

New York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1856.

Business Notices.

SPRING DRY GOODS. L.O. WILSON & Co. No. 112 and 113 Broadway.

The Rev. Dr. VINTON will deliver his concluding Lecture this evening, at the Hall of the Mercantile Library.

AGLANS and PELISSIERS.—SMITH BROTHERS, Nos. 122 and 124 Fulton-st., will, on Monday (to-day), open for sale their new importations of RAGLANS and PELISSIERS.

D. DEVLIN & Co. beg to state that their Wholesale and Retail departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING.

A NEW and beautiful article for TRAVELING DRESSES will be offered this morning by BREKMAN & Co., No. 47 Broadway.

PHAIR & Co., STEAM PRINTERS, No. 242 Broadway.

MERCANTILE JOB PRINTING. ON STEAM PRESSES. CHEAP FOR CASH.

ICH CARPETINGS. PETERSON & Co., No. 57 Broadway.

SMITH & LOUGHERY, No. 46 Broadway, are now prepared to exhibit their NEW SPRING STYLES of various styles of CARPETINGS.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAYS.—Of every desirable size or pattern, and of improved quality.

IMPORTANT. The most important question for every business man to ask himself is, "Am I supplied with copies of 'The Standard'?"

ONE-PRICE CARPET WAREHOUSE. YOUNG & JAYNE, No. 54 Broadway.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 110 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES. KELLY & BERGHOFF, No. 251 Broadway.

A GREAT SACRIFICE OF WINDOW SHADES AND PAPER HANGINGS. At No. 261 Greenwich-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—All Persons who wish by application in regard to SEWING MACHINES, can obtain full particulars.

CRESTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOILETS. No. 251 Broadway.

PIANOS and MELODIONS.—THE HORACE WATSON & Co., No. 37 Broadway.

OWNERS OF HORSES will find Dr. TOBIAS'S LINIMENT, in pint bottles at 50 cents.

TO COUNTRY DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN PATENT MEDICINES. Dr. TOBIAS'S VARIETAL LINIMENT is now so popular that the bottles are exhausted.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Webster once said that the pills of the British Dispensary were the most valuable medicine in the world.

CANCERS, TUMORS and WENS CURED BY DR. B. B. BERRY, No. 100 Broadway.

WIGS—HAIR-DYE—WIGS.—BACHELOR'S WIGS and TOILETS have improvements peculiar to their houses.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications.

THE MAINE LAW IN MAINE.—The new liquor selling law goes hard in the Maine Legislature.

It is impossible to predict the ultimate fate of his bill, "to amend the prohibitory law in favor of the temperance cause."

The Jackson Mississippi says that Mississippi "owes a debt to the Pierce Administration."

FAMILY OF SLAVES EMANCIPATED.—We are informed that a wealthy cotton-planter from Tazewell County, Mississippi, named Josiah Sittles, is in Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio.

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used by the parties to whom it was conveyed for any other purpose whatever.

Upon this state of facts the referee held that, although according to the doctrine laid down by Vice-Chancellor McCoun, in 3 Edwards's Chancery R.p., 155, upon the construction of these very deeds, the grantees had a title in the land, and not a mere easement or privilege to bury the dead.

vision of the Court of Common Pleas, to which it was originally and most wisely subjected. This purpose has, however, been constantly defeated by the firmness and intelligence of the Legislature; and suitors in the Marine Court have still had the benefit of an appeal to the Common Pleas.

ONE DOLLAR A LINE. TO ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is now enormous, and the number of Advertisements pressing for insertion in it exceeds the space we choose to devote to them.

ONE DOLLAR PER LINE. Or a little more than half a cent per line for each thousand copies printed and dispatched to our readers.

CONNECTICUT. Republican citizens of Connecticut, who are in this city, are reminded that this is Election Day in the land of steady habits.

RIGHTS OF PROPERTY. The report of the Legislative Committee on Tenant-houses in New-York, which will be found in another column, affords a most instructive commentary upon two theoretical dogmas which have very warm advocates in this city.

THE LAW OF BURIAL. A case argued a day or two since before Judge Davies and now under advisement, relative to the widening of Beekman street, involves some points in relation to the burial of the dead and the legal rights growing out of it.

THE MARINE COURT. The Legislature is expected to adjourn this week, but before the session closes, we venture to ask the attention of its members to a matter of very great importance in this city.

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IN DETERMINING the pecuniary value of this "base fee," the referee took into account the value of vaults in other down-town church-yards, and their value also in Greenwood Cemetery, with the cost of removal and reinterment there, which had been done as to most of the bodies; and he allowed to each vault-holder \$500, amounting in the whole, with the accruing interest, to \$8,542 84.

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kind to come into direct competition with the long-staple cotton produced on the sea coast of South Carolina and Georgia. From a report which he has made on the subject, we learn that cotton has been cultivated experimentally in Algeria, in French account for the last twelve or fourteen years, until the Government, becoming satisfied that the culture is feasible there, is now straining every nerve to increase it, and to render France independent of the United States.

Although these efforts of the English to extend the cultivation of cotton in India, to improve its quality by the introduction of American varieties, and its productiveness by better methods of cultivation, have, like most other agricultural experiments, failed immediately to realize all the sanguine expectations of those who set them on foot, still there seems to be a steady increase in the consumption in Great Britain of cotton from India.

owing not more to its increased production and importation at prices less than the American, than to an improvement in its quality—the very short staple of the native Indian cottons being a great drawback to their value and a chief obstacle hitherto to their extended use.

In addition to this inferior quality, one of the most serious obstacles to the supply of England with cotton from India has hitherto been the cost of internal transportation previous to shipment—the best cotton lands of India being situated far from the sea, and the want of navigable rivers and of roads in that country making internal transportation very expensive.

The vicinity of our American cotton lands to navigable waters, enjoying as they do a large extent of sea coast, and being penetrated by so many rivers navigable during a part of the year, by means of which our plantations have been enabled to put their cotton on shippers with comparatively little land carriage—this has been hitherto one of the great advantages which our American cotton growers have enjoyed over all competitors, and serves in part to account for the comparative monopoly which they have obtained of the market.

But the invention of railroads goes very far to supply the lack of navigable rivers, and the railroads now in progress in India, extending as some of them do into the very heart of the best cotton lands, are expected to add greatly to the cultivation of that article for export.

The other great advantage which our American cotton growers have enjoyed over all competitors in that branch of production, has been the possession of virgin lands on which to grow their crops, on which kind of land, as is the case with most cultivated vegetables, not only is the product of cotton much greater than on old land, but its quality is far superior.

This possession of virgin lands has been, and still is the main source of the rapid increase and growth of our Southern cotton cultivation, but at the same time, it is an advantage which diminishes every day; and constantly, as the crop increases and the cultivation extends, approaches nearer and nearer to the term of its enjoyment.

It is to be recollected that a very small proportion of the lands in our cotton-growing States are capable of being employed for the growth of cotton. The vast tracts of pine forest, of which the soil is a stratum of almost pure sand, are useless for this purpose, or indeed for any kind of cultivated crop, unless they first undergo a manuring process.

Of the lands fit to produce cotton a large proportion, from their rolling surface, and the lightness and friability of the soil, which the cotton cultivation keeps constantly exposed to be operated upon by the furious summer rains of those climates, are especially liable to be washed away—while even those not exposed to this danger are hardly able long to withstand, under a serious diminution of fertility, the exhaustive system of perpetual cropping to which they are subjected.

The consequence is that in the older portions of the cotton States, and in the vicinity of the water courses, the original fertility of the lands is already much diminished, and hence the great exertion and effort throughout the South for railroads, in order to reach those outlying tracts of fertile land which remoteness from water courses has hitherto shielded from settlement and devastation.

Undoubtedly the advantage of our cotton planters in the matter of virgin lands is not yet exhausted. It would be strange if it was, when we consider that it is only within the last twenty-five years that so large a part of the greatest cotton growing States, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, has been snatched from the native Indian possessors.

At the same time it is evident that even with all the new resources which railroads may open to our planters, this facility of obtaining fresh lands to exhaust and destroy becomes every day less and less an advantage that can be permanently relied upon. And when we recollect that in the production of indigo, which, prior to the introduction of the short-staple cotton, was a chief object of industry to our Southern planters, the English in India have contrived entirely to cut us out, there certainly seems some reason to apprehend that they may gradually come also into serious competition with us in the production of cotton.

But there is another country, less distant than India, from which there are good grounds to apprehend a not less serious competition. All the vast shores of the Mediterranean Sea, those of Europe, not less than those of Asia and Africa, are extremely well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, which seems to be indigenous in Asia Minor, where, indeed, it has been cultivated and used from time immemorial.

The growing importance of cotton as an article of commerce has not by any means escaped the attention of the authorities of those countries. In Egypt, as everybody knows, its cultivation has been as regularly introduced as into South Carolina, and Egyptian cotton has formed for years a regular quota of British consumption, the increasing part of that country more than making up for any diminution in the import of West Indian and South American cotton.

Attention also has lately been turned to Naples and Sicily, which have always produced a supply of cotton for domestic use, and which contain great tracts of waste land extremely well suited to the growth of this article, and as capable under the stimulus of British capital and intelligence of producing abundant crops.

But it is not alone British merchants and manufacturers who are striving to extend the cultivation of cotton, and to take from our American producers the monopoly which at present they possess. The French—the Government itself taking the lead—are making great efforts to turn dear-bought Algeria to some account, and among other things, by the introduction of cotton cultivation, for which the soil and climate are not less adapted than those of Egypt. Mr. Elliott, who, as Commissioner from South Carolina, attended the Paris Industrial Exhibition, was struck with some very superior specimens of cotton from Algeria exhibited there, and was led thereby to a careful investigation of the subject—the more so as the cotton of Algiers was, like that of Egypt, of a superior quality, and of a

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OF these stimulants are, Mr. Elliott thus tells us: "The cultivator is relieved, for example, from all expenses in preparing his cotton for market. It is taken in the seed by the government mills, created and supported by the national treasury, and superintended by Government agents, where this material is ginned and packed, and transferred to the manufacturers at a stipulated price; and this price, be it remembered, is an immoderately high one, far exceeding what the article would naturally bring in an open market of competition. And more than all this, the French Government has this year offered a premium of 60,000 francs to the producer of the finest Sea Island cotton in Algeria. The successful samples were exposed at the Exhibition, and the premium was said to have been divided between a native chief and the Messrs. Maguier and Sons of Havre, who, to their satisfaction, have been appointed that of planters of Sea Island cotton in Algeria."

The laborers employed are the native Arabs, and the lands most favorable to the growth of these fine cottons are the very tracts which, from excess of salt, are unfit for wheat and other grains; but while this ingredient of salt especially affects the Sea Island cotton shrub, it makes it more productive for this crop than the most fertile sea islands of Georgia and Carolina. Another competitor in the cotton cultivation is the Russian Government, which is said to have already made considerable progress in that direction in the Caucasian provinces, and doubtless the experience of the recent and still pending blockade of her borders will furnish her a new impetus to provide herself with a domestic supply of that important article.

As with the close of the Eastern war productive industry, it is said, is to become the order of the day—the energies of the contending powers being turned into a competition in that direction—why should not Asia Minor, too, aspire to recover that leading position in the cotton market which she once possessed, but which modern changes have wrested from her? On the whole, the signs of the times are certainly such as to warn our Southern brethren of the necessity of looking forward to a period when their relation to the cotton market of the world will be very essentially changed.

Messrs. Rucker & Clowes of Montgomery, Alabama, have issued proposals for establishing in Kansas a Southern Rights paper, to be issued on the 1st of July at Leocompton, the Capital, to be called *The Kansas Southern Advocate*. There is room, we should think, for such an enterprise, since all the Southern Rights papers, at present published in Kansas, are utterly blackguard in character, and such as are calculated greatly to damage any cause they espouse. If Messrs. Rucker & Clowes intend to adopt a different course and to confine themselves within some tolerable bounds of decency—as we hope is the case, since otherwise there seems no occasion for setting up the new paper—we wish them all success. We have no objection to a full discussion of the question of Southern Rights. Grant the same liberty of discussing Northern Rights, and prevent the Border Ruffians from interfering, and we have no doubt that things will go well in Kansas as well as everywhere else.

FROM WASHINGTON. KANSAS INCIDENTS. Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 3, 1856. A friend just arrived from Kansas City, Missouri, a fortnight ago, which I will relate:

A steambot had just come to the Missouri, conveying passengers and goods (in part) to Kansas. Among the goods was a large box marked "Furniture," directed to some person in Osanotundia, Kansas. This had been accompanied up the river for some distance by a band who insisted on breaking it open, saying it contained Sharp's rifles for the Abolitionists. The captain, to his honor be it said, refused to have it opened while in his charge; saying it was his duty to deliver it safe and whole in Kansas City, which he should do. When it arrived there, however, and had been landed, the hard cases got around it, and, with the help of the loafers of the place, broke it open and discovered a piano! Who will pay the owner for this wanton injury to his property, does not yet appear; but I trust the inquiry will be pushed. And I further trust, if St. Louis cannot devise the ways and means of protecting from outrage property consigned to her shippers for Kansas, that some one of the Iowa Railroads will be pushed through to Kansas, or as near as may be, forthwith. If St. Louis and the Missouri river steamboats don't want the trade of Kansas, it will find some other channel to the seaboard.

Gov Robinson came down on a Missouri steambot, and was regarded at first by his fellow passengers with aversion and suspicion; but he was ultimately invited to speak to them, and did so to an attentive audience. In the evening he spoke again, in exposition and defense of the Free-State movement in Kansas, and was heard to the end. After that, he had no trouble.

St. Louis must soon decide whether she prefers to have the Free State of Kansas for customer and friendly tributary or her wronged and resentful enemy. I trust she will decide wisely as well as justly. Surely her merchants and freightmen must realize that they cannot afford to make their neighboring and rapidly growing State their deadly adversary.

GEN. GRANGER'S SPEECH. Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Friday, April 4, 1856. The speech of Gen. A. P. GRANGER in the House to-day, was, in its character and influence, a striking exemplification of the power of directness, purpose, earnestness and common sense. We have had many graceful orations this Session in either House, by men of liberal education, thorough political training and consummate oratory, to which the curious or unemployed listened for a few moments, turned to a neighbor and observed, "He is doing very well," or "That was really put," and snatched off to look at the paintings in the Rotunda, or chat with some fair acquaintance in the gallery. But to-day there arose in the House a plain, unassuming Member, who has passed the meridian of life without ever till now sitting in a legislative hall or filling a prominent station, who is not a fluent speaker and makes no effort at oratory.

But it is not alone British merchants and manufacturers who are striving to extend the cultivation of cotton, and to take from our American producers the monopoly which at present they possess. The French—the Government itself taking the lead—are making great efforts to turn dear-bought Algeria to some account, and among other things, by the introduction of cotton cultivation, for which the soil and climate are not less adapted than those of Egypt. Mr. Elliott, who, as Commissioner from South Carolina, attended the Paris Industrial Exhibition, was struck with some very superior specimens of cotton from Algeria exhibited there, and was led thereby to a careful investigation of the subject—the more so as the cotton of Algiers was, like that of Egypt, of a superior quality, and of a

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