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Art. 1.—THE COTTON PLANT.*

THE curse of God which doomed the earth to comparative sterility for the sins of man, can only be duly appreciated in the reflection that the earth is the great source of supply to all of his physical wants. He may call upon the animal creation for their tribute—the fish of the sea, the birds of the air, and the beasts of the forests—and he may mould them to his will and his uses, but the decree will still be against him, thou shalt till the ground and earn subsistence only with daily sweat: “cursed is the ground for thy sake, in sorrow thou shalt eat of it all the days of thy life: thorns also and thistles shall it bring forth: in the sweat of thy face thou shalt eat bread.”

It is not written that “man shall live by bread alone,” we are told. He must be protected from the snows of winter and the sultry summer suns—he must be shielded from the storms of heaven, and his natural powers of locomotion be added to for the purposes of his being. Man here below, after all, wants much; and for all his wants his parent earth bids him toil, and yields to him at last a reluctant revenue. In the first days of her shame mother Eve could sew fig leaves into a garment, but no longer can her progeny be satisfied with fig leaves, nor be clothed like the lilies of the valley, “which neither spin nor weave.” “Time began,” as an old English poet has it, “when Adam delved and Eve span,” and it has been so ever since, and it will be so in all the future, delving and spinning, delving and spinning for every child of Adam. It was “delve” then for bread, and fleece the flock for the spinning reel; but now it is “delve” for everything: “delve” for the bread which makes the body, and “delve” for the covering in which the body is enveloped. We are learning to discharge the lower animals from their vassalage, to forget that they

* 1. Memoir on the Origin, Cultivation and Uses of Cotton: by WHITE MARSH B. SEABROOK, President of the State Agricultural Society of South Carolina: 1843.

2. Responses to the Circular of the Secretary of the Treasury: Treasury Documents, 1846.

3. Ellsworth's Report of the operation of the United States Patent Office: 1845.

4. White's Memoir of Slater, and History of the Rise and Progress of the Cotton Manufacture in England and America.

5. Pitkin's Statistical View of the Commerce of the United States and its connection with Agriculture and Manufactures.

6. Baine's History of the Cotton Manufacture.

7. Pastoral Life and Manufactures of the Ancients: 1846.

8. McCulloch, article Cotton.

9. Southern Quarterly Review, Vol. i. No. 2, article East India Cotton.

10. View of the United States of America: by Trench Coxe: Philadelphia, 1794.

have backs to be fleeced and shorn, now that the harnessed elements struggle in vain against our despot wills, but when shall we discharge the earth from her labors and bid her prolific virtues from seed time to harvest be exerted no more? Man is abandoning the animal in his giant victories over the vegetable kingdom.

The design of the present sketch is to exhibit—

I. The earliest knowledge we have in relation to the growth of the cotton plant:

II. The culture of cotton among the ancients.

III. The introduction of cotton into Europe.

IV. The history of cotton in America.

V. The present extent of the cotton trade.

VI. The future prospects of American cotton.

In subsequent numbers of our journal we shall continue the subject before us in its other interesting and important relations, following a similar order in the discussion of each.

I. THE COTTON PLANT.

II. THE MANUFACTURE OF COTTON.

III. THE CULTURE OF COTTON.

Once for all it is as well to state that we have drawn upon all the authorities collected together at the bottom of the preceding page, for our facts and statistics. The material is full, and we have made, as we are entitled to do, a legitimate use of it, and shall embody in the three articles an amount of information on most important subjects not now within the reach of the great mass of readers. In the article on the CULTURE OF COTTON, we expect to be assisted by some of the leading planters of this staple in the South and West; and for that purpose have issued numerous circular letters. The present number of our Review may be considered as a general invitation also to all such who will communicate their views to us fully.

Of the four great articles of human clothing, cotton, silk, wool, and flax, not one is indigenous to Europe, two only are indigenous to Africa and America, cotton and flax, while all the rest belong to Asia. Cotton is said to possess the advantage over all the materials which the skill of man converts into comfortable and elegant clothing. Its utility is independent of climate. Yielding to many other fabrics in beauty and texture, for health and comfort in the coldest or the hottest regions, the cotton fabric stands unrivaled. The fact is explicable on chemical principles. While linen, a good conductor of heat, condenses the vapor of perspiration into moisture upon the skin, becomes wet, chilled and unable to absorb what it has condensed; cotton being a bad conductor of heat, on the other hand condenses but little moisture, and absorbs a large proportion of what it does condense, leaving the rest to pass off in vapor, and the skin healthy and dry. From these considerations it is said that in cold climates, or in the nocturnal cold of tropical climates, cotton clothing is much better calculated to preserve the warmth of the body than linen. In hot climates also, it is more conducive to health and comfort by admitting of freer perspiration. Mr. Leuwenhoeck subjected fibres of cotton and flax to a powerful microscope, and in this way discovered essential organic differences in them. The fibres of cotton are sharp and angular, rendering it unfit for dressing wounds, while those of flax are

round and smooth. The corkscrew twist of the cotton fibre is said by Mr. Bauer to be always retained, undergoing no change in spinning, weaving, bleaching, printing and dyeing, nor in all the subsequent domestic operations of washing, etc., till the stuff is worn to rags; and then even the violent process of reducing these rags to pulp for the purpose of making paper, effects no change in the structure of these fibres. In thickness they are said to vary from 1-800 to 1-3600 part of an inch.

Cotton wool is the down of a vegetable which appears in botanical works under the genus *Gossypum*. There are several varieties of the genus. The wool adheres to the seed of the plant, and is incased until maturity in a pod of triangular shape, with three cells. This pod increases to the size of a filbert, becomes brown, bursts and discloses a triple lock of wool. According to Linnaeus there are five species of the plant.

1. *Gossypum herbaceum*, or herbaceous.
2. *Gossypum arboreum*, or arborescent.
3. *Gossypum hirsutum*, or hairy.
4. *Gossypum religiosum*, or religious.
5. *Gossypum Barbadosense*, or Barbadoes.

Other writers have varied as to the number of species. The highest number given is ten; the *Indicum*, *Micranthum*, *Vitifolium*, *Latifolium* and *Peruvianum* being added to the list. But the great and cardinal distinctions of the plant are found in three classes, which we shall hereafter consider.

1. The herbaceous cotton.
2. The shrub cotton.
3. The tree cotton.

We take up our subject now in the order in which it is laid before us :

1. *The earliest history and mention of the Cotton Plant.* The sacred records furnish us nothing satisfactory on the subject. The only word which occurs in them which would lead us to infer that the Jews knew anything of this staple is the word *Carpas*, translated *green* in the phrase "green and blue hangings"—*Esther*, i. 6—*Carpas* being an Oriental word for cotton. Herodotus, 400 years before Christ, observed in relation to India, that the wild trees in that country bear fleeces as their fruit, surpassing those of sheep in beauty and excellence, and the Indians use cloth made from these trees. The Greeks knew little or nothing of cotton till the expeditions of Alexander the Great into India. Theophrastus, who lived a little after this time, learned that the trees from which the Indians made cloths have a leaf like that of the black mulberry, and that these trees were set out in rows like vines. His description of the plant is admirably exact: "The capsule containing the wool, is, when closed, about the size of a quince, when ripe it expands so as to admit the wool." Alexander's generals were men of observation, and we have, from two of them at least, clear and indisputable evidence of cotton. Aristobulus instanced the capsule containing seed, and the wool which might be combed out; and Nearchus went into particulars: "There are in India trees bearing as it were flocks or bunches of wool, out of which the natives make garments, wearing a shirt which reaches to

the middle of the leg, a sheet folded about the shoulders, and a turban folded round the head."

Carpasus or Carbasus were terms without doubt used by the Latin writers to describe the cotton product of the East. Thus Curtius, speaking of Eastern dress, has the passages *carbasa velant*, "covered with carbasus," *purpurea carbasa*, "with purple carbasus;" and Lucan

"Fix
With colored gems the flowing Carbasus."

As the Greeks and Romans, says our authority, became acquainted with cotton much earlier than with silk, we find that Carpas, the proper Oriental name for cotton, was also in use among them at a comparatively early period.

The use of cotton among the Greeks and Romans must necessarily have been of the most limited extent, and only as an article of exquisite luxury. It is not clear that the early Greeks had any knowledge of the fabric at all. The word *carbasiua*, in a Greek play, does not warrant the inference which has been drawn "that 200 years before Christ the Greeks made use of cotton cloths of some kind which were brought from India." The testimony is better for the Romans, but then it goes back at farthest but seventy years before the Christian era.

The luxurious Verres in Sicily protected his tents from the sun's rays by coverings of the *carbasiua*. This is the earliest mention of the Roman use of cotton. The following passage has been translated from Livy—"Lentulus Spinther (b. c. 63) is said to have first introduced cotton awnings in the theatre at the Apollinarian Games. By and by Cæsar the Dictator covered with awnings the whole Roman forum, and the sacred way from his own house even to the ascent of the Capitoline hill, which is said to have appeared more wonderful than the gladiatorial exhibition itself." The word *carbasiua* appears in the following translation from Lucretius:

"As flaps the cotton spread above our heads
In the vast theatres from mast to beam."

The story of the Vestal Virgin, from another writer of the same period, exhibits her as preserving the last sparks of sacred fire on the altar, by casting upon it her muslin head-dress, *carbasiua alba*.

The Roman writers did not always use the word we translate cotton in the same sense, and it requires an understanding of the context and of collateral facts to fix the meaning of the word in any particular instance. Thus, where *carbasiua* in numerous places is mentioned as the material for the sails of shipping, linen is to be understood. In one instance a writer applying the term to an Indian fleet undoubtedly meant cotton, for of this from the earliest times sail cloth was manufactured at the East. Virgil uses the word in both senses. Pliny, one of the earliest and greatest naturalists of antiquity, whose volumes are full of light in relation to the vegetable kingdom, appears after all to have had but confused knowledge of the cotton plant. He was the first to affix the botanical name of *gossypium*, and supposed it an Egyptian as well as an Indian pro-

duct. Mr. Seabrook quotes the passage, which will save us the trouble of a reference: "In Upper Egypt, toward Arabia, there grows a shrub called gossypum, by others xylon, from which the stuffs are made that we call xylina. It is small and bears a fruit resembling the filbert, within which is a downy wool, which is spun into thread. There is nothing to be preferred to these stuffs for whiteness or softness, and beautiful garments are made of them for the priests of Egypt." Julius Pollux a century later remarks, "among the Indians, and now also among the Egyptians, a sort of wool is obtained from a tree;" Virgil had said long before—

"Soft wool from downy groves the Æthiop weaves."

The question then is, was cotton, or the cotton manufacture, known to the Egyptians—that nation of extreme antiquity? and, if known, to what extent as an article of clothing?

There never was any doubt as to the fact of the Egyptians being acquainted at a very early period with the manufacture of various descriptions of cloths. In wool and flax their works were carried to a high degree of perfection. A word in Herodotus descriptive of the material used for wrappers in preparing and embalming mummies, has given occasion to protracted discussions among the learned. It is not conceived clear what was exactly intended by *bysus*, the word in question. Learned authorities understand cotton, and equally learned, flax. The doubt has even been raised whether a product of the animal, vegetable, or mineral kingdoms, is intended. The contest on this point was waged for many years, and the most elaborate disquisitions given to the world. In the list of disputants are conspicuous the names of Forster, Blumenbach, Porson, Young, Hamilton, Harris, Wehrs, Voss, Heeren, Gesenius, and Rosenmüller. The world has grown wiser in some respects by the dispute, but would not in all probability have found out, had it been continued to this day, whether the Egyptians of that earlier period of the mummies were acquainted with the uses of cotton. What the learning of philology and the tests of chemistry could not unravel, has been put at rest by that extraordinary achievement of modern science, the microscope.

Mr. Thompson, to whom the world is indebted for the solution of the *vexata questio*, in a paper read before the Royal Society of England, observes that his attention was first attracted to the subject by having presented to him several specimens of mummy cloth. He remarked to Mr. Belzoni that these fabrics scarcely deserved the appellation of "fine linen," which had from all antiquity been bestowed upon the linen of Egypt; to which it was replied by that traveler, that during his researches in Egypt, he had met with mummy cloths of every degree of fineness from the coarsest sacking to the finest and most transparent muslin. The subject appearing to be sufficiently interesting, Mr. Thompson was induced to examine minutely a variety of specimens of the cloth. The experiments of Leuwenhoeck induced him to apply the microscope as a test of these fabrics; and for this purpose they were sent to Mr. Bauer, who had a powerful instrument at hand. Mr. Bauer's letter in reply was accompanied by a drawing which exhibited the fibres of both raw and un-

raveled cotton as flattened cylinders, twisted like a corkscrew, while those of linen and mummy cloths were straight and cylindrical.

We give the concluding passages of Mr. Thompson's paper before the society, in his own language: "Repeated observations having established beyond all doubt the power of the microscope accurately to distinguish between the fibres of cotton and linen, I obtained through the kindness of various individuals connected with the British Museum, the Royal College of Surgeons, the Hunterian Museum of Glasgow, as well as other public institutions both at home and abroad, a great variety of cloths of human mummies and of animals and birds, which being subjected to the microscope of Mr. Bauer, proved without exception to be linen. Nor has he among the numerous specimens we have both collected during many years, been able to detect a single fibre of cotton; a fact since recently confirmed by others, and proving incontestably that the mummy cloth of Egypt was linen. Their form and character the fibres retain ever after, and in that respect undergo no change through the operation of spinning, weaving, bleaching, printing and dyeing, nor in all the subsequent operations of washing, till the stuff is worn to rags, and then even the violent process of reducing those rags to pulp for the purpose of making paper, effects no change in the structure of these fibres." "With Ploessel's microscope," says Mr. Bauer, "I can ascertain whether cotton rags have been mixed with linen in any manufactured paper whatever."

The origin of the word cotton is explained as follows, by Mr. Baines. The pod of the plant had been likened by Pliny to a quince, the Latin name of which is *cotoneum malum*. By a natural and common figure of language, the pod itself, and the fruit of the pod, came to be known by the same designation, and finally, *cotoneum* simply, or cotton. The Latins, however, did not themselves apply the word *cotoneum* to this plant. The Arabians called it *koton*; the Italians of the middle ages, *cotone*; the Spaniards, *algodon*.

II. *The culture of cotton* commenced first in the East, and has been handed down for thousands of years. The Chinese have produced large quantities, but not sufficient for the consumption of the country. Importations are made from Surat and Bombay and various other parts of India, into China.

In 1823-4	115,000 maunds.	In 1827-8	197,000 maunds.
In 1824-5	199,000 maunds.	In 1828-9	125,000 maunds.
In 1825-6	177,000 maunds.	In 1829-30	126,000 maunds.
In 1826-7	314,000 maunds.		

Being an average of 187,000 maunds of 80 pounds each, or 15,000,000 pounds annually. From Bombay the annual import was at the last period 40,000,000 lbs. The most remarkable fact is, that although cotton was cultivated in gardens from remote antiquity in China, yet this ingenious people never turned it into any account until the end of the thirteenth century, at which time its manufacture among them began.

The following passages from the narratives of those who have visited India, are replete with interesting information on the subject before us. Marco Polo found cotton in Guzerat, in large quantities, taken from a tree about six yards high, and bearing for twenty years.

The cotton from a tree of this age is adapted only to quilting, but that taken from trees of twelve years is suitable for muslins and other manufactures of extraordinary fineness. Sir John Mandeville, in the fifteenth century, later by fifty years than Polo, says that in many places the seed of the cotton in India which we call tree wool, is sown every year, and there springs up from it copses of low shrubs, on which the wool grows.

A luxuriant field, says another, exhibiting at the same time the expanding blossom, the bursting capsule and the snowy flakes of ripe cotton, is one of the most beautiful objects in the agriculture of Hindostan. Malte Brun is equally instructive on the point: "The cotton tree grows on all the Indian mountains, but its produce is coarse in quality; the herbaceous cotton prospers chiefly in Bengal and on the Coromandel coast, and there the best cotton goods are manufactured. Next to these two provinces, Maduré, Marawar, Pescaria and the coast of Malabar produce the finest cotton. The plant is cultivated in every part of India; the finest grows in the light, rocky soil of Guzerat, Bengal, Oude and Agra. The cultivation of this plant is very lucrative, an acre producing about nine quintals of cotton annually."*

In central Africa cotton has also been a staple growth time out of memory. It is mentioned by travelers as abundant on the banks of the Senegal, the Gambia and the Niger, at Timbuctoo, Sierre Leone, the Cape de Verde islands, on the coast of Guinea and in Abyssinia. In hot climates also, says an authority, the cotton plant grows so abundantly, that this is the cheapest material of which cloth can be made. With such recommendations it cannot fail to continue the staple and universal manufacture of Africa.

Cotton is also of indigenous American growth. On the first landing of the Spaniards in Mexico, they found it in considerable perfection. The Mexicans are said to have been solely dependent upon this product, the wool of rabbits and hares, feathers and a fibrous plant called maguei, for their clothing materials. They had neither wool, hemp nor silk, and their flax was not used for these purposes. Out of cotton they fabricated webs of exceeding tenuity, and their cloths were woven into beautiful figures. Mantles, bed curtains and carpets they finished elegantly with mingled cotton and feathers. Cortez sent to Charles V. of Spain, "cotton mantles, some all white, others mixed with white and black, or red, green, yellow, and blue, waistcoats, handkerchiefs, counterpanes, tapstries, and carpets of cotton." A peculiar cotton paper was made in Mexico, small cloths of the same material constituted a part of their currency, and their warriors are said to have had cotton cuirasses. The modern Mexicans have lost the perfection of their ancient art of manufacture. The American plant was not confined to Mexico alone; Columbus found it wild in Hispaniola and on the continent of South America, where it had already grown into an article of use for clothing and other purposes. The Brazilians made their beds of it. Columbus, Magellan, Drake, Cavendish, Dampier, Van Noort, all agree that cotton was one of the articles of dress among the American savages, on the discovery of the country. At St. Salvador, the women are described as dressed in cotton coats. Even as

* Pastoral Life and Manufactures of the Ancients, p. 331.

far north, says Mr. Seabrook, as the Mes-chacebe, or Mississippi, the earliest explorers of that river and its tributary streams saw cotton growing wild in the pod, and in great plenty. These facts, and they might almost be indefinitely multiplied, are introduced to rebut the opinion founded on the negative testimony of Captain Cook, that the gossypum is not a native of the western hemisphere. That celebrated voyager found no cotton between New Zealand 36° south, and the Sandwich Islands 20° north. In addition to flax and the bark of the mulberry tree, in which Captain Cook says that the inhabitants of those regions were habited, the nations all over the continent nearly, used as articles of dress, besides cotton, feathers, the wool of rabbits, the maguei, and silk grass. In 1726, cotton was a staple product of Hispaniola. In 1753, Jamaica exported 2,000 bags. On an average of eight years from 1740 to 1748, the export of cotton from Barbadoes was 600 bags annually. In 1787, St. Domingo, St. Christopher, Grenada, Dominica, Antigua, Montserrat and Nevis, and the Virgin Islands, exported the same commodity. In 1803 there were grown five varieties of cotton in Jamaica, the common, the brown-bearded, the Nankin, the French and the Brazilian. From these facts Mr. Baines draws the conclusion that the manufacture of cotton must therefore be supposed to be coeval with the original settlement of America; but learned men are much divided as to the date of this event, some carrying it nearly as high as the deluge, and others contending for a much later period. The American manufacture may at all events claim a high degree of antiquity.

III. We are now to speak of the *introduction of cotton into Europe*; an event which has had such amazing results, and which has exerted, it is difficult to say how large an influence, upon society and upon governments. The wealth and power of Great Britain, acknowledged and felt by all the world, have a nearer connection with the cotton plant and cotton manufacture than with any other branch of industry and enterprise whatever. McCulloch is thrown into ecstasies with the reflection, and is at a loss to find language to express himself. Such, says he, however, has been the influence of the stupendous discoveries and inventions of Hargraves, Arkwright, Crompton, Cartwright, and others, that we have overcome all of these difficulties—that neither the cheapness of labor in Hindostan, nor the excellence to which the natives had attained, has enabled them to withstand the competition of those who buy their cotton, and who, after carrying it five thousand miles to be manufactured, carry back the goods to them. This is the greatest triumph of mechanical genius, and what, perhaps, is the most extraordinary, our superiority is not the late result of a long series of successive discoveries and inventions; on the contrary it has been accomplished in a very few years. Little more than half a century has elapsed since the British cotton manufacture was in its infancy, and it now forms the principle business carried on in the country, affording an advantageous field for the accumulation and employment of millions upon millions of capital, and of thousands upon thousands of workmen. The skill and genius by which these astonishing results have been achieved, have been one of the main sources of our power; they have contributed in no common degree to raise the British nation to the high and conspicu-

ous place she now occupies. Nor is it too much to say that it was the wealth and energy derived from the cotton manufacture that bore us triumphantly through the late dreadful contest; and at the same time that it gives us strength to sustain burdens that would have crushed our fathers, and could not be supported by any other people. But we are intruding upon another division of our subject.

In European history no mention is made of cotton as an article of trade until the fourteenth century. Though silk, woollen, and flax had long been articles of wealth and commerce, cotton had no existence. In Spain, to be sure, small quantities of it were grown and manufactured as early as the tenth century, having been introduced there by the Moors, among other articles of Eastern luxury. The cultivation of the plant at this period would also appear to have been an object of attention in Sicily. In the fourteenth century, a Spanish writer thus glowingly describes his country: "Here you find also the cocus, with which the cotton stuffs are dyed, for there is a great abundance of cotton as well for commerce as for use in manufactures; and the cotton garments made here are said to be far superior to those of Assyria in softness, delicacy and beauty." The Italians had little intercourse with Spain, and did not learn from her the use of cotton. It was not introduced into Venice until the beginning of the fourteenth century. The Turks introduced the use of cotton about the same period in their conquered countries of Rumania and Macedonia. The district of Seres in Macedonia, according to Malte Brun, is more fruitful in cotton than any other. The value of the article amounted in one year in Macedonia alone to 7,000,000 piastres.

England was the last to take up this important branch of industry. The precise period of its introduction has not been determined. The first authentic mention of the staple, we are told by McCulloch, is made by Lewis Roberts, in his *Treasure of Traffic*, published in 1641, where it is stated, "the town of Manchester, in Lancashire, must be also herein remembered, who buy the yarne of the Irish in great quantity, and weaving it, returne the same again into Ireland to sell. Neither doth their industry rest here, for they buy cotton wool in London that comes first from Cyprus and Smyrna, and at home worke the same and perfect it into fustians, vermillions, domestics, and other such stuffs, and then returne it to London, where the same is vended and sold." In the early part of the eighteenth century, cotton from the East and West Indies had become an article of import into Great Britain, to some extent. But of this hereafter.

There is great difficulty in determining the exact period when cotton began to be cultivated in the different cotton sections of the United States. According to Seabrook, the culture of this staple was endeavored to be forced upon the planters of Virginia one hundred and thirty years before the Revolution. Out of this contest of the mother country to prescribe the employment of the colony, and the resistance of the Virginia planters to the encroachments, arose the navigation acts, as they are called, which prohibited the receipt or export of any European commodities other than those carried to them by Englishmen or English built ships. The act of Charles II. in a similar spirit was calculated to depress the value of tobacco, and the Virginians were driven to other crops, cotton among the rest.

In the historical collections of South Carolina, published by Mr. Carroll, there is an old paper drawn up in the year 1666, entitled "A Brief Description of the Province of Carolina, on the Coast of Florida." This was written and published in England previous to the settlement of Carolina. The object of the paper was to encourage emigrants to go over, and among other inducements it is said that the lands "grow indigo, tobacco very good, and cotton wool." In the same collections Dr. Hewett of the date — describes the manner of cultivating the cotton plant, and speaks of it as yet not of sufficient importance to attract the attention of the colonists. Wilson, who wrote an account of Carolina in 1682, mentions cotton of the Cyprus and Malta sort, as grown in the State from imported seed. Peter Purry, a Swiss, and the founder of Purrysburgh in the same colony, memorialized the government of George I. in relation to a certain country extending 33 degrees on either side of the equator capable of the production of cotton. This individual, in a paper written at Charleston, 1731, observes, that "cotton and flax thrive admirably." The private journal of Miss Lucus, daughter of the Governor of Antigua, and afterward the noble mother of those noble sons, General Thomas and Charles Coatsworth Pinkney of South Carolina, *par nobile fratrum*, contains this note for July 1, 1739, "wrote to my father to-day, on the pains I had taken to bring the indigo, ginger, cotton, &c., to perfection, and that I had greater hopes from the indigo than any other."

It is a well-authenticated fact, says Mr. Seabrook, that in 1736, as far north as the thirty-ninth degree, cotton on the garden scale was raised in the vicinity of Easton in the county of Talbot, on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay. About forty years afterward it was cultivated in St. Mary's county, Maryland, and in the northern county of Cape May in New Jersey, also in the county of Sussex in Delaware. On the breaking out of the American war, General DeLagall of South Carolina is said to have cultivated thirty acres of the green seed cotton near Savannah. The congress of South Carolina, in 1775, recommended the inhabitants to raise cotton. Mr. Jefferson remarking on Virginia, 1781, alludes to the domestic economy of making cotton goods in families for their own use. The seed from which the cotton of these sections was grown came both from Manilla and Cyprus, according to some authorities, and from Barbadoes according to others. We may suppose both varieties to be the parent stock of American cotton.

In Louisiana, the subject of cotton would appear to have attracted notice at a very early period of the history of that province. We are informed by the letters from Paris of Mr. Forstall to Governor Roman, now in course of publication in our Journal, that, among the archives of the department *De la Marine et des Colonies*, there is "a most curious report on cotton in 1760, of the great advantages Louisiana might derive from its culture—the difficulty of separating the seed from the wool—its introduction from St. Domingo—a report to M. de Maurepas on that matter, suggesting the importation, from the East Indies, of machinery to separate the seed, &c." These valuable and ancient documents the Legislature of the State are

taking steps to have introduced into this country—their proper repository.

Tench Coxe, Esq.,* of Philadelphia, called the father of the growth of American cotton, prepared a statement of the arts and manufactures of the United States in 1786. He informs us that the people of the country, south of Annapolis in Maryland, were not impressed with any belief of their capacity to produce cotton wool in any considerable quantity. From the recollections of cotton as a garden plant in his childhood, Mr. Coxe, in 1785, entertained “the pleasing convictions that the United States, in its extensive regions south of Anne Arundell and Talbot, would certainly become a great cotton producing country.” Mr. Madison held the same opinion in 1786. These convictions, together with the fact of a supply of domestic cottons during the Revolution, at Philadelphia, for manufacture, induced a mission to England on the part of Mr. Coxe, to obtain machinery, etc., for extensive establishments.

The treaty entered into between Great Britain and the United States, in 1792, stipulated against the importation of American cotton, in order to increase the English carrying trade of the West India cotton. We thus infer how great value Mr. Jay attributed to our cotton plant. The Senate refused a ratification of this provision.

Among the exports of Charles Town, S. C., in 1748, were seven bags of cotton wool, valued at £3 11s. 5d. a bag. Another small export is stated for 1754. In 1770, ten bales were shipped to Liverpool from the American colonies. The laughable incident of eight

* The following ancient account of this valuable citizen we extract from Mr. White's memoir of Slater. The first ancestor of the Coxe family, connected with America, was Dr. Daniel Coxe, who was physician to the queen of Charles II., of England, and also to Queen Anne. He was the principal proprietor of the soil of West Jersey, and sole proprietor of the government, he having held the office of governor to him and his forever. At the request of Queen Anne he surrendered the government to the crown, retaining the other proprietary rights. A member of the Coxe family was always appointed by the crown, while there was a resident member in the province, a member of the Royal Council of New Jersey until the Revolution.

Dr. Coxe was also sole proprietor of the extensive province of Carolina, an account of which is extant in an octavo volume, written by his son, Colonel Daniel Coxe, called “The History of Carolina,” a copy of which will be found in the library of Congress, the Philadelphia library, and the Athæneum of Philadelphia.

Colonel Coxe intermarried with Sarah, the only child of John Eckley, a judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and left issue, among others, William Coxe, who married Mary, the daughter of Tench Francis, attorney-general of the province of Pennsylvania, Tench Coxe was the son of William and Mary Coxe, and was born in Philadelphia, 22nd May, 1755, and died the 17th July, 1824.

The charter of Carolina was, in the extent of territory and power, the most extensive ever granted by a crown to a subject; the family were therefore obliged to release it to the crown, in consideration of a mandamus of the king, conferring 100,000 acres of land in New York. Dr. Coxe was also a large proprietor in Pennsylvania, and nearly all the American provinces. To his eldest son, Colonel Daniel Coxe, he gave all his American possessions, and this gentleman was the first of the family who resided in America. He arrived in this country in 1709.

We have thus been particular in our notice of the family of Mr. Coxe, as we shall afterward have occasion to notice this large participator in the earlier operations of our manufacturing system.

bags of American cotton being seized in England on the ground that so much cotton could not possibly be the produce of the United States, occurred in 1784, only sixty-two years ago! The export of American cotton to Europe was, in

1785	14 bags.	1788	389 bags.
1786	6 "	1789	842 "
1787	109 "	1790	81 "

Of the fourteen bags sent to Europe in 1785, ten were shipped by John Teasdale, of Charleston, S. C., who, it is said, bought, the year before, the first bag of cotton sold in South Carolina. From the period of 1790, from the growth of home manufactures during the war, the improvement in machinery, and the great invention of Eli Whitney, of which we shall afterward speak, to the present day, the growth of cotton has been extending with broader and broader arms, until it embraces at last an immense region of territory, clothes and supports half the world, and affords to be heaped up in warehouses thousands and thousands of bags for future consumption. If, says a writer, the "wool sack" was a significant seal for the Chancellor of the British peers, to remind him of what was the great staple of the empire, the "cotton bag," the staple of the new world, may well be held in equal remembrance by the legislators of the Union. Every member ought to wear it as the girdle of his loins, emblematical of the bulwarks of the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests of the United Republics. Every officer of the government should be clad in the productions of this superabundant article, and every citizen should be enrobed with it in life, and shrouded with it in death. It was protected in its infancy by the administration of Washington; and it has proved in its youth the defence of the beauty and booty of every section of the country.

The French in Louisiana experimented, during the interval between 1786 and 1795, in a species of White Siam cotton, their nankeen cottons being of the Malta kind. Carolina introduced the Bourbon, and Georgia the Pernambuco—the last being received from Havana. The culture of these cottons, we are told, was abandoned on account of their inferiority. The Louisiana cotton of the present day, it is conjectured by Mr. Seabrook, was derived from a species of Sea Island grown at the period of the Revolution, but degenerated in the progress of tillage by intermixing with other kinds. To a cross with Sea Island cottons, large quantities of which were shipped to Louisiana immediately subsequent to its cession to the United States, is perhaps, in part, to be attributed the decided superiority of the New Orleans cotton wool of the present day over all others in North America, of the green seed description.

The cotton cultivated in the United States is of the three great varieties of *herbaceous*, or herb cotton; *hirsutum*, hairy or shrub cotton; *arborescent*, or tree cotton; the two former comprise the green seed, short staple or upland; the latter the black seed, long staple or Sea Island variety. The herbaceum is stated to be of eastern origin clearly, and the hirsutum to be either from the East or West Indies. It will be a proper place to introduce some remarks upon each of the different classes enumerated.

1. The *Herbaceous* Cotton.—This plant grows to the height of

eighteen to twenty-four inches, with leaves of dark green, blue veined, and five lobed. The flower is a pale yellow, one pistil, five petals or leaves, purple spotted at the bottom. On the falling of the flower a pod of triangular shape and triple cell is developed. The pod, in course of ripening bursts, discloses a snow-white or yellowish ball of down, in three locks, inclosing and tightly adhering to the seeds, which resemble those of the grape, though of several times the size. The seed is planted in spring, and the cotton gathered at fall. The rows in the fields are five to six feet apart, the distance of the holes, in which several seeds are deposited, is about eighteen inches. Much care in weeding, thinning, and pruning, is required during the process of culture. This is the course pursued in the United States, which has the advantage over that pursued in India, by producing a cotton vastly more valuable. A field of cotton at the gathering, says Mr. Baines, when the globes of snowy wool are seen among the glossy dark leaves, is singularly beautiful; and in the hottest countries, where the yellow blossom or flower, and the ripened fruit, are seen at the same time, the beauty of the plantation is of course still more remarkable. The herbaceous cotton is reputed the most useful, and said to be cultivated in nearly every country congenial to the gossypium, existing even at Aleppo, in Upper Egypt, Arabia, and Senegal.

2. The *Hirsutum*, or shrub cotton.—It is said to grow wherever the herbaceous is found, and to vary according to climate, being biennial or triennial in the West Indies, lasting from six to ten years in India and Egypt, perennial in the hottest climates, and in the mildest cotton regions an annual. The shrub cotton is likened to a currant bush, and is of several varieties. The *hirsutum*, a low shrub already mentioned, the *Indicum*, attaining ten or twelve feet; the *Vitifolium*, of the south of France and South America; the *Religiosum*, of Surinam and India; the *Latifolium* of the West Indies; the *Barbadense*, of Barbadoes; and the *Peruvian*. The pod of the shrub cotton differs from that of the herb in being egg shaped. The Guiana and Brazil cotton is of this kind, and is said to yield, in the hottest countries, two crops a year.

3. The *Arborescent*, or tree cotton.—This remarkable plant is of Indian, Chinese, Egyptian and American growth. The height of the tree varies from fifteen to twenty feet. Marco Polo describes the tree at Guzerat six yards high, and bearing fruit for twenty years. There is a tree described in South America, Indian Isles, West Indies, and on the Guinea coast, of a hundred feet high, bearing a silky cotton, only useful for making quilting and beds. The justly celebrated *American Sea Island cotton* is derived from the *Arboreum*. Its fibre is long, strong, silky, and of a yellowish tinge. The seed is black, and of Persian origin, though originally introduced into this country from the Bahama Islands, where it had been introduced by the Board of Trade from Anguilla, an island of the Carribean sea. This cotton was raised first in Georgia in 1786, and the first bag exported by Alexander Bissel of St. Simon's Island, two years after. The section of country capable of producing this staple is very limited, being confined to the low sandy islands along the coasts of South

Carolina and Georgia, from Charleston to Savannah. The quantity grown in 1805 and in 1832 was precisely the same.

We condense from Mr. Seabrook's valuable notes on the Sea Island cotton, the most interesting particulars. The region of this cotton in South Carolina is bounded on the north and north-west by a line about twenty miles south of the line that separates Barnwell and Orangeburgh from the neighboring parishes, on the north-east and east by the Santee river, on the west and south-west by the Savannah river, and on the south and south-east by the ocean. The Eutaw Springs, in St. John's, Berkley, is the extreme northern point to which it extends. Williamsburg was for many years embraced in its limit, but that district no longer furnishes a supply of the raw material. In 1812 it was experimented on in Sumpter District, but it was found an unprofitable crop there. Mrs. Kinsey Burden, in 1788, was the first to attempt a crop of Sea Island cotton in South Carolina, her plantation having produced it the preceding nine years in small quantities. This was in St. Paul's Parish, and the attempt failed in consequence of the pod not coming to maturity. William Elliott made the first successful crop in the State in 1790, on an island called Hilton Head, out of seed costing 14s. a bushel. This crop sold at 10½d. per pound. In 1792, a field on the Oakatee yielded 600 pounds, which sold at Savannah for 2s. per pound. During 1793 many other planters attempted the culture with various success, and indigo and the Sea Island cotton began to struggle for the mastery.

The enormous prices realized in past times by the planters of Sea Island cotton, have resulted in the accumulation of some of the largest fortunes in South Carolina. In 1799, one gentleman on St. John's, Berkley, realized £78 sterling, or about \$350 to the hand, in a single year: another gentleman received 3s. per pound for a crop of three hundred acres, and 216 pound to the acre. William Seabrook, of Edisto, purchased the plantation of Mr. Brisbane, and paid out of the proceeds of two years' crops the whole amount of the purchase money. The price of the cotton in the State ranged at first from 9d. to 1s., but reached 2s. and upward about the year 1806. The staple was found to be of such unusual length, that the English spinners actually thought proper to cut it shorter, thus destroying what is in fact its chief virtue.

The finest and best specimens of Sea Island have been produced by the most finished practical skill on the part of some of the planters, and by an acquaintance with the principles of chemistry and botany. Kinsey Burden, senr., of St. John's, Colleton, S. C., occupies the first place in this list. He succeeded in producing from selected seed a parcel of fine cotton, in 1805, worth 25 cents a pound more than that of any of his neighbors. Continuing his laudable labors, his crop of 1826, of 60 bags, brought in market 110 cents the pound, and his crop of the following year 125 cents. Mr. Burden's wonderful success excited quite a sensation, but his secret was kept closely for many years. William Elliott suggested that it might lie in the character of the seed used; and upon the hint several set to work, Hugh Wilson among the most successful of these, realized the enigma, in 1826, at 125 cents per pound for his product. Two bags of extra

fine cotton raised in 1828, brought \$2 per pound, the highest price, says Mr. Seabrook, obtained in this or any other country from which cotton wool is exported. Mr. Burden's secret beginning to leak out, he proposed to divulge it to the Legislature for the sum of \$200,000, but afterward changed his mind. William Seabrook, of Edisto, had designed offering \$50,000 for initiation into the method, but declined afterward, alleging that "conjecture had yielded to certainty, that to the seed solely was traceable the fine cotton which Mr. Burden continued to grow." From that period down to the present day, the Sea Island planters have been constantly improving the quality of their staple at the expense of the quantity, and prices have fallen to but a fractional part of what they were. The result has been, that although particular instances of success are to be found, the planters as a body have been greatly injured by the production of the finest qualities of cotton.

It would be appropriate in this place to introduce a notice of the remarkable progress and improvement in the machinery for separating cotton wool from its fast adhering seed. The matter was at one time thought a physical impossibility, but mechanical ingenuity in the person of Whitney and others, has been attended with the most triumphant success. We reserve, however, this interesting branch of our subject to be treated of in another article, under the head of *Cotton Manufactures*; it being perhaps better, for the sake of order, to take up in that place the crude cotton as it is spread over the fields, tracing out from thence every interesting change, until it appears at last in the most exquisite specimens of prints or the most delicate varieties of laces and muslins.

V. *The Cotton Trade*.—Notwithstanding our statement, which is sustained by high authority, that cotton was shipped from this country to Great Britain in small quantities in the years 1784-5-6, etc., Mr. McCulloch affirms broadly, that previously to 1790 North America did not supply a single pound of cotton for export, although some inconsiderable quantity had been raised even before the revolutionary war. There is a discrepancy and difficulty here which Mr. Seabrook has, we think, vainly endeavored to remove. The authorities—Drayton's "Memoirs," Smither's "Liverpool," and a work "On American Husbandry," published in 1775—are of too high a nature to be removed by any merely negative testimony. It is due to McCulloch, however, to say that the statement he has made is not unsupported from other sources. The subject, cotton, does not appear in the Charleston Prices Current of 1792; and in 1787 an English factor, Mr. Seabrook tells us without giving the authority, replied to a shipment of one or two small packages of cotton from Charleston—"It is not worth producing, as it cannot be separated from the seed." We shall not balance between the authorities, but present simply the most satisfactory explication which could present itself to Mr. Seabrook's mind under all the circumstances of the case. He says the solution is probably this: the cotton was either prepared by hand-roller gins, which were undoubtedly in use even before the war, and sold in small quantities to the merchants, who packed it for exportation; or it was sent in the seed to Philadelphia and New York, there to undergo the cleaning process. The latter supposition is

based on the large amount of cotton shipped from those ports in the years alluded to, and the fact, as will be seen hereafter, that machines to disconnect the seed from the wool were employed in Philadelphia in 1784. Farther, the condemnation of the bags subsequently exported by Wadsworth & Turpin, shows that the previous consignments must have been of clean cotton, and not in the seed, as might be conjectured.

In considering the cotton trade in its origin and progress from the earliest periods to the present day, we shall commence with the year 1790, since before that period and in the best case, the trade in this staple must have been merely nominal. Mr. McCulloch indeed tells us, that from 1781 to 1789, a period of nine years, the whole import of cotton wool into Great Britain was only 150,000,000 of pounds, an average of about 15,000,000 of pounds per annum, or 35 to 40,000 bags of the present capacity. For one of these years, 1786, he gives the proportion of each country from which there was any import.

From British West Indies.....	5,800,000	pounds.
“ French and Spanish colonies.....	5,500,000	“
“ Dutch colonies.....	1,600,000	“
“ Portuguese colonies.....	2,000,000	“
“ Smyrna and Turkey.....	5,000,000	“
Total.....	19,900,000	

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Woodbury, communicated to Congress in 1836, a paper on the cultivation, manufacture, and trade of cotton, to which we refer as authority for many of the statements we are about to make.

I.—GROWTH AND EXPORTS OF COTTON.

Year.	Growth. pounds.	UNITED STATES.		
		Growth. pounds.	Exports. pounds.	Export Value. dollars.
1790.....		1,500,000	250,000	.....
1791.....	490,000,000	2,000,000	200,000	.....
1792.....		3,000,000	143,000	.....
1793.....		5,000,000	500,000	.....
1794.....		8,000,000	1,667,000	500,000
1795.....		8,000,000	6,000,000	2,000,000
1796.....		10,000,000	6,000,000	2,000,000
1797.....		11,000,000	3,500,000	1,000,000
1798.....		15,000,000	9,000,000	3,000,000
1799.....		20,000,000	9,000,000	4,000,000
1800.....		25,000,000	17,000,000	5,000,000
1801.....	520,000,000	48,000,000	20,000,000	9,000,000
1802.....		55,000,000	27,000,000	5,000,000
1803.....		60,000,000	41,000,000	8,000,000
1804.....		65,000,000	38,000,000	8,000,000
1805.....		70,000,000	40,000,000	9,000,000
1806.....		80,000,000	37,000,000	8,000,000
1807.....		80,000,000	66,000,000	14,000,000
1808.....		75,000,000	12,000,000	2,000,000
1809.....		82,000,000	53,000,000	8,000,000
1810.....		85,000,000	93,000,000	15,000,000
1811.....	555,000,000	80,000,000	62,000,000	9,000,000
1812.....		75,000,000	29,000,000	3,000,000
1813.....		75,000,000	19,000,000	2,000,000
1814.....		70,000,000	17,000,000	2,000,000

It appears on the authority of the same report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that for every thousand bags of cotton imported into England in 1790, only one bag was received from the United States; only 1 bag for every 126 in 1792; 1 in every 25 in 1795; and that in 1799 one-ninth of the British cotton imports were from the United States. In 1800 she received sixteen millions of pounds from the United States, six millions from India, one-fifth of a million from Brazil, one-third of a million from the West Indies.

4.—IMPORTS OF COTTON INTO ENGLAND.

	1820.	1825.	1830.	1834.	1835.
	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.
From United States.....	90	140	211	266	253
“ India.....	23	20	12	32	42
“ Brazil.....	29	3	30	19	30
“ West Indies, etc.....	2	8	4	1½	30
“ Egypt and Turkey.....	¼	14	5	1½	..

The United States supplied France in 1821 with 27 millions pounds of cotton, 20 millions in 1825, 75 millions in 1830, 79 millions in 1834, and 91 millions in 1835.

The whole stock taken by France from all the world was 44 millions pounds in 1820, 61 millions in 1825, 84 millions in 1830, 88 millions in 1834, and 94 millions in 1835. Other countries of Europe, says the Report, than those enumerated, import considerable quantities of raw cotton. Holland and Belgium 10 to 12 millions pounds. In 1830 Germany took 12 millions pounds, 19 millions in 1831, and 25 millions in 1832. The Hanse towns (1835) took from 2 to 6 millions pounds yearly, and Russia 1 million from the United States. Belgium in 1834 imported 13 millions pounds, and Lombardy 4 millions.

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM THE UNITED STATES OTHER THAN TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Years.	To Russia.	Holland & Belg.	Spain.	Trieste.	Hanse Towns.	Italy & Malta.	Other places.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1821	304,000	4,186,000	285,000	34,000	748,000	897,000	2,507,000
1822	714,000	1,979,000	....	210,000	2,956,000	1,956,000	40,600
1823	360,000	4,650,000	....	178,000	2,356,000	217,000	833,000
1824	501,000	432,000	....	....	292,000	....	227,000
1825	134,000	1,420,000	....	....	577,000	....	509,000
1826	15,000	4,592,000	....	33,000	2,013,000	....	1,820,000
1827	147,000	5,861,000	8,900	183,000	3,390,000	148,000	1,440,000
1828	650,000	3,781,000	....	980,000	3,386,000	407,000	1,072,000
1829	228,000	9,595,000	....	4,071,000	6,858,000	1,056,000	1,261,000
1830	111,000	8,561,000	32,000	2,814,000	4,123,000	235,000	638,000
1831	762,000	972,000	555,000	2,778,000	2,417,000	306,000	2,243,000
1832	839,000	3,920,000	2,834,000	1,655,000	4,075,000	581,000	2,250,000
1833	1,447,000	2,673,000	758,000	1,107,000	1,871,000	....	1,760,000
1834	1,260,000	6,096,000	892,000	3,805,000	6,613,000	191,000	1,153,000
1835	947,000	5,094,000	878,000	4,943,000	2,788,000	13,000	1,494,000

Out of an import of 31,447,605 pounds of cotton in 1790, Britain exported 944,154 pounds; in 1800, the export was 4,416,610, out of an import of 56,010,732 pounds; in 1805, the export was 804,243, out of an import of 59,682,406 pounds; in 1810, the export was 8,757,109, out of an import of 132,488,935 pounds.

The following table, which we extract from McCulloch, brings down the amount of British trade in this article to 1832:

IMPORTS OF COTTON INTO GREAT BRITAIN, STOCKS, PRICES, ETC.

Years.	Total Imports into Great Britain. pounds.	Stock in the Ports 31st December. pounds.	Total Deliveries for Consumption. pounds.	Amount of Crop in North America. pounds.	Average Price Uplands, per pound.
1814	73,728,000	22,272,000	80,640,000		28d.
1815	96,200,000	22,360,000	85,800,000		20½d.
1816	97,310,000	22,355,000	88,631,000		18½d.
1817	126,240,000	31,034,000	108,356,000		20d.
1818	173,940,000	85,800,000	111,800,000		20d.
1819	137,592,000	88,452,000	108,864,000		13½d.
1820	147,576,000	103,458,000	125,646,000	160,000,000	17 cents.
1821	126,420,000	106,800,000	126,420,000	180,000,000	16 "
1822	141,510,000	76,362,000	144,180,000	210,000,000	16½ "
1823	183,700,000	105,875,000	147,125,000	185,000,000	11 "
1824	147,420,000	64,428,000	174,174,000	215,000,000	15 "
1825	244,360,000	123,968,000	169,264,000	255,000,000	21 "
1826	170,520,000	100,548,000	164,640,000	350,000,000	11 "
1827	264,330,000	134,244,000	211,167,000	270,000,000	9½ "
1828	222,750,000	120,582,000	217,701,000	325,000,000	10½ "
1829	218,324,000	84,966,000	221,676,000	365,000,000	10 "
1830	259,856,000	95,350,000	242,000,000	350,000,000	10 "
1831	280,080,000	84,090,000	257,500,000	385,000,000	9½ "
1832	270,690,000	73,560,000	259,980,000	390,000,000	10 "

STATEMENT OF COTTON IN GREAT BRITAIN.

	1833. pounds.	1834. pounds.	1835. pounds.
Imported	303,656,837	326,875,425	363,702,963
Exported	17,363,822	24,461,963	32,779,734
Left for consumption	286,293,015	302,413,462	330,923,229

Average price in the United States in 1833, 11 cents; in 1834, 13 cents; in 1835, 16½ cents per pound.

From 1822 to 1835, the highest quantity of cotton which France ever took in one year from all the world, was 324,425 bags, and the lowest, 169,845 bags; the mean average for the whole period being about 250,000 bags per annum.

The French, under Bonaparte, attempted to introduce the culture of cotton in France. In 1807, a distinguished agriculturist, Monsieur Lasteurie, was employed by that government to give instructions relative to the culture of the cotton plant. He published a treatise on the subject, entitled "Du Cottonier, et de sa Culture," in which he gives an account of the various kinds of cotton in different parts of the world, and the modes of cultivating it. The Minister of the Interior also, at the same time, sent a circular letter to the Prefects of all the departments, requesting their particular attention to the cultivation of cotton, and informing them that he had sent for cotton seed to Spain, Italy, and North America, to be distributed to the different departments, and offering a premium of one franc* for every killogramme (two pounds English) of cotton raised and cleaned ready for spinning. It is understood that the experiment, if ever made, did not succeed.

The following table, taken from Pitkin's Statistical View of the United States, will exhibit the amount of our exports of Sea Island cotton from 1800 to 1816. We shall in another place bring down the table to the present day.

* A franc is about twenty cents, making a premium of about ten cents for a pound of cotton.

THE COTTON PLANT.

COTTON—SEA ISLAND.

	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.
Whither exported.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Holland	64,628	.....	.....	.....
Great Britain	8,563,274	6,002,617	8,728,162	941,001
France	156,442	75,451	188,572	.....
Average price	.....	30 cts.	30 cts.	39 cts.
	1809.	1810.	1811.	1812.
Whither exported.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Russia	67,188	.....	113,435	56,700
Sweden	3,023,226	202,771	19,368	1,411
Swedish West Indies	173,257	.....	.....	.....
Denmark and Norway	30,000	109,202	.....	.....
Holland	.....	47,871	.....	33,316
Great Britain	2,266,505	4,758,783	7,688,865	3,838,390
France	.....	.....	.....	355,283
Spain	.....	50,710	.....	.....
Spanish West Indies	397,159	.....	.....	10,500
Portugal	110,444	734,739	.....	.....
Madeira	1,002,788	.....	.....	.....
Europe (generally)	168,000	138,020	.....	7,006
Floridas	852,461	2,510,475	.....	52,500
Fayal and the other Azores	372,769	120,512	.....	.....
Average price	25 cts.	28 cts.	26 cts.	.....
	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.
Whither exported.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Russia	60,000	.....	.....	.....
Sweden	667,219	.....	.....	.....
Holland	.....	.....	25,953	.....
Great Britain	.....	.....	7,010,753	8,868,054
France	2,304,566	94,975	666,390	989,092
Spain	49,300	.....	.....	.....
Spanish West Indies	218,286	413,412	.....	.....
Portugal	82,428	.....	.....	.....
Europe (generally)	.....	.....	96,765	40,430
Floridas	753,050	2,011,951	645,901	.....
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	.....	.....	4,189	.....
Gibraltar	.....	.....	.....	2,750
Average price	.....	28 cts.	31 cts.	47 cts.

Note.—There was not any distinction made between the *Sea Island* and *other Cotton*, until the year 1805.

COTTON—OTHER THAN SEA ISLAND.

	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.
Whither exported.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Denmark and Norway	.....	.....	272,134	.....
Holland	881,584	3,129,146	3,146,209	491,814
Great Britain	24,006,799	18,253,840	44,452,049	7,051,592
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	122,003	955,400	993,342	14,860
France	4,427,887	7,006,667	5,925,786	2,087,450
Average price	.....	22 cts.	21 cts.	20 cts.
	1809.	1810.	1811.	1812.
Whither exported.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Russia	557,924	3,769,137	9,255,404	727,748
Prussia	.....	936,579	231,679	.....
Sweden	9,939,934	5,234,293	252,310	303,086
Swedish West Indies	.....	168,500	.....	.....
Denmark and Norway	2,268,827	14,484,922	722,448	.....

COTTON OF EAST AND WEST INDIES, EGYPT, ETC. 317

Whither exported.	1809. Pounds.	1810. Pounds.	1811. Pounds.	1812. Pounds.
Holland	1,068,096	100,869	.....	115,714
Great Britain	11,099,482	31,413,132	39,083,587	22,248,789
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	1,067,013	976,762	1,836,288	.....
France	.....	.....	.....	558,150
Spain	796,496	4,292,055	228,880	.....
Spanish West Indies	534,766	55,740	.....	79,117
Portugal	1,733,081	2,870,142	.....	.....
Madeira	3,722,280	2,936,738	.....	6,153
Floridas	1,059,293	10,339,019	177,200	.....
Europe (generally)	771,860	1,922,232	860,993	99,172
Fayal and the other Azores	6,139,263	4,294,091	.....	.....
Average price	15 cts.	15 cts.	14 cts.	.....
Whither exported.	1813. Pounds.	1814. Pounds.	1815. Pounds.	1816. Pounds.
Russia	307,600	.....	676,516	92,344
Prussia	.....	.....	622,000	.....
Sweden	2,545,245	129,166	264,899	113,799
Swedish West Indies	10,909	.....	.....	.....
Denmark and Norway	.....	.....	156,207	68,878
Holland	202,000	.....	5,143,516	1,943,270
Great Britain	.....	.....	38,658,339	48,925,159
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	41,585	.....	1,346,283	1,947,050
France	7,895,782	1,566,110	19,311,753	17,035,475
Spain	1,045,937	.....	120,186	20,793
Spanish West Indies	851,381	3,069,577	136,666	.....
Portugal	1,085,774	262,336	262,858	48,848
Madeira	5,288	.....	.....	1,525
Floridas	983,666	10,181,480	3,543,286	.....
Europe (generally)	.....	.....	4,007,189	1,660,302
Average price	.....	13 cts.	20 cts.	27 cts.

We have brought down our subject, in most of its particulars, to the year 1835, and discover with regret that it has grown upon us so rapidly that we have nearly exhausted the space which is reasonable to be occupied in a single number of our journal. There yet remain ten of the most interesting years in relation to the cotton trade to be examined (from 1836 to 1846), and we have not yet touched upon that wide and prolific field of investigation which was to occupy the sixth head of our article—the *future prospects of cotton*. We are forced into a change of plan, and terminate the statistics of trade here, to resume them in future numbers of our journal. The subject will lose nothing of interest or value by the delay which is thus occasioned.

Before coming to a conclusion, however, we will briefly explain the different varieties of cotton which are now being brought into competition with that of American growth, or may hereafter be elevated to such competition. These varieties are comprised under the general heads of South American, Smyrna, Egyptian, West and East Indian cottons.

South American.—The climate of this portion of our continent is adapted to the cotton culture in no inconsiderable degree. Brazilian cottons are in high repute in the markets of the world, and receive the different appellations of Pernambuco, Maranhão, Bahia, Para, etc. The Pernambuco is of the best description, and it enjoyed for a long period the reputation of being superior to any other than Sea

Island or Bourbon. The Guiana, or Demerara is described as a strong glossy wool of superior length but of unequal fibre, well cleaned and picked, but of only ordinary fineness.

Smyrna.—This is from the Levant, and supplied once almost the whole demand of Europe. For manufacturing purposes it is very inferior, but answers very well from its inflammable nature for candle wicks.

Egyptian.—About the year 1823, this cotton, of the long staple species, and of superior fineness, began to be imported into Europe. The Pacha, Mehemet Ali, revived its culture in Egypt after it had been suffered to decline for many centuries and entirely to fall away. The experiment having succeeded on a small scale, and demonstrated the capacity of the soil and climate, the crop from that time began to demand very general attention, and the consequence is, that at the present day it has become one of great importance. The bags are scarcely more than half the size of those made in this country. The Sea Island cotton seed was tested in Egypt in 1827 with signal success. The crops are very irregular.

West Indian.—All of the South American, and most of the West Indian cotton, says Mr. Baines, is long stapled and is produced from the shrub, not the herbaceous plant. It is supposed that some of the first cotton grown there was in the island of Tobago, by Mr. Robley, between the years 1789 and 1792, but in consequence of a fall in the price of cotton, and a rise in the price of sugar, that gentleman discontinued the cultivation of the former for that of the latter.

East Indian.—The cotton of the East Indies ranges lowest in quality and value. It is imported in large quantities into Europe, but, from want of skill in cultivation, and in picking, excites but little regard. Every effort has been made on the part of the British authorities to improve the quality of this staple, but thus far the efforts have been fruitless, and, although millions have been expended, the desired result seems no nearer attained than at first. The policy of Britain has been to build up her East at the expense of her West India possessions, and ultimately, in the production of cotton at least, at the expense of the United States; and, indeed, if nature did not present an insuperable obstacle, the last would have long since been effected, for there has been no want of capital and enterprise on her part.

“The people of the South,” we quote from an article in the Southern Quarterly, “have been dreaming that their old enemy, Lord Cornwallis, was dead, and that he would never trouble the South more. Though dead, he lives in marble and on canvas in Great Britain, and in the cotton, rice, sugar, and indigo plantations throughout the British empire in India. He was defeated, it is true, in the South, by Washington and Lafayette, but in less than ten years from that defeat he succeeded in conquering fifty millions of people in Asia, stripped Tippoo Saib of half his dominions, and, as if in vengeance for his defeat in America, raised up in Asia a powerful competition which now threatens to rob the South of her agricultural wealth. In 1698 the East India Company purchased three little villages extending about three miles on the eastern margin of the Ganges. The ground on which these villages stood forms the site of the great city

of Calcutta, containing at present upward of 600,000 inhabitants. It is the only commercial rival which New Orleans has to dread in the whole world.'

It has been regarded as worthy of note, that on the very day that the bill passed in England for abolishing slavery in the West Indies, an act was passed for effecting an arrangement with the East India Company, and for the better government of His Majesty's Indian territories. A despotic government is then established, giving to an English governor-general or overseer full power over the lives and property of all persons except native-born Englishmen.

Under so complete a system, the East India Company went forth with into the cultivation of cotton on an extensive scale. They sent to the United States an agent to procure men accustomed to the improved growth of the staple in Louisiana. Eight or ten individuals of this description were found, who, in consideration of the high inducements held out, left Natchez, Mississippi, in 1840, in the service of the Company, carrying with them seed cotton, gins, models of gin houses, etc. Their term of service was agreed upon for five years. From the manner in which Captain Bayles, the servant of the Company was received in this country, says the Quarterly, and the object of his mission promoted, the thought occurred to us, that the South, so famous for the refinement and intelligence of its inhabitants, was nevertheless behind the age in a species of knowledge of vital importance. On any other supposition the open-hearted generous hospitality with which they welcomed Captain Bayles, and strove to be foremost in promoting the object of his mission cannot be satisfactorily accounted for. We all know, however, that, with all the capital of the Company, the judgment of the agent, and the skill of the American planters, this experiment in India has entirely failed; and that those who have returned home, consider the undertaking of producing fine cotton as altogether hopeless.

We shall conclude with a remark upon American cotton. We have stated that next to the Sea Island the Louisiana is most valuable in market. The term Bowed cotton attached to our uplands has been thus explained:—In the East, after the operation of ginning, a large bow made elastic by a complication of strings, is brought into contact with the cotton, the strings being struck vibrate, and thus winnow away all the dust and dirt, and leave the clear fleece. This method was at an early period in constant use in America, thus giving occasion to the use of the name we are considering.