

our interest to have among us, for he is scientific and skilful. We do not want evil disposed, nor proud, nor lazy foreigners among us, but the honest, industrious and intelligent foreigner should not be viewed "with look askance," and Mr. Bain comes from a country where "stranger is a holy name."

We are the defenders of Mr. Morse as the inventor of the "Electro Magnet Telegraph." The insinuations that have been thrown out to dim his well-earned fame for that invention, we believe to be wicked and unjust. Is Fair Play satisfied!—Ed.

As this is a controversy which interests the whole people of these United States, we claim the indulgence of our readers for the unusual length of these two articles. The only apology that the Editor offers for the length of his is "the want of time to write a shorter one," *multum in parvo* being our rule.

American Cotton and Cotton Manufactures.

The following article, abridged from the Philadelphia North American and U. S. Gazette, is a good answer to our queries in the Scientific American of last week. In reference to political opinions, we express none,—it is out of our line, but we publish the article because it contains new and important information.

"It is a fact not generally known on this side of the Atlantic, that the principal imported cotton goods, which enter into competition with those made in this country, are manufactured almost exclusively of cotton grown in the British East India possessions, which, on an average for a succession of years, costs one penny, or two cents of our money, per pound less than the American cotton.

To illustrate this fact more clearly, it should be known that no cotton twist, or warp, from Nos. 5 to 20, except occasionally for home use, has been spun in England, within the last 20 years, of any thing better than East India cotton; and that all cotton filling, or weft, under No. 30 is spun of the same material. In this country the factories rarely, if ever, spin, for manufacturing purposes, any cotton yarn finer than the numbers above named; and they use the American cotton exclusively, at an average cost of two cents per pound above the value of the cotton used by the British manufacturer in making the same fabrics.

In addition to the advantage of an average of two cents per pound in the price of the raw material used, the British manufacturers have labor much cheaper—machinery much cheaper—money in abundance and at a much cheaper rate of interest, say generally at from 2 to 3 per cent. per annum on their business paper. They have large capitals embarked in their business—they have secured to them, beyond all doubt of contingency, both the home and the colonial markets, embracing at present a population exceeding two hundred millions, who are clothed almost exclusively from the British manufactories. And they have a government of extraordinary sagacity and judgment in all matters of business, to watch over, protect and extend and open new markets for them. But we of the United States have not even a home market on which to depend. With us, business of manufacturing is considered so precarious and unstable, that no capitalist is inclined to embark in it to that extent which would be likely to ensure success. Consequently the business is engaged in by chartered companies; who, for many good reasons, rarely succeed well; or by individuals with means, for the most part, entirely inadequate to the undertaking. Machinery is expensive, and the advantage of extensive operations are such that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, in the vain hope of being able to compete with the British manufacturer, the entire capital is absorbed in machinery, and as cotton and other materials used in manufacturing are generally sold for cash, or on a very short credit—as all wages are paid weekly or monthly in cash; and the goods, when manufactured, are sold on a credit of eight months, in conformity with the terms on which the foreign goods are sold in our markets, it may be conceived that American manufacturers are constantly exposed to suffer from high rates of money and bad markets.

These facts, of so much interest to American cotton planters will be clearly demonstra-

ted by reference to the tabular statement contained in Wilmer & Smith European Times, by which it will be seen that, from the first of January to the fifteenth of October, 1846 when the tariff of 1842 was in full operation 1,002,150 bales from other countries, were consumed in G. Britain. During the same year, it was estimated that there were over 400,000 bales of American cotton consumed in this country by our own manufacturers; making an aggregate of 1,502,150 bales of American cotton consumed in both countries. Only about one sixth of that number of bales the product of other countries, it will be remembered, was consumed during that period. From the same authority it appears that from the first of January to the thirteenth of October, in the year 1847 when the tariff of 1846 was in operation there were consumed in Great Britain only 636,550 bales of American cotton and 242,630 bales of the product of other countries. And it is estimated that, owing to the distressed situation of our manufactures, there were not more than 300,000 bales consumed in this country; making only 936,550 bales of American cotton actually consumed in both countries during that period. It will be seen from these statements that whilst the consumption of American cotton decreased 565,590 bales under the tariff of 1846, the consumption of cotton grown in other countries increased 2250 bales; and further, that nearly one third of all the cotton consumed in Great Britain during the period last named, that is under the tariff of 1846, was imported from British possessions; and the reason for this large increase in the consumption of other cotton, is obvious, the English manufactories were mainly engaged in producing coarse fabrics, which constituted almost the only description of cotton goods they could send here to advantage and which were the best calculated to break down the manufacturing establishments of this country.

As to a question that is frequently asked, viz: Why cannot our manufactories enter into competition with those of Great Britain (a question which the *principles of protection* aver has never been satisfactorily answered) a reply may be easily given—they can compete with any nation on the face of the earth if placed on the same footing. It is a well-established fact, that there is nowhere a more industrious, ingenious and enterprising people than the Americans. If they were protected and fostered, as the industrious classes of Great Britain are and always have been, American workmen would soon be able to manufacture every pound of cotton produced in the United States.

Useful Hints to Public Speakers.

It is a curious fact in the history of sound, that the loudest noises always perish on the spot where they are produced; whereas, musical notes will be heard at a great distance.—Thus, if we approach within a mile or two of a town or village in which a fair is held, we may hear faintly the clamor of the multitude; but more distinctly the organs and other musical instruments which are played for their amusement. If a Cremona violin, a real Amati, be played by the side of a modern fiddle, the latter will sound much louder of the two; but the sweet, brilliant tone of the Amati will be heard at a distance the other cannot reach. Dr. Young, on the authority of Denham, states that at Gibraltar the human voice may be heard at a greater distance than that of any other animal. Thus when the cottager in the woods or in the open plain wishes to call her husband, who is working at a distance, she does not shout but pitches her voice to a musical key, which she knows from habit, and by that means reaches his ear. The loudest roar of the largest lion could not penetrate so far. "This property of music in the human voice," says Cowper, "is strikingly shown in the Cathedrals abroad. Here the mass is entirely performed in musical sounds and becomes audible to every devotee, however placed in the remotest part of the church; whereas, if the same mass had been read, the sounds would not have travelled beyond the precincts of the choir." Those orators who are heard in large assemblies most distinctly and at the greatest distance, are those who, by modulating the voice, render it more mu-

sical. Loud speakers are seldom heard to advantage.

Burke's voice is said to have been a sort of lofty cry, which extended, as much as the formality of his discourse, in the House of Commons, to send the members to their dinner.—Chatham's lowest whisper was distinctly heard "his middle tones were sweet, rich, and beautifully varied," says a writer, describing the orator; "when he raised his voice to the highest pitch, the House was completely filled with the volume of sound, and the effect was awful, except when he wished to cheer or animate—and then he had spirit-stirring notes which were perfectly irresistible. The terrible however, was his peculiar power. Then the house sunk before him; still he was dignified, and wonderful was his eloquence, it was attended with this important effect, that it possessed every one with a conviction that there was something in him finer even than his words; that the man was greater, infinitely greater, than the orator."

The Dark Races and the Fair.

There is one thing obvious in the history of the dark races, that they all, more or less, exhibit the outlines of the interior more strongly marked than in the fair races generally. Thus the face of the adult Negro, or Hottentot, resembles, from the want of flesh a skeleton over which has been drawn a blackened skin. But who are the dark races of ancient and modern times? It would not be easy to answer this question. Were the Copts a dark race? Are the Jews a dark race? The Gipsies? The Chinese, &c.? Dark they are to a certain extent; so are all the Mongol tribes; the American Indian and Esquimaux; inhabitants of nearly all Africa, of the East of Australia. What a field of extermination lies before the Saxon, Celtic, and Sarmatian races! The Saxon will not mingle with any dark race, nor will he allow him to hold an acre of land in the country occupied by him; this at least, is the law of Anglo-Saxon America. The fate, then, of the Mexicans, Peruvians, and Chilians is in no shape doubtful. Extinction of the race, sure extinction; it is not even denied. Already in a few years the English have cleared Van Diemen's Land of every human aboriginal; Australia, of course, follows; and New-Zealand next. There is no denying the fact, that the Saxon, call him by what name you will, has a perfect horror for his darker brethren. Hence the folly of the war carried on by the philanthropists of Britain against nature; of these persons some are honest, some not. We venture to recommend the honest ones to try their strength in a practical measure. Let them demand for the native of Hindostan, of Ceylon, or even of the Cape or New-Zealand, the privileges and rights wholly and fairly of Britons; We predict a refusal on the part of the Colonial office. The office will appoint you as many aborigine protectors as you like, that is spies; but the extension of equal rights and privileges to all colors is quite another question.

Franklin's Resting Place.

"Such was his worth, his loss was such, We cannot love too well, or grieve too much" In one corner of the burying ground, best known as Christ's Churchyard, Philadelphia, repose the remains of Franklin. On entering the churchyard from Arch street, attention will unavoidably be directed to his humble tomb by a well trodden path which leads from the gate to the marble slab which bears the simple inscription, which will at once strike the beholder with wonder, viz: "Benjamin and Deborah Franklin." With wonder, we say, because we are accustomed to see the stones covering the tenements of great men inscribed with eulogiums: but the one we are now beholding has nothing but the words above quoted, and the year in which it was placed there.

And this is the grave of a man who might once have been seen a runaway boy, in the streets of Philadelphia, seeking employment as a printer; and again, as editor and proprietor of the United States Gazette, long so ably conducted by Mr. Chandler. Once trying experiments with a simple paper kite; again, astonishing the world with the discoveries made through its instrumentality. Once in England as a deceived journeymen printer;

again as Minister from an Independent Republic. Once in his workshop, as a laboring mechanic; again in the Hall of Legislation, advocating the cause of freedom, and urging an oppressed people to rise and drive the British Lion from our forests. Yes, he was one of those who signed away their lives, fortunes and honors, necessary for the welfare of their fellow-citizens.

But all this could not save him from the hand of death. Though the Philosopher and the Statesman must lie as low as the less favored, yet the circumstances, connected with the lives of those whose motto was "*non sibi sed patrie*," possess charms which all can appreciate and all love to cherish. We read his name on the marble slab—ponder over his virtues, and mourn his loss, as of a dear friend. We stand around his grave, and think how many have gazed with reverence upon that stone, and our eyes become fixed upon it as though it possessed an endearing charm. We look back on his life and deeds, and when we remember that a nation wept when Franklin died, we cannot refrain from dropping a tear over his last abode.

No towering monument rears its head above the clouds where the first beams of the rising sun will gild his name; but that name is inscribed in characters not easily to be erased, on every liberty loving heart, and so long as Philosophy continues to be a science, benevolence a virtue, and liberty the watchword of the American people, will his memory be cherished, and his name be honored.

Law and Lawyers in Norway.

The administration of the civil law in Norway is most admirably contrived. In every school district, the freeholders elect a Justice of the Court of Reconciliation. Every lawsuit must first be brought before this Justice, and by the parties in person, as no lawyer or attorney is allowed to practice in this Court. The parties appear in person, and state their mutual complaints and grievance at length, and the Justice carefully notes down all the facts and statements of the plaintiff and defendant, and after due consideration endeavors to arrange the matter, and proposes for this purpose, what he considers to be perfectly just and fair in the premises. If his judgment is accepted, it is immediately entered in the court above, which is a court of Record; and if it is appealed from, the case goes up to the District Court, upon the evidence already taken in writing by the Justice of the Court of Reconciliation. No other evidence is admitted. If the terms proposed be just and reasonable, the party appealing has to pay the costs and charges of the appeal. This system of minor courts prevents a deal of unnecessary, expensive and vexatious litigation. The case goes up from court to court upon the same evidence, and the legal argument rests upon the same facts, without trick or circumlocution of any kind from either party. There is no chance for pettifoggers,—the banditti of the bar. Poor or rich or stupid clients cannot be deluded, nor Judge or Jury mystified by the skill of sharp practitioners in the courts of law in Norway. More than two-thirds of the suits commenced are settled in the Court of Reconciliation, and of the remaining third not so settled, no more than one-tenth are ever carried up.

The judges of the Norwegian court are responsible for errors of judgement, delay, ignorance, carelessness, partiality or prejudice. They may be summoned, accused, and tried in the Superior, and, if convicted, are liable in damages to the party injured. There are, therefore, very few unworthy lawyers in the Norwegian courts. The bench and the bar are distinguished for integrity and learning.—They have great influence in the community, and the country appreciate the many benefits which have resulted from their virtue and their wisdom.

Crystals which form in different liquids, are generally more abundant on the side of the jar exposed to the light; and it is well known that still water, cooled below 35°, starts into crystals of ice the instant it is agitated.

Truth is a hardy plant: and when once firmly rooted, it covers the ground so that error can scarce find root.