Journal of Commerce.

LETTER FROM NABOR.

things of and Concerning Cotton-An Estimate of the Crop of 1866-Supply from British India-Its Inferiority Compared with that of the South-Upinion of an English Manufactuver-Observations on Free Labor-The System of Compensation-The Election News.

[From the Louisville Courier.] AUGUSTA, GA., Oct. 18, 1866.

Messrs. Editors ;

I have delayed my visit to south-western Georin for the reason that any estimate that could be made now as to the cotton crop of that section must of necessity be conjectural and imperfect. A sharp frost would materially affect the result, and a Jelay of a few days in the interval of frost will materially brighten the present prospect. A short time, perhaps very short, will settle the question, and it will be then possible to form an curate judgment as to what the cotton crop of Scorgia will be for the year 1866. There are so my wild and fanciful reports published every v-now computing the crop at three million les, and again estimating it at barely eight hunred thousand for all the cotton States-I prefer o wait until I can give you facts, and not the onjectures of myself or anybody else. It is aleady ascertained beyond a shadow of doubt that the extravagant expectations of the sanguino nust be reduced at least one half, and the coolest and most competent judges now agree that even with late frosts we cannot now expect to pick more than 1,200,000 bales. This was my estimate as early as last July, and I am sincerely orry that my calculations are likely to be so disressingly accurate.

It is true that a very large area was planted this year in cotton, as large and perhaps larger than that which yielded the four million bales of 1860. But it seemed to me almost certain that the great diminution in the numbers, and the naturally apprehended falling off in the quality of the laborers, would compel planters to "throw out" a large proportion of their cotton fields. This has been the case almost universally. Had the season not been so very unpropitious, it might not have been so to so great an extent; but, in any event, planters would have found themselves "over-cropped" when the pinch came to work the crop, and when it became apparent that they had too few hands for the number of acres, and that the laborers would not work either as long or as continuously as in former times.

the number of working hands to-day in all the cotton States, including men, women, and children, white and black, (1 mean those who are strong and old enough to be counted as workers,) does not exceed four hundred and fifty thousand. I have seen many tabular statements and conjectures of various persons on this subject, and have conversed a good deal with intelligent and well informed men in relation to it ; and I am convinced that the figures I have given represent truly the available laboring force of the agricultural South. Before the war three bales to the hand was the average of the gathered crop. It is said that in 1800 nearly four bales to the hand were gathered. But, even admitting that the labor this year were as diligent as that under the compulsory system, and that each han i made as much as formerly, the crop could not far exceed 1,350,000 bales. Certainly, with the most favorable season, and the best work, 1,500,000 ba es wou d have been all we could reasonably expect, and for the reason that the hands are not here to make more.

The season was most unfavorable. The oldest farmers do not remember a year in which there was such a combination of untoward circumstances. Late spring, scorching summer, wet

not seen one who works as faithfully as he did in former times. They begin to work later, leave off earlier, work listlessly and without energy, stop for every shower of rain, and on every occa-sion when their contract does not impose a hea-vy money penalty. The women almost general-ly decline to work at all. The children devote their time to the study of the alphabet under the CONFRIDGENICIALDS.

Also, a fine assortment of

The sy-tem of compensation by a share of the crop, which prevailed to a great extent this year, for the reason that the planters had not money to pay monthly wages in cash, and that it was thought that a prospect of large gains would stimulate the negro to continuous labor, will not be in favor next year. The failure of the crops has, of course, diminished the share of the servant as well as the master, and the negro will insist on "something sure." The money com-

under the other. The whole labor question, after a full year's experience, is involved in great doubt and per-plexity, even were political affairs as stable and

have apparently been sustained, and those of Washington trampled in the dust. What must the South do? Adopt the constitutional amend-

ern people. NABOB. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious proper ties, and immediate in its action.

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fall, together with failure of seed, inundations, and attacks of army and boll worms; add to this the crippled resources of the people, the insuffi-cient amount of farm stock and implements, destroyed fences, burnt barns and gin houses, and free negro labor, and you will see how the "great expectations " as to the cotton crop of this year must be disappointed.

must be disappointed. The probabilities are that the diminished num-ber of bales will, however, bring a very consid-erable amount of money. Cotton has sold in this city as high as forty cents per pound, and know-ing ones predict that it will go to fifty cents by spring. If this prediction is verified, it will compensate agreeably for the failure in the crop. The cotton buyers of the North, and those who are interested in *bearing* the market, are very ass d-uous in their efforts by newspaper articles, circulars and other means, to show that even present prices cannot be sustained. Their table of figares, and their statistics as to the crop in India. Egypt and Algiers, make one's head to swim to attempt to read them; and when they ascertain the supply to be expected from Madagascar, Timbuctoo, and the lake regions of Central Africa, they will make it as plain as the nose on their faces, that Southern planters, if they are wise, had be ter sell their cotton raw at twenty-five cents per pound.

A great deal is said about the immense cotton crop of British India, and how the English Govemment took advantage of the war to build up the cotion culture of her Eastern possessions, make her manufacturing interest independent of foreign countries for their supply of the new material. It is quite true that the English Government did give a very remarkable impetus to the cotton production of India, and that when the English spinners could not get our cotton they got along with what they imported from India, and what they managed to run through the block-ade of our ports. But is an ascertained and uni-versally admitted fact that the the India cotton by itself will not make the fabricks which the Eaglish manufacturers produce. The English manufacturing interest require for their trade the long staple, medium staple and short staple— the first for the warp, the second for the weft, and the third for the weit of the inferior and coarser sorts of cotton cloth. Every one who is conversant with the manufacture of cotton into cloth, knows that in every yard of woven cotton there are from two to five times as much weft as there are of warp. The long staple is never used to make the weft. It is too harsh. It has not the necessary softness and fullness. The short staple, or Surat cotton, is used for the weft, but it is dry, wooly, and rough as well as short in fibre. and when substituted for the medium staple, makes the cloth poor and thin. Nor can it be successfully mixed with the medium staple, and this is its only recommendation. A large English cotton manufacturer wrote me a few months since that if the medium staple of the Southern States and the Surat cotton of India were the same price, not a bag of the latter would be

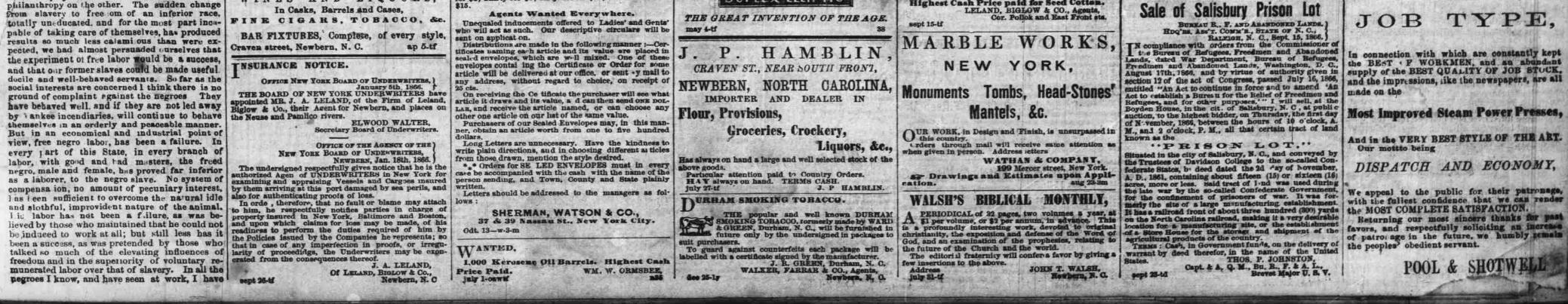
While a limited amount only of the long and short staple can be profitably used by the manu-facturers of England, they can employ an un-limited amount of the medium staple of the cotton States of America. The manufacturer to whom I have reforence, also told me that they need nine bags of our cotton to one of all other kinds, and that if the present increased supply from India were doubled or trebled, the cotton spinners would still need our staple quite as much as ever.

All attemps have failed to naturalize American cotton in India. Immense sums have been expended in the effort, but British pertinacity, skill and wealth have signally failed.

The cotton buyers of Yankeedom and the "bears" affect to disbelieve these facts, and attribute them to the ignorant conceit of the Southern people. But they are facts, neverthe-Southern people. But they are facts, hevertae-less, which no array of figures in nonparell type, and of unpronounceable names of cotton export-ing countries can possibly overcome. And in this consists the only hope of these States. Prac-tically, they have the monopoly of the most essential non-eatable article in the world, and if they could only get peace and security, they

would soon be as prosperous as ever. During the past agricultural year I have ob-served closely the practical effects of freedom upon the labor system of this country, and have honestly endeavored to look at it apart from Southern prejudice on the one hand or abolition philanthropy on the other. The sudden change

for \$2; Thirty for \$5; Sixty-five for \$10; One hundred for



Highest Cash Price paid for Seed Cotton.