

POETRY.

A Bachelor's Valentine.

Returning home at close of day,
Who gently chides thy long delay,
And by thy side delights to stay?
Nobody.

Who sets for thee, the 'old arm chair'
Sets out the room with neatest care,
And lays thy sippers ready there?
Nobody.

Who regulates the cheerful fire,
And piles the blazing fuel higher,
And bids thee draw thy chair still nigher?
Nobody.

When plunged in dire and deep distress,
And anxious cares thy thoughts oppress;
Who whispers hopes of happiness?
Nobody.

When anxious thoughts within thee rise,
And in dismay thy spirit dies,
Who soothes thee with her kind replies?
Nobody.

SUNDAY READING.

TELLING JESUS.—"Things always go
smoothly with you," said a complaining
disciple to Mr. P. "I never hear you
make any complaints." "I have found
out an effective way of gratifying
that fault," said Mr. P. "I did not know
that you had any reason to complain."
"I don't know that I ever had; but I
used to find myself doing it, until one day,
in reading the Bible, I came across this
passage:—'The apostles gathered them-
selves unto Jesus, and told him all things,
both what they had thought.' It occurred to
me that, when I had any trouble, be-
fore I told any one, I should first tell Jesus.
And I found, on trial, that, if I told him
first, I seldom had an occasion to tell any
body else. I often find the burden en-
tirely removed, while I am in the act of
telling him of it, and trouble which has its
burden removed is no longer trouble."

"We ought to pray for deliverance from
our trials; but Jesus needs no information
respecting them. He is omnipotent, and
has no need that any thing be told him."
"That is true, and yet he listened with
complacency and kindness when his
disciples told him all things. In his sym-
pathizing condescension, he permits us to
repeat to him our troubles, cares, and joys
though he knows them all. He listens to
them with interest; just as the tender
father listens to the narrative of his
child, though it conveys no information.
And he has connected great blessings with
this exercise of filial confidence. If essen-
tially a sorrow, and doubles joys, and
increases faith and love. The more as-
siduously we cultivate an intimate ac-
quaintance with the Saviour, the greater will
be our happiness, and more rapid our pro-
gress towards heaven. If up should
make it a rule to go to Jesus every night,
and tell him all the events of the day, all
that we have purposed, and felt, and said,
and done, and suffered, would it not have
influence on our conduct during the day?
It certainly would. The thought that we
should have to tell Jesus about it, would
restrain us from many an unholiness. We
could not wilfully indulge in what caused
the agonies of the garden and the cross, if
we were to make it the subject of conversa-
tion with him before committing our
selves to slumber. "It seems to me, that
for me to tell him all my experience
would be occupying his attention with
trifles: I should have nothing but sin and
folly to tell him."

"Sin and folly are no trifles; and the
way to get a right evil of sin is to seek
it out before him in our confidential inter-
course with him. You may depend upon
it, my brother, that if you will go to
Jesus every night, and tell him things that
have occurred during the day, it will
speedily lift you above the world. It will
do much towards making the will of Christ
your guiding, governing principle. It
will enable you to bear your crosses with-
out repining. It will make you in mind and
temper like him with whom you hold this
most intimate communion. O, that all
Christians were in the habit of closing the
day by going to Jesus, and telling him all
the things that they have done, and omit-
ted to do during the day!"

LITTLE THORNS.—The thorns of a rose
or blackberry bush are very little things,
but they will tear your hands, and irritate
your flesh, and make you feel very un-
comfortable. Thistles are small, but if you
get them in your flesh, the pain will be
dreadful until they are removed. Nettles
are so small that you can hardly see them
with the naked eye; but if you touch them
they will torment you. No matter how
joyous and full of gloom you may be one
of the least of thorns is enough to turn your
joy into grief, and your laughter to crying.
A nettle in your finger is enough to spoil
pleasure, and bring down your highest gloom.
So the sweetest of the most fragrant affec-
tion, is often shaken by the slightest breath
of unkindness. An unkind word from a
beloved one, is a thorn to a sensitive mind,
that sends a pang to the heart. A cross
look is a thistle in the eye. A cold expres-
sion from a friend is a nettle in the finger.
These little things alienate affection and
spoil friendship. These are the "little foxes
that spoil the vines." The delicate rings
and tendrils of the vines are agitated by
running over the vines break off those
tender cords that bind them to the trellis,
and leave them at the mercy of the winds.
If children and youth would be happy,
they must pluck out the thorns of ill-temper,
the thistles of envy, and the nettles of jeal-
ousy, and drive away all the little foxes that
walk rudely over and break the tendrils of
affection that cling around the heart.—
New York Observer.

The real object of education is to give
children resources that will endure as long
as life endures; habits that will ameliorate,
not destroy; that will render sickness
tolerable, solitude pleasant, age venerable,
life more dignified and useful, and death
less terrible.

For the Women.

There is much clamor, in these days of
progress, respecting a grant of new rights,
or an extension of privileges to our sex.—
A powerful moralist has said, that "in
contentions for power, both the philosophy
and poetry of life are dropped and trod-
den down." Would not a still greater
loss accrue to domestic happiness, and to
the interests of well-balanced society,
should the intimate delicacy and prerogative
of woman, as woman be forfeited or
sacrificed?

"I have given her as a helpmeet" said
he voice of that cannot err, when it spake
unto Adam, in the cool of the day, amid
the trees of Paradise. Not as a toy, a clog,
a wrestler, a prize fighter. No! a help-
meet, such as was fitting for man to de-
sire, and for woman to become.

Since the Creator has assigned different
spheres of action for the different sexes, it
is to be presumed, from this unerring wis-
dom, that there is work enough in each
department to employ them, and that the
faithful performance of that work will be
for the benefit of both. If he has made
one of the priestesses of the inner temple
committing to her charge its sacred shrine
its unweakened sanctities, why should she
seek to mingle with the warfare "that may
thunder at its gates or rock its turrets?
Need she be tempted by pride, or curiosity,
or glowing words, to barter her own
Eden?

The true nobility of woman is to keep
her own sphere, and to adorn it, not like
the comet, daunting and perplexing other
systems, but as the pure star, which is first
to light the day, and last to leave it. If
she share not the fame of the ruler and
blood-shedder, her good works, such as
"become those who profess godliness,"
though they leave no deep "footprints on
the sands of time," may find record in the
"Lamb's Book of Life."

Mothers! are not our rights sufficiently
etensive—the sanctuary of home, the
throne of the heart, the "moulding of the
whole mass of mind in its formation?"
Have we not power enough in all the
reun of sorrow and suffering—over all
forms of ignorance and want amid all
ministrations of love, from the cradle-
dream to the sepulchre?

So let us be content and diligent; eye
grateful and joyful, making this brief life
a hymn of praise, until called to that choir
which knows no discord, and whose melody
is eternal.—Mrs. Whittlessey's Maga-
zine.

Influence of the Bible.
In the early settlement of the West, a
merchant was travelling east for goods.
He had three thousand dollars in his saddle-
bags. Not reaching the village he
expected, after travelling all day, he made,
at the approach of dark, for light at a dis-
tance. On arriving at the house, he en-
quired if he could stay all night, and was
answered in the affirmative. He had no
small anxiety about his money, and
watched very closely the inmates of the
dwelling. After some time, the head of
the family remarked, it was time for the
children to retire to rest, and wished his
wife to reach him the Bible for worship.
The traveller in narrating the circumstance,
afterwards stated, that the mere mention
of the Bible removed all his anxiety in a
moment. He knew his money was safe—
a believer in the Bible would not steal.
Could any other book in the world pro-
duce such an instantaneous effect? Blessed
volume!—may its holy influence be shed
over all lands!

How Lucky!
What a lucky circumstance it is that
we do not hear but little of what our
kind friends say about us behind our
backs. The birds of the air do not al-
ways tell the secret whisperings of those
who are interested in dilating on our
characters. Our ears are suffered to ring
without being any the wiser in regard to
the cause. That is all well, for if we only
knew what was said, how wretched
we should be. And what a "blowing up"
we should feel called upon to give the
gossip when we meet him. "I hold it as
a fact," said Pascal, "that if all persons
knew what they said of each other, there
would not be four friends in the world.
This is manifest from the disputes to which
in discreet reports from one to another give
rise."

But so long as we are lucky enough
not to know what is said, we get along
very well, and meet the tattler with a
good shake of the hand. On the whole,
the bargain becomes pretty equal, as there
are not many who are not quite ready to
cast the first stone in this business. A
man who is always cautious not to speak
a word which would be to the disparage-
ment of another, is a jewel, and should
be sought out by the lamp with which
Diogenes looked after an honest man.—
We may often say, however, "Blessed be
ignorance."—Olive Branch.

Since the liquor law was adopted in
Maine, cocktails have to appear in disguise.
Mint juleps are bought at the "drugists,"
under the head of "vegetable tonics,"
while sherry cobbler is only known as
inspired cordwainers. The people of Maine
may not consume as much "ardent spirits"
as formerly, but the way they indulge in
"medicine" is a caution.

PROSPECTUS OF THE LANCASTER LEDGER.

The Ledger is the title of a new paper,
published every Thursday Morning, at Lan-
caster, G. H. S. C. This paper is neutral
in Politics; advocating the cause of no party;
but devoted to the propagation and advance-
ment of all measures which will prove of
benefit to the District and State. The follow-
ing extract from our Salutatory in our first
number will explain more fully our position:

"The LEDGER will be an independent pa-
per, devoted to NEWS, COMMERCE, LITERA-
TURE, &c.; advocating all measures which
we conceive will be of benefit to the District;
disclaiming all connection with any party
or clique; and zealously devoting our
efforts to those measures which serve to pro-
mote the welfare and happiness of our peo-
ple.

Several years ago, the two prominent poli-
tical parties of the State were Whig and Dem-
ocrat—now Secessionists and Co-operation-
ists. The former advocating the separate
nationality of South Carolina; the latter, in
case of a division of the Union, to have the
co-operation of all, or some of the slave-hold-
ing States. Besides these two great parties,
we have in the State, although in the minority,
the Union party, who are opposed to
Secession under any circumstances, believ-
ing our wrongs are corrigible, that we have
within the Union a better remedy than we
possess out of it, and that we had better remain
as we are. Then, again, we have a party,
(though we are glad to say, their number is
small), who are violent Secessionists; their
cry is Secession under any circumstances;
they say they are tired of the Union, and
never mind what concessions the General
Government might make, they would rather
be out of the Union than in it—that once
South Carolina becomes a separate and in-
dependent government, at once commences
her prosperity, her greatness, and her power.
A beautiful law of Political Economy is, that
according to the supply of an article, so will
be the demand; and according to the labor
so will be the cost; thus, by a nice distribu-
tion, each one who labors, never mind what
his labor may be app'd to, so will be his
remuneration; directly as the remuneration
is not sufficient for the labor, the laborer
seeks some other branch of industry to
apply his labor to.

It is impossible for man to regulate the
price to be paid for the labor of a blacksmith,
a carpenter, or a field hand—it is also ab-
surd that any man can say what the price
of corn will be next year. No monopoly
can place a fixed price upon the productions
of the earth. Now, we are inclined to think
that so much that is said in relation to the
withdrawing of South Carolina from the
Union, and the restoration of it to the Union,
is not productive of such little good, and
is an exciting people, an hereditary gift
derived from our Anglo-Saxon ancestors; and
in matters involving so much as this does,
should be left to the calm, sober, reflecting
mind, unaided by the excitable anathemas
of hot-headed politicians. Our people
know if they are wronged—if they feel
that they are wronged, and if satisfac-
tion is not given, then consider well the
next step. Let this running blindly into
a course which puts spirit upon spirit, and
lead you into, is worse than foolish, and
such impetuosity is always attended with
irreparable injury. Patience is not submis-
sion; enthusiasm is not patriotism.

It is but right and proper that the people
should have all the information which can be
given in relation to our national matters.—
This we will do. In the light we can give,
which will be given, nothing will be with-
held which can in any way instruct our people
in political affairs. Prejudiced in favor of
either party, we are carefully before our
readers all matters pertaining to our Federal
Government, and let them judge for them-
selves. If they believe it better to remain as
we are, feeling you may in God's word, so
be it; if, on the other hand, they find we
desire to secede from the Union, then let them
so decide.

Although the agitation which has existed
for the past year, between the two parties
has now subsided, and although it is the gen-
eral opinion that the forthcoming Convention
will not recommend secession in direct opposi-
tion to the declared voice of the people in
October last, when the election for members
to the Southern Congress was held denounc-
ing secession; still, it is not our purpose to
advocate the policy of either party, and we
mention this in case the Convention does
recommend secession, we do not mean to
dictate to the people what course they had
better adopt, but merely recommend them to
be calm and watchful. These party strifes
alienate friend from friend, brother from
brother, and father from son, and so far we
see nothing it has accomplished towards
secession. We have much to do besides en-
gaging in political strifes, the elevation of
that which leads to our social, physical and
moral advancement, should be our chief
thought, and let us exemplify by our actions
that fitness which is the base of patriotism.

Although the Ledger has but just com-
menced its career we are rapidly obtaining
subscribers from all parts; not only in dif-
ferent sections of our own State, but in
Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Tex-
as, &c. Thus affording to advertisements in
its columns, an extensive circulation in
many of the Southern States.

No paper will be sent out of the limits of
the State unless the price of subscription is
paid first or some person here takes the re-
sponsibility upon himself.

Although we are anxious to get as many
subscribers as we can, the publishing of a
newspaper requires no little outlay, and these
terms will be strictly observed in every case.

Terms of Subscription, \$2 per year in
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R. S. BAILEY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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FRESH supply just received and for
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Also one bushel Red Clover Seed,
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bushels of SEED OATS, of the best
Rough Head Oats, which he will sell at a
reasonable price. Persons wanting to pur-
chase will please call at
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Feb 26

Look Here Mister!
CALL IN AT
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THEY HAVE EVERY THING YOU
can possibly desire in your line,
Feb 19

Oats, Oats,
FOR sale by
Feb 26 CURETTON & MASSEY.

Corn and Flour,
FOR sale by
Feb 26 CURETTON & MASSEY.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

Volume X, For 1852.
DR. DANIEL LEE,
D. REDMUND,
Editor, Assistant Editor.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR is
issued every month, and is exclusively
devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Flori-
culture, Domestic and Farm Economy, Til-
lage and Husbandry, the Breeding and Rais-
ing of Domestic Animals, Poultry and Bees,
and the general routine of Southern Plant-
ing and Farming.

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New Paper, Fine Paper and Beautiful Il-
lustrations. It will contain a much greater
amount of matter than heretofore—will dis-
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in every respect the best Agricultural paper
in the South; and equal to any in the Union!

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As the Cultivator was the first Journal es-
tablished in the Cotton Growing States, ex-
clusively devoted to the interests of the Plan-
ter; and it has ever been an earnest and con-
sistent advocate of those interests, we con-
fidently hope that, having fostered and sus-
tained it so far, your cordial and generous sup-
port will still be continued.

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which it is afforded.

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The following extract is from a report
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"Your committee are of unanimous opin-
ion that in the apparatus invented by Mr. R.
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great ingenuity and tact in the adaptation of
machinery to the production of results in the
manufacture of Saws, which may with prop-
riety be denominated the ne plus ultra of
the art."

Publishers of newspapers who will insert
this advertisement six times with full note,
and forward us a paper containing the same,
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New York. 1 3

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good as new, has been but little
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or otherwise, while kept by Wm. Con-
nell, are hereby notified not to make
payment to said Connell, as he has failed
to keep the contract. He has made no
return for the season, and legal payment
can only be made to JOHN T. Copeland or
JAMES BASKINS,
Lancaster Dist., Feb 12, 1852. 1-4f

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three the usury.
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usury and interest on the debt.
Connecticut, 6 per cent; forfeit of the
whole debt.
New York, 7 per cent; usurious con-
tracts void.
New Jersey, 7 per cent; forfeit of the
whole debt.
Pennsylvania, 6 per cent; forfeit of the
whole debt.
Delaware, 6 per cent; forfeit of the
whole debt.

Maryland, 6 per cent; on tobacco con-
tract 8; usurious contracts void.
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for usury void; forfeit double the usury.
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interest and premium taken, with costs.
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usury.

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and usury.
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usury recoverable in action for debt.
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contract 8; beyond contract, interest void.
Tennessee, 6 per cent; usurious con-
tracts void.
Kentucky, 6 per cent; usury recovera-
ble with costs.
Ohio, 6 per cent; usurious contracts void.
Indiana, 6 per cent; a fine of double
the excess.

Illinois, 6 per cent; by contract 12;
beyond forfeits three the interest.
Missouri, 6 per cent; by contract 10;
if beyond, forfeit of interest and usury.
Michigan, 7 per cent; forfeit of usury
1-4 of debt.
Arkansas, 6 per cent; by agreement 10;
usury recoverable, but contract void.
District of Columbia, 6 per cent; usur-
ious contracts void.
Florida, 8 per cent; forfeit interest and
excess.

Wisconsin, 7 per cent; by contract 12;
forfeit three the excess.
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law.
On debts of judgment in favor of the
United States, interest is computed at 6
per cent per annum.

The Soil of the South for 1852.

IN May, 1850, a number of Planters living
in Georgia and Alabama met in Colum-
bus, Ga., and formed themselves into an Agri-
cultural Society. The advantages of such
an association were at once apparent, and
with the view to contribute as much as pos-
sible to agricultural improvement, it was de-
termined, at a meeting of the Society in Jan-
uary, 1851, to establish an Agricultural Jour-
nal. As the result of that action,

"THE SOIL OF THE SOUTH,"
made its appearance in the month of March
last. It was hailed with universal approbation,
and from that day to this, it has steadily
and rapidly increased in circulation and
public favor. At the recent Great Fair in
Macon, Ga., it was by a unanimous vote of
the members recommended to the patronage
of Southern Agriculturists, and elected to be
the ORGAN OF THE SOUTHERN CEN-
TRAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

It will hereafter be published under the
auspices of that association, and will be the
medium of communicating officially, all in-
telligence pertaining to its interests and ob-
jects, by a resolution of the Executive Com-
mittee, the publisher is authorized to send
a copy of the paper gratuitously to all Agri-
cultural Societies in the South that will send
their address to the office of publication.

The columns of the Soil of the South will
as heretofore, be devoted to the interests of
all subjects pertaining to the interests of
Agriculture and Horticulture, Domestic and
Rural Economy. It is intended that the pa-
per essentially practical, and at the same
time eminently progressive, in its character,
embodying as far as possible, all that is val-
uable, as well in the practice as the science
of Agriculture. In its instructions, it will
be the constant aim of those who write for
its columns, to adapt themselves to the pe-
culiar climate, soils and crops of the South.
In short, no effort and no reasonable expense
will be spared, to make The Soil of the South
a worthy and instructive Journal of South-
ern Agriculture.

TERMS.—The Soil of the South is pub-
lished monthly, each number containing six-
teen large and handsomely printed pages,
and is furnished to subscribers promptly and
regularly at the low price of

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.
Five copies will be sent 12 months for \$4.
The money must in all cases accompany
the names, or the paper will not be sent.

All communications must be address-
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JAMES M. CHAMBERS,
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NESS, an extra fine article, made
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Any one wanting Harness, will do well to
look at these, as they are finer than any
harness that has ever been brought to
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HASSELLTINE & HAGINS,
Feb 12

WOOD SHOP.
THE Subscriber has moved near the
Protestant Church and will do
all work in his line on moderate terms, and
would be thankful for the public patronage.
Feb 12

Corn Meal.
FOR sale by
Feb 26 CURETTON & MASSEY.

IMPORTANT NATIONAL STATISTICS.

AGRICULTURE, POPULATION, AND MANU-
FACTURES.—The Report of J. C. G. Ken-
nedy, Esq., the Superintendent of the Census,
is one of the most valuable documents of
the day. It abounds with facts and figures
on important subjects, derived from the most
authentic sources. We proceed to notice
some of the most interesting:

The Population of the Union.—Assuming
the population of California to be 150,000,
(which we do partly by estimate), and o-
mitting that of Utah, estimated at 12,000, the
total number of inhabitants in the United
States was, on the 1st of June, 1850, 23,242,
301. The absolute increase from the 1st of
June, 1840, has been 6,176,848, and the ac-
tual increase per cent, is 36.18. But it has
been shown that the probable amount of
population acquired by additions of territory
should be deducted in making a comparison
between the results of the present and last
census. These reductions diminish the to-
tal population of the country, as a basis of
comparison, to 23,074,401, and the increase
to 6,064,848. The ratio is 26.31 per cent.
This allowance is 4 1/2 per cent. less than
the actual increase of whites in 1850.

The aggregate number of whites in 1850
was 19,813,366, exhibiting a gain upon the num-
ber of the same class in 1840 of 5,423,371,
and a relative increase of 39.29 per cent.
But excluding the 153,000 free population
supposed to have been acquired by the ad-
dition of territory since 1840, the gain is
5,270,371, and the increase per cent is 37.14.

The Slaves.—The number of slaves by the
present census is 2,529,988, which shows an
increase of 711,085, equal to 29.59 per cent.
If we deduct 19,000 for the probable slave
population of Texas in 1840, the result of
the comparison will be slightly different.
The absolute increase will be 692,085, and
the rate per cent, 37.83.

The Free Colored.—The number of free
colored in 1850 was 528,637; in 1840, 386,
245; The increase in this class has been
42,392, or 10.95 per cent.

The increase.—From 1830 to 1840 the in-
crease of the whole population was at the
rate of 32.67 per cent. At the same rate of
advancement, the absolute gain for the ten
years last past would have been 5,678,333,
or 426,515 less than it has been, without in-
cluding the increase consequent upon addi-
tions of territory.

Area of the States.—Taking the thirty-one
States together, their area is 1,485,870 square
miles, and the average number of their in-
habitants is 1,549 to the square mile. The
total area of the United States is 3,229,000
square miles, and the average density of po-
pulation is 7.219 to the square mile.

The Mortality of the Union.—The statistics
of mortality in the census year represent
the number of deaths occurring within the
year as 204,194; the ratio being as one to
726 of the living population, or 20.41 per
cent of each 726 of the population. The ratio of
mortality in this statement, taken as a whole,
seems so much less than that of any portion
of Europe, that it must, at present, be re-
ceived with some degree of allowance.

The Manufacturers.—The entire capital
invested in the various manufactures in the
United States, on the 1st of June, 1850,
was not included any estimate produced
in our annual volume of \$500,000,000, amount-
ing to round numbers to \$300,000,000,000;
value of the raw material \$240,000,000; value of man-
ufactured articles \$1,020,300,000; number of
persons employed 1,050,000.

The Agriculture.—Value of farming im-
plements \$151,820,273; live stock 552,706,
238; bushels wheat 104,799,230; Indian
corn 691,598,053; pounds of tobacco 199,
532,494; ginned cotton, bales, 2,474,214;
pounds of butter 412,202,286; pounds of
cheese 103,595; tons of fish 13,808,984;
tons of hemp 62,189; bushels of rice 5,000,
743; pounds of maple sugar 32,759,263;
bushels of cane sugar 3,197,644; homemade
manufactures \$27,625,245.

Cotton Goods of the Union.—Capital in-
vested \$74,501,031; value of raw materials
\$34,836,056; male hands employed 33,150;
female ditto 59,136; value of entire products
61,869,184.

Woolen Goods of the Union.—Capital in-
vested \$28,118,650; pounds of wool used
70,862,839; tons of coal 46,870; value of the
raw material \$25,755,989; male hands em-
ployed 29,278; female ditto 16,574; value
of entire products \$4,207,555.

The Iron Trade of the Union.—Capital in-
vested in pig iron \$17,346,423; value of en-
tire products 12,748,973; capital invested in
castings 17,416,361; value of entire pro-
ducts 25,108,155; capital invested in wrought
iron 14,495,290; value of the entire products
16,747,074.

The Southerner, Steamship, leaves
Charleston every tenth day after the 27th
of April, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Through in
60 hours. Fare, with state room, \$25.

From Charleston to Philadelphia.—The
Osprey leaves Charleston every other Sa-
turday, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Through in
60 hours. Fare \$20.

From Charleston to New Orleans.—Leav-
ing daily at 3 1/2 o