pronounce it in his teacher's style, nor adopt his distorted patois.

Some time ago it was reported by the Columbia papers, that the Board of Trustees of the South Carolina University had at last taken the decision to have modern languages taught in their University. If so, how will they proceed? Will they appoint a special and competent professor for each language? or will they find a professor endowed with the extraordinary gift of the universal

knowledge of all modern languages, and with the yet more extraordinary abilities to teach them all efficiently? As to the College of the city of Charleston, is it not time that it should be put in the same standing with all other colleges in this country? Have not the students in that College been deprived long enough of the benefits of studying modern languages, especially those destined to learned professions?

## ART. VI.—RAILROAD HISTORY AND RESULTS.

ADDRESS OF J. D. B. DEBOW, PRESIDENT OF THE TENNESSEE CENTRAL OR PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The facts and principles which are embodied in the annexed series of letters, though intended for the State of Tennessee, will be found to be applicable wherever railroads are to be constructed. The letters have been prepared with much care, and it is hoped will prove to have general interest and value.

### I. TO THE PEOPLE OF TENNESSEE.

Tendered by a complimentary vote the Presidency of the Great Central Railroad of Tennessee, chartered by recent act of the Legislature, I did not feel at liberty to decline, notwithstanding the difficulties of the position, and the ceaseless energies which will be necessary, if this important enterprise is to be carried through. Having established myself in the State and located my pecuniary and other interests here, I have a direct and tangible interest in all that makes for her prosperity and especially the prosperity of her wealthy and beautiful Capital. A citizen of the South, identified with its fortunes for weal or for woe; devoted to its welfare and interest, I have applied myself from early life to the development of our enterprise and wealth, and have lived long enough to witness the most gratifying results and the abundant success of hundreds of undertakings, regarded in their incipiency to be impracticable. In the twenty years which include my connection with these movements, may be condensed the whole history nearly of our internal improvement system—a system which cements and binds together our States; which has built up our cities and developed our interior; added indefinitely to the value of our lands and to our physical, moral and other comforts. The most of these roads have, in addition, paid handsome dividends to their proprietors and stockholders, and all will undoubtedly do so when our affairs again become settled.

Notwithstanding what has been effected an inspection of the map, and a consideration of the character of the country, demonstrate that we are *but in middle, and not at the end of our labors*. Vast and important connections are yet to be made; great sections are to be opened; wealth now inaccessible is to be brought forth; the mountains, the sea-shore and the rivers are to be brought nearer and nearer to each other. Another twenty years of construction will not do more than bring us to the stand-point which the Northern States have reached to-day in their railroad results, and yet these States will press on. Sir Morton Peto, the eminent English railroad projector, stated in his recent visit to this country, that "it was impossible to drop a railroad anywhere in America that would not pay."

It is gratifying, too, to know that the people of the South are awake upon the subject of their material interests, and that they are reviving and pressing with spirit and energy all the great railroad enterprises or conceptions which were interrupted by the war, and that they have risen from the ashes of their misfortunes with renewed spirits and energies, and with the vast improvement which the conflict engendered.

When our political affairs are settled, and that cannot be long delayed with a people so eminently practical as the American, and when all interests so loudly

call for it, the South will enter upon a career of prosperity which nothing in the past has equalled. Her vast resources will invite capital and labor from all the world and will compensate many fold for what has been lost. Manufactures will spring up everywhere, our abundant minerals will be worked, our towns and villages and cities will exhibit life and activity. We need not apprehend any pause in the advance of such a people.

In 1845 I visited for the first time the great West as a delegate to the Convention at Memphis, where nearly all of the Southern and Western States were represented, and well remember the enthusiasm which was begun to be engendered in behalf of internal improvements, and the plaudits which rang through the hall when Mr. Calhoun, the President, declared that in regard to all of the railroad schemes in contemplation, *he considered that which sought to connect the Southern Seaboard with the Mississippi Valley as the most important.* It threw open markets for Western produce at all times and all seasons. The Mississippi might be blockaded and the produce of the Valley would not be left to perish. "In less than twenty years," said he, "the West will be engaged in deliberations to extend its connection with the Pacific as it is now with the Atlantic, and the connection will be as intimate with the one as the other."

In a series of brief papers of which this is the first, delayed until the disappearance of the epidemic from among us, I propose, fellow citizens, to discuss (and trust that you will give me your careful attention, and that the newspapers of the State will republish the series) the whole subject of our railroad system; what effect the railroads exercise upon town and county, how Nashville stands in relation to them, and what will be its future; what is the duty of our property holders and capitalists; what are the proposed advantages of the Central or Pacific Railroad—the country which it will traverse, the practicability of the route, its cost and mode of raising it, and will the enterprise prove remunerative?

When the series is completed, I shall endeavor to meet the people of the country to be traversed by the road, but bespeak in advance the co-operation of its active and leading citizens upon whom the success of the enterprise must in great part depend.

## II.—INFLUENCE OF RAILROADS IN BUILDING UP TOWNS AND CITIES.

It can scarcely be necessary to dwell upon a proposition so obvious. The whole experience of America is a demonstration of it. The marvellous growth of our inland towns, often without natural advantages and in spite of physical difficulties; the increase in the number of such towns; the progress in manufactures and the arts to which no other period of history affords a counterpart, are all attributable to the mighty achievements of the railroad. Without it where would have been Cleveland, Chicago, Milwaukee, Buffalo, and a host of similar towns which have reached the altitude of great cities? And even in cases where great natural advantages are enjoyed, as at Cincinnati, St. Louis, Memphis, Boston, New York, how small are the advantages of the rivers and the steamboats in comparison with those which are derived from the iron horse, whose swift foot has penetrated the vast interior, and whose strong back has borne away the colossal burden of its wealth?

The trade and population of cities must always be determined by the ease or difficulty of entrance and egress, and in the competition of cities, those that present the greatest advantages of this kind, it may be assumed, in the long run will win the race. There needs no proof of this. The farmer whose productions, for example, are distant one hundred miles from one city on the railroad, and ten miles from another on the common road or turnpike, will not hesitate long as to his true market, and where he sells there will he buy, and there will be his associations and those of his family. The city, therefore, that foregoes the advantages of the railroad will be as powerless in the race, as would be the individual who relies upon natural endowments, to the exclusion of education and information, and almost in proportion as these advantages are added to and extended, is her pre-eminence recognized!

Every dollar that is judiciously expended upon railroads terminating at a city, is so much trading capital added to her, and is as much a part of her actual wealth as if she appeared in brick or mortar or stone edifices. When you add a mile of road in a new quarter, you are in point of fact building a new store house or mansion, and sometimes many such, on your streets, and adding a score or more of residents to your midst. The dollar may be better expended fifty or a hundred miles distant than several times that much under your eye.

I may safely challenge the skeptic, if there be such, to a single instance of a town or city which has declined in population and wealth and become bankrupt in consequence of expenditures upon railroads.

The very reverse is the rule everywhere, and the examples are so numerous that it would be idle to refer to them in detail.

The prodigious growth of St. Louis, and the notable progress of Memphis, with which we are more familiar, are exponents of the principle that I am arguing. These cities are conversant with the grandest and vastest conceptions, and leap from one great enterprise to another with an energy and intelligence which are truly admirable. The result of it is that all of Missouri is flocking to St. Louis, and all of Tennessee to Memphis.

A few years ago, Mobile, finding her prosperity on the wane, conceived the stupendous design of penetrating to the valley of the Ohio by railroad, and although her wealth and population were scarcely more than half that of Nashville to-day, she boldly undertook a work which was to cost eight or ten millions of dollars, and has actually achieved it, and been long deriving its great results.

Between 1830 and 1840, the gain in valuation of property at Charleston was \$5,160,829, which Col. Gadsden said was clearly traceable to the Hamburg Railroad, which had not expended half that sum. The gain was more extraordinary in Boston, which was \$74,000,000, in the years 1841-45, upon an expenditure of thirty millions in railroads. In the same period New York showed an actual decline, which roused the energies of her capitalists and enabled them in the end to turn the scales. In 1840 the district around Boston had a population of 172,000, and in 1850, 293,000—an increase of 70 per cent. against 45 per cent. in the previous ten years. In the same period the valuation of property rose from \$120,000,000 to \$266,000,000, upon an expenditure of \$52,000,000 for railroads.

But it is not my intention to multiply such obvious examples or refer to the experience of Nashville at the present time. The consideration of her case will come up hereafter. I close now with a remark of Dr. Lardner, which is very significant, that the saving in passage-money made by those who traveled over the railroads in Great Britain in the years 1847 and 1848, alone, over what they would have had to pay to the stage coaches, was £16,922,076 sterling, "or 70 per cent. upon the whole cost of those roads."

### III. INFLUENCE OF RAILROADS UPON INTERIOR LANDS AND PROPERTY.

After the argument that has already been advanced, it will scarcely be necessary to make further reference to general principles. The illustrations are innumerable.

Between 1853 and 1859 the four counties of Butler, Jackson, Limestone, and Lowndes, Alabama, increased their land valuation from \$9,798,396 to \$16,616,829, in consequence of the construction of railroads through them, whilst the counties which had no roads—Coosa, Barbour, Chambers and Pickens—increased only from \$8,561,410 to \$9,397,865.

In the years 1856-57, whilst the whole increase of taxables in Tennessee was about forty million dollars, five of its chief railroad counties gave twenty millions of that increase. These counties were Davidson, Williamson, Rutherford, Bedford and Shelby.

Speaking to the people of Greenville, S. C., several years since, the Hon. B. F. Perry said:

"I can well remember, fellow-citizens, when your flour and your corn could command no market. Every man had as much as he wanted, and none could be sent off. Farmers had no inducement to work except a small part of their time. Labor was in no demand. Very often have I seen men wishing to hire themselves to work at twenty-five cents per day. Seldom any one wished to hire. What was the consequence? Idleness, and a coarse, uncomfortable way of living, and dissipation. All this has passed away with the railroad."

The engineer of the Alabama Central Railroad, John T. Milnor, who made, several years since, one of the ablest reports ever published in any country, gives the following striking illustration of the effects of the railroad, upon the habits, manners, enterprise and wealth of the people of the interior. He says:

"In 1837 I was engaged on the Georgia State road, just then commenced. I there became acquainted with the people along that road—their habits and their means. Beyond their actual wants for food they raised nothing at all. The men moped around, and shot at a mark. The women seemed to do but little, whilst their children, poorly cared for, sauntered about from place to place, as if their highest thoughts were bent upon catching rabbits, possums, or some such small game. What was the use to work when it would cost them two dollars per bushel to get their wheat to market, and then only get *one*. In 1857 I went back again, and what a change! The rivers were the same; the Kennesaw Mountain had not changed—the "Crooked Spoon" still rolled along—the men and women that once I knew were there—the boys had grown to be men, and the girls to be women, but their *mien* was changed. The old men stood erect, as with conscious pride they looked upon the waving fields of grain. The matrons bustled themselves about their dairies and looms, whilst the sturdy boys were grappling with the plough. What has brought this change about? Listen for awhile, and you will hear the iron horse come storming along. He stops at a station for fuel and water—a man gets off the train. He is a Charleston man, or perhaps the agent of the Montgomery Mills. The cars go on, and he goes to the house. He meets the farmer—they have met before. His business is to buy his grain. Strange, but true, that the demand for wheat should be so great as to induce the merchant to buy at the farmer's door. He offers \$1.50 per bushel cash for his crop, and will furnish the sacks to put it in. That won't do. Savannah was here yesterday, and Columbus the day before, and they offered more. Here is the key to this change. This solves the mystery. The great State Road, the iron horse, the dollar and a half per bushel, cash, tells the tale. This is literally the truth, as any one can ascertain by inquiring of the men that know."

In Georgia, lands which were in the market in 1846 at from ten to fifty cents per acre, commanded in 1849, when the Chattanooga Railroad was in operation, from ten to twenty dollars. On the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, lands without a purchaser for thirty years, advanced at once to three dollars, and in many cases eight dollars per acre. The estimate on the pine lands was an increase of from 500 to 5,000 per cent. In Ohio the taxable property was in amount \$136,000,000, when there were only eighty-nine miles of railroad, and \$840,000,000 when three thousand miles of railroad had been constructed. In Illinois the rise was from \$72,000,000 when twenty-two miles existed, to \$402,000,000 with two thousand five hundred and ninety-eight miles. In Indiana an increase of thirty miles to one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two miles, increased the value of property from \$119,000,000 to \$317,000,000. Maryland, by building sixty-five miles, increased the property valuation to \$116,000,000; Georgia, six hundred and nine miles railroad, \$248,000,000 property; one thousand three hundred and seventy miles, \$600,000,000 property.

#### TENNESSEE.

Year.	Miles R. R.	Valuation Property.
1848.....	18.....	\$129,501,074
1852.....	68.....	186,621,610
1854.....	300.....	219,061,047
1856.....	500.....	260,319,611
1858.....	773.....	377,208,671

Col. Tait, President of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, said at the banquet of the Nashville and Memphis Chamber of Commerce:

"The minds who conceived, or those who matured, and the hands that executed the designs and purposes of the General Internal Improvement laws of Tennessee will live in the hearts

of Tennesseans. Was the law a wise one, and has it succeeded? Will it redound to the interest of the State? I think a glance at the figures will show that the system has been of the greatest importance to it. In 1836 the taxable wealth of the State was \$117,000,000—the value of our land \$4 per acre. In 1852, sixteen years thereafter, the taxable wealth of the State was \$136,000,000, an increase of less than sixty per cent., while our lands had decreased to \$3 84 per acre. In 1852 the Internal Improvement law was passed. What was the result? In the eight intervening years to 1860 we had built over 1,200 miles of railroad, and land had increased to \$8 3 per acre, and our taxable wealth to \$389,000,000 in a period of eight years, or 110 per cent."

In 1851, Mr. Hewson, a scientific engineer of Memphis, conceived the idea that from actual results and experience, he could discover the precise value imparted to lands at different distances from the railroads. He constructed a curious diagram, which may be found in *DeBow's Review*, Vol. xi., page 590, and says:

"If five dollars an acre be the value of land at the disadvantage of hauling, at a cost of 50 cents per hundred pounds, this value, if we assume the gross haulage at 100 pounds to the acre, a low estimate, will be raised, in consideration of a transport of 10 cents per 100 pounds, to \$0 per acre.

"The cost of haulage by ordinary roads is seven times the cost by railroads. The result of railroads on agriculture is, therefore, in effect, to draw the plantations along the route within one-seventh of their actual distance from market.

"In the case of a railroad's running through an inland district, a plantation, or tract of land situated on the line at a distance of 70 miles from market, receives a benefit equivalent to the cost of hauling its produce and return supplies over sixty miles of common roads, and this additional value is imparted to each acre of the land."

Speaking of the Vicksburg and Brandon Railroad, much of it through a pine country, Mr. Roach, of Vicksburg, said in 1851:

"A farmer on the line of the road has a farm of indifferent sort, lying on a bed of rocks. A building is commenced at Jackson, and the nature of the spot forbids the use of brick for a foundation. Our farmer's barren rocks, 15 miles from the proposed building, are brought into requisition. They are put into his pocket, in the shape of cash. Without the railroad they were only a nuisance. Take any tract of land, however poor, its timber, if along the railroad, will make it more valuable than the best lands which are not accessible, etc."

But of what avail to multiply illustrations? The experience of proprietors along all the great routes of railroad are uniform on the subject. Seldom or never is the advantage less than that of duplication, and in many cases the lands at once appreciate to three, five, and ten times their original valuation. The cause of this is natural enough, and has been fully explained. Well, therefore, may a farmer subscribe—and subscribe liberally—to enterprises which, besides the chances of annual dividends (which we shall see hereafter are always good), will bring such substantial home results. If his estate be worth \$1,000 or \$10,000, he may well give half of it to the Company, in fee simple, and never have cause but to rejoice in the act. The word "gift," however, is a misnomer. It is the railroad that is the great giver, the great benefactor, which creates for him wealth when he sleeps, which is making him rich, when often he has thoughtlessly opposed it.

Experience has universally shown that men who swear against railroads, who absent themselves from the meetings, protest that they will give nothing in their aid, but would rather give so much not to have them, are the very first, when the route is located in the vicinity of their lands, to make a parade about the benefit that the lands have received, and to demand extortionate prices for them, should a purchaser chance to come along.

#### IV. GENERAL INFLUENCE OF RAILROADS.

1. UPON POPULATION.—It will not be denied that very much of the settlement of a country depends upon the facilities afforded for communication and transport. Even inferior lands will be cultivated, if within reach of the market, whilst the most productive will remain in a state of nature, or with a limited population. The arguments which apply to common roads are strengthened in the case of turnpikes; still more on plankroads and canals, and in the highest degree on railroads, which introduce the potent element of steam. It is com-



mon experience that settlements and large towns spring up on the route of a railroad, where hitherto nothing but farm-houses were to be seen, except at its termini. The traveler at the North is struck with this every hour. The villages and towns become themselves the centres of back population, and this population gives rise to the opening of new lands, and thus the area continually widens. The history of the West is strongly in point. When shut off from the Atlantic by a road of sixty days, or a flat-boat navigation quite as long, the progress of population and products was slow, revolutions were openly discussed, and a separate government adequate to her necessities was proposed. The power of railroads and steam changed the whole aspect of things, and the West, which had but 300,000 at the close of the last century, contained in 1820, 2,207,463; in 1830, 3,672,569; in 1840, 5,302,918, and reaches nearly 15,000,000 at the present time. How much larger had been the population, had facilities like those of New York and Massachusetts been enjoyed, may be readily imagined. It will not do to argue that population must come before railroads. It is possible to stimulate and excite it! If the natural facilities of rivers and navigable streams exercise great influence on the growth of population, as in the history of settlement, none can deny, will not other facilities of a like or even different character have the same effect? Population follows the rivers, and not rivers the population, and so it is of railroads.

2. UPON INDUSTRY.—A people dependent upon mere production, and incapable of exchanging, can only remain in savage barbarism. The first step in progress is barter; for without it production will be confined to the mere abject necessities of life. Trade stimulates new energies and life, and ultimately civilization. Industry is its handmaiden. Manufactures go hand in hand with it; for every article of manufacture, except the very rudest, presupposes exchange, since the skill of the field laborer must be supplied by that of the artisan. Frequency of exchanges, and capacities for them, thus operate upon production and fabrication. The Indian hunter will transport on his back, or in canoes, his peltry, hundreds of miles, to the trader. This is exchange under the greatest conceivable disadvantage. The Mexican trader will supply the interior commerce upon pack-horses over great deserts. This is commerce at one remove; but still, under such discouragements, it cannot thrive, and thus Mexico remains, from age to age, without improvement or progress. The wagon, the flat-boat, the ship, the steamer, and the railroad, are successive steps in advancement. New wants spring up with the facilities for their enjoyment, and new energies are diffused. The poorer classes become consumers of what formerly was confined to the wealthy. The wealthy look around for new marks to distinguish them from the commonality; thus industry is everywhere taxed and encouraged, manufacturing towns spring up, and villages grow into immense cities. The forests give way to the axe, and the highest civilization is ushered in.

3. UPON WEALTH.—I shall confine myself here to a few facts, which go to show the immense results which have grown out of the construction of railroads. They are the creators of wealth in more than one way. As a source of profitable investment, railroads have not been surpassed, all things considered, by any other. The actual earnings on the roads of England were over four per cent. on the value of shares, when the interest on money was much less. If there has been depreciation in the stocks of roads, it is easily accounted for by the monomania which induced the construction of roads that were unnecessary, by heavy Parliamentary expenses, and by the reckless and extravagant system of construction, incident to the infancy of all novel enterprises. The same remark applies to the United States, where the dividends of roads have averaged over five per cent., though in Massachusetts this average reaches eight per cent., whilst upon many roads in the country, ten, and even a much greater per cent. has been realized by economical management. No other investments of capital have paid more; and if we take long series of years, no others have paid so much. Losses, to be sure, have been incurred, but in what department of business has experience been otherwise? Certainly not in com-

merce; certainly not in banking; nor even in agriculture and manufactures. Visionary and impracticable schemes, and ruinous extravagance, will find their place in every branch of human affairs. Nor is it in actual dividends alone that railroad profits are achieved. Far from it. These are among their least advantages. Proprietors, urban and rural, feel their effects, as we have seen, primarily, and to the largest extent. Throughout the Union property has received an actual tangible benefit to a much greater amount than the cost of all the roads in it. New York, to which I have referred before, is a strong illustration. In the fifteen years which immediately succeeded the construction of the Erie Canal, the value of the property in the city advanced 149 per cent., though in the preceding ten years it had not advanced one dollar; the per cent. increase of population being not much greater immediately after than before the construction of the canal. "Wherever railroads have been constructed," says Col. Gadsden, of South Carolina, "property has risen in value, and new stimulus been given to trade and intercourse. These are not speculative views, but realities."

He says again:

"I shall show that trade has expanded, and the value of real estate increased, since the establishment of the railroad. Any one who will make the inquiry, will find the land all along the road to Hamburg and Columbia, for five miles on each side of it, has appreciated in value 50, 500, and in some cases 5,000 per cent., and where before its construction there was not \$20,000 worth of trade, there is now (1845) upwards of \$550,000. The valuation of property on the South Carolina Railroad, compared before and since its construction, shows—1830, \$11,337,018; 1866, \$19,075,157; gain, \$7,638,145."

The next illustration is Virginia; and here I quote from a message of Gov. Floyd, in 1850:

"The wisdom of the policy stands fully vindicated by the recent assessment of lands in the commonwealth, which shows an increase of 29½ per cent. upon our entire landed property during the last twelve years, or an aggregate increase in the value of real estate alone, since 1838 of \$62,749,718, while the increase between the assessments of 1819 and 1833 was only \$5,086,530, or two and a half per cent. The total value of lands in the State, in 1819, was \$206,893,973; in 1833, it was \$211,930,503, and in 1850 it was \$274,650,926; which shows an average increase each year, since 1833, while the system of internal improvement has been in operation, equal to the whole increase during the nineteen years prior to that time. This result has been owing chiefly to the impulse imparted to the industry of the State by the facilities which her public works have afforded to our citizens for transporting their produce to market. Portions of our country which, twenty years ago, were scarcely inhabited, are now thickly settled, well cultivated, and prosperous. A tax-paying fund has been thus provided, which will constitute, through all time, a valuable addition to the permanent capital of the commonwealth."

There can be nothing more striking in the history of railroads, than the manner in which they have triumphed over the strongest and most inveterate opposition, and baffled in their results the wildest calculations of their most sanguine advocates. The London *Quarterly Review* made infinite sport of the proposition that an eventful speed of eighteen or twenty miles an hour might be attained. "The gross exaggerations of the power of the locomotive engine may delude for a time, but must end in the mortification of those concerned. We should as soon expect the people of Woolwich to suffer themselves to be fired upon by one of Congreve's ricochet rockets, as trust themselves to the mercy of such a machine, going at such a rate." A member of Parliament declared, in opposition to the Manchester road, "that a railroad could not enter into competition with a canal. Even with the best locomotive engine, the average rate would be three and a half miles per hour, which was slower than the canal conveyance," and Mr. Wood, in his *History of Railroads*, says: "Nothing can do more harm to the adoption of railroads than the promulgation of such nonsense, as that we shall see locomotive engines traveling at the rate of twelve, sixteen, eighteen, and twenty miles per hour."

#### V.—THE STATE OF TENNESSEE—ITS CONDITION, RESOURCES AND PROSPECTS.

There is no State in the Union which possesses greater natural advantages, and which opens a theatre of greater future enterprise and wealth than the State

of Tennessee. Possessed of a mild and equable climate, of a fertile soil capable of every variety of production, of abundant mineral resources, and having a capacity for manufactures which is truly without limit—nothing seems to be needed but the industry and enterprise of its people to put them in the foremost rank of progress. Dependent less upon slavery than any of her sisters, and with a less percentage of negro population, her losses have been less by emancipation, as they have in general been less in other respects from the casualties of the war. Her recovery may be counted upon rapidly and speedily, and there can be no doubt that the establishment of free labor, from the stimulus which it will give to immigration, will, in no long period, be a positive and great advantage to the State. For this immigration she is eminently fitted, and if wise measures are inaugurated, it will be very practicable, by means of it, to double our present population.

The population of Tennessee in 1860 was 1,109,801, of which 275,719 were slaves—a population within a fraction of being as large as that of any Southern State except Virginia. Her rate of increase in the previous ten years—ten per cent.—was only half the increase of the former decade, and was less than the increase of almost every State in the Union—a fact which is indicative that emigration, instead of immigration, had begun to operate. Her increase in general wealth, however, was very large, and in consequence the condition of her people improved. The real and personal estate increased by the census from \$201,276,686 in 1850 to \$493,903,892 in 1860,—a ratio greater than that of Kentucky, and of more than half the States of the Union. Her manufactures increased from \$9,725,603 to \$17,987,225 in the same time—very nearly a duplication—which was greater than the increase in Missouri or Kentucky, although the aggregate manufactures of these States is more than double that of ours, for which there is no good reason. Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas, showed a larger ratio of increase than Tennessee.

Although our coal and iron resources are unlimited, we yet produced in 1860 but 165,000 tons of iron, against twice that quantity produced by Kentucky. From this report of the American Iron Association in 1858, we learn that "in the Northern part of East Tennessee and Northwest corner of North Carolina is seen a knot of forty-one blomerics and nine furnaces, while to the west of these, at the base of the Cumberland Mountains, are fourteen forges and five furnaces." "There is but one principal iron region in the Far West—that of Western Tennessee and Western Kentucky." \* \* \* "The whole country possesses an incalculable, inexhaustible abundance of the richest ores." The aggregate coal product of the State in 1860, was valued at half a million dollars, and the iron product at a million and a third of dollars.

Prof. Wilson, who was sent from England to examine our mineral resources in 1855, estimated the coal region of Tennessee at 4,300 square miles, and that of Alabama at 3,400, but considered the former to be more prolific in the ratio of ten to seven. The proportion of Tennessee was one-third as great as Kentucky and half that of Missouri and Indiana. The whole coal formation of the United States he fixed at 133,132 square miles. The London Geological Society, speaking of the coal deposits, says:

"The United States coal deposits have been divided by geologists into four principal fields or tracts. The first in importance, by reason of its enormous extent, is the Alleghanian, or Great Central, reaching from Tuscaloosa, in Alabama, through East Tennessee and Kentucky, thence into West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, where it apparently terminates, but afterwards reappears in the British Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. This basin as far as it has been traced, was known many years ago to embrace an area within the United States of 80,000 square miles, of which 45,000 square miles, or 23,800,000 acres, was one unbroken seam."

Mark H. Cœper, the Iron King of Georgia, said in 1856, there are 800,000 tons of iron made in the United States, which cost the consumers \$60,000,000 per annum; 500,000 tons more are imported at a cost of \$87,500,000. The South consumes half of this, and produces little.

With the indispensable condition of coal and iron so fully met, what is it to

interfere with the great manufacturing future of Tennessee? Col. Sam Morgan, of Nashville, demonstrated to Mr. Lawrence, of Massachusetts, some years since, that he was manufacturing cotton at a lower price in this State than it was done at Lowell.

The leading agricultural productions of Tennessee were in 1860:

Wheat .....	5,459,268	bushels
Corn .....	52,089,926	"
Tobacco .....	48,448,000	pounds
Cotton .....	296,496	bales
Wool .....	1,495,236	pounds
Potatoes .....	8,800,000	bushels
Home Manufacture .....	83,177,000	
Value Animals Slaughtered .....	12,490,693	
Value Live Stock .....	60,211,735	
Value Farms .....	\$11,858,985	
Value Farm Implements .....	8,165,792	
Land Improved .....	6,795,337	acres
Land Unimproved, but inclosed .....	13,578,823	acres

This is a large, varied, and splendid exhibition of industry, and contrasts well with that of any similar community in the world.

The finances of the State are improving, and her credit is as good as that of any of her sisters, though she has liberally used it in behalf of great public improvements.

The debt proper of Tennessee, as given by the Governor a short time since, was in amount, including interest, \$4,744,160; besides which she has lent her credit to the railroads to the extent of \$16,213,000, which the roads will eventually liquidate. The debt proper includes bonds issued to turnpikes, banks, railroads, the Hermitage, and the State Capitol; and the loan of bonds, on which interest is due to the amount of \$3,769,507, is as follows:\*

These roads are in prosperous condition and are worth vastly more than the amount for which they are pledged.

East Tennessee and Virginia .....	\$1,599,000
East Tennessee and Georgia .....	1,160,000
Memphis and Charleston .....	1,080,000
Memphis and Ohio .....	1,498,000
McMinnville and Manchester .....	364,000
Tennessee and Alabama .....	853,000
Mississippi and Central Tennessee .....	574,000
Mobile and Ohio .....	1,296,000
Edgefield and Kentucky and Louisville and Nashville .....	211,000
Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville .....	1,402,000
Winchester and Alabama .....	433,000
Louisville and Nashville .....	455,000
Edgefield and Kentucky .....	645,000
Central Southern .....	534,000
Rogersville and Jefferson .....	159,000
Mississippi and Tennessee .....	95,000
Nashville and Chattanooga .....	754,000
Nashville and Northwestern .....	1,455,000
Cincinnati Cumberland Gap and Charleston .....	132,000
Knoxville and Kentucky .....	150,000
Bonds issued to turnpike companies .....	65,000
Bonds issued to Agricultural Bureau .....	80,000

Total State bonds loaned .....

\$14,006,000

The financiering must be very defective, and the management of railroads very culpable indeed, if the bonds of Tennessee are not shortly at a premium in the market.

\* Recently the Legislature has provided for the payment of this interest by the issue of new bonds, and has afforded still further aid to most of the roads to the extent of several millions of dollars. The total amount of bonds to railroads, old funded and new, is now \$24,882,839, but it is to be observed that for its security the State holds first mortgages upon all of the roads, and may foreclose whenever a road fails to provide from its earnings the interest due upon the bonds.

The following is the extent of railroads in Tennessee, as classified by the United States authorities in 1860:

	Miles.	Cost.
Central Southern.....	47 58	\$1,079,572
Cleveland and Chattanooga.....	30 62	867,310
East Tennessee and Georgia.....	110 80	2,637,867
East Tennessee and Virginia.....	108 23	2,666,297
Edgefield and Kentucky.....	46 70	1,299,771
Memphis and Charleston and branches.....	290 98	6,744,647
Memphis and Ohio.....	130 60	2,612,010
Memphis and Louisville.....	56 80	1,592,518
McMinnville and Manchester.....	34 20	590,026
Mississippi Central and Tennessee.....	49 —	1,153,977
Nashville and Chattanooga and branches.....	158 75	3,682,882
Nashville and Northwestern.....	98 40	2,460,000
Tennessee and Alabama.....	45 61	1,155,053
Winchester and Alabama.....	33 12	629,682
	<u>1,268 62</u>	<u>30,875,996</u>
Deduct Memphis and Charleston in Mississippi and Alabama....	188 00	4,357,378
	<u>1,080 62</u>	<u>26,018,722</u>
Add Mobile and Ohio per Alabama.....	117 30	3,519,000
* Total in Tennessee.....	<u>1,197 92</u>	<u>29,537,722</u>

But I must postpone for another paper a more detailed account of the resources of the country embraced in the great route which I am advocating.

#### VI.—NASHVILLE AND WHAT OF ITS FUTURE.

The store-keepers and other tenantry of Nashville, have recently been in council to demand a reduction of rents. This is an unfavorable omen, and should attract the attention of its enterprising citizens as evidence of one or two things—either that the trade of the city is at a stand-still or decline, or that its proprietors are more than usually rapacious, which ought not to be supposed. In either case the fact affords ground for serious mediation.

Certainly there is no more inviting spot on the continent than the region of which the Capital of Tennessee is the heart and centre. A writer, several years ago, but expresses the opinion of every stranger when he said:

“There is not perhaps in the West, a more interesting view than that commanded from the summit of the Capitol Hill, in the city of Nashville. Covering the base of the hill, and crowding to the extremest margin of the business laden Cumberland, is the city itself, its streets alive with the bustle of an active commerce, and its suburbs literally growing under the eye of the spectator. Surrounding the city with a cluster of beautiful cultivation, lie extensive and valuable farms intersected by the numerous turnpikes, which, centering in the city, radiate to opposite neighborhoods; and girdling in all with a quiet security, rises a range of low and pleasant hills covered with picturesque woods and graceful dwellings. The traveler knows that he stands in the midst of untold abundance; mineral wealth forcing itself through the soil, and that soil ready to yield any advance they may make upon it.”

The centre of a State possessed of such vast and varied resources as Tennessee, and with such a region tributary to her, not only in that State, but in Northern Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, a part of Kentucky; of growing opulence, and with a capacity to become the distributor of the great products of the West to the seaboard at Charleston, Savannah, and even Baltimore and Richmond, it may well be marvelled at that the traders of Nashville are required to practice a stricter economy.

No doubt the beautiful, fertile, and healthy country around will continue to attract population from a distance, and the excellent society and admirable educational facilities will have their influences; but these, it will be found, alone, are not sufficient to make a great city. The avenues of commerce, as has been hinted before, by a liberal enterprise, must be opened, and all appliances of manufactures must be brought into play.

And what a field for manufactures have we here; yet, where are they? Develop your coal, and iron, and erect your cotton and woolen, tobacco, and nail, your

boot and shoe factories, wherever you please, and with cheapness of living and labor which can easily be controlled, where will capital pay more handsome results than here? Can the annual revenues of citizens be more productively employed, and yet who in Nashville seems to be ready for the new era which the condition of the country has opened? Each thousand dollars invested in a factory will introduce and perhaps support several families, who will buy your provisions, and rent your tenements. We have even failed, though an attempt was made to do it, to provide mechanical power to be leased to operatives, and yet capitalists of Nashville express surprise that business rents are at a decline.

Even while I write, the magnificent enterprise of Memphis is striking in every quarter for new trade, and prosperity, and is contributing with liberal hand to every feasible scheme; her grand river front is extending, and swarms with commerce; whole blocks of streets of imposing warehouses and dwellings are going up, and population is flocking in from every quarter. Grant that she has natural advantages; but what have these done for her in comparison with intelligent, active and ceaseless enterprise?

And shall we in Nashville sit down and weep over our losses, and see our population and wealth depart; or like men resolutely seize upon the means within our reach, and win supremacy, because we have deserved it? There is no royal road to wealth in these iron days; it comes from hard blows and ceaseless struggle!

With Memphis, St. Louis, and Cincinnati straining every nerve in competition for the trade which should belong to Nashville, and reducing her to the condition almost of a besieged city, it will be vain to call upon Hercules for help, whilst our own broad shoulders are in repose.

Trade, as I have said before, seeks points easiest of egress and entrance, where capital and competition exist, and, I may add, has no partialities of kindred or patriotism. It seeks ever to sell the dearest and buy the cheapest.

There is much to be done by Nashville, as we shall see hereafter, to increase her population, trade and opulence; but it might as well be noted here, that her Board of Trade should begin the work, by publishing an annual statement, in pamphlet form, as is done in almost every large city, and circulating it broadcast. In this report, not only the actual commerce and manufactures of the city may be stated, but the capacity of each branch of trade for extension, the openings for every kind of enterprise which exist, the manufacturing facilities afforded, the means and cost of living, the wages and demand for labor, and in fact all such information as would attract population and traffic. These are the advertisements which other cities send forth and which reap their fruits in continually increasing prosperity. The creed which they practice should be ours:

"Let us then be up and doing  
With a heart for every fate,  
Still resolving, still pursuing;  
Learn to labor and to wait."

The returns of the Assessor and of the Internal Revenue Bureau, show that there is wealth enough in Nashville and its vicinity, in real and personal estate, in incomes, etc., to afford an early investment of several million dollars in new and remunerative branches of industry, including the still further developments of her connection with the interior, and such investments, by showing the spirit and faith of the people, would invite from abroad several times that amount. The people of Nashville might better invest a third, or half even, of their capital in this manner, than weep over the gradual decline of the whole, for after all that has been said, can there be any reasonable doubt of the policy of such investments? Are there any causes except such as we are responsible for, why Nashville cannot fabricate with equal advantage every article that is fabricated, for example, at St. Louis or Louisville?

The credit of the city has always been good, and although there are temporary influences affecting it, when the proper enterprise awakens, her bonds will rise with rapidity in the market, and her credit can again be generously and liberally extended to local enterprises. The day need not be distant.

The value of real estate in the city, as kindly furnished me by Mr. Hale, the recent assessor, was in 1860, \$12,429,750, and in 1866, \$17,344,750. The corporate debt is in the vicinity of \$800,000, of which \$500,000 was for the Chattanooga Railroad, of which the city has received back about one-half. The aggregate taxes are about two cents on the dollar, (including the railroad tax,) which is less than those of many other cities.

The amount levied by the Internal Revenue office, including incomes, upon a loose valuation, was, for 1865, as I am informed by Mr. Norvell, \$511,050.

Now, supposing the internal revenue were increased to \$600,000, would the people of the city be greatly damaged by that small advance, which would be the increase if a million of dollars, in bonds additional, were issued to railroads, of which the interest must be paid by taxes? Or supposing that the real estate of the city were saddled with the encumbrance, would its sufferings be deplorable under an additional tax of about thirty-three cents in every hundred dollars? Perhaps these matters may be worthy of consideration.

The population of Nashville, which was in 1830 but 5,566 (a small town,) was in 1840, 6,929, in 1850, 10,778, and in 1860, without the suburbs, 16,988. In the last period of ten years Memphis sprung up from 8,839 to 22,623 and thus left us behind in the race. These figures, however, give but a part of the truth, as they leave out the large suburban population. During the war Nashville must have had a population of 50,000 to 60,000, and her population to-day cannot be less than 35,000 or 40,000.

The manufacturing product of the city proper is not given in the census, but for Davidson county, including Nashville, the statistics were for 1860:

Establishments.....	75
Capital invested.....	\$1,520,000
Cost of raw material.....	\$934,343
Males employed.....	1,266
Females employed.....	62
Annual cost of labor.....	\$454,067
Annual value of product.....	\$2,076,370

The leading products, which have increased very greatly since that time, were:

Agricultural implements.....	\$30,000
Boots and Shoes.....	75,000
Carriages.....	71,000
Iron works.....	285,000
Lumber.....	\$91,000
Soap and Candles.....	\$25,000
Tobacco.....	52,000
Lard Oil.....	65,000

It is a significant fact that whilst the manufactures of Nashville embraced a list of 29 articles, those of St. Louis embraced 122, of the value of \$27,610,000, and Louisville 81 articles, valued at \$14,135,517. Consult the list in the volume of manufactures of the United States census, citizens, capitalists and merchants of Nashville, and you will find that every one of these articles may be manufactured as cheaply within our limits!

#### VII.—CONNECTION OF THE SOUTHERN SEABOARD AND THE VALLEYS OF THE OHIO AND THE MISSISSIPPI.

Having in the progress of these papers shown the great influence exercised by railroads in the advancement of cities and the general development of the interior, and considered in particular the condition of Tennessee and of Nashville with reference to such improvements, and the causes which are at work to influence or retard their prosperity, I have in fact prepared a proper introduction to the particular topic which forms the caption of the present article and which constitutes the main purpose of the series.

What is ambitious in the title given to this enterprise by the charter, which with great liberality was voted by the Legislature of the State at a recent ses-

sion, to wit: "Tennessee Pacific," will form the subject of and be fully treated in my next contribution. The charter pledges State aid to the work and names a board of commissioners in the several counties, who constitute some of the most solid and enterprising men in the State. If there be any justice in the remark that some of them are new-comers, that not enough of the old and leading citizens are embraced, and that the charter is loosely framed, these are all matters easily remedied in the event, and none of them are of any weight to prevent a fair and full consideration of the merits of the scheme.

The terms of the charter embrace the construction of a railroad from the city of Knoxville, via Nashville and Jackson, to the Mississippi river at Memphis, on the shortest and most direct route, thus seeking to connect the extremest points of the State on the most practicable route through the centre. It will thus constitute in fact a great central road, by whatever other name it may be designated.

This is no new projection. It runs back in the history of the State to a period which antedates any of its railroads, and almost antedates the construction of railroads anywhere in the country. As early as 1837, Governor Cannon called the attention of the Legislature to the subject, when the South Carolina commissioners were here urging us to meet them on the frontier of the State, and unite in the splendid conception which Charleston entertained of a railroad to the Ohio and the Mississippi.

At a time when railroads were so new to the people that a distinguished citizen of Charleston, Stephen Elliott, in writing for the *Southern Review*, Vol. III. p. 90, 1831, undertook gravely to tell how the roads were to be built, viz.: "To drive wooden piles every six feet apart in parallel lines—the heads of the piles being bound together by sleepers," the prophetic vision of that great man indulged a view of the future in which he "entertained trembling hopes," as he says, "that we should not choose to expose to the eye of the scorner, when we extend our grasp to embrace the Western States by extending the railroad to the Tennessee. The trip may thus be made to the Ohio in ten days. Linked by such a tie we may see Charleston what she might be, second only to New York."

An appropriation having been made by our Legislature, a survey of the entire line of the State, from the eastern to the western limits, was made, but in rather a cursory manner, for the want of means, by A. M. Lea, State Engineer. This report I have by me, and although it selected Randolph, and not Memphis, then in its infancy, for a terminus, it will greatly facilitate future surveys.

Omitting all reference to what it contains in regard to the country to the west of Nashville, as not coming within our present province, let us look a little into what is said upon the subject of the mountains, the route and the means of construction.

Beginning at the lower base of the Cumberland Mountains, the experienced and practical engineer tells us that he found a route near Sparta, and ending on White creek, quite practicable, and with a grade not exceeding sixty feet to the mile, a much lower grade than is found quite manageable on other roads. This route was that of the stage from McMinnville to Knoxville, and abounded with timber. It is now known that others and perhaps more feasible routes exist, which a more detailed survey will develop; but Mr. Lea is so impressed with the feasibility of the one indicated, that he estimated when railroad construction was nearly as expensive as now, that the bed of the road might be laid for \$7,500 per mile. The whole distance from the point selected near Sparta to Knoxville, he gives as one hundred and two miles, which would make the entire distance from Nashville to Knoxville about one hundred and seventy miles. The expenses of the mountain division, he considers, would be heaviest at two points, to wit: one and a half miles at the summit at \$40,000 per mile, and eleven miles at the east base at \$10,000 per mile. The rest of the route is stated at an average of \$4,000 per mile.

This division, he says, passes through the most valuable part of the State.



The immense quantity and fine quality of bituminous coal and various kinds of iron ore placed in juxtaposition give that region a degree of mineral wealth not exceeded by any other in the world.

The important work, therefore, of connecting the two great sections of Tennessee, by the shortest and most direct route, is now plainly before us. We know the character of the country at one terminus of the road, to wit: the great "inland sea" of the West. What it is at the other is well expressed in the following extract from the *Knoxville Register*, but will be more fully seen as I advance with these papers :

"We have not the slightest hesitation in saying that there is not a portion of the continent of the same extent of territory as East Tennessee, that presents such a harvest of gold to the enterprising capitalists as may be reaped in this Switzerland of America, when the great railroad connections are made to it. When these great chains shall have thus linked together these immense mineral resources will be developed; then will the iron, coal, copper, zinc, lead, timber, water-power, soil, marble, lime, etc., which hitherto have been considered useless, for want of outlets, become sources of boundless wealth."

### VIII.—A SOUTHERN ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.

It is conceived with justice by the authors of this enterprise, that whatever its other merits, as a great interior trunk of the State of Tennessee, it has the further and signal merit of supplying an important link to the chain of connections, by the easiest, most direct and shortest line between the cities of the Atlantic, by whatever Southern route may be selected, and the Pacific Ocean.

For many years the people of the South evinced the liveliest interest on the subject of a road to the Pacific through its own territory, and it was the foremost object of discussion at the first Memphis Convention in 1845, over which Mr. Calhoun presided, as it has been at almost every convention that has since been held. Arguments amounting to demonstration were urged, showing that it was by many hundred miles the most feasible route; but the energy, the enterprise, the management and combination of the North, in this as in most other measures, succeeded, and a route through its territories is being actively prosecuted, aided by the most munificent offerings of the Federal Government.

Truth, however, though "crushed to earth, will rise again," and the scheme of a Southern connection is attracting the attention of capitalists and men of enterprise, and is likely soon to be put in a practicable way of accomplishment.

It will not do to limit the capacities of a country like ours. If there be room for one road across the continent, there will be room for two. Population and wealth go hand in hand with railroad extension, and Arkansas, Texas, Western Louisiana, Arizona, and Northern Mexico, under American auspices, will develop themselves in a degree proportionate with the Northwest.

The *American Railroad Journal* for April 7th, 1866, remarks:

"Another route, known as the Southern Pacific, to pass from the Bay of San Francisco to San Diego, and thence to the Mississippi river, is being discussed in California, with much zeal and with a great show of argument and necessity. Congress is already appealed to for its fostering care."

At the head of this enterprise, it is understood is John Charles Fremont, who is said to be in connection with wealthy capitalists of the North.

The *Journal* adds in regard to the new route:

"Each road will have a terminus of its own, and all will command a special trade, while interior connections will develop interior centres of great value." "It is believed we are to see as a certain result the growth of a magnificent empire on the Pacific, and our country obtain the control of the commerce of Asia." "More than this—we shall see an entire change in the commercial routes of Europe and the maritime ascendancy of the United States." "The plains are certainly to be populated by an industrious race, who will be as quick to improve their advantages as we have been."

The same journal of the date of March 31st, 1866, says:

"A memorial has been prepared asking lands from Congress for a route which will develop Arizona, New Mexico, West Texas, Indian Territory, etc., and be the shortest across American soil, being free from snow and of easy grade. The length will not be more than 1,900 or 1,250 miles from San Diego to ports on the Mexican Gulf."

Referring to the Texas route to the Pacific, A. M. Lea, the author of the survey to which I referred to in my last, from Knoxville to the Mississippi, said in a pamphlet published in 1859 :

"The distance from New Orleans to Mazatlan is 1,140 miles. Of this eighty miles to Berwick's Bay are finished, as much more graded, iron purchased for one hundred and sixty-three miles, and the means secured for still another hundred miles. Only eight hundred more remain to be provided for, of easy construction and no serious difficulties. The route to the Rio Grande is covered by the charter of the Aranzas Company, and that to the Pacific by grants under decrees of the Supreme Government of Mexico. By steamship the time from Mazatlan to San Diego would be four days."

In his report of 1857, Captain Marcy, of the United States Army, a Northern man, refers to the Southern route to Fort Smith, Arkansas, united with a route from the Rio Grande to San Diego, which would give a great national highway in a very direct and practicable line, and easily to be accomplished.

Col. Gadsden, a distinguished citizen of South Carolina, in his report of 1846, may almost be said to have originated the idea of a Southern route, in which he was ably seconded by Mr. Patterson, of Vidalia, Louisiana.

"A road," said Col. G., "will in time traverse the newly acquired territory of Texas, and by the Mexican provinces terminate at Mazatlan in the Bay of California, or, more northerly, by the Red and Arkansas rivers, by the Southern gorges in the Stony mountains, to find a more imposing terminus in the Bay of San Francisco."

Prof. Forshay, of Louisiana, estimated the distance of this route from Natchez to Mazatlan at 1,491 miles, "in a country so feasible that the cost of construction would not exceed \$2,200 per mile. The route from Memphis to San Diego would not exceed 1,500 miles." (The Northern routes range from 2,000 to 2,400 miles.)

In reference to this Southern road, the author of these notes, as Chairman of the Committee of the Memphis Convention, in 1849, prepared an address, from which the following is extracted :

"This route intercepts in its course the regions upon Red river, the whole of Northern Texas, Chihuahua, Coahuila, etc., now almost entirely without market. It leaves the Mississippi at a point always navigable by large vessels from the ocean, and is very nearly central to the whole Union, Memphis being about that central point. It is south of the Ohio river, and its tributaries from Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Tennessee, and on that account, within easy control of the immense flatboat commerce of these regions. The great Mobile railroad, the Georgia, Carolina and Virginia railroads all strike for the Mississippi valley near these points. It is in a medium climate throughout, not likely to be disturbed by frosts and snows of northern regions. It is several hundred miles shorter than any other route, and can be built for greatly less expense. It has no physical obstructions and, for the most of the way to El Paso, is through a level country, supplied with every variety and abundance of timber, fertile in soil, but without access to market; peopled in half its extent and capable of dense population for three-fourths of the whole distance. It is through a healthy region after leaving the Red river, and connects Texas with the heart of the Union. Should the road in any part of its course necessarily cross the Gila river, the case is provided for in our treaty of purchase from Mexico."

Having thus referred historically to the subject of a Southern route to the Pacific, it will only be necessary to ask citizens of Tennessee to refer to the map to discover that at whatever point the road may strike the Mississippi, from Memphis down, the vast travel which it will engender, must pass to a great extent over the Central Road of Tennessee from Knoxville to Memphis. The States of North Carolina and Virginia by their western connections at or near Knoxville, and all of the States to the north and east of them, will find the interior diagonal line to the Southwest, on the plainest principles of mathematics, the shortest and most direct. Charleston, by the Blue Ridge Road, must take this route, and when Cincinnati constructs her road to Northern Georgia, or we build a road to Cincinnati, the intersection which must necessarily be formed with this road will throw upon it the Southwestern travel from that quarter.

The immense passage and freight traffic which our road would enjoy in the supposed case, and which must be realized in the next ten or fifteen years, can scarcely be reduced to figures without exciting incredulity, but it is not upon such hypothesis that the success of the enterprise is by any means predicated, as subsequent papers will show.

## IX.—THE ROAD FROM NASHVILLE TO KNOXVILLE.

It was said in my last that the merits of the Central road of Tennessee, and its claims for consideration and favor, are not dependent upon, or in any degree related to, the eventualities of a Southern route to the Pacific, probable and important as these eventualities are; and the further position is now taken, that without reference to the Memphis extension, the road to Knoxville alone, as an independent proposition, is one pre-eminently entitled to the attention of capitalists, and to the attention of all who are interested in the progress and prosperity of Nashville and the State at large.

A direct road from Nashville to Memphis is, of course, a great desideratum, and it is in part already accomplished by the intersection of our Northwestern with the Memphis and Louisville road, thus shortening the distance very materially, over the route *via* Decatur and the Memphis and Charleston road. It is probable that the shrewd, enterprising and wealthy men of Memphis will soon see the necessity of striking for a shorter route, which is provided for under our charter, and it may safely be left to their enterprise, and that of the Western portion of the State, to move in proper time to secure it if we do justice to ourselves by effecting the connection with Knoxville. It will be time enough to appeal to that portion of the State when we have shown our faith by our works in this.

At an independent proposition, then, a road from Nashville to Knoxville rests upon the following among other considerations:

*First.* It intersects and binds together the great sections of the State, hitherto to some extent at enmity, and now that the relations of slavery have ceased, and the main cause of separation is removed, it guarantees identity of interests, and will engender a common State pride and affinity between the remotest points. Without such connection the interests and relations of the mountaineers are as much, if not more, with other States than their own, and thus the value of State nationality is lost.

*Second.* It shortens more than one-third the distance between the two points, shortening very greatly our connections with Richmond and the North by the East Tennessee and Virginia improvements, and with Charleston by the Blue Ridge road, which, we shall see hereafter, is almost certain to be completed.

*Third.* It will enter into active competition with any road which the enterprise of Cincinnati and Louisville may direct upon the eastern portion of the State, and intersect such roads as strike through our central division for the trade of Chattanooga and Northern Georgia and Alabama. This is an evident proposition, as may be seen by the map. Already Cincinnati is surveying the route to Chattanooga. Louisville is moving quietly but surely in the direction of Knoxville, as the recent action of her railroad authorities show, which is in turn actively impressed with the importance of a Cincinnati connection.

*Fourth.* Should a direct road be determined upon between Nashville and Cincinnati, such as was advocated recently by a committee of our citizens who visited the great emporium of the West, that road must inevitably form a junction with this, somewhere in the vicinity of Lebanon, and give it for an important part of the route the advantages of a grand trunk road, with termini in the mountains of Tennessee and upon the central Ohio. Thus, if we did nothing more than construct the road to Lebanon, it would be an important and paying enterprise, and even without the Cincinnati connection, a Lebanon and Nashville road would support itself as well as any of the short roads of the country, and is as much required.

*Fifth.* The road will develop virgin country of great capabilities, which is now shut off from market, but which is susceptible of the largest increase in population and wealth.

*Sixth.* It will open the country for new settlement and for immigration, where cheap lands can be had, which are otherwise difficult of attainment in the State, and upon the only condition on which it can be opened, to wit, by the opening of new markets.

*Seventh.* It will develop the boundless mineral resources of what has been called the Switzerland of America. These resources have been briefly referred to in another paper, and will be still further discussed hereafter. They have been explained and pointed out by Prof. Troost, in a series of able essays; have been remarked upon by all Geologists, and shown upon a chart of the State now before me, prepared several years ago by Prof. Safford, the State Geologist. He locates the coal measures in Fentress, White, Van Buren, Bledsoe, Scott, etc., and the iron in Claiborne, Campbell, Anderson, Roane, Rhea, etc.

*Eighth.* It traverses a country which, even in its present condition, presents no greater physical obstacles than, and is possessed of resources and wealth quite equal to, those of many of the roads that have been constructed in the last few years, and which are now successful and prosperous.

The statistics which support the above propositions, when any are needed, will be presented at another time.

It is sufficient to say here that a surveying party will shortly enter the field, instructed to make full examination of the route, and that it will then be practicable to speak more specifically of its manifold merits. The character of the engineers will insure a faithful report and one in which the public may have entire confidence.

#### X.—RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY BETWEEN NASHVILLE AND KNOXVILLE.

It cannot be ascertained precisely in advance of surveys, what will be the route of the railroad which shall connect the cities of Nashville and Knoxville with each other and with the Atlantic seabords on the shortest and practicable route, but sufficient is known of the country from earlier surveys and reconnoissances to say that the road will interest, develop and bring into play in a greater or less degree the resources of the counties of Wilson, Smith, DeKalb, White, Morgan, Bledsoe, Rhea, Roane, and Knox, Putnam, Anderson, Cumberland, Cannon, Warren, Overton, Fentress, and Van Buren; and should it form, as more probably it would, for a part of the distance, a trunk road to Knoxville and Cincinnati, the wealthy counties of Sumner and Macon would add greatly to its local importance.

The counties which are named below, reported in 1860, as the product of their market gardens, less than \$30,000, which might readily be swelled to twenty times that amount, and about 20,000 tons of hay, which with railroad facilities would reach several hundred thousand tons. The very small growth of cotton will, no doubt, be immensely added to, in the present period of high prices. The other statistics of the counties were as follows:

	Population.	Val. Farms	Val. Live Stock.	Wheat, Bushels.	Corn, Bushels.	Tobacco, lbs.
Wilson.....	26,072	9,939,447	2,592,550	161,747	1,731,955	852,864
Smith.....	16,357	4,358,147	1,098,547	72,563	972,793	2,581,572
DeKalb.....	10,573	1,858,285	506,233	39,036	519,730	67,212
White.....	9,881	1,341,198	459,539	30,459	472,563	24,504
Morgan.....	3,359	501,865	141,205	8,862	109,942	13,320
Bledsoe.....	4,459	914,642	250,825	18,880	315,400	7,011
Rhea.....	4,991	1,171,640	258,279	31,392	295,280	8,651
Roan.....	18,558	3,420,610	696,065	103,734	751,790	80,628
Knox.....	22,813	4,480,870	846,253	188,293	779,504	26,441

	Home Manuf'ct'r.	Animals Slaught'd.	Capital in Manufac's.	Product.	Ag. Real & Per. Est.
Wilson.....	\$222,236	\$414,209	\$185,055	\$517,691	\$27,378,692
Smith.....	45,710	209,766	47,450	169,730	10,716,892
DeKalb.....	92,287	97,231	47,750	75,970	4,461,536
White.....	18,007	83,241	48,400	66,515	3,634,080
Morgan.....	10,313	33,680	37,800	27,700	890,775
Bledsoe.....	16,668	44,882	2,000	7,510	2,205,148
Rhea.....	10,487	67,520	Not given	Not given	2,486,306
Roan.....	155,707	235,847	387,971	294,975	7,611,519
Knox.....	83,587	212,097	348,680	686,498	12,981,304

The county of Davidson is thrown out of the calculation. Thus it will be seen that these counties alone have a population equivalent to one-tenth of the entire population of the State, and a real and personal estate valuation of about seventy millions of dollars, or fifteen times the cost of the proposed railroad. Their farms are worth nearly thirty millions of dollars, their live stock four and a half, the annual product of their inconsiderable and undeveloped manufactures, a million of dollars. They grow half a million of bushels of wheat, nearly six million bushels corn, and three and a half million pounds of tobacco.

The counties of Cannon, Warren, Overton, Fentress, and Van Buren, make the following exhibit (Sumner and Macon have a population of 29,320, an aggregate of real and personal estate of \$21,940,080 and produce 3,000,000 pounds of tobacco, and a million and a half bushels of corn), and must be observed in regard to all the statistics that they report for 1860, and it must be largely increased in the future:

Population.....	49,524
Value of Farms.....	\$7,080,665
Wheat, bushels.....	167,663
Corn.....	1,846,519
Real and Personal Estate.....	\$17,720,066

The value of live stock was about two million; tobacco product 100,000 pounds; product of manufactures one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The population of some of the counties which follow was actually less in 1860 than in 1850, which is a very significant fact, and should furnish an appeal to the people of that portion of the State, stronger than any argument I could use in favor of a vigorous effort in the direction of internal improvements. The enhancement in the value of land, though large, is not one-third of what it would have been with such improvements:

	—Population—		—Val. Lands—	
	1860.	1850.	1860.	1850.
Davidson.....	49,068	26,382	6,619,199	18,929,974
Wilson.....	26,073	27,478	2,881,325	9,989,447
Smith.....	16,857	18,712	1,280,728	4,358,147
DeKalb.....	10,573	8,016	508,804	1,858,285
White.....	9,881	11,444	796,079	1,871,198
Morgan.....	3,353	3,480	283,970	501,505
Roane.....	18,559	12,185	1,061,988	3,420,610
Knox.....	22,818	18,907	1,977,168	4,450,370

It will be observed that the statistics of only certain of the counties assumed to be directly or indirectly interested in the road are given, but the result will not be changed if any other of the counties named are taken, as the reader can readily ascertain for himself.

The counties upon the route of the railroad between Louisville and Nashville, showed in 1860 a less valuation of real and personal estate than those on the proposed route to Knoxville, and about the same aggregate population, the same valuation of farms and a less manufacturing product, and yet this is one of the most flourishing roads in the country, and its local tariff is enormous.

The New Orleans and Great Northern Railroad, another prosperous enterprise, was carried to Jackson, Mississippi, when the population on the route was a third less than ours, and the valuation of farms was only one-third the value of those on the Knoxville road.

The Charleston and Hamburg, equally prosperous, accommodated at first less than 75,000 inhabitants on the route, whose farms were only worth about fifteen millions of dollars.

A stronger case than either, is that of the Mobile and Ohio road, which for the first 150 miles passed through counties having only 17,000 inhabitants, whose farms were worth less than a million of dollars.

I am prepared to show, and shall do so hereafter, that the *through* travel upon the road to Knoxville will be as great as (I believe much greater than) upon either of these prosperous lines, and it may be assumed without controversy, that the *local* travel will be as great. Mr. Guthrie in his report of the

operations of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad for 1865 6, one of the most admirable documents of the kind ever published, gives the local travel on that road, exclusively such as belongs to the termini, as follows:

Revenue for local travel,.....	\$557,958 40
“ “ freight,.....	489,424 34
“ “ Mail and Express,.....	165,451 55
	\$1,212,834 29

The Superintendent, Mr. Fink, adds, “the fact is established that the *local* business alone, which is constantly increasing, yields sufficient revenue to pay a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum, provided the road can be run as heretofore for about 50 per cent. of the gross earnings.” This local business increased from 303,000 for six months when the road was opened, to \$932,000 for a similar period in 1866.

Mr. John Caldwell, proposed recently to be made State Geologist, says of the resources of East Tennessee:

“I have spent more than six weeks in tracing and exploring the veins of calamine and carbonate of zinc, in the valleys of East Tennessee—or that part lying between Knoxville and Bristol—and, with the single purpose of ascertaining certainly whether we have that ore in such quantity as will justify the construction of the works necessary for its reduction, together with the compounding of zinc and copper, in order to furnish ourselves, as well as surrounding States, with the brass of commerce; and I am happy to inform you that the abundance and character of the ores have exceeded my most sanguine expectations. On the long section alluded to above, iron, lead, zinc, mercury, gold and silver exist.”

This testimony corresponds with that of Prof. Safford, recently State Geologist, who prepared the admirable map already referred to, showing all the locations of the coal, iron, and other mineral formations of the State with great precision and detail. By reference it will be discovered how abundant are the coal deposits, and how accessible to the line of the proposed railroad. Prof. Troost, who has made a geological survey of the State, furnishes the most abundant evidence of its great and inexhaustible wealth.

A correspondent of the Mining and Manufacturing Journal of the present year says:

“The great iron region of Eastern Tennessee lies between the Alleghany and Cumberland mountains, in the valleys of Knoxville and Chattanooga. The deposits of Middle Tennessee occupy the Cumberland Valley on the West. Those of Western Tennessee embrace that portion of the State lying mostly east of the Tennessee, and south of Cumberland rivers. The ores of Eastern Tennessee are mostly the “brownhematite.” They are very valuable. Pig iron from the purer varieties obtained by smelting with charcoal is convertible into steel.

“The numerous furnaces and forges springing up along the Tennessee, from Knoxville to Chattanooga testify to the abundance and value of iron ore in this part of Tennessee. Eastern capitalists, including parties from Pittsburgh, are establishing rolling mills along the centre of these vast deposits. Rail mills are already projected. Should these deposits hold out as they now promise we may expect to see this the great iron distributing centre for the South and Southeast.”

But vast as are the coal and iron resources, there is another item of wealth which has not yet been referred to, and with which the present letter shall close. I refer to PETROLEUM, an article which has added such immense sums to the national wealth.

The special correspondent of the *Pittsburg Oil Journal*, who traversed the State in its service, says of its Petroleum resources in a letter published in July last:

“As we follow this grand reservoir of oil through Virginia, it is found to be more productive and of better quality than in Pennsylvania: and still further South, through Kentucky, it becomes yet more productive, and after passing into Tennessee the developments are yet richer; so much, indeed, that it fairly promises to eclipse *Pithole or Oil Creek.*”

“Both in Tennessee and Northern Alabama there is found in abundance, naphtha, petroleum, elastic bitumen, mineral caoutchouc, compact bitumen, asphaltum, mineral pitch, bituminous canelidum, mineral oil and the Seneca oil of New York. From careful examination it is confidently believed that the unmistakable evidence of the presence of rich deposits of oil has no equal in the country, outside of these States.

XI.—ROUTE, CONSTRUCTION AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF THE NASHVILLE AND KNOXVILLE CONNECTION.

In a previous letter a general indication was furnished of the route of the proposed connection of Nashville and Knoxville, but this route must be determined by a variety of considerations to be determined hereafter. Lebanon, Milledgeville, Crossville and Kingston, will probably fall in or near the line, and there is evidence that the mountain can be crossed with a much less grade than many which have been adopted by other roads. These grades as given in the able report of Mr. Millnor, of the Central Alabama road, at the highest elevations, are:

Baltimore and Ohio.....	116	ft.	per	mile.
New York and Erie.....	60	"	"	"
Boston and Albany to Buffalo.....	80	"	"	"
Chattanooga Road....	105	"	"	"

And the points attained above high water, were, on the

Mobile and Ohio Road.....	505	feet.
Charleston and Nashville.....	1,156	"
Boston and Albany to Buffalo.....	1,460	"
New York and Erie to Dunkirk.....	1,750	"
Pennsylvania Central.....	2,100	"
Baltimore and Ohio.....	2,370	"

The question of such grades is one of locomotive capacity. If the locomotive will, on a level, transport 1,000 tons, the amount on a grade of fifty feet to the mile is reduced to two hundred and eighty-one; of one hundred feet to one hundred and fifty-five tons, and one hundred and twenty feet to one hundred and thirty tons.

Taking into consideration all the circumstances of the country to be traversed, the present enhanced price of iron, thirty-three per cent. on old prices (the value of labor and the cost of material being very little greater), it may safely be calculated that the cost of the road will not exceed \$30,000 per mile on the whole route, which, assuming one hundred and seventy miles as the distance, would be \$5,100,000. When it is considered, however, that the iron for the road may be produced and rolled in the country where it is used, a saving may be counted upon in transportation and handling, which will bring the aggregate expenditure down to about \$4,500,000.

1. Private subscriptions.....	\$250,000
2. County subscriptions along the route of the road, including Davidson and the city of Nashville.....	1,250,000
3. State and Bridge aid under the General Railroad act.....	2,000,000
4. Hypothecation and sale of the Bonds of the Company.....	1,500,000
	<hr/>
	\$5,000,000

In regard to these items, it is to be observed that the amount is to be raised in a period of from one to five years, and during a time when our industry will be actively reviving, and when a large increased population will contribute. Taking the items in their order:

1. This is to suppose that there will be but two hundred and fifty persons in the State so much interested in its prosperity as to subscribe \$1,000 each to an important work, with all the chances, such as they have been exhibited, of eventual profit.

2. Should the counties on the route, which have been taken as examples, subscribe, in the aggregate, their bonds for \$1,000,000, it would be but five per cent. upon the gross value of their lands, while the lands would be at least doubled in value. The interest on the subscription would be one third of one per cent. per annum on that value and the tax would be extinguished in a few

years. Only part of the bonds would be drawing interest while the work was progressing. Davidson county and Nashville will undoubtedly do their part, since the fraction of additional taxation could not weigh a feather in the scale, when a great manufacturing and mineral region is to be opened, now inaccessible and likely to be irretrievably lost in the competition of Cincinnati and Louisville.

3. State aid is pledged to a part of the work to the extent of \$15,000 per mile, and to the whole at \$10,000. As the latter amount has been greatly exceeded in regard to many existing roads, it is highly probable that it will be exceeded in regard to this. Considering the political and material importance of the road, \$15,000 per mile will probably be accorded through the entire extent.

4. It is a safe assumption that a road such as this, which is to expend \$5,000,000 upon construction and equipment, can find no difficulty in obtaining as it goes along, one-third of that amount upon the security which it will furnish, from the capitalists of the North and of Europe, in the shape of money, labor, machinery and iron, and negotiations are about to be opened with that view.

In the above estimates I have not taken into view the probability that heavy individual subscriptions in land may be had, which would be a large source of revenue, and the further probability that by virtue of the general character of the road, as a link in the great Pacific connection, some aid may be obtained from Congress in the way of a donation of public land, to be selected beyond our limits.\*

Nor have I considered that as the work advances, and its importance is demonstrated, large private subscriptions will be realized, and aid will come if needed from the roads interested in it as a feeder in the direction of Lynchburg, Richmond and Baltimore.

Should the connection be completed to Memphis on the shortest line, aid can safely be relied upon from that enterprising emporium.

I close this paper with a few remarks upon the subject of city and county aid to railroads.

The construction of the Mobile and Ohio road was secured by the passage of an ordinance by the Council, which after stating that the matter had been submitted to vote, and adopted by over two thirds of the voters, goes on to enact:

"That in addition to the present tax, there shall annually be levied and assessed a special and separate tax of twenty-five cents, and at that rate, on every hundred dollars of value in real estate within the corporate limits of said city, to be called a Railroad Tax, until the amount of three hundred thousand dollars shall have been assessed and collected."

"*SEC. 2. Be it further ordained,* That it shall be the duty of the city tax collector, and he is hereby empowered to collect the said tax in the same manner as other taxes are assessed and collected, under the law now in force. He shall from time to time pay the moneys collected under this law and the ordinance above mentioned, to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, after deducting two per cent. for fees of collection. He shall enter in a well-bound book the names of all persons who shall pay assessments as herein provided, with the amount of their payments, and shall annually return a copy of said book to the said Company; and shall furnish to each person or persons a separate receipt for said railroad tax."

The counties on the route of the New Orleans and Great Northern Road all cheerfully, and by the largest majorities, voted aid to the road; and upon the New Orleans and Opelousas the following were the amounts that the counties assessed upon themselves:

Parish of Orleans, Right Bank, . . . . .	\$75,000,	tax 5 per cent.
St. Mary's Parish, . . . . .	100,000,	" 3 "
St. Martin's Parish, . . . . .	103,000,	" 5 "
Lafayette Parish, . . . . .	38,000,	" 5 "
St. Landrey Parish, . . . . .	120,000,	" 5 "
Natchitoches Parish, . . . . .	250,000,	" 17 1/2 "

\* The United States have granted lands to all roads on the other side of the Mississippi which were links in the route to the Pacific, and donated large amounts also to other roads, as will appear in the following statement which was made up several years ago, and is now complete.



## RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

To Iowa.....	2,476,321	Acres
“ Alabama.....	1,148,500	“
“ Florida.....	1,377,465	“
“ Louisiana.....	1,047,970	“
“ Wisconsin.....	2,225,000	“
“ Michigan.....	1,910,000	“
“ Mississippi.....	200,000	“
“ Minnesota.....	1,400,000	“

It was computed in Alabama, when foreign iron could be bought at \$65 per ton, it might be made in her iron districts at \$50 per ton, a saving of about twenty-five per cent. At all events the American iron is much better than the foreign.

## XII.—BUSINESS OF THE CENTRAL ROAD.

The cost of the Nashville and Knoxville road having been stated at \$5,000,000, on a liberal estimate, in order that it shall pay a dividend to the stockholders of eight per cent., it will be necessary for its gross annual earnings from freight, passengers, and mail service to reach \$800,000. Upon a circulation of 50 per cent. for working expenses, about the average of other roads, the amount will yield \$400,000 net, which is the sum required.

It is susceptible of demonstration that the road will yield more than that, as the following calculations and statistics will show :

The earnings of the Nashville and Chattanooga Road for the nine and a half months ending June 30, 1866, were \$1,423,530, of which \$517,131 were for passengers alone. Its gross earnings for the year 1866 was \$734,118. For the last year the local business from which all other business in freights and travel is excluded, was on the Louisville and Nashville Road \$1,212,839, of which \$557,958 was from passengers. Total earnings of the road, including branches, \$3,143,189.

Now, it is impossible for any one to examine the map and consider the advantages of this route, without yielding to the conviction that its business will equal that of either of the roads referred to, including their main stems only in the calculation.

The saving in distance by the direct route between Nashville and Knoxville over the route via Chattanooga will be 93 miles, and although the saving between Knoxville and Memphis by the same route via the existing improvements to Johnsonville, McKenzie, etc., will be trifling, compared with that over the Memphis and Charleston road, it will be sufficient at least to attract a part, and perhaps a considerable part, of the travel. Should the line be eventually constructed to Memphis, through Jackson, as contemplated in the charter of the Central Road, the saving in distance would be sufficient to determine the question in its favor. The distance would then be about 375 against 421 miles!

The travel for which the Knoxville road is to enter into competition will be then :

First, All that of the State of Virginia and the States of the Northeast of it which is seeking Middle and Western Tennessee, Arkansas via Memphis, etc., and which demonstrates upon Knoxville by the Virginia and East Tennessee road, Lynchburg and Abingdon.

Second, A great part of that between the same points and the Southwest, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas via Memphis and Hernando or Jackson, Tennessee and Huntingdon, when that short connection has been completed. The route through Columbia, Tennessee, Mount Pleasant and Canton, or to Corinth, Mississippi, projected and in the event likely to be accomplished, will greatly increase the probabilities of Nashville and Knoxville being brought within the line of Northeastern and Southwestern travel. Should the road form a trunk to Cincinnati its business would be vastly augmented.

Third, The travel between North and South Carolina and the great West, via the Blue Ridge road of the latter, and the internal improvement system of the former, which demonstrates upon Knoxville. St. Louis would be on the most direct and shortest line by these improvements, and in this respect the road may properly be called the Nashville and Charleston road.

Can any one, then, doubt for a moment that the passenger traffic on the Nashville and Knoxville road will equal that of the Louisville trunk, on the Chattanooga road or the Memphis and Charleston, which latter was, in 1859, \$751,923, but assuming a less amount is likely to be the case, there can be a safe figure taken of \$400,000. Will the freight earnings reach \$400,000 additional?\*

This amount would not be equal to the earnings of the Memphis and Charleston road in 1861, and is less than half the freight earnings of the Chattanooga road by the last report.

Considering the abundant resources of the country to be traversed, as explained in a previous number, the mining and manufacturing establishments which would start into being, the greatly increased population to be attracted, ought it to be supposed for a moment that the transportation business of this road would be less than that of the one to Chattanooga?

That \$800,000 per annum is a very moderate calculation for the business of such a road will appear also from the following table of Southern roads, some of which were in their infancy in 1860.

## EARNINGS OF RAILROADS, 1860.

	Length.	Earnings.
Southwestern Georgia.....	147	\$ 547,872
Central Road.....	191	1,353,782
Western & Atlantic.....	138	832,393
South Carolina.....	242	1,501,008
Virginia Central.....	175	589,822
Richmond & Danville.....	140	461,918

No note is taken in this calculation of the probabilities of the road constituting a link in the chain of connections between the Atlantic and Pacific through Arkansas and Texas. Such an event would cause its earnings to be computed by millions. It need not be added that if a straight line be drawn between the mouth of the Chesapeake and Guaymas, on the Bay of California, a proposed terminus for the Southern road, it would pass sufficiently near to Knoxville, Nashville, Memphis and Little Rock to secure them as points, on the shortest possible line, through our own territory, between the two oceans. I say within our own territory, because there is a probability that negotiations for the purchase of Southern California and a portion of Sonora have already been brought to a favorable termination by the Government.

It is at the same time presumptuous to undertake to say positively what will be the lines of travel in a country like the United States, which is undergoing such rapid changes in population and enterprise, and especially in view of the fact that so many great works are now projected, and will no doubt be carried through, which must change the whole face of the map. I have, therefore, sought in the argument only to take the safe ground.

Nor in view of the experience of the past, can it be admitted for a moment that the road, though it may enter into competition with, will check the prosperity of, other existing roads? On the contrary, the developments of the future will leave abundant material for all, and they will operate as feeders to

\* It has been stated by those familiar with roads through favorable regions, that the traffic both ways will reach 100 pounds on the average for each acre on a belt of thirty miles wide. This at \$5 per ton would be \$750,000 for the Knoxville road. Half that number of pounds would bring the freight earnings to nearly the \$400,000 required. Should the Nashville and Decatur road be extended to Montgomery, which is of vital consequence to Nashville, its connections will add still further to the interests of the Knoxville road.

each\* other, mutually enjoying prosperity and wealth. There should be no rivalry, but only zealous emulation in such enterprises.

Let it be taken for granted, too, that the direct connection between Knoxville and Charleston will be secured, for which Cincinnati is also actively moving. It is an old dream of the people of Charleston, likely now to be realized. Mr. Trenholm said lately in his Report, referring to the Blue Ridge road—"Thirty-four miles have been built substantially and completely, and are now in operation; one hundred and sixty-four miles remain, of which a large part of the heaviest and most costly work has been done. Twenty miles of the grading south of Knoxville and the most difficult portion of the work required in bridging the Holston, have been completed."

I close this letter with the remark that such is known to be the importance of shortening lines of communication that the Central Pennsylvania Road instructed its Engineer to expend \$52,000 to save one mile, and \$4,000,000 to save seventy-two miles. The Engineer of the Memphis and Charleston Road reported that in seeking to be nearest to the air line he was but "following the irrefutable maxim that trade will always seek the shortest line."

### XIII. ARE THE RAILROADS OF THE COUNTRY, IN THEMSELVES, PRODUCTIVE PROPERTY?

In the progress of the argument I have demonstrated the marvellous energy of railroads in building up cities, and in adding to the material wealth of a country; increasing manifold the value of lands, extending population and commerce, etc.; but have not paused to inquire if they are a tangible benefit to stockholders and shareholders, or if capital invested in them is in part or wholly lost, or is remunerative in comparison with other investments.

The object of the present paper is to show that such investments in themselves, and as mere money operations, are legitimate, and if properly considered, quite as productive as those which are made in other branches of business. Should this be made to appear, I may fearlessly address myself, I think, to the pockets of those who have annual savings, whether they are capitalists or not.

There is a very general opinion prevailing that the money to build railroads must be drawn from those who are directly benefited by them, and when others contribute it is looked upon as a very enlarged liberality and patriotism. Many, taking advantage of this view of the case, regard a railroad commissioner with open books as a person to be avoided by every available means. This is a grand mistake.

It is true that railroads frequently do not for a long time pay dividends, and why? They commence operations with heavy debt, which must be liquidated from their earnings, and which liquidation is in effect adding to the eventual value of the stock.

For example, the President of the Memphis and Charleston Road, in his report of 1859, says: "The total net earnings of the road since its opening in 1853, is equal to 56; per cent on its capital, which amount has gone towards building and equipment, and is, therefore, a moneyed interest to the stockholders."

The Montgomery and West Point road was mainly built upon its earnings, and was before the war paying ten per cent. upon the capital stock.

The results of the Georgia State road are equally surprising. In 1860 it had in cash and cash assets nearly double the cost of the road, one-third of which was from surplus earnings. The whole debt was taken up by these earnings, which rose from \$71,567 net in 1848 to \$544,363 in 1858, and since 1849 the dividends have been upwards of 7 or 8 per cent.

The Charleston and Hamburg road, from June to December 1865, with incomplete road and inadequate and crippled running stock, earned expenses, paid half year's interest, and had a net income besides of \$196,985.

The Mobile and Ohio road, with the same embarrassments, and in about the same period, earned \$1,529,675, and expended \$699,898, leaving a net revenue of \$824,779.

A similar most gratifying result is shown by the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern road, which has not only, like the roads above mentioned, repaired its entire route, rebuilt costly bridges, and replaced most of the valuable running stock, independently of outside aid, but has from its earnings since the war a large surplus, and will very soon begin to protect its bondholders.

The Nashville and Chattanooga road, in the nine months ending June 30 last, was enabled, notwithstanding its condition and that of the country, to earn \$1,423,530, which left a net profit of \$412,751.

The Memphis and Charleston, by the last report, showed in earnings, since the surrender of the road, \$1,274,307, which, after all expenses were paid, ordinary and extraordinary, left on hand a surplus of \$624,142.

This is but the general experience of nearly all of our leading roads. They have not been sufficiently long in operation to have grappled with and disposed of debt, or completed their routes and connections, and have, besides, been interrupted by war. When all of this shall have ceased to operate, they indicate clearly by the results how handsomely the original stockholders will be repaid.

In reference to the Charleston and Hamburg road, it is said, on the highest authority, that after paying a dividend of 8½ per cent., it appropriated the balance of earnings, 6½ per cent., to the payment of its debt. The result was as follows: In fifteen years \$4,000,000 debt would, but for the war, have been paid off. Thus the subscribers of \$4,000,000 in fifteen years are the owners of a road worth \$8,000,000, besides receiving dividends in the meanwhile. All extensions made by the road are in reality property, and "the best species of real estate."

When a road upon an original subscription, which is frequently the case, of \$1,000,000 expends from its earnings as much or doubly as much more in construction, the stockholder, in the great appreciation of value of his property, may well be content to postpone the day of annual dividends.

Speaking of the Southwestern road of Georgia, Mr. Millnor in his report says:

"The company started from Macon in a southwesterly direction—they knew it seems not where, unless in search for cotton bolls. They get to a place and stop, and pass resolutions "if the citizens of such counties just ahead will subscribe so much and pay it, they will extend their road to such a place." In a week the stock is taken in the country, and the engineers start out; and so great is the value of the stock and bonds that old contractors often grade the road for stocks and bonds alone, and thus they have gone along from county to county, from plantation to plantation, declaring and paying regular semi-annual dividends of four per cent. in cash, besides investing as much more of surplus net earning in extension, until it has reached, and soon will cross, the Chattahoochee at Fort Gaines and Eufaula, and then, after absorbing south-east Alabama, will only stop because it has no more territory over which to extend itself. This road, like all the Georgia roads, had a small beginning, and of itself could not stand alone; but when, by the aid of Savannah, it was once firmly set on foot with each succeeding year, its power continued to increase, until, like a large descending ball, that quickens its pace as it continues to roll, it seems of late years that this wonderful company has only to "will it," and the extension goes on."

The example of all the Northern roads, with few exceptions, is even more striking than those of the South. Between 1856 and 1865 the Philadelphia and Pittsburg increased its passengers from 1,198,927 to 4,174,093, and its earnings from \$4,720,124 to \$12,459,159. The railroads of New York increased between 1855 and 1864, 220 miles, but the business increased from 10,000,000 to 14,000,000 passengers, and from \$8,000,000 to \$14,000,000 in profits. In the same time the roads in Great Britain, on an increase of 4,509 miles, increased their passengers 111,000,000, and their profits about \$20,000,000. The amounts are prodigious. The roads of New York earned \$8,278 per mile, about half from passengers, which netted a clear profit on each mile of \$3,563—a fair dividend for stockholders.

The increase in the number of passengers on the South Carolina road was

from 37,770 in 1843, to 77,579 in 1847, which increase went steadily on. The business of the Memphis and Charleston rose from \$1,830,812 in 1859, to \$1,841,112 in 1861, more than half of which was in passengers.

The Michigan Central road increased its earnings from \$2,371,241 in 1862, to \$4,446,490 in 1866. The New York and New Haven from \$1,049,768 in 1860, to \$2,141,807 in 1865. The Philadelphia and Reading showed as follows:

	1843.	1864.
Passengers.....	56,554	1,048,501
Coal transported, tons.....	1,048,501	3,090,814

The coal transportation was three-fourths of the whole business in freights. Charge per ton 1859, \$1 15; cost of transporting, 42 cents per ton; 1865, charge \$2 79, cost, \$1 06. Besides other large investments, the Company has, in the last three years, expended \$5,000,000 upon new works.

The *Railroad Journal*, in one of its latest issues, furnishes a list of some twenty-five or thirty roads all over the country, which a few years ago were regarded as nearly worthless, their stocks having scarcely any value, but which are now in a prosperous condition, and paying dividends of from eight to twenty per cent. The fact may be ascertained at any time by a visit to Wall street, that the railroad stocks and bonds in every part of the Union have been and are still rising in value, the result of more experienced administration. Whatever depression existed was caused by extravagant and not unfrequently dishonest administration, an evil which has at length cured itself.

#### XIV. BUSINESS OF RAILROADS ALWAYS EXCEED THE CALCULATIONS OF THEIR PROJECTORS.

The proposition is laid down at large, and the individual cases of exception are unworthy of note.

The principle is found to operate in every period of the history of these great labor saving and labor creating machines, and the reason is obvious enough. Our calculations have a general reference to the business and transportation of the country, as it exists, when the road is projected, whereas the road becomes the creator of that which feeds and sustains it. The man who travels once is induced to travel ten times, and the goods which he is enabled to dispose of or consume, instead of being conveyed in trunks or in a few boxes, require now huge crates, hogsheads, and even cars.

It was once thought that railroads would not carry passengers, and Mr. Porter, in his *Progress of the British Empire*, mentions the fact that all the first roads constructed in that country were with the view to freight only. Half the persons, it was argued, who had taken the old stage road, between Liverpool and Manchester, would prefer the railroad, but experience showed that the increase was from 2,259, in 1831, when the work was in its infancy, to 535,388 passengers in 1845. It was found, he says, in every case that "the number of passengers quadrupled, what existed before." Notwithstanding the vast increase of passenger traffic on the English roads, the freight traffic, which was at first less in value, was, in 1256, three times as valuable.

The freight traffic on the American roads has exhibited the same marvellous increase, as is shown by the quantities of merchandise which pass and repass between the Great West and Northwest and the Atlantic States, including coal, iron, salt and rock, the heaviest and least valuable material. These freights ascend and descend grades that at one time were regarded impracticable—arch over wide rivers, and penetrate and traverse huge tunnels under the solid earth.

Even cotton can be transported from North Alabama and Georgia through Nashville, and onward by railroad to the North, as cheap, and cheaper at times, than by river and ocean.

In referring to the general influences upon the country exerted by rail-

roads, in a former paper, it is stated that they frequently exceed the most sanguine expectations. Innumerable examples of it may be furnished. A patent one is that of the Mobile and Ohio, of which President Milton Brown said, in 1859, "the earnings of the Mobile end of the road have gone beyond the estimates made before its construction. These estimates were  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of profit on the cost, whereas the net profit of this part of the road, after paying all expenses, was  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the cost." The gross earnings, when the road was 20 miles in length, were \$22,459.

That a road running through a country so poor and unpromising as that which exists upon the first hundred miles of the one from Mobile should exceed the calculation made for it, and in point of fact produce handsome revenue, is one of the most conclusive arguments in favor of the productiveness of railroads. The same experience has been, in fact, realized in the poor piney wood regions of Louisiana and South Carolina, through which much of the length of their great railroads extend. The business of the Jackson road went up from \$277,008 in 1857, to \$1,278,620 in 1862, and was in November, 1865, with all its defects of stock and road, \$114,799. When this road was first talked of, Col. Tarpley made much to do about the chickens and the eggs, and the pine knots, that would employ its active energies.

#### XV.—THE VAST AMOUNTS OF CAPITAL INVESTED IN RAILROADS AN EVIDENCE OF THEIR PRODUCTIVENESS.

When a railroad is proposed to be constructed, ninety-nine in the hundred of the people from whom the means are to be drawn, looking upon the great array of figures which are piled up, and comprehending the vast amount of money which will be needed, are ready enough to pronounce it to be impracticable. It is submitted to every intelligent reader if this is not the common experience. There never is money enough in the country or within control to carry through any large enterprise, and yet the money in the end comes; comes from somewhere, it is often difficult to tell how, and the work is accomplished. What the multitude prove to be impossible, some two, three, or four persons (often a single individual), by their sagacity, their will and purpose boldly attack and carry through. "It is not an army that I want," said the old Napoleon when meditating a great enterprise, "it is a man!"

When it was proposed in New Orleans to build the road to Jackson and to Tennessee, a large capitalist, who subsequently became a leading promoter of the work, said in conversation, "we cannot furnish the means—the road besides is not wanted, the Mississippi is railroad enough for us," and another citizen, an old merchant and railroad man besides, chided the writer of these papers for his rhetorical exaggeration in a speech when he said, "that New Orleans would in less than five years contribute millions for railroads," which in fact she did.

In the interest of these movements I traveled through the States of Mississippi and Tennessee in 1851, in company at times with other gentlemen, and addressed the people at every cross road, town and village. There were no railroads among us at that time, and the sturdy farmers of the interior, who clustered together to hear us talk about them, evinced by their looks the incredulity of the King of Siam, when assured by the missionaries that in their country water would sometimes become hard enough to walk upon. They treated us with respect, which is natural at the South, but made merry enough when they got together, as we often heard, over our "iron horse" which was to go galloping over their hills and rivers, regarding it safer and wiser to rely upon the old-fashioned mule team and ox gear, and yet these very men, in time, voted their money and gave their lands, and to-day realize all the great advantages of having done so.

The remarks which were made will I hope reassure any nervous person who has ascertained that it is expected to raise, for the purpose of another road in Tennessee, in the next few years the grand amount of \$5,000,000—an amount, however, which is but a little over 1 per cent. in the dollar of

the property of the State, and but one-sixth of what was expended in Tennessee in the eight years which preceded the war.

The same nervous individual will be further assured by the figures which will now be furnished in illustration of railroad history and in evidence of the fact that they are sources of growing revenue to the country.

The sums expended in the past upon railroads, though realized in part from land holders and city property holders, from corporations and from State subscriptions, have, when the whole country is considered, been mainly contributed by capital, seeking the best and most profitable investments and without heart or interest beyond! If then shrewd, calculating and selfish men have been willing to put millions of their revenues and earnings into such adventures, rather than into bank, factories or other stocks, the demonstration is perfect that they are found to be paying and profitable investments.

It is scarcely thirty-five years since the first whistle of the locomotive was heard in America, a period so short as to be within the memory of even young men, and yet what has been the increase:

Year.	Miles.
1835.....	1,098
1840.....	2,818
1850.....	9,021
1855.....	18,379
1860.....	30,635
1865.....	33,909

These roads were divided among the several sections of the country, in 1860, as follows:

	Miles of Road.	Area of State.	Population.
New England States.....	3,659.8	65,038	3,135,283
Middle States.....	6,354.1	114,624	8,333,330
Western States.....	13,241.3	679,138	12,163,652
Southern States.....	7,356.9	613,995	7,159,002

Total including others..... 30,634.6 1,757,051 31,223,127

A more interesting exhibit will, however, be made when it is shown what proportion in each section the miles of railroad bear to area, population and wealth.

One mile of Railroad to

	Miles.	Pop.	Wealth.
N. E. States.....	17.9	857	\$509,276
Middle States.....	18.0	1,311	659,606
Western States.....	51.3	919	418,034
Southern States.....	83.4	973	583,220
Pacific.....	12,633.8	19,220	10,524,677
Total.....	57.3	1,019	\$526,126

Still more interesting will it be to give the figures in detail for the State of Tennessee.

Area of Tennessee miles.....	45,000
Population, 1860.....	1,109,801
Wealth, 1860.....	\$493,903,892
Miles Railroad.....	1,252.6
Miles Railroad to square miles.....	35.9
“ “ “ Population.....	886
“ “ “ Wealth.....	\$394,303

In proportion to territory, Tennessee has a less number of miles than the Middle and most of the New England States, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Virginia and North Carolina, and about the same as Georgia.

In proportion to *population*, she has, again, less than most of the New England States, less than Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, North Carolina and Georgia.

In proportion to *wealth*, less than New Hampshire, Vermont, Delaware, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Carolina and Florida.

With as many roads to the square mile as Massachusetts, Tennessee would have over six thousand miles; with as many to population as Florida, about 2,500 miles, with as many to wealth as Vermont, about 2,000 miles.

The actual outlay upon roads up to 1866 was in

Kentucky,.....	\$21,062,000
Tennessee,.....	33,533,000
Missouri,.....	50,046,000
South Carolina,.....	22,053,000
Georgia,.....	29,389,000

The whole railroad investment of the United States rose from

1850.....	\$299,924,000
1860.....	1,145,079,000
1864.....	1,264,336,000

Therefore it may be assumed that at the present moment fifteen hundred millions of dollars have been the investments of the American people in railroads, a sum which is equal to nearly four times the value of the entire property of the State of Tennessee—real, personal and mixed. The Southern States have expended nearly three hundred millions, which is, by the way, only equal to a single cotton crop.

What the earnings of all these roads in passenger, freight and mail carriage, may be, we are uninformed; but the aggregate upon eighteen of the chief roads at the North was in 1865 about \$100,000,000. The New York roads earned gross \$8,000 per mile. Upon the average of half of this amount the total earnings of the country would be \$135,000,000. It more probably reaches \$150,000,000.

In Great Britain the figures are:

	Miles.	Passengers.	Receipts.
1848.....	5,127	57,965,070	£9,965,070
1855.....	8,280	118,595,155	21,507,599
1862.....	11,531	180,420,065	29,080,100

I close this letter, the last but one of the series, with the remark that he is indeed blind to what is happening all around, and ignorant of the true grit and manhood and energy of the Anglo-Saxon race of this continent, who conceives to-day, any more than he would have conceived ten years ago, that we are at the end, rather than in the meridian of this immense and growing power.

#### XVI.—CLOSING APPEAL.

And now, citizens, having talked myself as it were, out of breath or rather out of figures, I reach at length a conclusion. The labor has been to a great extent, one of love, and if you have followed out the argument closely, which the vanity of a writer always takes for granted, it will appear that the subject demanded no less, and that each consecutive paper of the series bears upon and supports its main proposition, to wit: That we must build the railroad to Knoxville, which it is altogether in our power to do.

Figures may lie; they often do; but in this inventive age what will not? From an idiosyncrasy of mind, however, I am inclined to place as much dependence upon them as I do upon rhetoric or stump-speaking, which, in general, have the great advantage of auditory.

I visited your State for the first time a mere boy, climbing on horseback the mountains from Carolina. Reaching Greenville, in East Tennessee, I read



upon a sign board, "Andrew Johnson, Tailor." Presto, change—that man is President of the United States.

I came again, long after, sent by the city of New Orleans, to advocate a railroad which should connect the Crescent City with your capital, the revival of a scheme which was originated in 1837, and had slept for over twenty years—came by the slow and devious stage route, up hill and down, by Summerville and Jackson and Columbia; what memories linger of whole days of suffocating dust, of battered head and stiffened joints, of stifling air, and carefully jammed proportions—men, women, and children, twelve inches of space apiece.

Presto, change again—I am in Memphis this morning and take my supper at Nashville and retire quietly to bed, having not even been soiled by the adventure! Presto, finally, as I have lived to see the New Orleans scheme of twenty years revived and executed, and shall I not live to see (I have the faith to think it) Tennessee's ancient scheme accomplished of a central road, grappling together with bands of iron her extreme eastern and western frontier?

Let the politicians talk of reconstruction and of how to reconcile the jarring and hostile elements of the State, the magic power of the locomotive shall shame their efforts, and "waiting for the wagon;" the lion and the lamb keep very good peace between them. "Let me make the songs of a people," said a philosopher, "and you are welcome to make their laws." Let me lay out their railroads, would be as wise an aphorism.

Those who are at the head of this movement, as was said before, are in part well known to the people of the State as men of enterprise and wealth, and many others will before long enlist in the service. Engineers are to be sent out, and when their report is published the directors will come before the people with something tangible in their hands to demand the necessary aid. A prompt and generous response may certainly be relied upon.

The Legislature of the State, the Town Council of Nashville, and its property holders and merchants, the citizens and residents in all the counties to be traversed, will not be able, if they would, to evade the urgent and incessant demands which will be brought home to them by the promoters of this enterprise, who are, I feel very sure, as Carlyle expresses it, most "terribly in earnest."

They are in opposition to no other enterprise of the State, wholly or in part accomplished. Nowhere are railroads cannibals eating up each other. They thrive, like States and other communities, with, and not upon, each other. As wise the hand-loom weavers who broke to pieces the steers-frames, or the scribes who pounded up the printing-press, as the owners of existing railroads opening war upon new projections.

The appeal is to the country press, the thinking men and the speakers of the State, that they will examine the merits of this measure, take it up earnestly and bring it home to the attention of the people.

Citizens of Nashville, here is an enterprise opened which will double your commerce, your population and opulence. Convene in public meeting if necessary and discuss it. Listen to the arguments pro and con, and if convinced, liberally bring forth of your revenue, and instruct your councils to vote aid, should such be expedient. Invite the county to these deliberations and let us have, before the spring time opens, such a convention at Nashville of the friends of the Central route, as has not been surpassed in number or influence in the State.

People of Middle and Eastern Tennessee, God has joined your mountains and your plains. They reciprocally need each other. These mountains groan with mineral wealth. Like Sterne's starling, this wealth cries to come out. Your lands are shut off from population and market, and at times have scarcely a value. Would you duplicate and triplicate their value? Would you promote settlement and agriculture and manufactures? Build the road and it is done! No mendicant appeals to your charity. A king, an emperor, asks but a part of your revenues, asks but a part of your lands, asks that he may give, that he may increase indefinitely the value of your land and your revenues. He is a benefactor, and not a grinding despot.

Legislators of the State, you have been lavish in your past endowments to railroads. There may be need of you again. Though our general laws prove sufficient, there will be instances in which the power and encouragement of the State will avail much. The skillful general defends his capital by strengthening his outposts. The moneyed interests of other sections will come to your relief and will swell your own treasures, when you have poured them out. Hercules will help when the wagoner is at the wheel! You have still a mission, as much so as when in 1851 I addressed you, by invitation, as a delegate from New Orleans, and used the language which in closing I quote to-day:—

“Gentlemen, the spirit of improvement and of progress which has descended upon you, is sweeping down the valley of the Mississippi, and producing its wonderful results in all of the States to the southward of your limits. It is for you, legislators, the first to sit during this excitement of the public mind, to lead the way and direct the spirit of the times to immediate and practical results. Indicate your course of policy, and let it be a broad and liberal one; something worthy of a State like Tennessee; and believe me, when I say it, that Mississippi and Louisiana will unite upon the same platform with you, and that Alabama and Arkansas and Texas will respond to the extent of their means and capacities. These States are but in their infancy of progress and improvement, and are now looking to you to pave the way for a system which henceforward shall emphatically be known as the *Southwestern* system. With your resolutions and acts in their hands, the friends of improvement may walk boldly, and I believe triumphantly forth.”

J. D. B. DeBow, President Tennessee and Pacific Railroad.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE FREEDMEN.

### LAWS OF THE SEVERAL SOUTHERN STATES, REGULATING THE STATUS, RIGHTS AND CONDITION OF THE FREEDMEN.

#### No. 2.—MISSISSIPPI.

CONSTITUTION, ART. VII., SEC. 1. “The institution of slavery having been destroyed in the State,” “the Legislature shall provide by law for the protection of the freedmen.”

ACT NOVEMBER 25, 1465.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi:* That all freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, in all the courts of law and equity of this State, and may acquire personal property and choses in action, by descent or purchase, and may dispose of the same, in the same manner, and to the same extent that white persons may: Provided that the provisions of this section shall not be so construed as to allow any freedman, free negro or mulatto, to rent or lease any lands or tenements, except in incorporated towns or cities in which places the corporate authorities shall control the same.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That all freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes may intermarry with each other, in the same manner and under the same regulations that are provided by law for white persons; Provided, that the clerk of probate shall keep separate records of the same.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That all freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes, who do now and have heretofore lived and cohabited together as husband and wife, shall be taken and held in law as legally married, and the issue shall be taken and held as legitimate for all purposes. That it shall not be lawful for any freedman, free negro or mulatto to intermarry with any white person; nor for any white person to intermarry with any freedman, free negro or mulatto; and any person who shall so intermarry shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof, shall be confined in the State penitentiary for life; and those shall be deemed freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes who are of pure negro blood, and those descended from a negro to the third generation inclusive, though one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That in addition to cases in which freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes are now by law competent witnesses, freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes shall be competent in civil cases when a party or parties to the suit, either plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, also in cases where freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes is or are either plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, and a white person or white persons is or are the opposing party or parties, plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants. They shall also

be competent witnesses in all criminal prosecutions where the crime charged is alleged to have been committed by a white person upon or against the person or property of a freedman, free negro or mulatto: Provided that in all cases said witnesses shall be examined in open court on the stand, except, however, they may be examined before the grand jury, and shall in all cases be subject to the rules and tests of the common law as to competency and credibility.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That every freedman, free negro and mulatto, shall, on the second Monday of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and annually thereafter, have a lawful home or employment, and shall have written evidence thereof, as follows, to wit: if living in any incorporated city, town or village, a license from the mayor thereof; and if living outside of any incorporated city, town or village, from the member of the board of police of his beat, authorizing him or her to do irregular and job work, or a written contract, as provided in section sixth of this act, which licenses may be revoked for cause, at any time, by the authority granting the same.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That all contracts for labor made with freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes, for a longer period than one month, shall be in writing and in duplicate, attested and read to said freedman, free negro or mulatto, by a beat, city or county officer, or two disinterested white persons of the county in which the labor is to be performed, of which each party shall have one; and said contracts shall be taken and held as entire contracts, and if the laborer shall quit the service of the employer, before the expiration of his term of service, without good cause, he shall forfeit his wages for that year, up to the time of quitting.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That every civil officer shall, and every person may arrest and carry back to his or her legal employer any freedman, free negro or mulatto, who shall have quit the service of his or her employer, before the expiration of his or her term of service without good cause, and said officer and person shall be entitled to receive for arresting and carrying back every deserting employee aforesaid, the sum of five dollars, and ten cents per mile from the place of arrest to the place of delivery, and the same shall be paid by the employer, and held as a set-off for so much against the wages of said deserting employee: Provided that said arrested party after being so returned may appeal to a justice of the peace or member of the board of police of the county, who on notice to the alleged employer, shall try summarily whether said appellant is legally employed by the alleged employer and has good cause to quit said employer; either party shall have the right of appeal to the county court, pending which the alleged deserter shall be remanded to the alleged employer, or otherwise disposed of as shall be right and just, and the decision of the county court shall be final.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That upon affidavit made by the employer of any freedman, free negro or mulatto, or other credible person before any justice of the peace or member of the board of police, that any freedman, free negro or mulatto, legally employed by said employer, has illegally deserted said employment, such justice of the peace or member of the board of police, shall issue his warrant or warrants, returnable before himself, or other such officer, directed to any sheriff, constable or special deputy, commanding him to arrest said deserter and return him or her to said employer, and the like proceeding shall be had as provided in the preceding section; and it shall be lawful for any officer to whom such warrant shall be directed, to execute said warrant in any county of this State, and that said warrant may be transmitted without endorsement to any like officer of another county, to be executed and returned as aforesaid, and the said employer shall pay the cost of said warrants and arrest and return, which shall be set off for so much against the wages of said deserter.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That if any person shall persuade or attempt to persuade, entice or cause any freedman, free negro or mulatto, to desert from the legal employment of any person, before the expiration of his or her term of service, or shall knowingly employ any such deserting freedman, free negro or mulatto, or shall knowingly give or sell to any such deserting freedman, free negro or mulatto, any food, raiment, or other thing, he or she shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars and not more than two hundred dollars and the costs, and if said fine and costs shall not be immediately paid, the court shall sentence said convict to not exceeding two months' imprisonment in the county jail, and he or she shall moreover be liable to the party injured in damages: Provided, if any person shall, or shall attempt to persuade, entice, or cause any freedman, free negro or mulatto, to desert from any legal employment of any person, with the view to employ said freedman, free negro or mulatto, without the limits of this State, such person, on conviction, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars and not more than five hundred dollars and costs, and if said fine and costs shall not be immediately paid, the court shall sentence said convict to not exceeding six months' imprisonment in the county jail.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any freedman, free negro or mulatto, to charge any white person, freedman, free negro or mulatto, by affidavit, with any criminal offence against his or her person or property, and upon such affidavit the proper process shall be issued and executed as if said affidavit was made by a white person; and it shall be lawful for any freedman, free negro or mulatto, in any action, suit or controversy pending, or about to be instituted, in any court of law or equity of this State, to make all needful and lawful affidavits, as shall be necessary for the institution, prosecution, or defence of such suit or controversy.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, That the penal laws of this State, in all cases not otherwise specially provided for, shall apply and extend to all freedmen, free negroes, and mulattoes.

Act Nov. 22, 1865, authorizes probate court of each county to bind out orphans under eighteen, whose parents are unwilling or unable to support them; and in said apprenticing shall consult the interests of the minor, and prefer the former owner if practicable. The party shall execute bond to furnish said minor properly with food, clothing, medical attendance, to teach him to read

and write, etc. Term of apprenticeship until eighteen years of age for females, and twenty-one years for males.

The master or mistress shall have the right to inflict moderate chastisement on apprentices, as in case of a father or guardian and child, etc.

The act makes ample but liberal and just provision for cases of running away of apprentices, and their recapture, and imposes penalties for enticing them away. The court will investigate all cases affecting the interests of apprentices, will reapprentice them in certain cases, etc.

The father or mother may always apprentice the child.

THE VAGRANT ACT NOV. 29, 1865, includes all classes under its definition. Section 2 reads:

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That all freemen, free negroes and mulattoes in this State, over the age of eighteen years, found on the second Monday in January, 1866, or thereafter, with no lawful employment or business, or found unlawfully assembling themselves together either in the day or night time, and all white persons so assembling with freedmen, free negroes or mulattoes, or usually associating with freedmen, free negroes or mulattoes on terms of equality, or living in adultery or fornication with a freedwoman, free negro, or mulatto, shall be deemed vagrants, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined in the sum of not exceeding, in the case of a freedman, free negro or mulatto, fifty dollars, and a white man two hundred dollars, and imprisoned at the discretion of the court, the free negro not exceeding ten days, and the white man not exceeding six months.

The other sections provide a mode of trying who are vagrants by the regular magistrates of the State, etc. The sheriff may hire out freedmen for the shortest period of service which will pay the vagrancy fine, and if he cannot be hired out he may then be dealt with as a pauper.

Section 6 imposes a tax which shall not exceed one dollar annually on all freedmen between the ages of eighteen and sixty, as a "Freedman's Pauper Fund," to be expended by the commissioners of the poor—said tax to be levied by the Board of County Police.

Section 8 provides a mode of enforcing the tax by hiring out the delinquent freedman.

THE ACT OF DEC. 2, 1865, is in terms as follows :

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi,* That in every case where any white person has been arrested and brought to trial, by virtue of the provisions of the tenth section of the above recited act, in any court in this State, upon sufficient proof being made to the court or jury, upon the trial before said court, that any freedman, free negro or mulatto, has falsely and maliciously caused the arrest and trial of said white person or persons, the court shall render up a judgment against said freedman, free negro or mulatto, for all costs of the case, and impose a fine not to exceed fifty dollars, and imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed twenty days; and for a failure of said freedman, free negro or mulatto to pay, or cause to be paid, all costs, fines, and jail fees, the sheriff of the county is hereby authorized and required, after giving ten days' public notice, to proceed to hire out, at public outcry, at the court-house of the county, said freedman, free negro or mulatto, for the shortest time to raise the amount necessary to discharge said freedman, free negro or mulatto, from all costs, fines and jail fees aforesaid.

## MISCELLANY.

### 1.—THE RICE CROP.

The New Orleans *Prices Current* gives the quantity of Louisiana-grown rice shipped from New Orleans as 22,693 sacks in 1865-66 against 30,518 in 1862-63. The rice crop of the parish of New Orleans was, in 1853, 27,050 barrels, and in 1865 40,000 barrels. The barrels are about one-third to one-half the weight of those of Carolina. The following will show the advantages of rice and cotton growing in Georgia:

Cost and profit of cultivating rice and cotton in Georgia. Wages of prime men valued at \$10 per month, and prime women at \$7 per month, for one year. Corn valued at 75 cents per bushel, and bacon 15 cents per lb....

## Rice cultivation, 5 men and 5 women for 100 acres of land.

Expense—		
200 bushels seed rice, at \$2 per bushel.....	\$400	
Wages of 5 men at \$10 per month.....	600	
“ 5 women, at \$7 per month.....	420	
150 bushels of corn, for food, at 75 cents per bushel.....	112	
156 lbs. bacon (3 lbs. each per week), at 15 cts. per lb.....	234	
Hire of mules, \$5 per.....	90	
Provender for 5 mules.....	375	
5 plows, etc., \$40. 2 carts, etc., \$60.....	100	
Hoes, axes, and extra expenses.....	100	\$2,431
Product of 100 acres (50 bushels per acre), 5,000 bushels, at \$2 per bushel.....		10,000
Net profits from 100 acres, rice cultivation ...		<u>\$7,569</u>

## Short staple, or upland cotton cultivation and corn.

5 men and 5 women, for 100 acres cotton and 150 acres corn.

Expense—		
Wages of 5 men and 5 women.....	1,020	
150 bushels of corn, and 1,560 lbs. bacon.....	346	
Hire of 5 mules, \$90. Provender, \$375.....	465	
5 plows, \$40. 2 carts, \$60. 1 wagon, \$100. Hoes, etc., \$100....	300	2,181
Product—Cotton, 25,000 lbs. (250 lbs. per acre), at 40 cts., \$10,000; and 3,000 bushels of corn, at 50 cts., \$1500....		11,500
Net profits from 100 acres cotton and 150 acres corn .....		<u>\$9,369</u>

## Long staple, or Sea Island cotton cultivation and corn.

8 men and 8 women for 100 acres cotton and 250 acres corn.

Expenses—		
Wages of 8 men and 8 women.....	1,630	
240 bushels corn and 2,496 lbs. bacon.....	555	
Hire of 6 mules, \$108. Provender, \$450.....	558	
6 plows, \$48. 2 carts, etc., \$60. 1 wagon, \$100. Hoes, etc., \$100	308	3,051
Product—Cotton, 15,000 lbs. (150 lbs. per acre), at \$1, \$15,000; 3,750 bushels of corn, at 50 cts., \$1875.....		16,875
Net profits from 100 acres cotton and 250 acres corn .....		<u>\$13,824</u>

## 2.—THE FIELD FOR SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES.

An enterprising citizen of Mississippi contributes to the *Memphis Bulletin* some interesting news upon this subject, of which he sends us a copy. He says: "The capital which was heretofore used in the purchase of land and negroes for the purpose of raising cheap cotton, will be employed, much of it, at least, in the manufacture of the raw material.

"Suppose the growing cotton crop should be 1,500,000 bales. This, at thirty cents a pound, or one hundred and fifty dollars a bale, would bring two hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars. Now, if one-third or one-half of this should be used in increasing manufacturing establishments in the South, it would not be many years before we would manufacture all the cotton we could raise, and thus reap the profits arising from its manufacture, which have enriched New England and built up the great cities of the North.

"There is no reason why every pound of cotton raised in the South may not be manufactured in the South, and this leads to the next inquiry:

"Can we manufacture in the South as cheaply as it can be done elsewhere?—We may have to pay more for labor here than they do in Old or New England, but we can get the raw material cheaper, we can get cheaper food, fuel and house

rent for our operatives, and this will more than counterbalance the high price of labor. It is contended by some of our most practical men that taking these things into consideration we can manufacture here cheaper than in any other part of the world.

"Our mountains are full of coal and iron, and our forests abound with the finest timber, and we have immense water power that we can use the whole year, and which is not injured by the freezes so common in high northern latitudes. The best and surest protections we can have against high tariffs and high taxes on our cotton, will be to become the manufacturers of the cotton which we raise.

"*Can we get the necessary labor?—The healthfulness of the Southern climate for white laborers.*—Can we get the necessary labor, skilled labor, to enable us to engage very extensively in manufacturing? I answer unhesitatingly, yes.

"Capital will bring labor. We can offer the laborers of the Northern States, or of Great Britain, or of the continent, such inducements in the way of wages, good and comfortable living, as will induce as many of them to come as we will need.

"Dr. Nott, of Mobile, in an able article, recently written, says that many portions of the South are as favorable to the health of white laborers in the cotton fields as any country. However it may be as to the health of white laborers in cotton and sugar fields, exposed to the hot sun and morning dews in the fall season—and I confess I am inclined to think that the negro, free as he is, is better suited as a field laborer in the South than the white man can ever be—yet there can be no doubt that white men, women and children in many portions of the South can be as healthy in factories as the operatives in similar establishments in any part of the world. They can have better food, better clothes, better homes and cheaper, and in fact everything in more abundance than anywhere else.

"*The advantage and necessity of diversifying our labor.*—By investing a large portion of our capital in manufacturing establishments we will gain a large population of industrious workers who will be the consumers of such articles of food as we can and ought to raise in the South in great abundance. It is probable that for many years thousands, and millions of acres of rich lands in the South will not be cultivated for the want of the necessary field labor, such as is required on cotton and sugar plantations. It requires a different kind of labor to cultivate cotton and sugar from that which is required in factories or machine-shops. I do not believe the white laborer will ever raise cotton or sugar in great abundance, and if the negro population continues to decrease as it has done, and is doing, the amount of land cultivated in cotton and sugar will decrease every year.

"What, then, will we do with these lands? Plant them in corn or grain, or convert them into pastures to raise cattle?

"As fine cattle can be raised in Tennessee and Mississippi, to say nothing of the magnificent prairies of Texas, as can be grown anywhere. We cannot only raise all the cotton we need, but we can raise sheep enough to furnish us wool for all the factories we can establish. In a word, we have among ourselves, and at our very doors, all the elements necessary to constitute us a great manufacturing and commercial, as well as agricultural people. The people of the North may yet regret that slavery was ever abolished, and a constitutional amendment guaranteeing the payment of the war debt may be more needed in the North in the future than in the South.

"Years ago, in 1850, I expressed the opinion, in an article then published, that the establishment of factories, the building of railroads, and the development of our mineral resources, would do more to make us truly independent, and to secure our rights, than all the Southern Congresses which could ever meet. We need a change in our policy more than we do a change of the Constitution to afford additional guarantees to the South.—Subsequent events have confirmed the opinions then expressed.

"I could give additional facts and figures to show the great profits arising from manufacturing, but I do not deem it necessary. I refer any one who has any

doubts on this subject to the conclusive argument of General James, of Rhode, published in the May number of *De Bow's Review*, 1866, and also to some very able and interesting articles now being published in the *Southern Sentinel*, Columbus, Miss., and written by Murdock, one of the most intelligent, successful and energetic business men of that place, who has for many years been engaged in manufacturing. There is great danger that the Southern people will give way to despondency on account of the great losses, or that they will do as they have heretofore done, invest all their means and exert all their energies in cultivating cotton, whilst others reap the fruit of their labor. Let them be wise in time. I have purposely refrained from using any political arguments in favor of the policy which I have been advocating, because I think we pay too much attention to politics, and too little to the improvement of our country, and because I did not wish to revive any political feelings."

### 3.—EUROPEAN AND NORTHERN EMIGRANTS AT THE SOUTH.

A friend in Mississippi writes as follows upon the subject of immigration to the South and expresses, as we believe, the true sentiments of the people: "Whilst we thus differ, yet there is entire security for any Northern man who wishes to settle in the South, whether as a planter, manufacturer, or day laborer. The treatment which any man who comes to the South will receive at the hands of the people will depend upon his own conduct. If he will be kind to the people they will reciprocate his kindness, but if he comes as a spy, as an intermeddler, as a stirrer-up of strife, he then will command no respect from them. Any Northern man or European who comes to the South with legitimate purposes, will find the Southern people generous, tender-hearted, disposed to encourage, not merely the introduction of capital, but also the sentiment of capitalists among them. Whenever any man, no matter where he was born, settles in the South, becomes identified in interests with her people, and in fact becomes one of them, he will be kindly received. But we Southern people have very little respect for these needy adventurers, who come South to swindle the negroes by selling them pinchbeck jewelry, and depriving them of their hard and honest earnings. We do not like a system of absenteeism. We want the men who expect and desire to make profits out of the producers of the Southern soil to come and live among us, share our burdens as well as enjoy our profits. Those who assert that Northern men are unsafe in the South, state what is not true, and what every intelligent Southerner knows, and every intelligent Northern man ought to know, not to be true. The people of the Northern States have qualities that we respect and admire, to wit: their energy, enterprise and perseverance. They are, in general, public-spirited, and help very much to improve a country. That they have grown rich off the products of Southern slave labor is not their fault, but was caused by our failure to appreciate our advantages, and our unwillingness to improve them. Not only an infusion of Northern capital into the South, but also an infusion of Northern energy, enterprise and sagacity to understand their interests, would be beneficial. A few years will show, I think, that it is the interest of the enterprising capitalists and laborers, not only from the Northern States, but from Europe, to make the South their home. She possesses all the elements of wealth, and only needs development to become the richest and most prosperous country on the globe. The healthfulness of the climate is attested by all who have examined the subject dispassionately. The South has undeveloped wealth in untold abundance. She needs and desires capital, labor and enterprise to develop this wealth. She is not so unwise as to reject it, because it comes from the Northern States, and those who make this assertion show a great want of knowledge of human nature. The sooner the Northern people find out the falsity of the charge the better for both sections.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

## 1.—DESTINATION OF THE COTTON AND TOBACCO EXPORTS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Whither Exported.	Cotton—Bales.						Tobacco—Hhds	
	1865-66	1864-65	1863-64	1862-63	1861-62	1860-61	1865-63	1860-61
Liverpool.....	358878	21826	1155	2070	1812	1074181	1509	1436
London.....						153		8017
Glasgow, Greenock, etc.....						32767		
Cowes, Falmouth, etc.....						10084		8011
Queenstown, Cork, etc.....						42263		
Havre.....	138744	5952	4023	1849	472	884983		8179
Bordeaux.....	766					3764		823
Marseilles.....						238	839	1037
Nantes, Cotte, and Rouen..								
Amsterdam.....						8411		
Rotterdam and Ghent.....						1700		406
Bremen.....	8721					65073	1566	5084
Antwerp, etc.....						12843		1067
Hamburg.....						5561		20
Gottenburg and Stockholm						10426		
Spain, Gibraltar, etc.....	16454	167		872	21571	72471	758	9560
Mexico, etc.....	638		145			6269		
Genoa, Trieste, etc.....	286		163			34618	81	7583
St. Petersburg, etc.....	1791	402				23598		
Other Foreign Ports.....							86	1816
New York.....	154697	144190	109149	17559	4116	29589	2016	1969
Boston.....	81457	15938	12793	1418	109	94307	101	218
Providence, R. I.....	9053	2735		40		4897		
Philadelphia.....	5005	1355	708	142	98	855	8	98
Baltimore.....	224					100		
Portsmouth.....								
Other Coastwise Ports....	1379	231				2481	12	26
Western States.....								
Total.....	765548	192851	128180	23750	27678	1915852	6921	89906

## RECAPITULATION.

Great Britain.....	358873	21826	1155	2070	1812	1159848	1509	7464
France.....	134510	5952	4023	1849	472	898225	839	4544
North of Europe.....	5422	402				122042	1566	6577
S. Europe, Mexico, etc.....	17878	167	807	372	21571	113856	870	18915
Coastwise.....	252355	164504	122645	19459	4838	133179	2187	2806
Total.....	765548	192851	128180	23750	27678	1915852	6921	89906

## 2.—COMMERCE OF MOBILE, 1858-1865.

Articles received.	1865-66.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1858-59.
Bagging, pieces.....	5357	29331	17272	32523
Bale Rope, coils.....	13634	13234	42950	45781
Bacon, hhds.....	8398	16200	20874	20656
Coffee, sacks.....	16041	25233	35167	37293
Corn, sacks.....	494196	430750	316199	117207
Flour, bbls.....	160789	109100	140961	85718
Hay, bales.....	66963	30167	42239	28228
Lard, kegs.....	12616	25711	24614	20136
Lime, bbls.....	12750	24875	47289	25324
Molasses, bbls.....	9573	33986	32282	34730
Oats, sacks.....	9350	68577	58429	40160
Potatoes, bbls.....	36483	27977	26549	27454
Pork, bbls.....	19689	31352	31092	26251
Rice, tierces.....	1792	3419	3985	3162
Salt, sacks.....	204330	161744	205591	150073
Sugar, hhds.....	5059	6963	10231	10589
Whiskey, bbls.....	10755	15026	35085	35877



## 3.—COTTON TRADE OF GALVESTON.

	This Year. Bales.	1860-61. Bales.
Stock on hand, 1st of Sept., 1865.....	18857	3168
Received at this port this week.....	182	4
Received at this port previously.....	152603	114683
Received at other ports.....	22200	80085
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>188842</b>	<b>147940</b>
<b>Exported to—</b>	<b>Bales.</b>	<b>Bales.</b>
Great Britain.....	59435	47229
France.....	1739	3640
Other Continental Ports.....	3014	12315
Mexico.....	120	1825
New Orleans.....	44375	31158
Mobile.....	....	....
Baltimore.....	207	....
Havanna.....	80	....
Philadelphia.....	....	113
New York.....	63267	25167
Boston.....	8094	25991
Cons'd by Rope Factory.....	....	50
	<b>180831</b>	<b>147588</b>
On hand and on shipboard, not cleared.....	8511	452

## 4.—RAPID GROWTH OF CINCINNATI.

The *Prices Current* of that city has just issued its regular annual statement. Thus it appears, in the grocery trade, which is understood to include sugar and coffee, our imports for the past year have been greater than those of any other city in the Union, with the exception of New York, and greater than those of St. Louis and Chicago combined, or even of Boston, Chicago, and New Orleans, and which are given as follows: Sugar, 42,400,000 pounds; coffee, 34,080,000 pounds.

Trade in other departments of business, during the past year, has also been unusually large; "the imports of general merchandise being 1,099,000 packages and 34,553 tons, against 916,100 packages and 40,568 tons the previous year; 38,398 packages of hardware the past, against 22,515 packages the previous year. Of crockery-ware the imports have been 6,029 packages or crates, against 4,051 the previous year."

The trade of but few commodities has perhaps increased more rapidly in this city than that of cotton. Ten years ago the imports of this staple did not exceed 19,000 bales, while the past year they amounted to 154,000. It is claimed from this report that our tobacco market, at the present time, not only surpasses all others in the West, but is the greatest original tobacco market in the country. The increase of this trade may be inferred from the fact that the imports of leaf tobacco were, ten years ago, 6,000 hogsheads and 200 bales, and in 1865 over 54,000 hogsheads and 7,000 bales.

"The increase in the dry goods and general merchandise trade has been quite remarkable. Ten years ago the imports of merchandise, chiefly dry goods, were 786,000 packages and 2,400 tons. Last year they were 1,099,000 packages and 84,500 tons."

In manufacturing, Cincinnati ranks the third city in the Union, and in the furniture department she probably excels any other city in the world.

## 5.—MEMPHIS AND ITS PROGRESS.

COMMERCE OF MEMPHIS.—The receipts of cotton at Memphis, for the year ending 31st of August, 1866, were:

By River.....	46,827 bales.
Charleston Railroad.....	48,279 "
Ohio Railroad.....	10,750 "
Mississippi Railroad.....	7,050 "

Total..... 117,903 bales.

In addition, there was a very heavy amount received by wagons. The aggregate number of bales which paid taxes at the Collector's Office was 172,215, of the weight of 79,723,361 pounds; 11,530 bales of Government cotton were also shipped from Memphis, paying no tax—making the whole receipts 183,363 bales. Stock, September 1, 10,831 bales. In 1861 the receipts were:

By Charleston Railroad.....	164,413 bales.
Ohio Railroad.....	52,316 "
Mississippi Railroad.....	58,303 "
Little Rock Railroad.....	3,784 "
River.....	67,378 "

Total, with wagons..... 369,633 bales.

During the corporate year commencing on the 1st of July, 1859, and ending on the 30th of June, 1860, the arrivals of steamers and flatboats, and the receipts therefrom, were as follows:

	Arrivals.	Collections.
Steamboats.....	2,338	\$34,149 34
Flatboats.....	226	5,465 20
Total.....	2,564	\$39,614 54
Receipts the previous year.....		27,035 70

Increase..... \$12,578 84

The arrivals of steamers and flatboats, and the wharfage collections therefrom the past year (thirty-ninth corporate), were as follows:

Months.	Arrivals.	Collections.
July, 1865.....	197	\$2,612 00
August.....	185	3,061 65
September.....	215	3,744 20
October.....	219	3,893 95
November.....	331	4,774 65
December.....	266	5,766 75
January, 1866.....	247	4,565 00
February.....	379	5,193 75
March.....	421	6,054 30
April.....	257	3,395 25
May.....	203	3,344 00
June.....	185	3,807 55
Total.....	3,105	\$51,211 05
Total in 1859-60.....	2,564	34,149 34
Increase.....	541	\$17,061 71

When a permanent system of labor is established among the planters of the cotton-growing districts of Arkansas, Mississippi, North Alabama, and West Tennessee, the tide of traffic flowing into the lap of Memphis will be large and increasing. From those points the imports of cotton and produce, in 1860,

amounted to \$20,000,000; and the exports of dry goods, groceries, and hardware to the same places summed up \$10,000,000—making a yearly commerce of \$30,000,000.

The great quantity of cotton coming into Memphis keeps a number of boats employed shipping it to New Orleans; and such a supply of produce and manufactured articles as she requires causes several lines of first-class steamers to arrive at her wharves daily from Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Louisville, creating another tide of commerce of no small value or importance. What these tides will be when all her contemplated lines of railroads and their connections are completed—when she puts one foot, as it were, on the Pacific, and the other on the Atlantic, a living colossus, and stretches her arms northward to Maine, and southward to Mexico, a commercial giant—must fill every mind on the Bluff with the prospect of a golden future.

## DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND ENTERPRISE.

"Commerce is the Golden Girdle of the Globe."

UNDER this heading we shall from time to time make elaborate or brief mention, as circumstances may warrant, of the largest commercial or manufacturing establishments, institutions, etc., in the country North or South. Those of the North will be prepared by our New York assistant.

1. **BABBITT'S SOAP AND SALERATUS FACTORY.**—We had an opportunity lately of passing through this great establishment, which is one of the largest in the country. The space occupied by it seems incredible. Nine buildings of four and five stories, with a depth of from sixty to one hundred feet each, and most extensive machinery and steam-power are embraced. Mr. Babbitt laid the groundwork of this establishment some twenty years ago, making a very humble start in a single tenement. With untiring effort, enterprise, and personal supervision, in twenty-three years he has become one of the millionaires of New York. He is still an active and hard-working man. The manufacture of soap, an article so necessary, is always profitable. Soaps of all kinds find ready market everywhere, and though millions of pounds are poured out of the immense boilers daily, it is soon consumed. This mammoth house gives constant employment to over two hundred persons, and huge engines, and thousands of pounds of steam, keep its machinery in motion. Steam is conducted through the entire buildings by pipes, some of which cross the street and supply power to two opposite buildings. A boiler which is said to be the largest in the world, and which rises from the ground floor to the fifth story of one of the buildings, it is said will make at one

time 250 tons of the best soap, which at the present prices would bring \$52,000. Here is soap for the million in one turn of this monster pot. The grease, etc., is melted by the agency of pipes filled with steam, which run throughout the base and sides of the boiler. Mr. Babbitt is also an extensive manufacturer of saleratus, of which from fifteen to eighteen tons is turned out daily. In addition to this, another article universally used, "Chemical Yeast," is said to possess superior qualities, adding 20lbs. and more to a barrel of flour when made into bread. It is compounded of flour, water and common salt, does not foment, and is very easy of digestion. Mr. B. believes that bread made with his Yeast Powders will prevent dyspepsia. We are pleased to see that his custom is wide-spread in the South, and we are informed that he has upwards of 10,000 regular customers in the United States and foreign countries; which we do not doubt, seeing the number of wagons and carts, etc., continually loading and unloading, and the immense piles of boxes both inside and outside of the building, labelled soap, saleratus, yeast powders, sal soda, soap-powder, super-carbonate of soda, and concentrated potash, all of which articles are manufactured by him. With a man of his energy and enterprising spirit, there is no such word as "fail."

2. **BADGES.**—Our southern friends have not forgotten the copper badges of old, used by hired servants. The custom, dead at the South, is resurrected at the North. Badges are all the rage. Masonic, Odd Fellow, Musical, Soldiers, &c., &c., for every profession and trade. B. F. Heyward, 208 Broadway, New York, an extensive manufacturer, exhibited to us a few days since some thousands or more of these, and a variety of superfine Jewelry, which is sold at very

low prices. Any one wanting a Badge would do well to see Mr. Heyward.

3. **SPRING BEDS.**—A great luxury. The Tucker Manufacturing Company, 59 John Street, New York, sent us one for trial, and we cheerfully recommend it to our friends. The most inferior mattress laid over one of these beds, becomes comfortable and luxurious. They are very cheap, and can be transported without the least difficulty.

4. New York, everybody knows, is the great headquarters of lumbags—and Patent Medicines are considered as forming a great part in the category. There are some which, however, have merits. The well known and respectable firms of Brandreth and Tarrant have preparations deserving of universal sale. The Alcock's Porous Plaster of Brandreth, and the Seltzer's Aperient and Boyd's Ointment of Tarrant, are invaluable, and without offence to the regular practice, we respectfully recommend them.

5. **ANOTHER NEW PEN.**—“Babbitonians.”—The manufacturer of these pens understands the wants of the public. We

have tried the pens and pronounce them excellent. In fact, we have never seen any that are superior. Babbitt, Crosby & Potter, 42 John Street, have laid on our desk a package containing at least 100 copies suitable for the use of schools, and perfect in their arrangement to instruct without a master in the art of penmanship. Teachers will find it to their advantage to patronize these manufacturers both in Copies and Pens.

6. **WILDER'S DRUG ESTABLISHMENT,** Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. Edward Wilder did a good deal for the Southern cause, and suffered a good deal on account of his advocacy of it in times that tried men's souls. He now conducts one of the largest Drug Stores in Louisville, and advertises in our pages a Southern Bitters, made from purest Bourbon Whiskey and other ingredients of the Materia Medica, most salutary in diseases. The Bitters have already acquired a high reputation, and should be adopted to the exclusion of much that is fabricated at the North, and which is but vile stuff. Mr. Wilder is determined to put a pure article into the hands of the people.

JOURNAL OF THE WAR.

REPRESENTING THE VIEWS AND OPINIONS WHICH OBTAINED, AND THE CONDITION OF THINGS WHICH EXISTED AT THE DATE OF EACH DAY'S ENTRY, IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES, OR IN PORTIONS OF THEM; THE ORIGINAL ENTRIES, WITH SUBSEQUENT NOTES.\* BY THE EDITOR.—1862-3.

“Oh, who that shared them ever shall forget  
Th' emotions of the spirit-rousing time?”

SCOTT'S LORD OF THE ISLES.

“Now Civil Wounds are stopped—Peace lives again.”

RICHARD III., ACT V., SC. IV.

**SELMA, ALABAMA, DECEMBER 23, 1862.**—Reach here at 12 m., having been detained by fogs on the river. Near the landing pass three gun-boats and floating batteries, which are rapidly progressing, and which are to be iron-clad and heavily mounted, and will give great assistance in the defences of the river. We have also heavy works at Choctaw Bluff and at other points, and Selma is regarded as a strong and comparatively secure point, even should Mobile fall, which is not regarded very probable. Extensive government workshops, founderies, etc., are being established here,

and the place is much crowded with refugees from different quarters. Many are here from Columbus, Miss., Memphis, Tennessee, and parts of Kentucky.

Nashville is being strengthened instead of evacuated. Federal army bill has passed Congress, appropriating \$720,000,000. Burnside reported officially that he was forced to withdraw, as our front could not be attacked without disaster.

**WEDNESDAY.**—Butler and his brother at New Orleans are charged with spoliation, and a quarrel is reported between him and Commander Farragut,

\* It is conceived best to postpone the publication of our voluminous notes until the publication of the journal shall be completed, which will be during the year 1867.

who denounces him in unmeasured terms.

President Davis has at last acted in the matter of Mumford. "In view of this and other atrocities he pronounces Butler a felon, deserving capital punishment, and orders that he be treated, not as a public enemy, but as an outlaw and an enemy to mankind, and when captured that he be immediately executed, by hanging. No commissioned officers of the United States captured shall be released until Butler meets the punishment due to his crimes. All commissioned officers in Butler's command are to be considered robbers and criminals, deserving death, and when captured to be reserved for execution."

Seward has sent in his resignation to Lincoln.

Fremont is suggested as commander-in-chief, but if appointed the *Herald* says the leading States will withdraw their troops.

General Hampton's brigade captured immense supplies and many prisoners near Dumfries, Va.

The New York *World* concludes that the most terrible defeat of the Federal army during the war, resulted in the battle of Fredericksburg. It says the loss will exceed, instead of come short of, 25,000, as previously stated.

Mager's brigade suffered terribly. Out of twelve hundred that went into the action, but two hundred and fifty could be found the next morning. Other brigades, it is said, suffered as much.

The *World* says, editorially: "Heaven help us! There seems to be no hope in man. The cause is pressing. Hope after hope has vanished away. Now the only prospect is the very blackness of despair. Here we are playing back from the third campaign upon Richmond. Twenty-five thousand of the army have been crushed at one sweep, and the rest have made their escape only by a hair's breadth."

Burnside telegraphed from headquarters on the 17th that the whole army had re-crossed the river without the loss of men or property, and that it was found impossible to carry the crest of hills, and the re-crossing of the river was a military necessity.

The *Herald* says the army will now go into winter-quarters because it cannot go anywhere else.

THURSDAY, 25TH.—Christmas! Very little evidences of it. Santa Claus makes but sparing visits to the children, and is gingerly of his offerings. Pleasant and joyous faces are rare, and the boys must be content with very sober frolicking. We are not like the enemy, to fiddle while Rome burns. Our girls are all at work for the soldiers, and have forgotten their small

talk about frills, frounces, soirees and sweethearts! It will come again in good time, and they are content to wait.

Leave Selma, on the route to Jackson, Miss.

Seward's resignation has not been accepted. It was demanded by the Republicans, but the New York capitalists threaten to withhold support if he resigns. Great discord evidently prevails in the Cabinet, as in the councils and army of the North. They will reap the whirlwind soon!

The *Herald* says this is the darkest period in the history of the nation.

The *World* exclaims: "Alas for our country; given over, it would seem, to the most ignoble fate that ever befell a country wrecked by imbecility. The people have named a man to hold the helm of State for years whom we must abide as he is, and find in his drollery what solace we can."

FRIDAY, 26TH.—Having slept at Uniontown, take the morning train for Jackson. This is a new route just opened, and will be of great importance in transporting troops and munitions, especially should the route by Mobile be interrupted by the fall of that city. The road is in good condition, and, though built rapidly by the planters, is substantial enough.

There is small-pox at Uniontown, and it begins to prevail in the cities and towns generally, being conveyed by the soldiers. It is a disease of the camps and of the war, and came to us, it is said, through the perfidy of the enemy in exchanging prisoners.

Cross the Tombigbee at Demopolis in a steamer. The cane-brake region of Alabama, through which we pass, is magnificent and fertile beyond measure. It is the home of refined and wealthy people, who devote great labor to their estates, and reside all the year upon them.

SATURDAY, 27TH.—Reach Jackson at 4 P. M. in a train so crowded with soldiers that it is nearly impossible to obtain a seat. They are partly Kirby Smith's division, 10,000 strong, who are ordered from Tennessee to relieve Mississippi.

The rumor that Van Dorn has taken Hollysprings is confirmed—it is said with 1,500 prisoners, having destroyed more than a million of dollars' worth of stores. As a cavalry leader, Van Dorn has scarcely a superior on the con-

tinent, though in other fields he has signally failed.

Confidently stated that the party of peace is rapidly gaining strength at the North; that Confederate bonds are worth 50 cents on the dollar in New York; that Greeley has come out for the recognition of the South, etc.

**VALLANDIGHAM'S PEACE POLICY.**

RICHMOND, December 26.—The resolution introduced by Vallandigham, in the Yankee Congress, on Monday last, declares that the House does earnestly desire that most speedy and effectual measures be taken for restoring peace in America, and that no time may be lost in proposing immediate cessation of hostilities, in order to the speedy and final settlement of the unhappy controversy which brought about this unnecessary and injurious civil war, by adequate security against the return of like calamities in time to come, and that the House desires to offer the most earnest assurances to the country that they will, in due time, cheerfully co-operate with the executive of the States for the restoration of the Union by such explicit and most solemn amendments and provisions of the Constitution as may be found necessary for securing the rights of the several States and sections within the Union under the Constitution.

SUNDAY.—The Yankees have landed at Louisiana, opposite Vicksburg, and taken possession of part of the railroad.

Telegram received to the effect that Van Dorn has taken Memphis, but it is scarcely credible.

MONDAY.—Memphis is not taken, but beleaguered and in danger. Believed that Bolivar and Jackson, Tennessee, have been captured by our forces.

Milroy is advancing upon the Valley of Virginia. Morgan has taken Tompkinsville, Kentucky, with a large number of prisoners.

Western Virginia has been admitted as a State of the Federal Union.

General Banks is said to be at Baton Rouge.

YANKEE DOINGS IN FREDERICKSBURG.—We had a conversation, yesterday, with a person who remained in Fredericksburg, in charge of some property, both on the occasion of the occupation last summer, and on the late occasion. He says that the Yankees were most awfully flogged on last Saturday, and that the slaughter was awful beyond conception. He says they must have lost at least twenty thousand men, and that this is not a mere random guess of a person unaccustomed to military estimates, is sustained by the opinion of an intelligent gentleman who had opportunities of knowing, and who likewise estimates the loss at fifteen to twenty thousand. He says that when he left the place, after the Yankees had gone, there were large numbers of dead lying unburied in the streets. He says they returned from the field in the wildest disorder. It

was found impossible to restrain them, if any attempt was made. All discipline, all subordination, was gone. They pillaged every house in the town, ransacking the whole from garret to cellar—smashing the windows, doors, and furniture of every description—and committing every possible species of outrage. They broke the chinaware, smashed the pianos, and annihilated the chairs, tables and bedsteads. They cut open the beds, emptied the contents in the street, and burned the bedsteads. They stole all the blankets, sheets, counterpanes, and everything they could use. They broke into the cellars and drank all the liquors they could find, so that the whole army became a drunken and furious mob. He thinks that not a single house in town escaped. This infernal carnival was held all throughout the night of Saturday, all day and all night Sunday, and until the evening of Monday. At that time, from some cause which he could not understand, they seemed to be very suddenly taken with a panic, and continued in a terrible state of alarm until the evacuation commenced. From the account of our informant we should infer that they were marching down to Port Royal. Such are the savages sent to teach us civilization.

TUESDAY.—President Davis left last night on his return to Richmond. His presence in Mississippi has done much to inspire and rouse the people. He addressed the Legislature at great length, and expressed the most determined purpose.

Had a conversation with the President in front of the State Capitol. He looks rather care-worn, and wears a broad-brimmed white hat, and is very simple and unostentatious in his manners. The soldiers worship him. Thousands of them are still passing through Jackson, to reinforce Vicksburg. Continued rain for the last 24 hours will alone be equivalent to 10,000 men. The Yankee advance will become almost impracticable, or, if once in our swamps, there may be another affair of the Chickahominy.

The news from Vicksburg is most gratifying.

CHICKASAW BAYOU, 1 o'clock, P. M., near Vicksburg.—We have just achieved a glorious victory. After an engagement of an hour and a half we drove back the enemy with terrible slaughter, capturing over four hundred prisoners, among them several officers and five stands of colors. The enemy advanced for the purpose of storming our works, about 8,000 strong, and were mowed down in the most terrible manner.

They sent a flag of truce that they might bury their dead, under the cover of which a number of them, properly our prisoners, escaped.

The fight is still going on to the left.

WEDNESDAY.—The enemy, hoping to flank us at Murfreesboro and cut off Chattanooga, are demonstrating in

force, and a battle is imminent at any moment. Our forces await them at Stewart's Creek, which is 10 miles from Murfreesboro.

Morgan is again committing havoc. He entered Glasgow, Kentucky, and tore up ten or fifteen miles of railroad. Floyd and Marshall are penetrating Kentucky from Pound Gap.

Another demonstration threatened upon Weldon.

A valuable cargo of government stores has entered one of our ports.

Lincoln will not consent to the admission of Western Virginia as a State.

Burnside confesses before a Committee of Congress that his army would not allow him to renew the battle of Fredericksburg!

A terrible railroad accident near Vicksburg, and many soldiers killed and wounded.

Republicans begin to talk about recognizing the Confederacy, but the *Herald* says another battle for Richmond will be had before going into winter-quarters.

It is said that Seward will only remain in the Cabinet if the Conservative policy be adopted and the Emancipation proclamation thrown overboard.

**NORTHERN INTELLIGENCE—OPINIONS OF THE  
NEW YORK HERALD.**

The latest *Herald* received, in an article on the state of the country, says: "The Government has expended over one thousand millions of money, and two hundred thousand loyal soldiers have been sacrificed. A bill providing for another thousand millions of public debt is now before Congress, and what are our profits? The answer is gloomy enough. We have fought bloody battles, but the heart of the rebellion remains untouched, and each succeeding effort to reach it has only resulted in disappointment, disaster and disgrace."

The *Herald* admits that the violent and fanatical course of the radicals have united all classes and parties in the South in resistance to the last extremity, and says that unless the North can inflict crushing blows on the rebellion during the next three months, Lincoln will have to meet the European allies of the South, or submit to peace on the basis of an independent Southern Confederacy.

The *Herald* adds: "The people are becoming sick of this desolating, costly and unpromising war."

The *Herald* puts forth a feeler as follows: "Let Governor Seymour throw out a proposition for a convention of the loyal States, and let the rebellious States be invited to make an honorable peace upon the platform of the United States Constitution."

**THE BATTLE AT VICKSBURG.**

The victory achieved on Monday by our

heroic troops is perhaps the most signal of the whole war. According to the most reliable accounts, the loss of the enemy was between four and five hundred killed and wounded, with over five hundred prisoners, while our loss did not exceed fifteen. If this is a foretaste, as we believe it is, of what the Yankees may expect in that locality, we have no cause for alarm.

Great credit is due the gallant Tennesseans who contributed so largely to those glorious results. The importance of the victory is hard to estimate. If our noble troops were determined to hold the Mississippi river before this battle and before reinforcements had arrived, what may we expect now? Inspired by a victory which scarcely has a parallel in the fruitful annals of the present war, and encouraged by heavy reinforcements, we have not a doubt but that the efforts of the enemy to take Vicksburg will be as disastrous as Burnside's advance upon Richmond.

It seems that General Francis P. Blair commanded the Federal expedition, and we congratulate him upon his fair prospects for—the block.

**THURSDAY, 1ST JANUARY, 1863.**—The New Year brought with it news of a great victory by Bragg's army near Murfreesboro, Tenn. A dispatch says that we have taken 4,000 prisoners and thirty pieces of cannon. The fight began on the 30th, mostly with artillery, but on the 31st became general. It is announced by a dispatch to General Joe Johnson, commanding this military district.

**FRIDAY, 2ND JANUARY.**—Confederates reported as threatening Columbus, Kentucky.

Our loss at Fredericksburg is estimated to reach 3,000 in killed and wounded.

Morgan, Forrest, and other cavalry leaders are stated to be in the rear of Rosecrans, who is retreating from Bragg at Murfreesboro.

Cavalry raid upon East Tennessee. Governor Harris, of Tennessee, telegraphs:

**MURFREESBORO, December 31.**—We attacked the enemy in his position at 5½ A. M., and the battle raged till 5 P. M. Our left wing drove the enemy's right back upon Stone river. Our advance was steady, but the resistance stubborn. We captured four batteries and about four thousand prisoners—among them three brigadier-generals. The loss is heavy on both sides—relative loss not known. General Raines, of Nashville, was killed. I. G. HARRIS.

**SUCCESSFUL RAID IN VIRGINIA.**

**RICHMOND, December 31.**—General Stuart, who crossed the Rappahannock some days ago, has been successful. Advice from Gordonsville state he destroyed the Yankee camps, three thousand strong, at Dumfries, and captured several wagon trains, with a large quantity of army and sutler's stores, destroying what he could not bring away, besides captar-

ing 160 to 200 prisoners. It is reported he captured two pieces of artillery. A portion of the prisoners have reached Gordonsville, and will be brought down in the morning. The expedition was, in all respects, successful. Stuart has done much toward damaging and demoralizing the enemy.

**SATURDAY.**—In the fight near Murfreesboro we captured several hundred wagons with army supplies, and two brigadier-generals. Four or five Federal generals reported killed, and their loss otherwise was very heavy.

The Abolition Governor of Missouri, obedient to his master at Washington, recommends gradual emancipation.

Gold 133 in New York.

Baton Rouge, La., re-occupied by the Federals.

Confederate war-steamer Florida has gone to sea from Mobile. The Alabama, Captain Semmes, captured the U. S. California steamer Ariel.

English papers look to a change of European policy in regard to the American question.

Morgan has taken Elizabethtown, Kentucky.

A violent storm of rain, which lasted nearly 24 hours, will render further operations by the enemy at Vicksburg impracticable.

**VICKSBURG, December 2.**—Skirmishing continued all day yesterday, without any important result.

No general engagement is expected until the arrival of Generals McClernand and Sherman with the balance of the Yankee army.

All are confident of our ability to hold Vicksburg against any force the Yankees may bring here.

**VICKSBURG, December 2.**—The enemy have all left Chickasaw Bayou, and are reported going on their transports to Snyder's Bluff, on the Yazoo river, where it is supposed they will make an attempt to storm our fortifications. Our forces are well advised of their movements.

**VICKSBURG, December 2.**—This morning our forces advanced against the enemy, who were erecting works on the lake, causing them to evacuate the place, leaving fifty stands of arms, nine prisoners, and all the implements they were using to cut the fortifications. Our forces now occupy the whole country bordering on the lake, the enemy having retreated to their transports and gone down the Yazoo.

President Davis' proclamation in regard to Butler at New Orleans is published. He charges him with the following high offences in addition to that of Mumford :

Peaceful and aged citizens, unresisting captives and non-combatants, have been confined at hard labor with balls and chains attached to their limbs, and are still so held in dungeons and fortresses. Others have been subjected to

a like degrading punishment for selling medicines to the sick soldiers of the Confederacy.

The soldiers of the United States have been invited and encouraged by general orders to insult and outrage the wives, the mothers and the sisters of our citizens.

Helpless women have been torn from their homes, and subjected to solitary confinement, some in fortresses and prisons, and one, especially, on an island of barren sand, under a tropical sun; have been fed with loathsome rations, that had been condemned as unfit for soldiers, and have been exposed to the vilest insults.

Prisoners of war who surrendered to the naval forces of the United States on agreement that they should be released on parole, have been seized and kept in close confinement.

Repeated pretexts have been sought or invented for plundering the inhabitants of the captured city by fines levied and exacted under threats of imprisoning recusants at hard labor with ball and chain.

The entire population of the city of New Orleans have been forced to elect between starvation, by the confiscation of all their property, and taking an oath against conscience to bear allegiance to the invaders of their country!

Egress from the city has been refused to those whose fortitude withstood the test, even to lone and aged women, and to helpless children; and after being ejected from their homes and robbed of their property, they have been left to starve in the streets or subsist on charity.

The slaves have been driven from the plantations in the neighborhood of New Orleans, till their owners would consent to share the crops with the Commanding General, his brother, Andrew J. Butler, and other officers; and when such consent had been extorted, the slaves have been restored to the plantations, and there compelled to work under the bayonets of guards of United States soldiers.

Where this partnership was refused, armed expeditions have been sent to the plantations to rob them of everything that was susceptible of removal, and even slaves, too aged or infirm for work, have, in spite of their entreaties, been forced from the homes provided by the owners and driven to wander helpless on the highway.

**SUNDAY.**—Asserted on the highest authority that the Yankee fleet and army in front and around Vicksburg have gone up the river and disappeared.

Another glorious success to our arms, and confusion worse confounded to our enemies. What will they do next?

**MONDAY.**—Street rumors, which are feared to be true, that Bragg is retreating from Murfreesboro. He telegraphed as follows to Charleston :

**CHARLESTON, January 2.**—**MURFREESBORO, January 1.**—To General Beauregard: The enemy has yielded his strong position, and is falling back. We occupy the whole field, and shall follow him. General Wheeler, with his cavalry, made a complete circuit of their army on the 29th and 31st of December. He captured and destroyed three hundred wagons



loaded with baggage and commissary stores, and took seven hundred prisoners. He is again behind them, and has captured an ordnance train. He secured to-day several thousand stand of small arms. The body of General Hill was left on the field, and three other generals are reported killed.

God has granted us a happy New Year.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG.

Enemy proposes to issue letters of marque again to our vessels.

Lord John Russell tells the British merchants to look to Confederate prize courts for indemnity, which is a virtual "recognition."

Our troops have destroyed nine Federal transports, with provisions, at Van Buren, Ark.

Reported that the gunboat Monitor founded off Cape Hatteras, a few days since, with all on board, and that the Galena lost her entire armament. Report not credited, as it is only on the authority of "a reliable gentleman."

These vessels, with the Passaic and Montauk, were reported on their way to Wilmington. The Monitor was the boast of the whole North.

Northern dates of the 1st instant have been received by the *Enquirer*, stating that James Brooks made a speech in New York, on Tuesday, at a meeting at which resolutions were unanimously adopted requesting New Jersey, on account of her Revolutionary history and past associations, to invite all the States to meet in convention in Louisville in February. They also call upon New Jersey to ask permission of the President to allow her to send delegates to the States in rebellion, and unite with their representatives in this convention; and in the event the States in rebellion agree to be represented, they ask Lincoln to proclaim an armistice by land and sea for six months.

Brooks was enthusiastically applauded.

RICHMOND, January 8.—Two P. M., a dispatch to the Secretary of War, dated Vicksburg, 2d, says the enemy, finding all his efforts unavailing to make any inroads upon our position, has re-embarked, leaving a considerable quantity of intrenching tools and other property, and apparently has relinquished his designs upon Vicksburg.

(Signed)

J. C. PEMBERTON,  
Lieutenant-General Comd'g.

RICHMOND, Jan. 9.—General Stuart returned from his recent raid New Year's eve.

In his rounds he visited Dumfries, then proceeded up the Potomac towards Alexandria. At Selectman's Ford on the Occoquan, he encountered a large force of the enemy's cavalry, whom he charged through the stream. They fled in confusion, leaving the road strewn with overcoats, caps, blankets, arms, etc. He burnt the Railroad bridge over Acatink Creek 10 miles from Alexandria, and destroyed the railroad at Anandale, 7 miles from Alexandria. He dashed into the enemy's camp, destroying stores and capturing prisoners. Here he telegraphed to Lincoln's Quartermaster that he had not furnished sufficient transportation for supplies he had taken. Between Fairfax and Vienna he encountered a large force of the

enemy, who used artillery against him; he retired. At Aldie he routed the enemy's cavalry, taking a number of prisoners, and proceeded thence to Warrenton. On his return he was accompanied by Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, commanding the cavalry brigade.

Gen. Stuart was entirely successful, and captured and destroyed numerous stores, wagons, camp equipage, etc., besides capturing about 800 prisoners. His troops have supplied themselves with clothing, stores, arms, etc.

TUESDAY, 7th Jan.—After the victory of the first day, our army has met with a reverse and had to fall back from Murfreesboro. It is said that Breckinridge's division met with a terrible repulse.

Yankees have evacuated Island 10, on the Mississippi, alarmed by the approaches of Jeff. Thompson and the movements of Forrest near Columbus, Kentucky.

New York *Herald* admits that Stuart made the entire circuit of Burnside's army, and captured 2,500 prisoners.

Our forces are again advancing into Kentucky.

Federals represent their loss at near 30,000 at Murfreesboro.

Lincoln has issued, as he promised, his Emancipation proclamation. It excites contempt among us.

What we know from Murfreesboro is embraced in the following dispatches:

"To General Cooper: We retreated from Murfreesboro in perfect order. All our stores are saved. About 4,000 Federal prisoners, 5,000 stand of small arms and twenty-four cannon, brass and steel, have already been received here.

(Signed) B. S. EWELL, A. A. G."

TULLAHOMA, January 5.—Being unable to dislodge the enemy from his intrenchments, and hearing of reinforcements to him, I withdrew from his front night before last. He has not followed. My cavalry are still in his front.

(Signed)

BRAXTON BRAGG.

WEDNESDAY.—Butler has reached Washington from New Orleans, and was received with complimentary demonstrations. It is said he will be made Secretary of War. Comment is unnecessary.

More indications of a movement by France in our affairs.

Burnside reported to be desirous of again crossing the Rappahannock, but Lincoln refuses consent. After all, he has signed the bill admitting Western Virginia as a State.

McClellan is again to be put in command and to "advance upon Richmond."

THURSDAY.—A gallant exploit reported for Texas—one of the most brilliant of the war—and we are, perhaps, again in possession of Galveston. It is thus announced by Gen. Magruder:

HEADQUARTERS,

GALVESTON, TEXAS, Jan. 1, 1863. }

S. Cooper, Adjutant-General, C. S. A.:

This morning at three o'clock I attacked the

enemy's fleet and garrison at this place, and captured the latter, the steamer Harriet Lane two barges and a schooner of the former.

The rest, some four or five in number, escaped, ignominiously, under cover of a flag of truce.

I have about six hundred prisoners, and a large quantity of valuable stores, arms, etc.

The Harriet Lane is very little injured. She was carried by boarding from two high-pressure cotton steamers, manned by Texas cavalry and artillery.

The line of troops were gallantly commanded by Col. Thomas Green, of Sibley's brigade, and the ships and artillery by Major Leon Smith, to whose indomitable energy and heroic daring, the country is indebted for the successful execution of a plan which I had conceived for the destruction of the enemy's fleet. Col. Bagby, of Sibley's brigade, also commanded the volunteers from his regiment for the naval expedition, in which every officer and man won for himself imperishable renown.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,

Major-General Commanding Dpt of Texas.

Bragg admits a loss of 9,000 at Murfreesboro, but states the enemy's loss at 15,000, to 20,000. Our reverse produces a very saddening effect, but we ought not to expect uninterrupted victory.

Value of gold falling at Richmond, and rising at New York.

French mediation growing more probable from the tenor of dispatches.

Morgan and Forrest have returned to Chattanooga, having paroled 8,000 prisoners.

The iron-clad monster, the Passaic, has reached South Carolina, in a very disabled condition. The enemy claims a glorious triumph at Murfreesboro, but admits immense losses.

FROM THE ATLANTIC COAST.

CHARLESTON, January 9.—A special courier from Kingston reports the enemy making immense preparations to advance. Reinforcements, are daily arriving from Suffolk. The Yankees at Morehead City and Newbern number fifty thousand, under command of Foster. Butler is not there. A simultaneous attack will be made on Charleston, Wilmington, and Goldsboro, to prevent reinforcements leaving either. The enemy is now cooking marching rations.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.—Bragg estimates our wounded at Murfreesboro at 9,000, a fearful number in so small an army.

WINCHESTER, January 9.—Morgan's report of his expedition shows two thousand paroled prisoners, several hundred of the enemy killed and wounded, and an immense quantity of arms and property destroyed.

Forrest's report shows fifteen hundred prisoners, one thousand of the enemy killed and wounded, an immense quantity of arms, ammunition and stores destroyed, and his whole command splendidly equipped.

Our operations at Murfreesboro, including the capture of four thousand five hundred

prisoners, besides two thousand captured at Hartsaville and around Nashville, sum up ten thousand in less than a month.

We also captured and sent to the rear thirty cannon, six thousand small arms, leaving two thousand in the hands of troops. One thousand wagons were destroyed and the mules and harness secured.

The enemy's killed and wounded is estimated at 90,000, including seven generals.

SUNDAY.—The telegraph is barren of news.

THE PAST YEAR.

[From the Richmond Examiner.]

At length the last day of a terrible year has come. Few persons now living can point to another period of their existence in which fortitude has been more severely tried. He who casts a retrospective glance upon the dangers all have risked, the privations and ruin many have suffered, the dear friends most have lost by violent death, will have reason to be grateful for the insensibility of his heart, if he is not oppressed by somber and painful emotions. While many hundred thousands accustomed to independence and comfort have been suddenly reduced to abject poverty and distress, those who have escaped must reflect that they have been nearer to utter destruction than they were ever before this year began, or are likely to be again when it is ended.

But this year is not without glorious consolations. The unaided strength and unbacked courage of the nation redeemed its fortunes from the dust, plucked up its drowning honor by the locks, and tore from the very jaws of death the right to live forever. History will hereafter show no page illuminated with more enduring glory than those which record the heroic events of the circle of months which end with this day. In these months of a forlorn republic, a people covered with the opprobrium and prejudice of the world, have secured a place in the Pantheon of remembered nations far above the most famous. Neither the story of Greece, or Rome, or France, or England can bear a fair parallel with our own brief but most eventful narrative. Is not this triumphant crown of victory worth the awful price? The question will be answered according to the temperament of the reader. Many think with Sir John that honor cannot cure a broken leg, and that all the national glory that has been won in battle since Greeks fought Trojans will not compensate the loss of a beef or a dollar. But the young, the brave, the generous will everywhere judge that the exercise and exhibition in this year of the noblest virtues has been more than worth the misfortunes which have marked its progress.

Sound the clarion, fill the air;  
To a sensual world proclaim,  
One crowded hour of glorious life  
Is worth an age without a name!

MONDAY, 12TH JANUARY.—The Federal fleet, when last seen, was steaming up the Mississippi, above White River. God knows what they are after.

Butler has been thanked by a two-third vote in the Federal Congress!!!

GOV. SEYMOUR'S MESSAGE.

RICHMOND, January 10.—Gov. Seymour's message, published in the New York Herald of the 8th, says the war has taken more than

two hundred thousand men from the workshops and fields. Slavery was not the subject and cause of the war. We must look for the cause of the war in the prevailing disregard of the laws and Constitution. Our difficulties teach us that we must reform the people and the policy of the government. The rights of the States must be respected. A consolidated government would destroy the essential rights and liberties of the people. He denounces arbitrary arrests, the suppression of journalism, the spy system of the general government, and enjoins on sheriffs and civil officers that no person must be imprisoned, or carried from the State by force, without process and authority of law. The President held his office, not by the will of a majority, but by the Constitution which placed him in the office by a vote of one million eight hundred thousand, against two million eight hundred thousand. If the Constitution cannot keep the Executive within its restraints, he cannot retain the States in the Union. Those who hold that there is no sanctity in the Constitution must admit their guilt in the rebellion. He condemns the Emancipation proclamation as unjust and unconstitutional, and may be construed as an abandonment of the hope of restoring the Union. If the South must be held under military subjugation, the government must be converged into a military despotism. The opinion that the South must be subjugated weakened the hopes of the people.

The message urges that the Union is indissoluble, and factions North and South must be put down. So closely are the upper and lower valleys of the Mississippi bound together, that when the cotton was burned in Louisiana corn was used for fuel in Illinois. It seems Southern commerce bankrupts Northern produce. Neither in a Northern nor Southern Union can the conflicting interests of agriculture, commerce and manufacture be adjusted.

The body of General Rains, who fell so nobly at Murfreesboro, has been interred at Nashville. His was a noble spirit. He was young, handsome, and eloquent. His last words were, "Forward, my brave boys, forward!"

TUESDAY.—The Manchester, England, operatives address Lincoln, congratulatory on his emancipation scheme, and yet we have been looking to England for aid! The best of us have been deceived, and must now admit that Cotton is not "King."

The Yankees admit a great defeat at Vicksburg, and set down their losses at 5,000. Rosencrans has advanced ten miles beyond Murfreesboro, and has ordered Confederate officers, prisoners, to be confined until President Davis' recent order in regard to Butler is revoked.

Gold in New York 138.

WEDNESDAY.—Federals open their fire upon Fort Caswell, below Wilmington, but after five hours effect nothing.

General Banks is actively employed intrenching at Baton Rouge, having wholesome recollections of what occurred last summer at that point.

In North Mississippi the Federals have recrossed the Tallahatchie, having despoiled the fairest portions of Lafayette county, including Oxford.

#### SYNOPSIS OF PRESIDENT DAVIS' MESSAGE.

After revising the question of privateering, the President says that the records of our State departments contain the evidence of the repeated and formal remonstrances made by this government to the neutral powers of Europe, against the recognition of the blockade, which had been shown to have been broken hundreds of times, which the enemy and themselves had admitted to have been ineffectual in the most forcible manner, by repeated complaints of the sale to us of goods contraband of war, and which they acknowledged their inability to render effective. Still Europe had submitted, in almost unbroken silence, to all the wrongs the United States have chosen to inflict on their commerce, and the Cabinet of Great Britain admitted itself it had not conformed to the principles laid down by the Congress of Paris, but had made a change too important and prejudicial to the interests of the Confederacy to be overlooked, and consequently the President had solemnly protested, after a vain attempt to obtain any satisfactory explanation from the British government.

The fourth proposition of the Congress of Paris declared that the blockade must be maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy, but the British Secretary of State had construed the American blockade to be sufficient, because it was duly notified that a number of ships were stationed at different ports sufficient really to prevent access to it, or to create an evident danger of entering it, or leaving it; but the President had no complaint to make on the ground of a declaration of neutrality. The complaint was that the neutrality had been rather nominal than real, and that recognized neutral rights had been alternately asserted and waived in such manner as to bear with great severity on us, and to confer signal advantages on our enemy.

THURSDAY.—McClelland's non-arrival is said to have been the cause of the Yankees' abrupt departure from Vicksburg.

Norton, of Missouri, proposes in the Federal Congress an armistice of six months and a general convention.

The Governor of Kentucky protests against Lincoln's Emancipation proclamation.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16.—Snow storm, and telegraphic communication cut.

The Cumberland and Tennessee are rising, which secures Nashville to the enemy, and so strengthens Rosencrans as to seriously damage our prospects in that quarter.

General Price, being on a visit to Jackson, is serenaded. He is a noble specimen of a man in every respect, and a popular hero.

LINCOLN'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.  
WASHINGTON, January 1, 1863.

\* \* \* \* \*  
Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me invested as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, as a fit and necessary war measure, for suppressing said rebellion, do on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1863, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaim for the full period of one hundred days from the date of the first above mentioned order, and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people therefore respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit: Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemine, Jefferson, St. Johns, Sakos, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, La Fourche, St. Mary's, St. Martin and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, except the forty-eight counties designated as Western Virginia, and also the six counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Anne and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued; and by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within the designated States are and henceforward shall be free, and that the executive by government of the United States, including the military authorities there, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons; and I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that in all cases when allowed, they labor for reasonable wages; and I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, States and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service, and upon this it is sincerely believed to be an act of justice warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity.

I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

SATURDAY.—The enemy admits that Vicksburg is impregnable, and that they must operate from some other point.

Gold in New York 142.

Federal forces moving in great strength upon Kingston and Wilmington.

Another valuable arrival of arms and supplies from Nassau at Charleston, and many other steamers announced as ready to follow.

Secretary of Confederate Treasury reports the expenditures of last year, ending January 1, \$443,411,000—debt at that time, \$558,000,000, which includes 88 millions of bonds, 56 millions certificates of deposits, and \$392,000,000 currency and interest-bearing notes. What a luxury is war! What shall be done with this enormous and growing circulation? It is the king question for Congress. Where is the Necker who can grapple with these great financial questions, and bring harmony out of chaos? What is to be the end of this colossal accumulation of debt? Truly is liberty a pearl of great price.

THE PRESENT ABOLITION CONGRESS—ITS MADNESS AND FOLLY.

The New York *Herald* thinks that the present Abolition Congress is going to perdition. In reviewing its action since its meeting, the *Herald* says:

"Since the present Congress assembled, which is now over a month, its time has been occupied in fruitless and frivolous discussions. We have a Congress in this country which were its existence not cut short by the limitations of law on the fourth of March next, would rival in folly, fanaticism and despotism oppression its prototypes in England and France. There is one thing in which it materially differs from the Rump Parliament and the French Convention. These bodies were vigorous—the majority in Congress is utterly imbecile. The radicals exhibit the disposition to perpetrate all the crimes and follies of their predecessors in other countries, but they have neither the intellect, the genius, nor the courage to make them formidable after all.

All the rascality, the speculation, the fraud and fanaticism which have ever characterized former bodies of falsely called representative men, seem cumulated, piled up and aggravated in the present Abolition Congress. This is exhibited in the devotion of the radicals to the nigger and their determination to sacrifice the country and all its interests to the odoriferous woolly head. In political and financial frenzy they emulate the Jacobin Convention, and seem, like it, bent upon the ruin of the country by creating a quasi system of assignments and by every other species of wild extravagance and violent aspersions of better men. They may be most appropriately called the rump of a Congress; for their existence is defunct, their acts are repudiated by the country, and a better set of men have already been elected in their stead, ready to take their place. It is indeed high time that this abolition Congress, composed of men, many of whom are fit only for the lunatic asylum, should be dethroned from their false position, and that their crimes and madness should be finally rebuked."

MONDAY.—Demonstration again upon the Rappahannock, but believed to cover designs upon North Carolina. The enemy have a very heavy force in that quarter.

TULLAHOMA, January 27.—General S. B. Bucknor:—General Wheeler, with a portion of his cavalry brigade, after burning a railroad bridge in the enemy's rear, pushed for the Cumberland river, where he intercepted and captured four large transports. He destroyed them, with all the supplies, and bonded one to carry off the four hundred paroled prisoners. Being hotly pressed by a gunboat, he attacked, captured and destroyed her, with her armament.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

GENERAL BRAXTON BRAGG TO HIS ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, }  
WIRCHESTER, January 8, 1863. }

*Soldiers of the Army of the Tennessee.*—Your gallant deeds have won the admiration of your General, your Government and your country. For myself, I thank you, and am proud of you—for them, I tender you the gratitude and praise you have so nobly won.

In a campaign of less than one month, in the face of winter, your achievements have been unparalleled. You have captured more than ten thousand prisoners, taken and preserved thirty pieces of artillery and seven thousand small arms, in addition to many thousand destroyed. You have besides captured eight hundred wagons, loaded chiefly with supplies, which have been destroyed or brought safely to our lines; and in pitched battles you have driven the enemy before you, inflicting a loss at least three to one greater than you have sustained.

In retiring to a stronger position, without molestation from a superior force, you have left him a barren field in which to bury his hosts of slain, and to rally and recuperate his shattered ranks. Cut off from his Government both by railroad and telegraph, and deprived of supplies by the interruption of his communications, we shall yet teach him a severe lesson for the rashness of penetrating a country so hostile to his cause. While the infantry and artillery defy him in front, our invincible cavalry will assail him in flank and rear, until we goad him to another advance, only to meet another signal defeat.

Your General deploras, in common with you, the loss of your gallant comrades who have fallen in our recent conflicts. Let their memories be enshrined in your hearts, as they will ever be tenderly cherished by their countrymen. Let it be yours to avenge their fate and proudly emulate their deeds. Remember that your face is to the foe, and that on you rests the defence of all that is dear to freemen.

Soldiers! the proudest reflection of your General's life is to be known as the commander of an army so brave and invincible as you have proven. He asks no higher boon than to lead each man to victory. To share their trials, and to stand or fall with them, will be the crown of his ambition.

BRAXTON BRAGG, Gen. Com'g.

ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VA., }  
December 31, 1862. }

[General Orders, No. 138.]

The General commanding takes this occasion to express to the officers and soldiers of the army, his high appreciation of the fortitude, valor and devotion displayed by them, which, under the blessing of Almighty God, have added the victory of Fredericksburg to the long list of their triumphs.

An arduous march, performed with celerity under many disadvantages, exhibited the discipline and spirit of the troops, and their eagerness to confront the foe.

The immense army of the enemy completed its preparations for the attack without interruption, and gave battle in its own time, and on ground of its own selection.

It was encountered by less than thirty thousand of this brave army, and its columns, crushed and broken, hurled back at every point with such fearful slaughter, that escape from entire destruction became the boast of those who had advanced in full confidence of victory.

That this great result was achieved with a loss small in point of numbers, only augments the admiration with which the Commanding General regards the prowess of the troops and increases his gratitude to Him who hath given us the victory.

The war is not yet ended. The enemy is still numerous and strong, and the country demands of the army a renewal of its heroic efforts in her behalf. Nobly has it responded to her call in the past, and she will never appear in vain to its courage and patriotism.

The signal manifestations of Divine mercy that have distinguished the eventful and glorious campaign of the year just closing, give assurance of hope that, under the guidance of the same Almighty hand, the coming year will be no less fruitful of events that will insure the safety, peace and happiness of our beloved country, and add new lustre to the already imperishable name of the Army of Northern Virginia.

R. E. LEE, General.

TUESDAY.—Enemy have evacuated Holly Springs and leave us in possession of nearly the whole of North Mississippi. Our army is advancing. Confederate gunboat Alabama, or perhaps Florida, engages and sinks the U. S. war-steamer Hatteras near Galveston.

[Correspondence of New Orleans Delta.]

Of the first Galveston disaster you know all. The rebels occupy the city with a strong force of five thousand or seven thousand men. The city is well fortified with batteries all around.

On Sunday evening a strange sail appeared off the harbor. The gunboat Hatteras went in chase about 7 o'clock. A heavy fire was soon after heard, and the sloop-of-war Brooklyn and the gunboat Sciota started in pursuit. The firing ceased before these vessels reached the spot—some twenty miles from Galveston. At daylight next day Captain Lowry, of the Sciota, picked up a boat containing an officer and five men belonging to the Hatteras. They reported that, at 7 o'clock on Sunday evening, the Hatteras ranged up alongside of a steamer which looked like the Alabama; she was hailed by Captain Blake, and replied that "I am Her Britannic Majesty's steamer Spitfire." Captain Blake said: "Heave to—I will send a boat aboard of you." A boat was lowered—the one spoken of as having been picked up.

Just as this boat shoved off, the strange steamer opened a furious fire on the Hatteras. Both vessels then engaged in fierce combat—running ahead of the boat; but soon afterwards about twenty minutes—the officer in the boat saw the Hatteras stop, evidently crippled; then there was loud cheering on board

the rebel steamer. The Brooklyn and Scota cruised all night, and next morning found the wreck of the Hatteras sunk in nine fathoms water. Some of her boats were picked up, which contained arms and bloody clothes. But the victor had disappeared. The Hatteras was a purchased iron vessel, sister to the steamer St. Mary. She was unfit for a man-of-war—having no powers of endurance. Her battery consisted of three small rifled guns and four short 83-pounders. The rebel had heavy guns—68-pounders, by the sound. Opinions differ as to who she was. Some think she was from Mobile, and not the 290.

The rams and fortifications at Galveston are formidable.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21.—Northern news is brought of a dreadful disaster to our arms in Arkansas. Our post there on the river is reported to have surrendered, unconditionally, to the combined land and naval forces of the enemy. The information is feared to be true. Our force is represented at from 5,000 to 7,000. The enemy admits a severe loss on the Cumberland river.

REPORTS FROM MIDDLE TENNESSEE.—A dispatch in the *American*, from Nashville, dated the 16th, says that Forrest, of the Confederate Army, with four thousand men and twelve pieces of artillery, attacked the Federal relief and storeships coming up the Cumberland, and succeeded in capturing five steamboats laden with valuable commissary stores, and one gunboat. The boats were all burned.

THURSDAY.—Forrest's whole loss in killed, wounded and missing, in the affair at Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn., is now stated at only 200, despite of the exaggerations of the enemy.

Revolutionary movements are threatened in Indiana, and a Northwestern Confederacy is in agitation. State arms were in danger of being seized by the conspirators.

Lincoln orders Confederate officers in his hands to close confinement until Davis' orders in regard to Butler are revoked.

FRIDAY.—Federal fleet believed to be again preparing for the attack on Vicksburg and are landing troops.

The Republicans predict an early peace.

The negroes at Beaufort, S. C., refuse to take up arms for the Yankees, and the cotton crop in that quarter is admitted to be a failure.

Attack still looked for on the Rappahannock.

Morgan's men have made a bold dash into Murfreesboro, in sight of the enemies' camp, and captured 200 prisoners and 20 wagons.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS UPON THE CUMBERLAND.

TULLAHOMA, January 21.—To General S. Cooper:—After the capture of the transports and gunboat, our cavalry made a dash for a large fleet of transports just below Harpeth Shoals. They threw overboard their cargo of subsistence, ordnance and quartermaster stores, in immense quantities, and escaped by a hasty retreat. Our troops, in the midst of snow and ice, crossed to the north side of the Cumberland, by swimming their horses through the angry torrent, which was much swollen by recent rains, and routed the guard, captured and destroyed an immense collection of subsistence just loaded for transportation to Nashville by wagons. BRAXTON BRAGG.

President Davis' admirable message closes as follows:

"Our armies are larger, better disciplined and more thoroughly armed and equipped than at any previous period of the war. The energies of a whole nation, devoted to the object of success in this war, have accomplished marvels, and many of our trials have, by a beneficent Providence, been converted into blessings. The magnitude of the perils which we encountered have developed the qualities and illustrated the heroic character of our people, thus gaining for the Confederacy from its birth a just appreciation from the other nations of the earth. The injuries resulting from the interruption of foreign commerce have received compensation by the development of our internal resources. Cannon crown our fortresses that were cast from the products of mines opened and furnaces built during the war. Our mountain caves yield much of the nitre for the manufacture of powder, and promise increase of product. From our own foundries and laboratories, from our armories and workshops, we derive, in a great measure, the warlike material, the ordnance and ordnance stores which are expended so profusely in the numerous and desperate engagements that rapidly succeed each other. Cotton and woolen fabrics, shoes and harness, wagons and gun carriages are produced in daily increasing quantities by the factories springing into existence. Our fields, no longer whitened by cotton that cannot be exported, are devoted to the production of cereals and the growth of stock formerly purchased with the proceeds of cotton. In the homes of our noble and devoted women, without whose sublime sacrifices our success would have been impossible, the noise of the loom and of the spinning-wheel may be heard throughout the land."

SATURDAY, JAN. 24.—Troops still passing through Jackson to reinforce Vicksburg.

The enemy are landing near that city and threaten another effort to open the canal around it, and effect a passage for their transports.

The taking of Arkansas post is confirmed.

More gallant exploits of Morgan and Wheeler's cavalry at Murfreesboro.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY.—Still more

frequent reports of disaffection in the Federal army, near Vicksburg, and of troubles in the Northwest.

Small-pox reported very prevalent in Washington. It has existed for a long time in Richmond, and in many of the villages and towns of the Confederacy. War seems always to engender this hateful pest. Much alarm is excited by it and stringent measures are adopted for its prevention.

Burnside again addresses his heroes of the Rappabannock, telling them that the "auspicious hour has come for striking a great and mortal blow to the rebellion."

Gold in New York, 147 1-2.

Gentlemen direct from Arkansas confirm the report of the Intelligence of the capture of *Arkansas Post*. The garrison, four thousand in number, was principally militia, who fought gallantly for several hours, until they were completely hemmed in by a greatly superior force, when they capitulated. Reinforcements were on the way, but failed to reach them.

TUESDAY.—Enemy's fleet of 92 sail, reported in Beaufort harbor, N. C. and 50,000 troops encamped at Morehead and Carolina City.

WEDNESDAY.—Vessels with valuable cargoes again run the blockade and enter our ports.

Fort McAllister near Savannah bombarded for several hours without effect.

Leave for Selma, Alabama.

THURSDAY.—Blockaders at Charleston capture the British steamer *Princess Royal*, with a most valuable cargo of arms and ordnance works, machinery, projectiles, &c., intended for the Confederacy. It will be a severe loss.

Federal army is stuck in the mud, and prevented from making its second grand advance upon the Rappabannock.

A telegraph cable is to connect New Orleans, Pensacola, Beaufort, etc., with the Northern ports.

FRIDAY.—Van Dorn reported to have captured for the second time Holly Springs. Doubtful!

Gunboat carrying eleven guns surrenders to our forces on Stono River, S. C.

Burnside has yielded to Hooker, who now takes command of the army. In consequence gold advances to 152 in New York. A good sign! Another re-organization of the army is to precede offensive operations.

Reach Selma, Alabama.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.—Other vessels run the blockade with valuable cargoes.

Rumored that we have had a naval victory off Charleston bar.

MONDAY.—The news from Charleston comes in a very reliable way, and produces great rejoicing. We are fast becoming a naval power and shall in the end beat the enemy with their own weapons.

MERIDIAN, January 31.—Our fleet attacked the blockaders off Charleston harbor to-day, sunk two of them and set fire to another, the *Quaker City*, which struck her colors, but afterwards escaped. Not one of the enemy's fleet are in sight.

General Wheeler has destroyed five steamboats on the Cumberland river, and captured and destroyed a locomotive and five cars at Laverne, capturing the guard.

TUESDAY.—One of the Federal rams passed our batteries at Vicksburg with little damage. Though a second Gibraltar, the capture of this point is but a question of time in all probability, as all the means and resources of the enemy will be brought to bear. The report is that they are erecting batteries on the railroad just opposite the city, and are, no doubt, working on their famous canal at the same time. Their design would seem to be, therefore, to open the canal sufficiently to pass down their pontoon boats, and thus enable them to throw heavy columns of troops across the river below the city—to run some of their gunboats down under cover of darkness—and then make a simultaneous attack above and below, while the city is being shelled from the central batteries.

The vessel captured on Stono River, S. C., will prove a valuable prize. She mounts eleven guns and had a force of 200 men.

The *Oveita*, or Florida, has destroyed several Federal vessels.

The French Emperor has declined any further action in American affairs, and will hold off until invited by the enemy. How have we been deceived and baffled in all our foreign calculations! History may explain the enigma which baffles us now.

The arrest of an editor by Lincoln in Philadelphia gives rise to the greatest excitement, and action is taken in the Legislature and City Council in reference to this further effort of the Washington despotism. The editor had

lauded the message of Jefferson Davis in contrast with that of Abraham Lincoln.

Vallandigham tells the Federal Congress that the conquest of the South is impossible, as two years of woeful experience has proved, and warns them that in the end the West will go too.

Gold in New York 158, and cotton 90 cts.

The affair at Charleston is reported as follows: (Subsequent to the report a part of the fleet has returned, bringing with it one or two iron-clads, which keep steam continually on.)

CHARLESTON, January 31.

This morning the gunboats Palmetto State, accompanied by three small steamers, the Clinch, Etowah and Chesterfield, all under command of Commodore Ingraham, made an attack on the blockaders and succeeded in sinking two and crippling a third. The engagement commenced at four o'clock. The Palmetto State, with Commodore Ingraham on board, opened fire upon the Federal gunboat *Mercedita*, carrying 11 guns and 158 men, which was soon sunk in five fathoms water. Her commander and boat's crew came on board and surrendered. One shot entered her boiler, going clear through. Her crew were paroled by Commodore Ingraham.

Captain Tucker, of the *Cheveea*, reports the sinking of another Federal gunboat and the disabling of the steamship *Quaker City*. The latter was set on fire by the *Cheveea*, and hauled down her flag to surrender, but afterwards managed to escape, using only one wheel. She was very badly damaged. The number of blockaders outside at the time of the engagement was thirteen, with two first-class Federal frigates. The Federal loss is very severe. It was a complete surprise on our part, with not a man hurt. The vessels were not even struck!

All the blockaders have disappeared—not one to be seen within five miles with the strongest kind of a glass.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY.—The formidable fleet and army concentrating at Beaufort, N.C., and Port Royal, are evidently in contemplation of an early attack upon Charleston. The information comes to us directly by the arrival of a British vessel from Havana.

Confederate steamer *Oveita* or *Florida* is committing great depredations on Northern commerce.

THURSDAY.—Weather for several days stormy, which will operate against the enemy on our sea coasts as well as in the interior.

Three Federal vessels reported to be captured at Sabine Pass, Texas.

Hopes of early peace grow fainter, despite of the enemy's demoralization.

There will be much more hard fighting and suffering.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.—Action near Alexandria, Tennessee, in which the enemy loses largely and Morgan's cavalry very slightly.

Kentucky Legislature provides for peace commissioners to Washington, Richmond, and other State Legislatures.

SUNDAY.—No mails and no news.

Witnessed yesterday the launch of two Confederate iron-clad rams, to be used in the defence of Mobile and the Alabama River.

They will do good service, and are creditable to Selma.

MONDAY.—Officially stated that our captures at Sabine Pass, Texas, embraced thirteen guns and property valued at one million dollars.

Northern account that Forrest has been repulsed with heavy loss at Fort Donelson.

After all, none of the blockading vessels off Charleston were sunk by our gunboats. They were only crippled.

Banks' army at Baton Rouge represented as greatly demoralized and unwilling to fight.

Rumors from New Orleans that the U. S. ship-of-war *Brooklyn* was sunk by our steamers *Alabama* and *Harriet Lane*.

The gunboat which passed our batteries the other day at Vicksburg is said to have captured some of our steamers on the Red River.

Prospect of an immediate fight at Vicksburg. The canal is likely to be a success, and transport vessels will soon be enabled to navigate it. The result cannot be foreseen. The augury is unfavorable. Fears for Vicksburg are well grounded.

TUESDAY-THURSDAY.—Nothing of interest reported in military movements.

Kentucky Legislature orders out 20,000 troops to resist Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. So the yoke of bondage at last galls, and there is a limit to submission.

Gold 162 in New York.

Floods of the Mississippi disconcert the enemy at Vicksburg, and stop their operations for the present.

General Sibley has gained a victory in Texas.



## EDITORIAL BOOK NOTICES, ETC.

Messrs. C. B. Richardson & Co., of New York, are the publishers of "*A Southern History of the War*," by Edward A. Pollard, which they have issued in handsome style in one large volume and illustrated with about twenty steel engraved portraits of Confederate statesmen and generals. This is the same work which another publisher has issued under the title of the "Lost Cause," and to which we made reference in the last number of the Review.

Mr. Richardson has also issued a very superb volume for the Christmas and New Year's holidays and for all home libraries, entitled *War Poetry of the South*, edited by Wm. Gilmore Simms, of South Carolina. The high reputation of Mr. Simms will sufficiently recommend the work, which he dedicates to the women of the South "who have lost a cause, but have made a triumph." It is believed that every poem or song, of any merit, inspired by the war is included in the collection, and many of them are of the highest merit and excellence.

Harper and Brothers furnish *Bound to the Wheel*, a novel, by John Saunders, author of "Abel Drake's Wife;" *Felix Holt, the Radical*, a novel by George Elliot, author of "Adam Bede," etc.; *Inside*, a Chronicle of Secession, by George F. Harrington, with illustrations. The last named is the production of a Southern Unionist, and, of consequence, presents that view of the subject, though the author in his dedication speaks of the Southern cause as "not overcome by man, but by the sublime will of Heaven, too mighty for the mightiest to resist."

Wm. J. Widdleton, of New York, has published Volume III. of Mr. Gayarré's great work on Louisiana, which brings down the whole subject to the date of the secession of the State from the Federal Union in 1860. The present volume treats exclusively of the American as the pre-

vious volumes did of the French and Spanish domination in the State. It is a work of the highest literary interest and full of new material in regard to the purchase of Louisiana and the subsequent schemes of Burr and others, for the separation of the West from the Union. The work will be appropriately referred to hereafter. We have only time now to say that it is issued in very neat style.

We are indebted to Richardson & Co., for the following from their new *Southern University Series of School-Books*—

1. Southern Elementary Spelling-Book.
2. Southern Pictorial Primer.
3. First, Second, Third and Fourth Readers.
4. First Lessons in Numbers.

These works are printed and bound in a neat and substantial manner, and are appropriately illustrated, being edited by George Frederick Holmes and Charles S. Venable, of the University of Virginia, gentlemen highly distinguished in the literary and educational circles of the South. They are worthy of our patronage.

Messrs. Sargeant, Wilson & Finkle, of Cincinnati, whose advertisement appears in our columns, are also the publishers of a series of *School Books*, well known and popular at the South. The following are laid upon our table :

1. McGuffey's New First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Eclectic Readers.
2. McGuffey's Revised Eclectic Spelling Book.
3. McGuffey's New High School Reader.
4. do New Eclectic Speaker.
5. Pinneo's Series of Grammars.

They are printed in a style which combines beauty, cheapness, and uniformity, and immense editions are published and sold.

Mr. Colton, 172 William Street, New York, the largest publisher of Maps in

America, has been kind enough to forward us a large mounted map of Tennessee, together with pocket maps of Georgia and Mississippi, all entirely new, and embracing the most recent information and with accurate delineation of railroads, etc.

The assortment of *Pocket Maps* issued by Colton, is the finest and most extensive in the world, comprising about 250 varieties, of all styles, including County and Township Maps of all the States; Sectional Maps of all that have been thus surveyed; and Railroad Maps of various sections, as well as of the whole country. Foreign countries are well shown, both in detail and by Grand Divisions. All the Maps are engraved in the best style on copper plates, nicely printed on the best quality of thin, but very strong, map paper, made expressly for us, beautifully colored, and put up in neat embossed cloth covers of convenient size, with side titles in gold. They can be had at most first-class book-stores, or can be ordered, and received by return mail, by remitting the price as noted in the descriptive catalogue, which will be sent free to all applicants.

The assortment of *Wall Maps* for offices, libraries, schools, etc., is more extensive than that of any other house in the country. It embraces the only large maps of the World, and of Foreign Countries, published in America, and is full and complete in regard to general and special maps of the several sections of the United States.

Hurd & Houghton, of New York—*“Authorship of Shakespear.”* This is a volume from the pen of Nathaniel Holmes, which will form the basis of a lengthy article by us hereafter. The author's theory is not new, although he pushes it further than his predecessors have done. The possibility of Shakespear being the sole author of the plays ascribed to him has been doubted at various times and disputed by various authors. In 1857, the theory was started by a previous sceptic, that Francis Bacon, Baron Verulam, the author of the “Novum Organ-

um,” and the father of Inductive Philosophy, was the joint author with Shakespear of the plays that have had so large a share in the education of mankind. Mr. Holmes, a “*magni nominis umbra*” in literature until now, endeavors to show that no other person had a hand in these works, but that the whole genuine canon of Shakespear was written by Francis Bacon *per se*.

*Julius Cæsar*, by the Emperor Napoleon. New York: Harper & Brothers. Vol. 2 is at hand and is elaborately reviewed in one of our leading articles as the first volume was several months ago.

*Surrey of Eagle's Nest*; or, Memoirs of a Staff Officer serving in Virginia Edited from the MSS. of J. E. Cooke, author of Virginia Comedians, with illustrations. New York, F. J. Huntington & Co. A work full of the liveliest interest, which is greedily sought after wherever its reputation has extended.

D. Appleton & Co., place upon our table:—

1. *Social Statics, or the Conditions Essential to Human Happiness.* By Herbert Spencer, with notice of author and steel portrait.

This volume, the first and most popularly written of the works of the author, has very great interest in many respects. It foreshadows the philosophical system which it became the great business of his life to unfold, and which has given him so eminent a place among British philosophers of the Nineteenth Century.

2. *Origin of the Stars and the Causes of their Motion and their Light.* By Jacob Ennis Philad. The work consists of four parts:—

Part I. Cause of the Light and Heat of the Sun and Fixed Stars.

Part II. Force which Prolongs the Light and Heat of the Sun and Stars.

Part III. Origin of the Stars.

Part IV. Force which gave Motion to the Stars.

3. *Children of the Frontier.* The sketches

and incidents which form the leading feature of this little volume, are from the pen of Theodore Lund, a Danish artist, whose name is familiar to many lovers of art. A most agreeable book for young persons.

We have remarked upon the great progress which is being made to restore our cities. *Charleston* has come forward nobly and established a system of loan by means of which the public credit can be used in aid of individual enterprise, and soon we may expect to see that noble old city resume her former prosperity. From *Richmond* we learn that

A little Northern capital came here; but nine-tenths of the buildings that have been erected, have been built with the means of our own people. Eighteen months have not elapsed, and largely upwards of half of the burnt houses on Main Street — probably three-fourths — have been replaced, or are being replaced, with beautiful and substantial buildings. The skill of the architect has been taxed to devise handsome designs for the fronts, and every convenience that experience has taught to be useful in carrying on particular branches of business, has been introduced into the interior of the new buildings. Already, Main Street is one of the handsomest business streets in the city, and when existing gaps in it are filled up and the rubbish is removed, we will have reason to be proud of the taste, energy and determination of our people. But the rebuilding is not confined to Main street. Many handsome and convenient business houses have been built on Cary street, and many others are now going up. A handsome building has been erected on Shockoe Slip as a tobacco exchange. The Gallego mills, which were the largest flour mills in the world, are being rebuilt with increased capacity for making flour. Many of the cross streets between Main and Cary, have been rebuilt almost entirely; and all through the burnt district from the armory to Fourteenth street, and on Byrd Island, may be heard the sound of the hammer and trowel.

And nearly all of this work has been done and is being carried on with Southern capital. It is not done on credit, for the mechanics employed get their wages weekly. The old adage that "it is an ill wind that blows good to no one," is exemplified in this instance. Nearly all of our mechanics, carpenters, bricklayers, brickmakers, painters, plumbers, and, in fact, nearly every branch of mechanical

art has had constant and lucrative employment for the past twelve months.

We referred, in another place, to the pamphlet in regard to Southern lands recently issued by Mr. Withers, of Jackson, Miss. Now is the time, if ever, for Northern and foreign capital to find openings for the most advantageous investments. In a year or two from this time, matters will be very different. There is a popular idea at the North, that immigrants to the South are exposed to some sort of molestation. This is entirely unfounded, as the following certificate, issued from Madison county, Miss., will show:

We, the undersigned, Northern men and new settlers, have bought and leased plantations in the county of Madison, Mississippi, since the close of the late war; employing freedmen and tilling our lands with their work. We have noticed many letters in the Northern papers, which, so far as our locality is concerned, we consider defamatory, exaggerated and uncalled for; and should we remain silent to misrepresentations of our locality and its old citizens, it would be unjust towards those who have received us hospitably and treated us with civility.

In our neighborhood are many who have suffered losses of mules and horses, among them, some of the undersigned. But old residents have suffered from such losses more severely than new settlers; thus proving mule thieves will steal mules, no matter where found. With our neighbors we have had no difficulties, and none but satisfactory business relations.

The freedmen work for whom they please to contract with, in the same manner as farm laborers at the North. In numerous instances they are employed by Northern men who are their old masters' nearest neighbors. We think our lives and property as safe as those of old residents; that we can obtain justice in the courts if obliged to take that course, and that new comers can feel as secure here as in any sparsely settled agricultural community of our Western States.

Col. J. A. Bingham, of St. Louis, formerly of 1st Penn. Cavalry.

Frederick Billings, formerly of Worcester, Mass.

F. B. Pratt, formerly of Worcester, Mass.

L. B. Smith, formerly of Grafton, Mass.

John Humphreys, formerly of England.

Arthur Mathewson, late Surgeon U. S. N.

George Lyons, formerly of Ireland.

J. B. Richardson, formerly of Boston, Mass.

R. J. Rose, late Captain U. S. V., formerly of Western Penn.

C. H. Smith, late of Trumbull City, Ohio.  
 H. K. Austin, late of Borden, N. J.  
 Chauncey Tyler, late of Connecticut.  
 Mark Prime, late A. Q. M., U. S. V.,  
 Maine.  
 J. W. Deering, late of Maine.

The following statement we believe to be very nearly correct in showing the expenses and profits on a well conducted Southern cotton estate in ordinary seasons :

Estimate of the expense and profit in cultivating 650 acres of Mississippi or Yazoo Valley land—say 500 acres in cotton, and 150 acres in corn.

EXPENSES.

To hire 50 of hands, at \$150 per annum.....	\$7,500
To 50 bbls. Mess Pork, at \$40 per bbl.....	2,000
To 12½ bbls. Molasses, at \$40 per bbl.....	500
To Medicines.....	500
“ 80 Mules, at \$175 each.....	5,250
“ 2500 bushels of corn at \$1.25 per bushel.....	3,125
To Fodder and Hay.....	1,000
“ Wagons, Ploughs, Hoes, Gear- ing, &c., &c.....	2,000
To Wages of Superintendent....	1,250
“ Oxen, Milch Cows, &c.....	1,000
“ Stock Hogs, to raise bacon, for next year.....	500
To Incidental Expenses.....	1,500
<b>Total Expenses.....</b>	<b>\$26,125</b>

INCOME.

By 500 bales cotton of 400lbs. each, at 80 cts.....	\$60,000
By 5,000 bushels of corn, at \$1 per bushel.....	5,000
By Fodder and Hay.....	1,500

<b>Total Income.....</b>	<b>\$66,500</b>
Deduct expenses as above.....	26,125

Leaving for net profit..... \$40,375

A plantation in the Mississippi Valley that would have 650 acres of open land, would probably contain 1500 acres in the entire tract; and estimating this at \$25 per acre, would make \$37,500, which deducted from \$40,375, the net amount of profit, would leave a surplus of \$2,875, after paying for 1500 acres of choice valley land, and all the mules, cattle, hogs, farming implements, &c.

We have received a copy of the admirable address delivered before the *Virginia Agricultural Convention* by the Hon. Willoughby Newton, President, and shall refer to it more fully hereafter.

We can only now extract the just and heartfelt tribute which he pays to those eminent and pure Virginia patriots and farmers, St. George Cocke and Edmund Ruffin :

Philip St. George Cocke was the soul of chivalry and the type of the true Virginia gentleman. He entered upon the discharge of his duties as President of this society with all the ardor and enthusiasm of his nature, and by his princely munificence and enlightened zeal was chiefly instrumental in securing the brilliant success of our first and most magnificent exhibition. His sensitive nature felt too keenly the troubles of his country, and he died a martyr in her cause. The purity of his character and the beneficence of his actions were such that, if he must die, he left his friends but one cause of regret—that he had not fallen on the field of battle, where he courted death in defence of his native State, which he so dearly loved.

Of Edmund Ruffin what shall I say? A character of contrasts. By his stern integrity, and his kind, genial and affectionate manner to his friends, he secured their highest admiration and warmest regard. By his occasional acerbity of temper, which no one more regretted than himself, he sometimes incurred the lasting displeasure of gentlemen who, if they could have known him better and had approached him under different auspices, would have learned to love and respect him for the sterling traits of his character. He was a man to have warm friends and bitter enemies. But the grave covers all animosities. As an agriculturist he was without a rival. He opened a new path to agricultural improvement, and boldly led the way. His writings are a monument of the acuteness and comprehensiveness of his intellect, of his great research, and of the zeal and energy of his efforts to improve his native State. Posterity will regard him as a man of mark in the age in which he lived; this Society will continue to venerate his name; and Virginia will ever remember him as one of her greatest benefactors. He felt the keenest interest in the progress and result of the late disastrous civil war. He lived to hear of the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee. With the calm serenity of Cato, he argued his right to take his life; and, having resolved not to survive the liberties of his country, he followed the example of the illustrious Roman. Let us cover with the veil of charity the infirmity of a great intellect, unbalanced by public and private grief, and finally overwhelmed by a sense of the utter ruin of his country.

THE great *Agricultural and Manufacturing Fair at New Orleans*, held during last month, was in many respects a success, and it is intended to continue them annually at that point. The happiest results will follow. We rejoice at such evidences of awakening Southern enterprise and spirit, and will endeavor in the next number of the REVIEW to give the full particulars of the Fair.

THE article on Missouri in the November number of the REVIEW, was, we learn, from the pen of S. Waterhouse, Esq., of St. Louis, and was written at the instance of Governor Fletcher, in behalf of the Missouri State Board of Immigration.

THE REVIEW FOR 1867.—With our next Number will commence the *Third* Volume of the New Series, and the *thirty-fourth* volume of the REVIEW.

*It is a favorable time for new subscribers to send in their names, for Clubs to be formed at our reduced rates, and for remittances to be made, of which we are in great need.*

The expenses of the REVIEW are three times what they were in former days! Even the most trifling sums are gratefully received. We know, and make all allowance for, the necessities of the country; but there are numbers who, by a very small effort, or sacrifice, might aid us in this contingency.

#### REVIEW ADVERTISING INDEX.

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## SOUTHERN ESTATES IN THE MARKET.

W. T. WITHERS, of Jackson, Miss., who is one of the most reliable gentlemen in the South, and one whose statements it gives us pleasure to indorse, has issued a pamphlet containing a list of over 100 fine Southern estates which have been placed in his hands for sale. We condense from the pamphlet a few facts in regard to each estate, but full information will be furnished by Mr. Withers whenever addressed upon the subject. His references are the best in the country, and will be forwarded when desired. He proposes to purchase and sell estates, and will guarantee satisfaction. Will examine titles and prepare papers, and aid in obtaining the most satisfactory superintendents and managers for estates. Northern capitalists may feel safe in his hands.—Enrros.

1. Plantation in Madison parish, Louisiana, 1800 acres, 1100 of which cleared and ready for cultivation. Splendid improvements; admirable for stock-raising. Price \$50,000, half cash. The owner would prefer a partnership with some one having money.
2. Plantation in the same parish, 2008 acres, of which 800 well cleared and 200 more deadened. Has produced three bales to acre. Good improvements. Price \$30,000; worth \$140,000 before war. Half interest would be sold.
3. Plantation, Madison county, Miss., near Canton, 2090 acres, of which 1100 in cultivation. Excellent buildings, etc. House cost \$2,500 in 1850. Laborers now on the place. Price \$10 per acre, cash.
5. Plantation same county, five miles from Canton, 850 acres, 600 opened; good improvements. \$7 per acre.
6. Plantation same county, 1450 acres, 1150 cleared and in cultivation; fine improvements; horses and other agricultural stock, and laborers on the place. Price \$33,000, of which \$20,000 cash.
7. Plantation in Warren county, Miss., three miles from Vicksburg, 1500 acres, 700 acres cleared. Magnificent place, secure from high water. Price \$30 per acre, \$15,000 cash.
8. Valley Plantation, Yazoo county, Miss., 1700 acres, of which 800 are cleared. Place now occupied by Northern lessee. Splendid estate. Price \$37 per acre in instalments.
9. Plantation, Benton county, Miss., five miles from Benton, 1597 acres, 700 cleared. Price \$7 per acre, half cash.
10. Plantation on Yazoo River, near Sartatia, 1500 acres, 250 in cultivation; splendid wood land; good houses. Price \$12.50 per acre, cash.
11. Plantation, Sunflower county, Miss., 1090 acres, 500 cleared and deadened; good shipping point and improvements. Place now worked; \$15 per acre, half cash.
12. Valley Plantation, adjoining Greenwood, on the Yazoo, Miss., 1560 acres, 450 in cultivation; fine improvements. Now rented at \$10 per acre. Price \$40 per acre, half cash.
14. Plantation, Sunflower county, Miss., four miles from Tallahatchie, 2700 acres, 400 cleared. \$10 per acre.
15. Same county, 840 acres, half cleared. Price \$40 per acre.
16. Same county, 2160 acres, 1800 cleared or deadened. Laborers on the place. Excellent stock and improvements. Price \$73,500, half cash. Magnificent place.
17. Same county, 1200 acres, half cleared, and above overflow. Price \$50,000, half down.
18. Plantation, thirteen miles above Yazoo City, Miss., 1640 acres, 500 cleared, and above overflow. Price \$40,000, half cash.
19. Splendid estate on Yazoo, Holmes county, Miss., 3,500 acres, 1800 opened and now under cultivation; free from overflow; machinery run by steam. Excellent improvements of all kinds. Price \$100,000. Laborers on the place.
21. Plantation on Tensas River, La., Madison parish, 1000 acres, 800 cleared. Sold for \$60 gold before the war. Price now \$30 greenbacks per acre.
22. Plantation, Carroll parish, La., 2000 acres, half cleared, good house, well drained. Price \$20 per acre.
25. Plantation, Chicot county, Ark., eight miles from the Mississippi, 1400 acres, one-third cleared and improved. Price \$18 per acre, cash. Prefers to sell half interest.
26. Plantation, sixteen miles from Granada, Miss., 656 acres, one-third cleared. Price \$12 per acre.
27. Plantation, nine miles from Granada, 570 acres, 400 cleared. Price \$5500, half cash.
28. Plantation, Carroll county, Miss., two miles from railroad, 1179 acres, half cleared and in cultivation. Excellent improvements. Corn and saw-mill, etc. Price \$15 per acre, half cash.
29. Plantation, Carroll county, two and a half miles from Valden, 1340 acres, 400 cleared. Price \$14 per acre.
30. Plantation, Carroll county, 800 acres, 300 cleared. Price \$6 per acre.
31. Plantation, Carroll county, 1440 acres, 800 cleared. Price \$5.50 per acre, gold.
32. Plantation, Carroll county, near Duck Hill, 1400 acres, 600 cleared. Excellent improvements; laborers on place. Price \$20 per acre.
35. Plantation, Madison county, Miss., 1120 acres, nearly all cleared. Splendid improvements. House cost \$10,000 in gold. Price for place \$30,000.
36. Plantation, Hinds county, Miss., 1700 acres, 600 cleared. Price \$15 per acre.
37. Plantation, Hinds county, Miss., 820 acres, mostly cleared. (Sold cheap.)
40. Plantation in Hinds county, Miss., six miles west of Jackson, containing 560 acres, 350 cleared. Price \$10 per acre, all cash.

42. Plantation in Holmes county, Miss., containing 735 acres, 400 acres open. Price \$5 per acre, in gold, all down.
43. Number one cotton plantation in Holmes county, Miss., containing 2900 acres, 600 acres cleared. Price \$25 per acre. The owner prefers to sell a capitalist one-half interest.
45. Plantation in Yallobusha county, Miss., containing 833 acres, 300 acres cleared. Price \$8.50 per acre.
46. Plantation in Warren county, Miss., ten miles east of Vicksburg, containing 240 acres of very rich upland, 140 acres cleared. Price \$16 per acre.
47. Plantation in Claiborne county, Miss., containing 2000 acres of choice land. Price \$25 per acre.
48. Plantation adjoining the above, containing 569 acres. Price \$15 per acre.
49. Plantation in Adams county, Miss., twelve miles from Natchez, 1500 acres, 900 acres cleared. Fencing in good repair. Price \$25,000, in payments.
50. Mississippi Valley plantation, on Tenasa River, in Concordia parish, La., 2607 acres, 600 of which are cleared. Price \$25 per acre.
51. Plantation on Tenasa River, in Concordia parish, La., 1683 acres, 1400 acres cleared and ready for cultivation. This place will be leased.
52. Plantation in the same vicinity, containing 3108 acres, 1500 acres ready for cultivation, with very fine steam gin and mill. This place will be leased very low to a responsible tenant.
53. Plantation fronting on the Mississippi River, in Iaquena county, Miss. 796 acres. This place was not affected by the high water of 1865-66. Price \$20,000.
54. Plantation on the Yazoo River, four miles below Yazoo City, containing 1310 acres, 450 cleared, and 250 acres deadened. Price \$35 per acre.
55. A very fine Mississippi Valley plantation, fifteen miles west of Yazoo City, Miss., containing 1108 acres, 300 acres in cultivation, 200 acres more deadened. Price \$21 per acre, cash.
56. Valley plantation in Washington county, Miss., containing 1600 acres, 600 acres opened and ready for cultivation. Price \$30 per acre.
57. Plantation and wood-yard on the Mississippi River, in Washington county, containing 4100 acres, 400 acres cleared. Price \$20 per acre, cash.
58. Plantation on the bank of Red River, in the State of La., containing 2500 acres, 1250 acres in a fine state of cultivation. This place has on it 100 good hands, who are attached to the place, and most of them will remain. Only an interest of five-eighths is offered for sale.
60. Plantation in Nornbee county, Miss., containing 450 acres of very choice cotton land, 300 acres in cultivation. Price \$15 per acre.
61. Plantation in Kemper county, Miss., containing 1750 acres, 1000 acres cleared and under good fence. Price \$14 per acre in gold or silver.
62. A strictly first-class cotton plantation in Mississippi, twenty-one miles west of the city of Columbus, Miss., containing 2417½ acres, 1100 acres open for cultivation. Price \$24,000, cash.
63. Prairie plantation in Lowndes county, Miss., containing 372 acres, with 80 acres additional, detached from the main tract, 300 acres in cultivation. Price \$10,000.
64. Plantation near Brandon, Miss., containing 560 acres, 300 acres cleared. Price \$3 per acre cash.
65. Small plantation, four miles south of Brandon, containing 160 acres. Price \$10 per acre.
67. Plantation in Simpson county, 900 acres, 300 cleared, the rest heavily timbered with pine and other valuable timber. Price \$3 per acre.
68. Fine plantation in Madison county, Miss., containing 937 acres, 575 acres cleared and now in cultivation. Price for the entire property \$17,500 cash. This is a productive and very desirable cotton plantation, and has much over an average crop on it this season.
69. Choice cotton plantation, adjoining the town of Vernon, in Madison county, Miss., containing 1555 acres, about 900 acres cleared, and most of it in cultivation this season. Price \$12 per acre.
70. Plantation in Madison county, Miss., three miles north-west of Canton, the county seat, containing 1800 acres, about 900 acres cleared. Price \$15 per acre, in payments.
71. Plantation in Madison county, Miss., immediately on the line of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, two miles south of Canton, containing 1090 acres, 700 cleared. Price \$15 per acre.
72. Plantation in Madison county, Miss., three miles from Madison Station, containing 1466 acres, about 1000 acres cleared, the rest finely timbered. Price \$16 per acre.
73. Plantation on Big Black River, in Attala county, Miss., one and a half miles from Goodman Station, on Mississippi Central Railroad, 2000 acres, 800 acres of open land, almost all bottom land. Price \$10 per acre, cash.
75. Plantation in Carroll county, Miss., six miles from Valden Station, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, 1600 acres of productive land, 690 acres cleared and in cultivation this season. Freedmen on the place to work it, and have remained on it during the war. Price \$10 per acre.
77. Plantation in Holmes county, Miss. Price \$7.50 per acre in gold.
78. Plantation in Yazoo county, Miss., six miles from Vaughan's Station, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, 1040 acres, 650 acres cleared and under good fences. Price \$3 per acre.
79. Plantation lying on both sides of the Mississippi Central Railroad, at Vaughan's Station, containing 2000 acres, 800 acres cleared. Price \$12 per acre.
80. Plantation in Yazoo county, Miss., twelve miles from Vaughan's Station, and seventeen miles from Yazoo City, 640 acres, 400 acres cleared. Price \$20 per acre.
81. Plantation on Big Black River, in Yazoo county, Miss., containing 2800 acres, 1100 cleared. Price \$15 per acre in gold.







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