

LETTER FROM MR. ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

Boston, February 23, 1846.

My Dear Sir—When I wrote to you on the 16th of last month, I proposed to present in another of your papers...

These I shall offer for the special consideration of those who inhabit the Cotton growing region of our country...

The Tariff law of 1816 was founded in wisdom and I am ready here to make my acknowledgments to those distinguished Statesmen...

The primary object on the part of those Members of Congress representing the Cotton planting States, in establishing a high protective Tariff, was to extend the consumption of their great staple in this country...

The question has often been asked, why not reduce the duties on Cotton, if you can sell them so low? I answer, that the duty now is nearly so low...

The quantity spun in Great Britain in 1816, was eighty eight millions of pounds. There are no data to be relied upon for continuous returns of home consumption between 1816 and 1825-1828.

In 1829-30, the returns were made in a New York price current, and they have since been continued, and are deemed to be as correct as the nature of the case will admit.

In 1829-30, the amount spun in the United States was 103,453 bales, which we may estimate at 330 lbs. each, (net of tare) equal to 34,149,300 lbs.

In the same year, the quantity spun in Great Britain was 197,200,000 pounds. From 1823 to 1830 was a period of embarrassment and distress among manufacturers...

The factories of only Massachusetts and a neighboring State, spin annually 15,000 bales of cotton.

We received one million of barrels of flour (more than the whole export of the U. States to foreign countries) the last year. The amount of products of States out of New England, taken by Massachusetts the last year, amounted to \$10,000,000...

In 1832-33, the quantity spun in America reached 101,512 bales, averaging perhaps 350 pounds each; in 1835-36, 236,734 bales; in 1837-38, 216,063 bales; in 1839-40, 293,183 bales; in 1841-42, there was deep commercial and manufacturing distress...

In 1841-45 (year ending 31st of August last) the amount spun was 389,006 bales. There is a quantity of cotton consumed in the interior of the States, which, never having reached the seaports, are not included in the New York statement...

The consumption in Great Britain has gone on steadily increasing, but not in so rapid a ratio as the U. States. The returns for 1845 have been received, and amount to 560,000,000 lbs. against 176,300,000 lbs. in the U. States.

These are not only striking, but important facts and present a view of the case, which refutes the anticipations of those who entertained different opinions of the future increase of the spinning of cotton in this country, fifteen years ago.

There are now an immense number of Spindles under construction, in a majority of the States, (probably not less than five hundred thousand,) all of which are intended to be in operation before the first of January, 1850...

It is estimated that at the present prices of sugar, the cultivation in a very brief period of time will be extended to the required home consumption, now about 300,000,000 lbs. which in ten years may be 500,000,000 pounds.

It would seem that several States of the Union might with profit multiply the occupations of labor. It appears to me, they require new sources of support, and the progress and condition of their population with the amount of production, present to the reflecting portion of the people a strong argument in favor of such new sources; I will state a few facts.

are excellent, if not disturbed by bad Banking, and (what is still more pernicious to all branches of business) unstable and unwise legislation.

The Tariff has already been altered several times, (I believe six or seven) since 1816.

It may be truly asserted that the coarse Cotton fabrics, such as are worn by the laboring classes, are sold as cheap here as in England, or in any part of the world.

I have introduced these statements for the purpose of exhibiting fairly the condition of some of the old States, and to awaken the public mind in those States to the importance of bringing out the productive labor, by introducing new branches of business...

Even in Great Britain the increase in the same time was 11 per cent. In Massachusetts, although there were 8 1/2 to the square mile in 1830, against 21 1/2 in the Carolinas, there was an increase of 20 per cent from 1830 to 1840.

I propose now to enter upon those pursuits that are certain in their operations to give employment, and that of a profitable kind to your people, and to create a market at home for your agricultural products.

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persons to the square mile and New York 71; now Virginia contains 19, and New York 53 to the square mile.

In 1829 Virginia had a population of 1,055,570; in 1830 1,311,405; in 1840 1,339,797; New York in 1820 1,572,812; in 1830 1,918,003 in 1840 2,428,921.

In 1850 New York will probably contain nearly 4,000,000, and Virginia say 1,200,000—these facts one would suppose, were sufficient to induce the people of Virginia to introduce new branches of industry, and to establish the modern internal improvements for transportation...

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feel its effects. We are, I hold, one great family and indissolubly linked together, and the chain cannot be touched without the vibration being felt at either extremity.

I entertain and cherish a strong American feeling; although born and bred in Massachusetts, I have a feeling of pride in the honor and character of every State in our Union.

Your friend and obedient servant, ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

To Hon. Wm. C. Rives, Castle Hill, Albemarle County Virginia.

IREDELL SUPERIOR COURT.

At the Spring Term of this Court, his Honor Judge CALDWELL presiding, the great matter of interest was the State against James Underwood and Benjamin Duncan, charged with the murder of William W. Peden, in Wilkes County.

They were both tried last Fall Term: the first as Principal, and the other as Accessory to the crime, and being both convicted, they appealed to the Supreme Court.

That Tribunal decided that there was no error in the proceedings against Underwood, and at this Term his Honor proceeded to pronounce sentence of death upon the Prisoner, which is to be carried into execution on the 24th of April next.

The Supreme Court awarded a new trial upon the ground that the Judge below admitted the record of Underwood's conviction to be read in evidence against Duncan, before final judgment was pronounced against Underwood.

As Underwood's appeal vacated the judgment below against him, until it was re-pronounced at this Term, it follows, according to the opinion, that the Accessory, Duncan, never could have been properly put upon his trial before this Term.

The Supreme Court, in their opinion, notice the fact, that in England this formal difficulty was got rid of long ago, by an Act of their Legislature, and suggest the propriety of a similar amendment by our Legislature.

DUNCAN, MARCH 13, 1846. DREADFUL AND DISTRESSING TRAGEDY.—A lady named Wight, who resided in New Church street, induced, as is supposed, from mental alienation, during the absence from home of her husband, took a butcher knife yesterday afternoon and deliberately cut the throat of her infant child, about nine weeks old, causing its death almost instantly.

ANCIENT FABLE.—In Douce's illustrations of Shakespeare, we find the following fable, taken from Ode de Corion:— There is a kind of wren named after St. Martin, with very long and slender legs. This bird, sitting one day in a tree, in the fullness of his pride, suddenly exclaimed:—"It matters not to me though the heavens fall; for, with the aid of my strong legs, I shall be able to support them."

EDGEWORTH EXAMINATION, A T the close of Prof. MORAN'S first year, will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and 14th of May, before a Committee of Visitors. Parents and Guardians of Pupils, and friends of learning, are respectfully invited to attend.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HAT ESTABLISHMENT. I TAKE pleasure in announcing to the Merchants of Virginia, and North Carolina, that my Stock for the Spring trade is now complete; comprising the various qualities and styles of Fur and Mole-skin Hats, together with a very large assortment of Leghorn, Panama, and Palm Leaf Hats.

THE NATIONAL Fire Insurance Company OF NEW YORK. Office No. 67, Wall Street. Capital \$150,000—all paid in.

Grass Seed. BLUE Grass, Orchard, Timothy and Ohio Clover Seed, received and for Sale very low.

Job Printing. EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

VALUABLE LAND AND MILLS FOR SALE. THE Subscriber offers for sale, on accommodation terms, that Valuable Tract of Land, together with the Mills and other improvements situate on the Yadkin River, at the mouth of Elk Creek, in the upper end of Wilkes County, N. C.

HARRIS' HOTEL, CONCORD, NORTH CAROLINA. The Subscriber has the pleasure to inform his old friends and customers, and the public generally, that he has recently purchased the large BRICK HOUSE, adjoining the North-west corner of the Court House, in the Town of Concord, and has fitted it up in a fashionable and comfortable style as a HOUSE for the accommodation of the public.

Twenty-five Dollars Reward. RANAWAY from the Subscriber, about the 1st of July, 1845, a negro man, by the name of JACOB.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—BUNCOMB COUNTY.—Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1845. Elizabeth McEntire, vs. Bevel McEntire, Petitioner for Divorce.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—CHATEAU COUNTY.—Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1845. Wesley Gray, vs. Narcissa Gray, Petitioner for Divorce.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—CHATEAU COUNTY.—Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1845. Mary Tarbox, vs. James Tarbox, Petitioner for Divorce.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—CHATEAU COUNTY.—Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1845. James W. Hunt, C. S. C. vs. (Pr. Adv. \$10.)

Selling off at Cost, FOR CASH. All the remainder of our Stock, viz CONFECTIONARIES, Dry Goods, Groceries, Fancy articles, and Hardware, Green.