In a late number, over the signature of Civis, I endeavored to show that there existed an intimate connection between the University and the lower grades of schools, and that to help the University is to help the whole cause of education in our State. I also ventured the opinion that there could be but little prospect of carrying forward an efficient system of Common Schools, unless an impulse were first given to our higher Institutions.
This opinion I ground on the well-known fact that the lesser Institutions are not usually objects of much concern, where the larger are neglected. I might, in further confirmation of this opinion, appeal to the history of the progress of education in every State of the Union. The upward prohigher stand, Common Schools have become an object of more attention. And why should it not be so? The cause in which they are concerned is one; as the blood flowing from the heart gives vitality and vigor to the extremities, so the sentiments, the views and feelings that flow out from an Institution that stands by common consent at the head of our literature and science, will carry with them an influence that will reach the remotest extent of our intellectual being. I might here add, still further, that for this very purpose, the University was established. It was designed to be a city set on a hill that should give light, and shed an influence over every part, even the re motest corners of the State. There are other and weighty reasons why a movement should be made in favor of the University. The principal wheel put in motion will put others in motion, and thus the whole machinery is put into action, even to the smallest and remotest part. Leaving, however, for the present, the connection that the University has with the common schools, I will turn to a more direct consideration of this latter class

son Schools has become rather a State hobby .-Much has been said, and considerable has been done with the design of forming a regular system. Still there are few, I believe, who are not ready to admit that the effort has fully accomplished all that was hoped and expected. So much as this has, however, been accomplished, that the people at large are becoming more and more convinced of the importance of a general establishment of Common Schools as the means of extending education and adding to the reputation of the State. That article in the Constitution of our State, which imposes a duty upon the people to foster a literary hearing, has been suffered to call without meeting a suitable response. The public mind has begun to awake, but still the tone of feeling has not reached the extent that the condition of the State requires. So much has been done that among all intelligent men, the importance of some well devised system is readily admitted. Happily, there | tre of the car. 'I he machine may be guided fore, there is no need of going into the back ground This was ably and faithfully done a few years ince by the late President of our University. whose essays have become a matter of history, to tell us what has been, while they furnish conclu sive evidence of the importance of a system of Common Schools. Assuming it, therefore, as ad in the present number proceed to consider what

Within a few years past, the subject of Com-

I regard as some of the defects in the measures that have been adopted. One and a prominent defect connected with all the laws that have been enacted is, that they presome upon too much, and this in two particulars practically testing its powers. The ascent -first that the people are ready, and secondly, that the requisite number of qualified teachers can in the presence of a large number of spectabe had for simultaneous employment. No truth can be plainer than this, that in all measures for public improvement, efforts can be effectual no further than the public mind is prepared to secure them. Aware of this, the Legislature of 1838 left the decision of the establishment of Common Schools to a popular vote. But a mere vote of assent does not of course prove that all things are few feet, when it fell down, to the imminent ready for action. A general consent to the abstract question inight easily be obtained even from many, who might disagree widely on the details of the system. While, therefore, I admit that the State was ready for such a vote, there is much reason to doubt whether it was ready for other measures that were proposed. The division of the State into districts of six miles square, is a matter of questionable expediency. Some other method would have accomplished the object much more effectually, and would have prepared the public mind for a division when circumstances should have rendered such a measure expedient. To say nothing of the extent of the proposed dis tricts, by the division many portions of the State are too feeble to do much, while in a more dense population, the schools will be in reality open ony for the poorer class of children, the more wealthy choosing to resort still to private schools; a eircumstance that must almost of necessity render the Common School of little value. To render Common Schools popular, they must be so conducted that they shall be resorted to by all classes in the community-one school for the rich and another for the poor, would defect the whole scheme. The popularity of the system in New England, is mainly dependent upon the fact that all classes are mingled together in the same establishment. To make the Common Schools populas with us, private schools for primary education must be given up, and the children of the more wealthy must mingle in the mass with the poorer class. Before this can be accomplished, there are several obstacles to be overcome. There must be a levelling of feeling, and the character, as well as the accommodations of the schools must be so elevated as to render them attractive to those who teachers under circumstances to suit themselves. The teachers must be men of taste, and the school up, cold, cheerless, and destitute of all suitable nodations, are not such places as parents of refined taste and delicate sensibility like to put their children for education. To engage that part of the community in the enterprise, better accommodations must be provided, and then teachers corresponding with the accommodations must be obtained. For such a change, it is much to be questioned whether the public mind is yet prepared. The extremes of society are much further from each other here than at the north. The

ren in the mass for primary education. There is another particular in which the measures taken have presumed too much, and that is in relation to teachers. They are not to be had in the State; I mean teachers of such qualifications as are competent to give respectability to the schools, in the eye of educated men, and make them satisfactory to every class of people for priare accepted because better cannot be had. The consequence is that the schools are badly taught, and not unfrequently are more an object of consempt than of admiration. To bring our schools into popular favor, a class of teachers, educated for the times, must be introduced. These cannot be introduced from abroad, for we cannot afford

middle class that there forms the connecting link,

is by far the most numerous, while at the south.

society is divided almost exclusively between the slaveholder and those extremely poor. With the

getting a little money, will take no interest in making improvements or in carrying forward a sys-tem. Means must, therefore, be devised to secure a competent supply of teachers at home; men who will make the business so much a matter of profession as to be disposed to use every means to render the schools popular, and carry forward the system to maturity. Before this can be accomplished, there must be a thorough change in the estimation, in which the profession is held Young men of talents and enterprize will not devote themselves to a calling, which places them in the public estimation in a station, but a little above a servant; or at best not higher than a plantation overseer. Make the profession honorable, let the teacher be estimated for his office sake, and there will be no difficulty in finding young men enough and of the right stamp to engage in the business. That the profession as such is underated, at the South, is too apparent to be denied. An individual teacher may be respected, he may have gained influence, but it was gained by personal merit, not by his profession. many years have passed since a distinguished member of Congress, from one of the northern in proportion to the advance in the higher. As the Colleges, in the several States, have taken a higher stand. Common Schools have taken a States, was taunted by a southern member as havnot a few who would consider it almost an insult to ask them to undertake such a drudgery. It is regarded as a business for poor young men, and for such as want energy for professional business. If these remarks are correct, it is obvious that much is to be done before the public mind is prepared to carry out such a system as is contemplated in the acts that have been passed. I have said these measures presume upon too much.-In two particulars, this has been shown to be true. There are others, that if not of equal importance, are yet of sufficient importance to weigh in the scale To carry out a system, we must start from the right place, and pursue it in the right way, and when we come to a point, where the state of public feeling will sustain it, a full development may be made. To that point, it is believed, we have not yet arrived. Our measures, therefore, must be incipient, and our aim should be to prepare the way, and thus to advance a part as circumstances will permit. Put the ball in motion. It will gather more and more as it advances, and few years of right action will bring us to the de-

FLYING MACHINE.

The practicability of navigating the air by means of a flying machine, has been satisfactorily demonstrated and settled, as he thinks, by Mr. John Taggart, of Charlestown, Mass., who, the N. Y. Evening Post says, is at present to be seen with his invention in Dunlap's Hotel, 135 Fulton street. The flying machine consists of a car, to the front of which is attached a pair of wrings some-Institution and encourage education, though for what like the screws used by propellers, and years straining its voice so as to gain a patient a float or balloon fastened to the car in the ordinary way at an elevation of six or eight feet. The wings, which may be moved in any direction so as to assist in the ascent or descent of the machine, are put in motion by turning a small axle running through the cen-

wonderful precision. The float or balloon, which is pear-shape, is thirty-three feet nine inches in height, having a diameter of some twelve feet, and the whole weight of the machine, when ready mitted that Schools ought to be established, I shall for ascension, is three hundred and fifty pounds, in addition to which it will carry with ease over one thousand pounds.

in any direction by means of a rudder, the

slightest variation in which it obevs wit

The inventor told us that he had already made one ascension in it, for the purpose of was made from the commons at Lowell, Mass., tors. Owing to some fault in inflaming the balloon, a quantity of steam was allowed to intermix with the gas, thus greatly diminishing its buoyancy, so that when the ropes

which held it to the ground were cut, the machine ascended only to the height of a

peril of the occupant. After two or three ineffectual attempts, Mr. Taggart elevated the wings considerably above the line of the car, which had the desired effect, and away went the machine, far above the heads of the spectators, until it had dwindled in their gaze to the size of a swallow After attaining a considerable elevation, Mr. T. proceeded in the direction of Lawrence, whence he passed to Andover Bradford, over which latter place he struck a current of air which carried him, at a rapid rate, to Redding. From this again he passed to Salem, having crossed a portion of the sea in his passage from Redding, and aighted at a distance of nine miles from Lowell, accomplishing the whole voyage in an hour and twenty minutes.

Mr. Taggart says that at one time he had obtained an elevation where the air became so rarified that it was with the greatest difficulty he could retain his powers of animation; his hands, and other parts of his body, swelled, and blood spurted from his mouth and nose.

of the institutions in that city among which Miss Lind has been advised to bestow the proceeds of her charity concert. Considerfeel able, and have hitherto employed private able difficulty was felt in making the selection from the very numerous charitable inhouses must be convenient and comfortable. The stitutions in Boston. It was Miss Lind's opinmiserable log cabins, which are hastily thrown ion that the fund would do more good, if not very greatly subdivided:

Boston Port Society \$1000; Association for Aged and Indigent Females 1000; Musical Fund Society 1000; Children's Friend | criminal in a capital case. Society 500 ; Farm School for Indigent Boys 500; Orthopedic Association 500; Boston Female Asylum 500; Howard Benevolent Society 500; Young Men's Benevolent Society 500; Society for Prevention of Pauperism 500; Parent Washington Total Abstinence Society 300; Miscellaneous objects of charity 425. Total, \$7,225.

wealthy slaveholder, there is a sort of aristocracy of feeling, which forbids his placing his children The Abolitionists in all quarters of the in a situation on a level with those in the lower country are rallying to oppose the adminisextreme. The impression, therefore, becomes tration of President Fillmore. They seem current that the Common Schools are designed to be particularly bent upon oposition to the for the poor, and this very impression, so long as President-especially because he approved it continues, will detract from the popularity of the school. To remove these impressions, the schools and signed the Fugitive Slave Law. We sted on the one hand, and the more are glad of their opposition. He has the wealthy must make up their mind to mingle their consciousness of having done his duty-and that is enough for him. The assaults of such incendiaries as tney are, will only strengthen the President among the Union loving people of the country.

Alexandria Gazette.

late Representative in Congress from the

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A LETTER FROM MR. TOOMBS.

A letter has been addressed by Hon, Robert Toombs, Representative of the Eighth Congressional District of the State of Georgia, to his constituents, relative to the course which it is proper for Georgia to pursue, in the attitude in which she is attempted to be forced by the disunionists, of pioneer in the work of undermining the foundations of the Republic. The following is the concluding portion of Mr. Toombs letter, in which he places himself, in regard to that question, on

impregnable ground. The people of California, without any faults of theirs, but on account of our disagreements on the slavery question, had been without lawful government for several years. They were subjected to an illegal and unconstitutional military usurpation, at the very moment when they most needed stable, and regular, and lawful government. They had an undoubted right to threw off that government, and were rightly entitled to a government of laws, instead of military force. The remoteness of California, the extraordinary state of things existing there, resulting from the unprecedented discoveries of gold and the high rate of wages, made its government by Congress not only inconvenient and difficult, but enormously expensive to us .-The mixed character of the population, from all countries, inviting collision and hostility, augmented the necessity for efficient and regular government. In weighing these reasons, Congress decided for her admission and I doubt not that the exclusion of slavery by her constitution had a great and perhaps a controling influence in favor of her admis-sion with the Northern members. But they did not transcend their powers. It is equally due to truth and candor to say, that the controling reason for resistance to that act at the South is founded upon that same clause in her constitution excluding slavery. That reason ought not to have controlled either party, and especially is not a just or sufficient reason for opposing the law and resisting the

'I have already attempted to vindicate the rights of a people, forming a constitution for admission into the Union, to admit or exclude constitution thus presented than to see that down his courage, it conquers his prudence. tained. There is still time for adverse weait is republican. We have demanded it and When suspicions from without begin to em- ther to do its work, but a favorable change secured it for Utah and New Mexico. We barrass him, and the net of circumstances to had taken place in many of the cotton growshould adhere to it, because it is right; but entangle him, the fatal secret struggles with | ing districts before the plant had been irre- | 2,100 pairs 3 point white Mackinae blankets, to mea it is expedient as well as right. One hun- still greater violence to burst forth. It must trievably injured. dred and fifty thousand American citizens, be confessed, it will be confessed: there is on the distant shores of the Pacific Ocean, no refuge from confession but suicide, and having met by their representatives, to form suicide is confession." a constitution for themselves, having adjudged it best, under their puculiar circumstances, for their interest, their prosperity, and their happiness, to prohibit the introduction it is their business, not ours. Whether they have decided wisely or unwisely, is not for us to determine. We have settled the question differently for ourselves; it is not for them to disturb that judgment, now or hereafter. Both cases stand upon the same great principle—the right of a free people, in entering the family of American States, to adopt such a form of republican government as in their judgment will best preserve their liberties, promote their happiness, and perpetuate their prosperity.

'If we are wise we will defend rather than resist this birthright of American freemen, so invaluable to us, so formidable to the enemies of our prosperity, our peace, and our safety. I am ready to rally with you for the defence of THIS GREAT PRINCIPLE. With no memory for past differences of opinion, careless of the future, I amready to unite with any portion or all ofmy countrymen IN DE-FENCE OF THE INTEGRITY OF THE REPUB-

MR. WEBSTER'S ELOQUENCE. Mr. Webster presents the most remarkaole combination of any of our public men of genius and common sense; and of the profound and the beautiful. He "exhibits in his style," says one of his admirers, "at once the strength and the foliage of the oak."-We give below an extract from his speech on the celebrated Knapp murder case, a speech which was a master piece of argument, and was also eminently beautiful .session of a will which they wished to des- head. Listen: troy. In this object they failed, Crowninshield, the assassin whom they employed, street—opposite the Pontcharirain railroad depot. having by mistake taken an old will, instead of the one which they sought. The bloody before a committing magistrate in Lafavette, on deed excited profound horror in Massachu- a charge of arson, and was discharged. He praissetts, but for a time conjecture as to the guil- ed God for his deliverance from the Philistines; MISS JENNY LIND'S CHARITY CONCERT. ty person was entirely at fault, no robbery praised Franceis Thomas for his talents in the -The Boston Journal gives the following list having been committed, (except of an old and valueless will,) and there being no apparent motive for the deed. At length, were suspected, when in point of fact no one dreamed that they were guilty, excited inproof of their guilt, which was afterwards or a day, and a goodly shale of a legal for Blackconfirmed by their own contessions. Upon the trial, a powerful bar was arrayed for the and only time in his life, appeared against a

Rich Republican.

The following extract from his speech on that occasion is as perfect a picture as ever came from the hand of a great master. Imagine Daniel Webster, before a tribunal of Life and Death, his majestic form, his solemn such words and thoughts as these :

world, in his own house, and in his own bed, is made the victim of a butcherly murder for mere pay. Deep sleep had fallen on the destined victim, and on all beneath his roof. held him in their strong embrace. The assassin enters, through the window of an unoccupied apartment. With noiseless foot he paces the lonely hall, half lighted by the moon: he winds up the ascent of the stairs, and reaches the door of the chamber. Of this, he moves the lock, by soft and continu- Municipality, did, on the 20th inst., at noon, wil- them, and dissuade people from hazarding ed pressure, till it turns on its hinges with-We learn unofficially, but no doubt cor- out noise; and he enters, and beholds the Municipality is and of trust in ulators may now deem themselves sure of rectly, that the Hon. Thomas Butler King, his victim before him. The room was uncommonly open to light. The face of the State of Georgia, has received from the Pre- innocent sleeper was turned from the mursident of the United States the appointment derer, and the beams of the moon, resting supper, of the value of \$145, was had at the pubon the gray locks of his aged temple, show-

geon. He even raises the aged arm, that he may not fail in his aim at the heart, and replaces it again over the wound of the poi- of the cotton market should arrest the attengniard! To finish the picture he explores tion and excite the cupidity of many who are the wrist for the pulse! He feels for it, and in this temper. The limited extent of the ascertains that it beats no longer! It is ac- stocks on hand, the firmness and still upward complished. The deed is done. He re- tendency of prices, and the unfavorable prostreats, retraces his steps to the window, pas- pects, real or supposed, of the growing crop ses out through it as he came in, and escapes in the United States, have, for some time He has done murder-no eye has seen him, past, drawn attention to cotton, as furnishing no ear has heard him. The SECRET is his good material for speculation. Many are own, and it is safe!

mistake. Such a secret can be safe nowhere. price, and that a sure road to rapid fortune The whole creation of God has neither nook | would be to purchase cotton and postpone renor corner where the guilty can bestow it, alizing. If any attempt is made to reason and say it is safe. Not to speak of that eye with such, they point, in refutation of all which glances through all disguises, and beholds everything, as in the splendor of noon, American seaports, to the unpropitious seasuch secrets of guilt are never safe from de- son with which the growing plant has had tection even by men. True it is, generally to contend, and to the probabilities which speaking, that 'murder will out.' True it exist of not only a steady, but even an ins, that Providence has so ordained, and doth creased demand for the mills. It is on these so govern things, that those who break grounds that they rest their hopes of being the great law of heaven, by shedding able some day, not far distant, to realize at man's blood, seldom succeed in avoiding prices the attainment of which would be a discovery. Especially in a case exciting heavy blow to their expectations, from the so much attention as this, discovery must check which they would necessarily give to come, and will come, sooner or later. A consumption. If any evidence were wanthousand eyes turn at once to explore every ting of the madness characteristic of excesman, every thing, every circumstance con- sive speculation, it would be furnished us in nected with the time and place; a thousand the partial forgetfulness already occasioned ears catch every whisper; a thousand exci- by this incipient mania, of the ordinary conted minds intensely dwell on the scene, nection between cause and effect. It is not sheeding all their light, and ready to kindle our purpose, at present, to deny the grounds the slightest circumstance into a blaze of on which the sanguine calculation of many discovery. Meantime the guilty soul can- are based. We do not question the limited not keep its own secret. It labors under its extent of the stocks on hand, both here and guilty possession, and knows not what to do in America, as indicated by the serious falfor the residence of such an inhabitant. It from the American ports to Great Britain .finds itself preyed on by a forment which it As compared with the corresponding period dares not acknowledge to God or man. A of last year the decrease is not far from half vulture is devouring it, and it can ask no a million of bales, or about four months' consympathy or assistance, either from heaven sumption. But there is, fortunately, now

whole world seas it in his face, reads it in his the Atlantic States, but the reports are now,

"BEAU HICKMAN OUTDONE." We respectfully invite the attention of material has been consumed this year than Beau Hickman to the following from the N. last there must have been a corresponding 900 pairs 1 point white Mackinac blankets, to men O. True Delta. It is in vain for that paper decrease in the number of yards of cloth to assail the laurels of the Beau. That in- manufactured. Such would undoubtedly dividual, we are credibly informed, once have been the case had the goods manufacdiddled two Bonifaces in succession out of tured continued of the same weight and texsuppers for himself and friends. We have ture as before. But this has not been so with not heard from the beau, or any of his re- a very great proportion of them. For many presentatives, since the manly, and highly months the high price of cotton rendered the conservative epistle upon the subject of weaving of coarse heavy bodied goods so un-State Reform. But we are told that he is profitable as to close some mills and partially still living, and while the following will not suspend the operations of others. But this make him jealous, he cannot but feel some- interruption to business was, in many cases, what unpleasantly at the conjecture of the accompanied by a change in machinery, Delta, that he, the Beau, has "rung in" up- much of which was adapted for the weaving on the lower regions, and is now simmering of a finer class of goods, the price of which upon a hot fire:

"BRAU HICKMAN OUTDONR .- Or, the Pink of Jremy Diddlers.-Beau Hickman, if thou lookest down on this, from celestial domicil, weep that thy deeds are outdone; or if thou glancest upwards from nether (not centrifugal) fire, console thyself with the reflection that there is one now on earth, who deserves a warmer corner than thyself: one who in the theory and practice of Jeremy Diddlerism, is to thee, as Euclid is to thy scienced brat : one who has done a deed that eclipses thy most famous achievements. Thou didst live upon the fat of the land; grow dressy, and wax gouty substance; thou didst bleed men of means, and now clap thy hand to thy breast and say, as a ghostly gentleman, didst thou ever evoke a supper exports this year to America. Notwithstan--a supper for the gods, and twenty of them at ding this, we are not so much surprised at that-from a pocket utterly void of coin or its semblance? If thou didst, we have never heard of it, nor do we believe that it is recorded in ver itable history. But even hadst thou done this. the deed is not all told. Didst thou, besides, prevail upon " mine host" to prepare himself for the occasion, by "running his face" all about town for the dainties and the juices upon which The Knapps, by the agency of a hired mur- thee and thy friends were to gloat and feed, and derer, had killed their uncle, an old and res- feed and gloat? Well, then if thou hast not achpected citizen of Massachusetts, to get pos- leved this coup de gourmand, hide thy diminished

Francois Thomas keeps a very good restaurant About a week since, Mr. F. Fink was examined cuisine; praised his own friends for their exertions in his behalf, and patting them all on the should ers, pressed them to push their, pins under his mahogany the next day. The invitation covered however, the murderers, imagining that they a full score of as merry blades and as healthy quiry by their singular conduct, and the in- Sheriff's office was to be emptied; the Court was quiry resulted in the strongest circumstantial to suspend—or let down, which?—the scales. for a day, and a goodly share of a legal lore of the

stone, and take to bull-frogs and burgundy. "That same day Mr. Fink was in the Thomas prisoners, and Daniel Webster, for the first restaurant, in earnest converse with its worthy proprietor, whose twinkling eyes, and dimpled cheeks, and smiling face—he is one of your real bonifaces-betrayed the fact that the subject upon which Mr. Fink had been entertaining him, was a perfectly delightful one, and fairly opened the cockles of his jolly heart. "Adieu, mon chere Francois," said Mr. Fink as he walked out of the house, and nodded condescendingly to his late companion-" Adieu, mon chere-remember a dinner for twenty-got up in your own stylecountenance, his deep-toned voice, uttering spare no expense—and mark me, Francois, mark me, I say-let the wines be unexceptionable." Have faith in me, replied the gratified Thomas, "An aged man, without an enemy in the have faith in me, mon ami;" and Thomas added to himself, as Mr. Fink vanished, "un jole

"We will not attempt to describe that sumptu ous feast, nor the hours of enjoyment the score of A healthful old man, to whom sleep was "gentlemen" "put in" under master Francois which materially checked consumption, and sweet, the first sound slumbers of the night | Thomas' roof that day, but must content oursel- thus aggravated the decline which an inves with laying the following 'official document,' in relation thereto, which we found duly filed and deposited yesterday, in Recorder Seuzeeneau's office. Its detail and precision are admirable in the historian's eve:

" Francois Thomas, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that one F. Fink, residing in this this Municipality, in ordering to affiant, for eash, a supper for twenty persons, the guests of said Fink, and in taking said supper with his guests, on the gray locks of his aged temple, showed where to strike. The fatat blow is given the introduced from abroad, for we cannot afford to make such a compensation as will induce men from other States to leave their home for the sake of spending a few weeks or months in a school with us. Beside, a dependence on foreign teach of merit properly appreciated.—Wil. Chron.

On the gray locks of his aged temple, showed where to strike. The fatat blow is given! And the victim passes, without a struggle or a motion, from the repose of sleep to the repose of death! It is the assassin's purpose to make sure work, and yet he plies the dagger, though it was obvious that life and been destroyed by the blow of the bludschools. Men who teach merely for the sake of speculation was universal, and when the calamities occasioned by it

SPECULATION IN COTTON.

It is not surprising that the present state convincing themselves that present prices "Ah! gentlemen that was a dreadful are but the prelude to much higher rise in with it. The human heart was not made ling off which has taken place in the export some ground for questioning the unfavorable unanswerable argument. "The secret which the murderer posses- reports received and circulated of the growses, soon comes to possess him; like the evil ing crops. Some weeks ago the prospect in spirits of which we read, it overcomes him, this respect was gloomy enough, but our more and leads him whithersoever it will. He recent intelligence is calculated to dispel feels it beating at his heart, rising to his throat, much of the apprehension which then exisand demanding disclosure. He thinks the ted. Unfavorable tidings still reach us from eyes, and almost hears its workings in the on the whole, much more cheering from the slavery at their own pleasure, and to prove very silence of his thoughts. It has become great cotton growing regions to the westward, that Congress has no other power over such his master. It betrays his discretion, it breaks from which the largest supplies are now ob-

> There is also some ground for doubting the accuracy of the calculation, in as far as it is based upon an anticipated increase of de mand on the part of the spinners. It is supposed by many that if a third less of the raw would be less affected by the fluctuations occurring in the cost of the raw material.-The consequence is that unless a very low price for cotton should occasion a return to 1,005 yards scarlet strouds the manufacture of heavy bodied goods, it will be some time ere any marked increase takes place in the demand for cotton, seeing that much less is now actually consumed than was consumed this time last year by the same 3,000 do saved list cloth, blue number of mills. Nay more, we are inclin- 1,600 do saved list cloth, scarlet ed to think that the demand, for some time. so far from increasing, is likely to decrease. when we consider what may be anticipated as the natural result of the largely increased present prices, considering the lowness of the stocks and the extent of the present demand. But we would warn holders agaist suffering their cupidity to make them too retentive of their stocks, and the public from being tempted by existing prices and prospects to rush headlong into what may seem a promising speculation. For, be it remembered, that the history of cotton speculations is as rife in warning as it is in encouragement. If fortunes have been suddenly made, so have fortunes been irretrievably wrecked by it.

Those who recollect the bubbles of 1825,

can easily recall the extent to which cotton speculation figured amongst them. They can also trace the resemblance between the circumstances which led to it, and those which are now seducing many to contemplate its repetition. The cotton speculation of 1825 originated in the belief that the stock in hand was low, that the growing crop was deficient, and that the demand, both at home and abroad, was not only great but increasing. But it turned out that the stock on hand was high, that the growing crop was abundant and that neither the British nor the continental demand was unusually great. The ground on which thousands had rushed mady into the speculation, was thus completely withdrawn from beneath their feet, and the losses to them from this bubble alone, had the speculators been able to meet their engagements, were estimated at nearly three millions sterling. In 1825 there remained for home consumption, out of the total import of raw cotton into the United Kingdom for that year, 135,0:0,000 lbs. In 1826, when low stocks and deficient crops were to do their anticipated work, the total import was 228,000.000 lbs., of which there remained for home consumption 210,000,000 lbs. But so infatuated were the speculators of the day, that the abundance of the crop of 1825, from which sprung the increased imports of 1826, did not prevent prices from rising to a point creased stock would of its self have occasioned. The extent of the re-action may be appreciated, when it is known that Georgia cotton, which in 1825 sold at 184d, a pound fell in the course of a few months to 7d .-These should carry their warnings along with fully and feloniously commit, to the great dam- similar adventures on insufficient data. Specthe facts, but so did their predecessors of 18-25, although the hypothesis on which the whole cotton speculation of that year rested was entirely visionary. We would, therelic restaurant of deponent, who had not all the ne- fore, caution the avaricious and the over-san-

were aggravated by such a state of the currency as necessitated the paying of commissions for getting bank notes into circulation, and the giving of champagne breakfasts to those who favored a bank by accepting its discounts .- London News.

BISHOP ANDREW.

In another column will be found a letter from this distinguished Divine, that will speak for itself. Men who cared nothing for the Methodist Church, have seized upon the action of the General Conference, some years ago, and endeavored to persuade the people that the disunion of that Church was an example worthy of being imitated in reference to the Union of the States. So far as we know or believe, the Southern Conferences acted right and proper in dissolving their connection with their northern brethren, but the political Union of this country, and the causes that will justify its destruction, are very different things from any connection or separation of this great religious society. Bishop Andrew, about whose elevation to the highest place in the Church the separation took place, we are glad to perceive thinks so too. He might have been wronged, but his country never may be delivered in St Louis, Misdid it; and that country, the Union, and the Constitution, are as dear to his christian heart, as if the ecclesiastical tribunal had never made his case the cause of a rupture. We hope the little travelling orators who have shed so many tears over his treatment, and urged so feelingly that the Confed. eracy should be broken up on account of it, will read his letter, and learn from him how the matterstands. We always abominated all attempts of partizans to connect the affairs of Church and State, and we rejoice that in this instance the ablest and purest man of one of the largest religious societies in the South has put the seal of his condemnation on any such attempt. His views so ably urged upon the South to educate her sons and take care of herself, are exactly the thing. If our especial guardians would practice upon them, and spend less of their time in attempting to destroy the South by destroying the Goverument, they would effect much more than they are likely to do for all parties interested.

The letter of Judge Garnett Andrews of this State, will also be read with interest by every lover of his country, as well as by every disunion ist who has the least taste for sound reasoning or

Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.

## PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Office of Indian Affairs, Sept. 25, 1850. EALED PROPOSALS will be receive

at the office of the Commissioner of Indian Af airs, at Washington city, until ten o'clock on Saturday, the second day of November next, for furnishing the following Indian goods, viz: Class No. 1.—BLANKETS.

sure 60 by 72 tuches, and weigh eight pounds, ,900 pairs 24 point white Mackinac blankets to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh six pounds. 175 pairs 2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh five and a quarter pounds.

980 pairs 14 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh four and a quarter pounds.

ter pounds.

sure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh three and a quar-400 pairs 3 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh eight pounds. 300 pairs 24 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to mensure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh six pounds. 100 pairs 34 point green Mackinac blankers, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh ten pounds. 00 pairs 3 point green Mackinac blankets, to mea sure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh eight pounds. 250 pairs 2 4 point green Mackinac blankets, to mea sure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh six pounds 00 pairs 34 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets,

to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh ten pounds. 400 pairs 3 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh eight

300 pairs 21 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh six pounds

Class No. 2 - DRY GOODS.

800 do blue strouds

,800 de fancy list cloth, blue 760 do fancy list cloth, scarlet

350 do fancy list cloth, green 1,000 do gray list cloth, blue

800 do saved list cloth, green 225 pounds worsted yarn, 3 fold

100 dozen cotton flag handkerchiefs 280 do cotton Madras handkerchiefs

175 do black silk handerchiefs 90 do 8-4 coston shawis

80 do 6-4 cotton shawls 65 do 4-4 cottou shawis

40 do 8 4 woollen shawls

430 pounds linen thread 80 do sewing silk

700 pieces ribbon, assorted

150 gross worsted gartering 34 pieces silk handkerchiefs, bark and bandanna

Class No. 3 - Domestic Goods. 35.000 yards domestic calico 10,000 do Merrimac calico 3,500 do Sine drilling

Georgia stripes 4,000 do blue denims 1,601 do cottonade

4.500 de bed ticking 1,000 do Kentucky jeans

500 satinetts 7,000 do plaid linsey

7,000 do domestic shirting, bleached

15,000 do domestic shirting, unbleached 15,000 do domestic sheering, unbleached 8,000 do domestic checks, stripes, and plaids

400 dozen woolien socks ,500 yards flanuels, assorted

,600 flannel shirts 600 calico shirts 550 pounds cotton thread

400 dozen spool cotton Class No. 4.-HARDWARE. 2,080 pounds brass kettles

276 dozen butcher knives 28,000 gun flints 25 gross squaw awls 7 000 fish hooks

25 dozen fish lines 5,000 needles 100 dos combs, asso ted 10 doz scissors, assorted 10 gross gun Worms

1.090 tin kettles 76 nests japanned kettles, 8 in a nest. Class No. 5 - AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

200 drawing knives, 12 inches in length 700 augers, in equal proportions of 11, 1, 1, and

150 pairs hames 750 pairs trace chains. .5:10 weeding boes

175 hand saws 40 cross-cut saws, 7 feet in length 40 cross- cut saws, 6 feet in length 100 hand saw files

100 cross-cut saw files 40 log chains, to weigh 25 pounds each 600 Whittemore cards, No. 10 600 quarters socket chisel 90 planes, fore and jack

Class No 6 .- Axes. 73 dozen axes, to weigh from 41 to 51 pounds 83 do half axes, to weigh 34 pounds 41 do hatchets, to weigh 15 pounds 25 broad axes

third 42 inches in length of barrel, and one-third 42 inches in length of barrel, to be delivered in New York or Philadelphia, as may be required.

Les of all the characteristics which was a supplied to the characteristics of the characteristics which was a supplied to the characteristics of the characteristics which was a supplied to the characteristics which was a suppl Class No. 7 .- NORTHWEST GUNS. 650 northwest guns, two-thirds of which must mea-

Samples of all the above articles are deposited in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and it may be proper to remark that those of hard-ware, agricultural implements, and northwest guns, are entirely new, and of better quality than the articles heretofore furnished under former contracts.

The proposals may be divided into seven parts, viz lat. Blankets. 2d. Dry Goods. 3d. Domestic goods.

4th. Hardware. 5th. Agricultural implements.

6th. Axes. 7th. Northwest guns. 7th, Northwest guns.
The lowest competent responsible bilder will a ceive the whole or any part of the contact a ing to the above scale, the Department reserves

itself the right to determine whether purchase of goods will be about \$90.00 Department reserves the right to increprices, such goods as may be wanted other purposes, in the administration the Department. Goods of America all other things being equal, will be as all the samples of blankets and clo manuficture, it will be necessary, a article is bid for, that a sample of

pany the bid, to enable the Dep

whether it is of equal quality with

exhibited.

The party proposing to supply the above list, and affix the prices in do at which he or they will furnish the class separately, deliverable in New contractor prefers it, about one ball of May next, assuming the quantity of mel to as specified in this advertisement, and cost, making an aggregate of the whole stituting the bid. The goods will New York (and in St. Louis, if any ponis should be delivered there; by an agent, States, who will be appointed by the Den the purpose, and to ascertain the articles purchased with the samples the contract shall be made, and with the contract itself, which shall contain a class bay the articles are not furnished within the scribed, or if they are of insufficient only opinion of the agent aforesaid, and if a after notice of such insufficiency the part dally furnish others in lieu thereof of the require quite furnish others and the authorized to put the United States and to charge any increased they may be compelled to pay therefor to the

Bonds will be required in the amount of his with two good sureties, the sufficiency of wash certified by a United States Judge or Dain to the furthful performance of these torney, for the faithful performance of the contract a many Payment will be and the goods as aforesaid to and the delivery of the goods as aforesaid to an and the delivery of the goods as aforesaid to an another the goods as a foresaid to an another the goods are also as a foresaid to an another the goods as a foresaid to an another the goods are also as a foresaid to an another the goods as a foresaid the goods as a foresaid to an another the goods as a foresaid to an another the goods as a foresaid the goods as a foresaid to an another the goods as a foresaid the goods are a foresaid to a foresaid the goods as a foresaid the goods as a foresaid the goods are a foresaid to a foresaid the goods as a foresaid the goods as a foresaid the goods as a foresaid the goods are a foresaid to a foresaid the goods as a foresaid the goods as a foresaid the goods as a foresaid the goods are a foresaid the goods as a foresaid the goods as a foresaid the goods are a foresaid the goods as a foresaid the goods are a foresaid the good of the Department, upon a duplicate involves

tractor, who shall pay the said difference lather

ted States

The bids will be submitted with the following has ing, and none will be received that are not make the form and terms here prescribed : " I (or we) propose to furnish for the series the Indian Department the following good at prices affixed to them respectively, vir. [Here insert the list of goods.]

Deliverable in the city of New York for St La on or before the - day of - next; and me of the acceptance of his proposits, the quantity ing prescribed by the Department, I let we wiles cute a contract according to this agreement and satisfactory security to the Department within days after the reception of this bid; and in conf failure to enter into such contract, and greening curity, I (or we) will pay to the United Samula difference between the sums bidden by mt. [872] and the sum which the United States may be short to pay for the same articles." Each and every bid must be accompanied with guaranty in the tollowing form, to be signed by

be certified by some one who is known to the partment, either personally or by his official point "I [or we] hereby guaranty that ---the above bidder, will comply with the term of advertisement for 'proposals for Indian goods,' be September 25, 1850, if the contract should be re ed to him, and enter into bond for the executar the same within the time prescribed."

\* The contracts of former years are open in inspection of bidders.

Commissioner of Indian Affas Sept. 29. CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF MARTILE

bon october in The State Consolidated Lotteries of Manualet drawn by State Commissioners appoper have Governor of Maryland.

CHARTERED BY ACT OF ASSEMBLY! All Tickets of the Maryland Lotton ber to Stamp of the State.

COLVIN & CO. Office N. W. Corner Baltimore & Calvet a MUSEUM BUILDING, Baltimor, M.

The list of Prizes sold by COLVINECOM September Lotteries show the cheering has "all is well ." The Grand Capital \$50,000, Nos. 31 57 6 4 The Grand Capital \$20,000, No. 219 52

in N. Carolina. The Grand Capital \$25,000, Nos. 26 8 12 in Alabama. The Grand Capital \$15,000, Nos. 830 % in Tennessee.

The Grand Capital \$20,000, Nos. 54 00 at in Mississippi. AND OTHER PREM As thick and numberless as the gay bold people the sunbeams."

All orders per mail receiv prompt attach Please examine the following scheduled Lotteries for October, 1850

Price of Pet Date. Capitals. No. of Ballots. Tk'ts. White Oct. 8, 20,000 75 Nos. 15 drawn, 5 8 4,500 75 Nos. 12 dra'n 4,500 78 Nos. 16 dra'n 4,3 10.

40,600 78 Nos. 14 dra'n 15,18 30,000 78 Nos. 13 Jra'n 24, 3 14, 10,000 / and 10of 2.500 5,000 75 Nos. 12 dra's 1, 13 30,000 75 Nos. 15 dra's 10, 18, " 17, 20,000 78 Nos. 13 dra'n, 65, 1 10.000 9 min 72 Nos. 13 dra'n, 21 % 25 000

78 Nos. 13 dra's, 5 % 5 of 5.000 78 Nos. 13 dra'n 10 13 4 23, 30,000 ) 75 Nos. 12 drawn 5 % 20.000 11 24, 20.000 5 of 2,500 78 Nos. 16 drawn, 2j 3, " 25, 9.000 3.000

78 Nos. 16 dra'n, 30 36 u 26, 75,000 50.000 25 000 28,4of 5000 78 Nos. 13 dra'n, 24 % 29, 20,000 75 Nos. 15 dra'n, 5 66, 30, 30,000 75 Nos. 13 dra'n, 10 35, 10 31, 50f 1000 72 Nos. 11 dra'n.

Correspondents can transact busines us the mails with this agency, as well as the

Letters carefully directed and amend Colvin & Co. send managers official and

Bank notes on all good banks in the cont.

or Prize tickets received in payment, at part tickets.

Prizes cashed at sight. Bank drafts remited tickets. All orders are carefully complied with. The these holding prizes.

prompt attention always given to rders

Please address,

COLVIN & CO BALTIMORS, Ma. FINE FANCY CASS PANTS

Test 12th, 1850.

The Received, and for sale, on costs and Pants, which we are selling refy hy, close a consistence. A. B. STITH & CO.

close a consigument. August 26, 1850.

Prunes, Raisins, Currants, Pid.

les and Citron. Just received frankl.

New York, which I will sell low.

L. E. WALKEL

July 2nd, 1850.

VERY TIGHTLY POUMS