COMMUNICATION.

THE DISUNION PAMPHLET.

A pamphlet with the title, "*The Union, Past and Future; how it works, and how to save it,*" has been widely circulated at the South, said to be from the pen of Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia. A perusal of it leads to the conclusion that the object of the writer was rather to dissolve than to save the Union. It is an elaborate production, with a great array of statistical facts, all brought forward to show that the working of the Union imposes a heavy and unequal burden on the slave States, whilst those of the North are in equal degree enjoying advantages to which they are not fairly entitled.

As this pamphlet is said to be a sort of text-book of the Disunionists, by which many are led captive, it may not be amiss to show up some of its positions, for the purpose of exposing the miserable fallacies on which they are based.

Not content with results under the Constitution, the writer goes back to denounce the constitution itself, and the earliest proceedings under it, as proofs of Northern cupidity. He pronounces the provision by which five slaves are entitled to a representation equal to three freemen as "yielding to Northern exorbitance," by which the South loses fourteen representatives in Congress. He claims, as a compensating stipulation in favor of the South, that direct taxes should be apportioned amongst the States in proportion to representation, by which "the South ought now to pay a little more than one-third of the taxes; *they actually pay under the present system over three-fourths.*"

Here is a startling assertion. The South, with less than half the white population of the free States, pay more than three-fourths of the taxes of the whole country! On the supposition that this assertion is true, no one will deny that the South will be perfectly right in putting an end to a copartnership which works so unequally. But how is this assertion supported? Why, it is nothing but the old forty-bale theory! It assumes that import duties are paid, not by the consumer of the imports, nor by the exporter of the exports, but by the original producer of them. Thus, the cotton, rice, and tobacco planters of the South, the wheat growers of New York and Ohio, and even the Northern manufacturers, pay those duties which ought to be levied on the foreign luxuries so largely consumed in the Northern cities.

The idea is not a new one. It was elaborated and brought forward by Messrs. CALHOUN and MCDUFFIE in 1832, the era of Nullification. It is possible, but hardly probable, that either of these gentlemen brought his mind to believe in the truth of the theory for which they argued with so much ingenuity. But, really believing that slave property would be safer under a separate confederacy, they brought forward this theory, in order to bring the South to favor a separation of the States. This is the most charitable conclusion. The theory in itself seems too absurd for serious argument but for the high authority under which it was brought forward. It is founded on the abstraction that all trade is an exchange of commodities; and supposes that the producer of cotton is the importer of hardware or Madeira wine, for which cotton furnishes the funds as payment; with the further false assumption that but for the duty this hardware or Madeira wine would sell for an equal sum for the benefit of the planter, but from which price the amount of the duty is now deducted and paid into the Treasury of the United States.

This matter was fully argued in Congress in 1832, and was supposed to be laid entirely at rest, along with the various isms to which every decade gives birth.

But this writer has made a discovery which we believe is original with him, and to the credit of which he is fairly entitled. It is, that the South are furnishing to the North an immense amount of capital, for the use of which the North pay nothing! His words are: "The North has thus obtained the use of an immense amount of Southern 'capital, and all its profits, causing an equal loss to 'the South." The mode in which this forced loan is supposed to be brought about is certainly a curiosity. A certain portion of the products of the South are shipped abroad from Northern ports. To this extent the writer claims that the North has the use of Southern capital. Can stultification go further? How does the North get possession of these products? Certainly, only by paying for them. Or, supposing the planter can ship his cotton to Liverpool cheaper via New York than direct, how does the North get the use of his capital until they pay for it? The writer attributes the origin of this indirect trade to the duties on foreign tonnage. How that effect should follow is not very apparent. At all events, this cause has ceased to operate since the adoption of the reciprocal treaties, by which so many foreign ships are admitted on the same terms as our own. The writer, however, presents this as an increasing evil, even after his own supposed cause is entirely removed. His estimate of the use of Southern capital enjoyed by the North is apportioned as follows:

From 1790 to 1800	22,000,000	per annum.
1801 to 1810	53,000,000	"
1811 to 1820	52,000,000	"
1821 to 1830	79,000,000	"
1831 to 1840	106,000,000	"
For the year 1848	133,000,000	"

He says: "The slave States lost the use of this great capital, and the North gained it, without paying any sort of equivalent in return." He goes on to show how much is the loss to every Southern family of six persons, and the gain to every Northern family.

This idea that the North is living on Southern capital is certainly a novel one. That the South possess a great amount of capital, no one will deny, but, apparently, they find it more profitable to employ their accumulations in planting new lands than in commerce, or in loaning it to the North. It is matter of notoriety that every thing which they sell to the North is sold for cash, whilst their purchases at the North are mostly made on credit.

On these two miserable fallacies rest essentially the complaints of inequality put forward with such an array of figures in this pamphlet. We will not believe that the South can be humbugged by them to any great extent. It is true, he complains of the coast survey, of the lighthouses, of the public debt, and even of the post office, as operating unequally upon the South. In fact, he complains of every thing. It were a bootless task to attempt to follow him through all his exaggerations and assumptions. The following quotations will serve as a sample of the spirit and accuracy of the writer:

"Nor is it possible that the free States, despite the fables about the Northwest, can long have any surplus of breadstuffs and provisions for exportation."

"The subsistence of the Northern laborer is much lower than of the Southern, but that is declining, especially in animal food." "Other facts are equally conclusive that the bulk of the surplus breadstuffs and provisions must be at the South, and that the North will soon find it as much as she can do to feed her own population well." "Meat is no longer the daily food of the Eastern laborer."

"The stables, the very pig-stye of the lord of the loom, is better than the hovel of his factory operative."

"The South has the guaranty of negro slavery; capitalist and laborer, master and slave, are indissolubly united in interest."

Similar extracts might be multiplied indefinitely. Disunion is stamped on every line. Are the people of the South to be duped by such miserable sophistry?

A FRIEND TO THE UNION.

TO THE EDITORS.

MESSRS. GALES & SEATON: The petition, of which the enclosed is a copy, I have had on hand for some time. The important character of it, and its highly conservative principles, made me anxious to present it in open House, but as I could only do so when my State was called, which has not occurred since its reception, and in all probability will not be again during the present session, I shall present it under "the rule" of the House, by which it will pass unnoticed and unpublished. I therefore ask the favor of you to insert it, with the accompanying letter. The writer speaks the words of soberness, wisdom, and patriotism. This was guaranty enough as to his character and standing, yet, as he referred to two of the representatives of Pennsylvania, I showed to them both the letter and petition. They promptly vouched as to the unblemished character of the author of the letter and the respectability of the signers of the petition. It is signed by about an equal number of Whigs and Democrats—by some freesoil Whigs and some freesoil Democrats. It is to be regretted that members of Congress generally disseminate only speeches chiming in with the known opinions and prejudices of their constituents. By reading on one side alone errors and prejudices are confirmed.

I rejoice, with the mass of our countrymen, North, South, East, and West, at the passage of those measures which carry healing on their wings. May we hope that the love of country will be stronger than the love of party? That neither Whigs nor Democrats will ever again seek an ascendency by *courting abolitionists?* It is this which has infected masses at the North, diseased public opinion, and filled Congress with members pledged to measures which, if carried out, would have convulsed the country, cursed us with civil war, and dissolved the Union. Victory by such means is purchased at too dear a price. National parties can only be preserved by national justice. Let Whigs or Democrats of the North affiliate with abolitionists, and every man at the South ought to aid in crushing such a party. They are the enemies of the constitution—the enemies of the South—the real disunionists. "The higher law party" should be marked and denounced by every patriot in the land.

The present Congress has been the longest and pregnant with more danger than any since the formation of the Government. At times we had neither "a pillar of cloud by day nor a pillar of fire by night"—all was "thick darkness." The wisest and the best could not see an inch before them. The only hope was, that Providence, who had protected us in infancy and raised us to manhood, designed us for a higher destiny—that the political light of the world should not be extinguished—the hopes of the oppressed nations of the earth should not be crushed. The clouds, after a long and dreary season, are passing away, and we feel again the beams of a warming sun. May the sun of our Union never again be dimmed, but shine for centuries over the freest, happiest, and most glorious republic the world has ever seen! *Equal justice to all the States—non-interference with Southern institutions,* will keep down *sectional* and preserve *national parties.* It will restore fraternal feelings, and perpetuate that Union which Washington and his co-patriots handed down to us as the richest legacy ever bequeathed by one generation to another.

JEREMIAH MORTON.

PINE GROVE, VENANGO CO., PA.

SIR: Excuse, I pray you, the intrusion of an entire stranger, and a very secluded old man, upon your time and notice, in requesting you to be the medium of reception, and, if you think proper, presentation to the honorable body of which you are a member, of the accompanying petition. The petition is signed by more than three-fourths of the citizens who have had an opportunity, and I have no doubt but similar views would be subscribed to by two-thirds of the voters of the North, at least so far as I am acquainted. And I wish a true demonstration of public sentiment on the subject in the non-slaveholding States could be had by petition, or some other way. Such a demonstration, I think, would settle the agitating, perplexing, irritating, and improper question at once, and perhaps result in a way that would prevent its ever arising again to disturb the Federal Legislature, that has nothing to do with the matter.

The signers have mostly made use of letters to designate the political party with which they have acted.

I hope you will forgive the freedom I have taken in addressing this to you. Had I not seen, read, and approved your speech of the seventh of February, as reported in the National Intelligencer, I should not have troubled you with it.

I wish your views, and those of your friends were more extensively disseminated in the Northern States. Give the people of those States the arguments on both sides, that they may judge for themselves, and I believe the great body will arrive at a correct conclusion, and will again be right side up.

That the country is cursed with fanatics in the North, I know to be the case; but they are few in number; the great body of the people wish to be right, and I believe all that is wanting is correct information to put and keep them so.

If reference is required, I can only give you the names of the Hon. JOHN W. HOWE and the Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, members from this State, in the House with you. One or both of the gentlemen are acquainted with the most of the names on the petition, and also with your and his country's well-wisher; a well-wisher to the Union of the States, based upon the Constitution, but not a constrained Union upon the ruins of the Constitution.

SAMUEL POWELL.

To the Hon. JEREMIAH MORTON.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States:

The undersigned petitioners, citizens, electors, of the sovereign commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ask leave to most respectfully represent to your honorable bodies their views on a subject now agitating the public mind of this Union, from one extreme to the other. We have ever considered the Federal Government as only possessing delegated powers; powers to be exercised for the mutual benefit of all the States; therefore any legislation that discriminates between States, gives just cause of complaint on the part of the States discriminated against.

The seed of the constitution, we believe, is found in the want of sufficient power in the old articles of confederation to enable Congress to provide the means to carry out what was the most anxious desire and strong recommendation of General Washington, as expressed in his circular letters addressed to the Governors of the several States at the close of the Revolutionary war, urging upon them the great necessity of maintaining the public credit—anxiety to pay the public debt—desire to maintain the credit of the United States. And an entire want of power in the then Congress to provide the means was, we have no doubt, the source from whence flowed the first thought of forming "a more perfect Union;" and but for these casualties, we see no probability that the present constitution would have been thought of.

And to assist the contingency which the Father of his country was so anxious and much troubled about, was the surplus territory of particular States, by the earnest request of the other States, conveyed to the United States, to be disposed of, and that only for the mutual benefit of all the States.

This being the situation of the territory at the formation and adoption of the constitution, and all that we are able to find, as known to it, it became imperatively necessary, to carry out the intention of the patriotic grantors, that Congress should "have power to dispose of," &c., and when so disposed of, and the proceeds appropriated to the use of all the States, then the agency of the United States over territory closes.

The formation of Territorial Governments, we believe, has grown out of the necessity of the case, not derived from any power delegated in the constitution, but drawn from the precedent of the mother country in establishing colonial governments.

We therefore pray your honorable bodies, in passing bills for the formation of Territorial Governments, if any such should pass, to avoid all discrimination between States, and leave the territory open and free for the emigration of the citizens of all the States, with their property, of whatever kind.

We crave your further indulgence, and most respectfully ask your attention to our views on one other point of the same subject. The power delegated to Congress "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever," &c. is but a transfer of the legislative power from the State or States to Congress, and not, we think, the creating of any new power; if the latter, no limitation is fixed; hence we hope that Congress will, in legislating for the District of Columbia on the subject of involuntary servitude, be governed by the letter and spirit of the constitution, and the legislation of Maryland for the State upon the same subject. If the citizens of Virginia should take the wild notion into their heads to petition Congress to pass a law establishing the Southern institution of master and servant in the dock-yard at Charlestown, in Massachusetts, we think the petition should not be granted, and much doubt if the petitioners would have a right to be heard upon the subject. And if the seat of the Federal Government had been located in Pennsylvania instead of Maryland, we think the citizens of the slave States would not have been justified in petitioning Congress to establish slavery in the District, against the wishes of the people, and the laws of Pennsylvania.

Therefore, in consideration of the foregoing, we further pray your honorable bodies, in passing all laws touching the condition of master and servant, to be governed by the constitution, and the precept and example of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ—"masters be kind to your servants, servants be obedient to your masters."

And we will ever pray, and pray forever for the preservation of the Union of the States.

[Signed by one hundred and forty-six petitioners.]

THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

OHIO, AUGUST 20, 1850.

MESSRS. EDITORS: One of the distant readers of your paper has seen with much interest what is said concerning the unhealthiness of the President's House, on account of a damp basement and the malaria from the Potomac. Something must be done; but while the question *what to do* is under consideration, it is a favorable time to suggest what I hope may have already occurred to those most concerned. Instead of the expense of reforming the manners and curing the evil breath of the Potomac, only to make wholesome a building far behind the day in point of general fitness for its uses, would it not be much wiser to give up the present mansion to some other government object for which accommodation is wanted, and take a more elevated and healthful position, (nearer the Capitol, perhaps,) and erect such a building for the President as in point of interior plan and outward elegance would be honorable to our architecture and suitable as the residence of the President of the United States? Is the house as it now is any thing but disgraceful to the nation? Externally it is too small, too naked, too destitute of architectural impressiveness. It has no character. Many a private mansion in our large cities exceeds it far in external appearance. Would such a building for the President be erected now? It belongs to the day when the old public offices, now such an eye-sore, were thought quite imposing. No man would now think of building a house merely for the clerkships of a department of the Government without giving it more grandeur of aspect than the house of our President possesses. A mansion is required which, in point of taste and elegance, shall be not a monument of the boyhood of architectural design in our land, but an object on which the nation may look with satisfaction as a specimen of art and propriety for ages to come.

But what is the present house in point of *internal* plan? To say nothing of the wet basements, is the house large enough for its public uses separately from its domestic? Look at the size of the rooms usually opened on drawing-room occasions? Are they not positively mean in point of size? Where is the proper *suite* of apartments for such times? But look at their position. That small and awkward hall between them and the great door—small in comparison with what it should be! What a plan for a noble mansion; nothing between the front door, admitting all the winter wind, and the great reception rooms, but a small hall; so that when the doors are open, as they should be on reception days, you must have a rush of cold air right in upon a stewed up crowd, elbowing and squeezing one another in the reception rooms. And how is this obviated? Whoever saw that ugly, awkward partition running lengthwise of the hall, the only device to keep out the external air from the rooms, without feeling ashamed? It shows the botch of the carpenter remedying the defect of the architect. It is like the blanket stretched before the fire in a log house to remedy the openness of the walls. One wants to kick it down as a thing offensive to every sense of propriety. But, again; the publicity of these reception rooms! Does a gentleman building a large, roomy, and stately mansion for himself, place his drawing rooms in such relation to the entrance hall and the outside door? Do you not usually ascend a noble stairway to reach his guest chamber? Do they open their doors almost in the dust and wind of the street? We do not need a palace for our President such as a European monarch would expect; but we do greatly need a mansion for our President which shall conveniently, liberally, and healthfully accommodate his family; which shall furnish the means of receiving the respectful visits of the citizens of the United States in a manner becoming our Chief Magistrate, hospitably, comfortably, and numerously; which shall be internally planned according to the dictates of common sense, and externally according to the best taste in architecture, and the just expectations of an intelligent, wealthy, and mighty nation.

CIVIS.

NOTE BY THE EDITORS.

We marvel that one so generally well-informed as the writer of the above letter (unknown to us, however) should have given credit to *all* the stories that have circulated of the unhealthiness of the buildings erected in this city for the residence of the President of the United States. We do not believe in them. Mr. JEFFERSON enjoyed excellent health whilst residing there for eight years; Mr. MADISON for eight; Mr. MONROE for eight; Mr. ADAMS for four; Gen. JACKSON for eight; Mr. VAN BUREN for four; Mr. TYLER for four; Mr. POLK for four years.

With regard to the main object of the writer, however, although we have never before heard a suggestion of the measure which he proposes, we are willing to let it go to our readers as a hint from an intelligent citizen of the West, who gives his own reasons for what he recommends.

THE PLANETARY SYSTEM.

At the late meeting in Edinburgh, of the British Association for the advancement of Science, Sir DAVID BREWSTER, the President, in the course of his introductory remarks, said:

"Within the bounds of our own system, and in the vicinity of our own earth, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, there is a wide space which, according to the law of the planetary distances, ought to contain a planet. Kepler predicted that a planet would be found there; and, strange to say, the astronomers of our own times discovered at the beginning of the present century four small planets, Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and Vesta, occupying the very place in our system where the anticipated planet ought to have been found. Ceres, the first of these, was discovered by Piazza, at Palermo, in 1801; Pallas, the second of them, by Dr. Olbers, of Bremen, in 1802; Juno, the third, by Mr. Harding, in 1804; and Vesta, the fourth, by Dr. Olbers, in 1807. After the discovery of the third, Dr. Olbers suggested the idea that they were the fragments of a planet that had been burst in pieces; and considering that they must all have diverged from one point in the original orbit, and ought to return to the opposite point, he examined these parts of the heavens, and thus discovered the planet Vesta. But, though this principle was in the possession of astronomers, nearly forty years elapsed before any other planetary fragment was discovered. At last, in 1845, Mr. Heneke, of Dresden, in Prussia, discovered the fragment called Astrea, and, in 1847, another called Hebe. In the same year our countryman, Mr. Hind, discovered the other two, Iris and Flora. In 1848, Mr. Graham, an Irishman, discovered a ninth fragment called Metis. In 1849, Mr. Gasparis, of Naples, discovered another, which he calls Hygea, and within the last two months the same astronomer has discovered the eleventh fragment, to which he has given the name of Parthenope. If these eleven small planets are really the remains of a larger one, the size of the original planet must have been considerable. What its size was, would seem to be a problem beyond the grasp of reason. But human genius has been permitted to triumph over greater difficulties. The planet Neptune was discovered before a ray of its light had entered the human eye; and by a law of the solar system just discovered, we can determine the original magnitude of the broken planet long after it had been shivered into fragments, and we might have determined it even after a single fragment had proved its existence. This law we owe to Dan. Kirkwood, of Pottsville, an humble American, who, like the illustrious Kepler, struggled to find something new among the arithmetical relations of the planetary elements. Between every two adjacent planets there is a point where their attractions are equal. If we call the distance of this point from the sun the radius of a planet's sphere of attraction, then Mr. Kirkwood's law is, that in every planet the square of the length of its year, reckoned in days, varies as the cube of the radius of its sphere of attraction. This law has been verified by more than one American astronomer, and there can be no doubt, as one of them expresses it, that it is at least a physical fact in the mechanism of our system. This law requires the existence of a planet between Mars and Jupiter; and it follows from the law that the broken planet must have been a little larger than Mars, or about 5,000 miles in diameter, and that the length of its day must have been about 57½ hours. The American astronomers regard this law as amounting to a demonstration of the nebula hypothesis of Laplace; but we venture to say that this opinion will not be adopted by the astronomers of England. Among the more recent discoveries within the bounds of our own system, I cannot omit to mention those of our distinguished countryman, Mr. Lassels, of Liverpool. By means of a fine twenty feet reflector, constructed by himself, he detected the satellite of Neptune, and more recently an eighth satellite, circulating round Saturn—a discovery which was made on the very same day by Mr. Bond, director of the Observatory of Cambridge, in the United States."

NAVAL.—The sloop-of-war *Germantown*, Commander LOWNDES, from Pensacola August 21st, touched at Havana on the 29th, and arrived at New York on Wednesday. There was nothing new at Havana; very few vessels in port, and little or nothing doing. It is reported in Havana that the Queen's officials have condemned three of the invading prisoners, who were to be shot; the remaining six were condemned to work in the chain gang.

FOREIGN.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, August 20, 1850.

This busy hive, in which a greater swarm of human beings is congregated than were ever huddled together within the same space at any other time or in any other place, is now comparatively dull and quiet. All who are enabled to leave it for a few weeks, have left it, and those who remain, if they have not real business pursuits to retain them, create artificial ones, by attending to some one or other of the unreal, unnecessary, and fictitious employments, with which London abounds: such are all stock-broking speculations, railroad share operations, and much of the doings at almost all the great marts of business, where thousands daily speculate without capital, create high prices by artificial demands, and depreciate property and produce by unreal operations. Millions of money in *name* exchange hands daily by the mere transfer of insignificant sums, and men bargain for thousands of pounds sterling, who do not possess one per cent. upon their bargains, and whose only chance of making good their engagements is by transferring them to a third party, for a small profit, or at a small loss, as their good or evil star predominates. In fact, a great deal of business is done in London upon the same principle that betting books are made up at Newmarket or Ascot, that is, by what is technically called *hedging*, which literally means "*fencing in*" a probable bad bargain with a probable good one, and by this sort of financial *hocus-pocus*, bringing the whole series of daily operations to an advantageous result. This plan of procedure is not favorable to good morals, or to the formation of a correct business character, and much do we fear, if things were to be called by their proper names, a very considerable number of the busy men of London, would be more properly designated as gamblers, than by any other word in the English Dictionary. This description of men seldom leave town; their operations are daily, and must be every day attended to. Many visit Brighton, and other watering places, 50 or 60 miles from London, but they come up by the railway every morning, and return by the same ready conveyance every evening. Alas, what slaves do the votaries of mammon make of themselves, and how often are they found sacrificing all the comforts of life and the rules of right, to the desire of wealth! which they aim to procure, not by steady industry in a course useful to others, and moderately profitable to themselves, but by some dashing speculation, some desperately adventurous undertaking, some secret confederacy, or some indirect falsehood, or industriously disguised statement.

But we are wandering far from our sober purpose, which was to give your readers a summary of the facts and figures of the past, the present and the future, of the COTTON TRADE. A sufficient supply of this raw material is now considered by every thinking man to be an object of paramount importance, affecting directly our artisans, manufacturers, and merchants, and indirectly, but not very remotely, every other class of the British community. It is calculated that, at least, four millions of persons depend *directly* upon the cotton trade in all its branches, whilst its products constitute, in round numbers, about one-half of our entire exports. Need more be said to show the importance of the subject to this country; and, as the raw material furnishes the principal article of export to the United States, and as England cannot, at present, be supplied with it from any other country, we do not see how, in the present dearth of news, both European in general, and English in particular, we can fill our usual weekly allowance of space in your columns with a more interesting subject.

The "*Economist*" states the annual average of, your cotton crop for the seven years, 1835-6 to 1841-2 both inclusive, to have been 1,635,596 bales; that for the seven years, 1842-3 to 1848-9, both inclusive, 2,251,315 bales; and further, that the crop of 1848-9, which was 2,728,596 bales, was double that of 1835-6, which was only 1,367,225 bales. The table, which the *Economist* gives, shows that, while during the last 14 years, a rapid extension of the cultivation of cotton has been going on in the United States, the crop is also an extremely fluctuating one from year to year—the crop of 1846-7 being below that of 1848-9 no less than 949,945 bales. The supplies of cotton received from the United States in England do not increase in proportion to the increase of the amount grown in the United States, owing to the larger consumption in the United States and on the Continent of Europe. But here are also great fluctuations, rendering it almost impossible to lay down a general rule; thus, out of the crop of 2,728,596 bales of 1848-9, we received 1,477,688 bales, whilst of the much smaller one of 1844-5, which was only 2,394,503 bales, we received the larger amount of 1,500,273 bales.

Between 1835-6 and 1841-2, we imported from all countries, 1,317,871 bales annually; between 1842-3 and 1848-9, 1,629,227 bales annually.

During the first period we re-exported annually an average of 117,207 bales; during the latter, an average of 180,271 bales.

During the first period we consumed annually an average of 1,153,219 bales; during the latter, an average of 1,449,399 bales.

In 1849 we consumed the large amount of 1,586,608 bales—the largest amount on record. It is worthy of remark, that, although the price of cotton during the present year has been, on the average, 75 per cent. above that of the same portion of 1849, the quantity of cotton delivered for home consumption has been only 21,500 bales less, or a fall from 989,063 bales from January to August last year, to 967,563 bales this year. But, as our exports of cotton have increased this year 36,000 bales over last year, there has been, therefore, an increase in the total amount delivered of 14,500 bales, notwithstanding the increase of price from 4½*d* to 7*d*. Another fact deserving notice is, that the great rise in the price of cotton has had the effect of reducing the quantity of heavy goods made, and increasing that of the lighter and finer qualities; thus a larger quantity of goods has been obtained, and a greater amount of labor employed. In former years, an increase in the price of the raw material has had the effect of diminishing the demand for the manufactured article, but what has been the effect at this period? The returns of the Board of Trade show us, that our exports from January to July in the two former and the present year, have been as follows:

	1848.	1849.	1850.
Cotton manufacture—yards	498,926,399	655,598,710	671,438,521
Lace and net "	28,408,751	48,096,220	58,437,445
Yarn—lbs.	52,577,684	66,676,402	62,510,257

The "*Economist*" estimates your crop of 1849-50 at 2,100,000 bales, being 600,000 bales less than that of 1848-9, and 150,000 bales below the average of the last seven years, but says your consumption will be less, there having been a reduction, on a comparison with last year, of 9,525 bales in the 11 months to 31st July. Your stock on hand is estimated as being 183,000 bales more than it was last year. Respecting your growing crop, it is said, that the accounts are too vague to form any estimate; you are stated to have planted a larger surface than usual.

Although we had, to the 1st inst., imported 512,221 bales less than in 1849 from the United States; yet, as we had received 112,581 bales more from all other countries, our total imports this year were only 399,640 bales less than they were last year. Our stock on hand this year on the 1st of August, was 525,700 bales against 877,500 bales last year, being equal to only 14 weeks delivery for consumption and export, whilst those of the two last years were, each, equal to 23 weeks. The shipments to continental Europe, both from the United States and Great Britain, are 698,372 bales this year against 883,382 bales last year. All these facts, when combined and duly considered, when taken in connexion with the growing crop, which cannot, under the most favorable circumstances, from all we hear, be regarded as promising to be a large one, are calculated to excite much anxiety as to the prospects of this all-important branch of commerce and employment.

The following is stated to have been the estimated amount of cotton on hand in England at the close of the respective years—

	Bales.
1845	1,055,270
1846	545,790
1847	451,940
1848	496,050
1849	558,390
That of 1850 is estimated to be	408,367

The average consumption of 1850 will be, it is supposed, about 30,100 bales per week; that of 1849 was 30,500.

In connexion with this subject, we may add, that a good deal of attention is now paying to CEYLON, as a new cotton field; more than half that island is said to be, both by soil and climate, well adapted to cotton cultivation, and much more so than either Hindostan, Southeastern Africa, or Australia. The whole surface of Ceylon is 24,700 square miles. So here is field room enough, if all the other materials necessary to success can be met with.

Late returns made by the *General Post Office* state the following striking facts. The entire force of the office in St. Martin's-le-Grand consists of 2,903 persons. About 2,288,000 letters and 900,000 newspapers pass through that office weekly. The entire number of letters mailed throughout the kingdom, in 1838, before cheap postage was introduced, was 76,000,000; last year it was 337,000,000. The gross receipts of 1838 amounted to £2,239,708; those of 1849, to £2,165,350. So that the cheap postage of 1849 produces, within £174,358, as much as the dear postage of 1838 did. The whole revenue of the United Kingdom, on the accession of William III., was about £2,000,000, or £165,000 less than the receipts of the post office were last year. The receipts of the London and Northwestern Railway were, last year, £2,227,242, being upwards of £200,000 more than the entire British revenue was in 1689! The number of provincial post offices in Great Britain is about 8,000. The Sabbatarians have been defeated in their attempt to stop the post office operations on the Sunday. The Sunday delivery will recommence on the 1st of September, and be attended with less desecration of the Sabbath than the indirect modes which were resorted to, when direct ones were prohibited, occasioned in every town of any size where a post office exists.

The *Industrial Exhibition* of 1851 is progressing very satisfactorily. The Royal Commissioners have given notice to the local committees in Great Britain, that all applications for space in the building are to be made before the 31st of October. The Curriers and Leather Dressers' Company is preparing to take an active part in the Exhibition, by preparing an adequate representation of all the various preparations and uses of leather, the processes of tanning, &c. Other corporate trades will follow this example. No fewer than 509 exhibitors have made returns to the City Committee. No less than 27,774 feet of floor or counter, and 24,243 feet of wall or hanging space, will be required by the London exhibitors. The Metropolis will play its part well, nor do we think that any part of the British dominions, or any department of Art, Science, or Manufacture will be deficient. A local committee has been appointed at HONG KONG, to receive and forward articles for exhibition. The American Exhibition of 1852, is rapidly growing in favor, and the only fear we entertain about it is, that more articles will be offered than can possibly be transported.

Mr. MACAULAY has become a candidate for the representation of the University of Cambridge, and there is reason to think that he will be returned without opposition.

The state and prospects of the *Grain Harvest* are subjects of very great anxiety, and some apprehension. Too large a proportion is, however, still in the fields to allow any one to speak with certainty as to the result. There is, however, a very decided opinion expressed, that the produce, as respects both quantity and quality, will fall far short of last year's crop.

The *Standard*, evening paper, has, unintentionally we hope, saddled the *American* Congress with the disgraceful scenes which marked the close of the Canadian Legislature, and we suppose it will run the rounds of all the Tory papers, as a proof of the tendency of Republicanism to disorder, and be cited by future DICKINS's and TROLLOPES, as a proof of the low state of society in the United States. The *Peace Congress* has just closed its annual meeting at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, where it held its session in the Paulskirche—the same building in which the German Congress held its sittings in 1848 and 1849. Comparatively few Germans attended, not more, one account says, than 40. The number of Americans and English exceeded 250. We do not know that the great object of the association was much forwarded, but many civil things were said, many good sentiments expressed, and a friendly temper and good feeling strengthened among men of different nations, habits, and creeds, which cannot fail to produce a good effect.

The great event of the week is the death of LOUIS PHILIPPE, at the advanced age of 77. He died on the 26th instant, at Claremont. He had been evidently sinking for some time; in fact, his nervous system seems never to have recovered the shock it received in February, 1848. The papers are full of sketches of his life, opinions respecting his character, and conclusions as to the effect his death may have upon the destinies of France. The *Morning Chronicle* calls him, "the soldier of one revolution, the conqueror of a second, and the victim of a third;" and adds, "The 'closing scene of the life of LOUIS PHILIPPE—of the Prince 'who seemed to control the destinies of France and the policy 'of Europe at the very moment when a tumult in the streets 'of Paris and a mob of madcaps hurled him from the throne '—adds but one brief line to a most eventful history. The 'great epoch of his career ended with the 24th of February, '1848. Thenceforward England has afforded to him the 'last services of hospitality—an asylum and a grave."

The *Times*, in a paragraph of more pretence, says:

"Great histories, like great events, have a measure of their own, and periods are often insensibly reckoned less by years than by the transactions they comprise. The natural term of a life has not more than elapsed since the birth of LOUIS PHILIPPE of Orleans, yet, if we reflect that the Prince whose peaceful decease at Claremont we yesterday recorded was a General before NAPOLEON had been heard of, and colonel of a regiment before ARTHUR WELLESLEY received his first commission; that he had prattled with VOLTAIRE in the Palais Royal, and figured in the ancient Court of the Tuileries; that he attended the sittings of the first 'National Assembly,' and discharged the duties of doorkeeper in the real Jacobin Club; that he witnessed the birth and progress of that original revolution which now seems thrust back to a remote antiquity by the mere multitude of its successors; that he was a conspicuous actor in the earliest scenes by which the modern history of Europe is introduced; and that, besides such impersonations of character, he was the Duke of ORLEANS of the present century, and the KING, for 17 years, of constitutional France, we shall be led irresistibly to admit that such adventures are not readily comprehensible as the career of a single man, but that they seem rather to embody the experience of many generations together."

The death of LOUIS PHILIPPE has, undoubtedly, strengthened the cause of the Orleanists. The Duchess of Orleans is a woman of strong powers of mind, great observation, and high moral courage What Napoleon said of the Duchess d'ANGOULEME, that "she was the only man in the family," may be equally affirmed of the present Duchess of ORLEANS.

The telegraphic communication between England and France has been established by means of the electric telegraph. The wire has been sunk throughout the entire distance, and messages transmitted backwards and forwards—another triumph of science. The literary world furnishes nothing new, except two or three tolerably good novels. The *Athenæum* says, Mr. MURRAY has paid *Washington Irving* £9,767 for the English copy-right of nine of his works. Late decisions in the English courts render all these copy-rights valueless. The great "GLASS HOUSE" building in the Park, for the exhibition of manufactures, will be 2,100 feet long, and 400 broad, with galleries around the interior, 24 feet broad, and extending nearly six miles in aggregate length—the space covered in being nearly 30 acres. The sides will be supported by 6,000 iron columns, and the roof includes 1,073,760 feet of glass.

AUGUST 30.

The papers of this morning supply us with the comments of the Paris journals upon the death of LOUIS PHILIPPE. We read in the *Courrier Francais:*

"Louis Philippe is dead. Politically he had ceased to exist. His death will not the less cause a profound sensation. After Napoleon, Louis Philippe is the man who has held the greatest place in the age. He wanted to be king, he was so, and he gave France 18 years of peace and industry. He was a great mind, a superior character, a choice intelligence. He was courageous, and yet in 1848, he did not know how to hold the sword. He was superior in all things, and yet he always failed to have a principle in which to cause his dynasty to take root. France not the less owes homage to the memory of this great man, who possessed so many eminent qualities, and in whom posterity will not find either striking vices or sublime virtues. The country owes tears to this royal tomb: it owes, above all, sympathy to that afflicted family which had against it the illegitimacy of its starting point, and for it all those whom it has succored, sheltered, enriched. The death of Louis Philippe is an event. By his qualities, as by his faults, he belongs to history, but his disappearance from the world changes nothing in the present situation."

Much in the same tone are the observations of the *Debats*, the *Constitutionnel*, the *Ordre*, and the *Paye*. The *Pouvoir*, which is usually regarded as the organ of the Elysée, speaks in the following very significant terms of the ORLEANS family. The Orleanists and the Bonapartists, no doubt, perfectly understand each other:

"However foreseen and imminent was his death, we do not consider it as less deeply to be regretted. France, now so naturally uneasy, sustains an irreparable loss, because the prudence of the old king served as a guide and moderator to many an ardent idea, many a personal opinion, which will perhaps be tempted to give themselves full career, and augment the elements of confusion already so numerous. All that noble and intelligent family of Orleans had for their head a respect and deference which amounted almost to veneration, as these able men who had aided him to govern France found in him a bond of union. The old king was convinced that, in a time of agitation like the present, the nephew of the Emperor was, by the influence which his name exercises on the masses, a providential means of order and preservation; and we have often heard his most intelligent servants express with firmness that conviction. The death of Louis Philippe certainly will not weaken the opinion of these men, so justly considered; but we live in a time of anarchy, where it is not always the best and most clear-sighted who direct. One thought, however, reassures us—that the princes of the house of Orleans will find in the noble patriotism of which they have given the example, the means of supplying the place of the wise counsels of their illustrious father; and that the country, which loves and is proud of them, will never see them laboring except for its pacification and glory."

Nearly all the organs of the legitimate party abstain from comment, and so does the religious organ, the *Univers*. The *Assemblée Nationale* (newspaper) laments the death of the ex-king, and says:

"Had his life been prolonged, his wisdom would have comprehended the necessity of union and fusion between the two branches of the Bourbons, and he would have accomplished it. A sovereign is dead; formerly, the bells of the Cathedral would have announced his death; at present, a crape will not be placed on the colors. What! mourning is worn for the President of the American *Republic*, and a homage is to be refused to him, who certainly did something for France!"

The papers are filled with details of the QUEEN's progress to the North, on her way to her Scotch residence at Balmoral. Her reception at Castle Howard, the seat of the Earl of CARLISLE, was very splendid and enthusiastic. The mayor of Newcastle carried his complaisance to Royalty so far as to wish the inhabitants to put out their fires, in order that the atmosphere which her Majesty would have to breathe during the few minutes she remained might be as little tainted with Newcastle smoke as possible!! The foreign news of this morning is unimportant. SPAIN and NAPLES are exhibiting more spiritual intolerance than ever, and FRANCE is so active in doing the dirty work of reaction in ITALY, that AUSTRIA, strange to say, shows less disposition to serve the POPE's retrograde tendencies than the Government of the French Republic, and maintains a prudent reserve. The *Vienna Lloyds* says, "Within a short period the 'Prince of OLDENBURG will be called to the throne, as 'King of DENMARK and Duke of Schleswig Holstein." It is hinted that the nearer claimants of the Danish Crown have received a large pecuniary price for the withdrawal of their claims. We are not sure that this arrangement will be satisfactory to the inhabitants of the Duchies, but as it will be supported by Russia and France, and probably other continental Powers, they will have nothing to do but submit. News received from Liverpool states that an arrival from RIO JANEIRO announces *the passage of a law by the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies, by which the Slave Trade is declared piracy.*

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, D. C.

THE Winter Session of six months will commence on the 18th of September.

Tuition for the session	$26 00
Room, library, bed, and furniture	17 00
Table and servants, per week	2 25
Charges to those who do not board.	
Tuition	26 00
Room, library, and furniture	12 00

Marticulation fee $10 on admission. Fuel and lights at cost. Washing 37½ cents per doz. For French a small extra charge. The necessary College expenses of a boarding student, exclusive of books and stationery, will not exceed $180 per annum. Bills payable in advance; half at the opening, the balance at the middle of the session. Students may be admitted at any time, and pursue a full course, and thus be entitled to a degree, or such studies as their parents or guardians may select. Young gentlemen in this College will have the great advantage of attending the lectures delivered at Smithsonian Institution by distinguished scientific men of our own and other countries. Several courses were given the last year. Opportunities, also, are offered of hearing debates in Congress and arguments in the Supreme Court, on important occasions.

aug 24—1awd&1aw6w

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, Washington, D. C.

THE Annual Course of Lectures will commence on the first Monday in November, the 4th instant.

FACULTY.

Thos. Miller, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

Wm. P. Johnston, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

Joshua Riley, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Hygiene.

John Frederick May, M.D., Professor of Surgery.

Grafton Tyler, M.D., Professor of Pathology and Practice of Medicine.

Robert King Stone, M.D., Adjunct Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

Edward Foreman, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

James E. Morgan, M.D., Prosector and Demonstrator.

Clinical Lectures three times a week, on cases selected from the Washington Infirmary. Operation performed before the class.

For a full course of lectures	$90
Demonstrator's ticket	10
Graduation fee	25

Good board can be procured at from $2 to $3 per week.

JOSHUA RILEY, M.D.

aug 27—2awtDecit Dean of the Faculty.

PRINCETON PREPARATORY SCHOOL. Princeton, New Jersey.

THE next session of this Institution will open on Monday, the 7th of October. The school occupies the pleasant and extensive grounds and buildings long known throughout the country as the "Edge Hill Seminary." The location is about half a mile southwest of the borough of Princeton, and is justly considered one of the finest in the country for a boys' boarding school. This school is in character and purpose a boarding school, the chief object of which is to prepare youth for college. With the present arrangements, an additional number of pupils can be conveniently accommodated. Application for admission should be made early. For a catalogue and prospectus of the school, recommendations, references, and all necessary particulars, address the principal,

HENRY RINKER, A. M.

PRINCETON, N. J. AUGUST 31. [sep 3—d10t&ep9t

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES FOR SEPTEMBER, 1850.

J. W. MAURY & CO. Managers.

$40,000! $15,000! 14,000! 75 prizes of $1,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the benefit of Monongalia Academy,

Class No. 106, for 1850.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, Sept. 21, 1850.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

1 prize of	$40,000	5 prizes of	1,500
1 do.	15,000	5 do.	1,250
1 do.	14,000	75 do.	1,000
1 do.	8,412	75 (lowest 3 No. prizes)	500
1 do.	3,000	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2.50.

Certificates of packages of	25 whole tickets		$140 00
Do.	do	25 half	do	70 00
Do.	do	25 quarter	do	35 00

Capital prize $70,000!

$26,567! $20,000! $10,000! 100 prizes of $1,000! 100 prizes of $500!

14 Drawn Numbers out of 75!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

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Class I, for 1850,

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Sept. 28, 1850.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 splendid prize of	70,000	1 prize of	10,000
1 do of	26,567	100 do of	1,000
1 do of	20,000	100 do of	500
&c.	&c.	&c.	

Whole tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2.50

Certificates of packages of	25 whole tickets		$240 00
Do	do	25 half	do	120 00
Do	do	25 quarter	do	60 00
Do	do	25 eighth	do	30 00

Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of packages in the above splendid lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address

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