

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 slippers 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. F. "I never hear you make any complaints." "I have found out an effective way of guarding against that fault," said Mr. F. "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 themselves unto Jesus, and told him all things, both what he had taught them all things, and what they had done.' It occurred to me, that when I had a trouble, before 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 entirely 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 sympathizing 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 someone's sorrows, and doubts, joys, and increases faith and love. The more assiduously we cultivate an intimate acquaintance with the Saviour, the greater will be our happiness, and more rapid our progress to wards 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 unwholy act. We could not willfully indulge in what caused the agonies of the garden and the cross, if we were to make it the subject of conversation with him before committing our selves to slumber. "It seems to me, that for me to tell him all my experience would be accepting 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 view of sin, is to look it out before him in our confidential intercourse 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 without repining. It will make you more 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 omitted 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 uncomfortable. Thistles are smaller still, 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 glee 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 glee. So the sweetest of the most glowing affection, 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 expression from a friend is a nettle in the finger. These little things alienate affection and spoil friendship. These are the "little vexes that spoil the vines." The delicate ranges 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 jealousy, 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 trodden down." Would not a still greater loss accrue to domestic happiness, and to the interests of well-balanced society, should the inmate delicacy and prerogative of woman, as woman be forfeited or sacrificed?

"I have given her as a helpmeet" said the 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 helpmeet, such as was fitting for man to desire, 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 wisdom, 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 unveiled 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 extensive—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 realm 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. Whittlesey's Magazine.

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 distance. On arriving at the house, he enquired 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 produce 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 always 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 indiscreet 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 disparagement 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 "drugstore" under the head of "vegetable tonics," while cherry cobblers are only known as inspired cordials. 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 Lancaster, G. H. S. C. This paper is neutral in Politics; advocating the cause of no party; but devoted to the propagation and advancement of all measures which will prove benefit to the District and State. The following extract from our Salutatory in our first number will explain more fully our position:

"The LEDGER will be an independent paper, devoted to NEWS, COMMERCE, LITERATURE, &c.; advocating all measures which we conceive will be of benefit to the District; disclaiming all connection with any party or clique—firmly and zealously devoting our energy to those matters which serve to promote the welfare and happiness of our people."

Several years ago, the two prominent political parties of the State were Whig and Democrat—now Secessionists and Co-operationists. 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-holding 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, believing our wrongs are such, that we have no cause to complain of the Federal Government, 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 creed 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.—but once South Carolina becomes separate, and a 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 distribution, each one who labors, never mind what his labor may be applied 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 absurd 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 of that is said in relation to the withdrawing of South Carolina from the Union, and vice versa, does but little good, and is productive of such harm. We are an excitable 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 wrong—if they feel that they are—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 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. All the lights we can give, shall be given. Nothing will be withheld, which can in any way instruct our people in political affairs. Prejudiced in favor of either party, we will carefully lay before our readers all matters pertaining to our Federal grievances, and let them judge for themselves. If they believe it better to remain as we are, feeling we may as well be worse, so we will be on the other hand, they find we should 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 general opinion that the forthcoming Convention will not recommend secession in direct opposition to the declared policy of the people in October last, when the election for members to the Southern Congress was held denouncing 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 engaging in political strifes, the elevation of that which leads to our social, physical and moral advancement, should be our chief thought, and let us occupy our actions that firmness which is the basis of patriotism.

Although the Ledger has but just commenced its career we are rapidly obtaining subscribers from all parts; not only in different sections of our own State, but in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Texas, &c. Thus affording to advertisements in its columns, an extensive circulation in many of the Southern States. Our 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 responsibility upon himself. Although we are anxious to get as many subscribers as we can, still 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 advance, \$2 50 if paid within 6 months or \$3 00 at the end of the year.

R. S. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GARDEN SEED. FRESH supply just received and for sale at the Lancaster Grocery. Also one bushel Red Clover Seed. HASSETLINE & HAGINS. Feb 12

NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FORTY bushels of SEED OATS, of the best Rough Head Oats, which he will sell at a reasonable price. Persons wanting to purchase will please call at JAMES D. McILWAIN'S. Feb 26

Look Here Mister! CALL IN AT CURETON & MASSEY'S GROCERY THEY HAVE EVERY THING YOU can possibly desire in their line. Feb 19

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

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

PROSPECTUS OF THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

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

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR is issued every month, and is exclusively devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Domestic and Farm Economy, Tilage and Husbandry, the Breeding and Raising of Domestic Animals, Poultry and Bees, and the general routine of Southern Planting and Farming. The new volume for 1852, will be issued on a royal octavo sheet of 32 pages, with new Paper, Fine Paper and Beautiful Illustrations. It will contain a much greater amount of matter than heretofore; will discuss a greater variety of topics, and will be in every respect the best Agricultural paper in the South! and equal to any in the Union!

As the Cultivator was the first Journal established in the Cotton Growing States, exclusively devoted to the interests of the Planter; and it has ever been an earnest and consistent advocate of those interests, we confidently hope, that having fostered and sustained it so far, your cordial and generous support will still be continued. Planters, Farmers, Gardeners, Fruit Growers, Stock Raisers, Nursemen, and all connected in any way with the Cultivation of the Soil, will find the Southern Cultivator replete with new and valuable information; and richly worth ten times the trifling sum at which it is offered.

TERMS OF THE CULTIVATOR: One copy, one year, \$1 00 Six Copies, " " " 5 00 Twelve Copies, " " " 10 00 Twenty-five Copies, " " " 20 00 Fifty Copies, " " " 37 50 One Hundred Copies, " " " 75 00 W. M. S. JONES, Publisher. Augusta, Ga.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED.

TEN MEN, of thorough resolute business habits are wanted in the Southern States to sell the AMERICAN LAWYER AND BUSINESS MAN'S FORM BOOK, compiled by D. W. Beadle, Esq., containing Legal Forms and instructions adapted to the whole United States, requisite to almost every possible circumstance in the ordinary transactions of business, with the Laws of each State on Household and Homestead Exemptions, Mechanics Lien, collection of Debts, Contract, Deeds, Wills, Chattel, Mortgages, Interest, Rights of Married Women, &c., besides a great variety of information on such subjects as Postage, Public Lands, Patents, Coins, Weights and Measures, Book keeping, Naturalization, &c., indispensable to Merchants, Mechanics, Farmers, Professional men, &c. It also contains thirty-one State Maps divided into counties and a Map of the United States. Features never before exhibited in book form, and which alone are worth double the price asked for the whole work. The work has been highly recommended by the Hon. Henry Clay of Kentucky, Judges Kent and Edmonds, of New York, and other eminent counsellors in various parts of the United States. The retail price is \$1 00 in strong binding and \$1 25 in leather.

A copy in strong binding will be sent by mail (free of postage) upon the receipt of one dollar (paid) or a copy in leather and binding upon the receipt of one dollar and twenty five cents. No person need apply who has not energy sufficient to earn 75 dollars per month over all expenses. For farther information address (post paid) or apply personally to H. M. RANNEY, at the Book Bindery, 101 Meeting-street, Charleston, S. C. General Agent for the South.—The above work is also translated into the German Language, and can be obtained as above, (retail price one dollar and twenty-five cents).

R. B. Editors of papers throughout the Southern States who will give the above advertisement, (including the notice) two or more insertions, and send a copy of the paper containing the same addressed as above, shall receive (free of postage) a copy of the work. mar 4

Hoe's Cast Steel, Circular and Long Saws.

THE Subscribers manufacture from the best Cast Steel, CIRCULAR SAWS, from two inches to five feet in diameter. These Saws are carefully hardened and tempered, and are ground and finished by machinery designed expressly for the purpose, and are therefore much superior in truth and uniformity of surface to those ground in the usual manner. They require less set, less power to drive them, and are not so liable to become heated, and produce a saving in the timber. They also manufacture Cast Steel MILL PITS and CROSS CUT SAWS and BILL-ET WEBS, of superior quality, all of which they have for sale at their Ware Rooms, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold street, or they may be obtained of the principal Hardware Merchants in the United States.

R. HOE, & CO., Printing Press, Machine and Saw makers, 29 and 31 Gold street. The following extract is from a report made by a committee of scientific and practical gentlemen, appointed by the American Institute: "Your committee are of unanimous opinion that in the apparatus invented by Mr. R. S. Hoe, for grinding Saws, he has displayed great ingenuity and tact in the adaptation of machinery to the production of results in the manufacture of Saws, which may with propriety be designated the ne plus ultra of the art."

Publishers of newspapers who will insert this advertisement three times with this notice, and forward us a paper containing the same, will be paid in printing materials, by purchasing four times the amount of their bill, for this advertisement. New York. 13

FOR SALE, A First rate two horse WAGON as good as new, has been but little used, with superior harness. Apply at this office. NOTICE. ALL Persons indebted to Baskins & Copeland, for the services of the Stallion Rowers, by the insurance, season or otherwise, while kept by Wm. Connel, are hereby notified not to make payment to said Connel, as he has failed to return for the season, and legal payment can only be made to JOHN T. COPPELAND, or JAMES BASKINS. Lancaster Dist, Feb 12, 1852. 1-4f

LEGAL RATES OF INTEREST, IN THE DIFFERENT STATES & TERRITORIES.

Maine, 6 per cent; forfeit of the claim. New Hampshire, 6 per cent; forfeit of three the amount unlawfully taken. Vermont, 6 per cent; recovery in action and costs. Massachusetts, 6 per cent; forfeit of three the usury. Rhode Island, 6 per cent; forfeit of the usury and interest on the debt. Connecticut, 6 per cent; forfeit of the whole debt. New York, 7 per cent; usurious contracts 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 contract 8; usurious contracts void. Virginia, 6 per cent; forfeit double the usury. North Carolina, 6 per cent; contracts for usury void; forfeit double the usury. South Carolina, 7 per cent; forfeit of interest and premium taken, with costs. Georgia, 8 per cent; forfeit thrice the usury. Alabama, 8 per cent; forfeit interest and usury. Mississippi, 8 per cent; by contract 10; usury recoverable in action for debt. Louisiana, 5 per cent; Bank interest 6; contract 8; beyond contract, interest void. Tennessee, 6 per cent; usurious contracts void. Kentucky, 6 per cent; usury recoverable 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 thrice 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; usurious contracts void. Florida, 8 per cent; forfeit interest and excess. Wisconsin, 7 per cent; by contract 12; forfeit thrice the excess. Iowa, by agreement, and enforced by 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 Columbus, Ga., and formed themselves into an Agricultural Society. The advantages of such an association were at once apparent, and with the view to contribute as much as possible to agricultural improvement, it was determined, at a meeting of the Society in January, 1851, to establish an Agricultural Journal. 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 CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

It will hereafter be published under the auspices of that association, and will be the medium of communicating officially, all intelligence pertaining to its interests and objects, by a resolution of the Executive Committee, the publisher is authorized to send a copy of the paper gratuitously to all Agricultural Societies in the South that will send their address to the office of publication. The columns of the Soil of the South will be heretofore, be devoted to the discussion of all subjects pertaining to the interests of Agriculture and Horticulture, Domestic and Rural Economy. It is intended to make the paper essentially practical, and at the same time eminently progressive, in its character, embodying as far as possible, all that is valuable, 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 peculiar 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 Southern Agriculture.

TERMS.—The Soil of the South is published monthly, each number containing sixteen 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 addressed (post paid) to the Publisher of the Soil of South, Columbus, Ga. JAMES M. CHAMBERS, Agricultural Editor. CHARLES A. PEADODY, Horticultural Editor. WILLIAM H. CHAMBERS, Publisher.

Potatoes. REAL PINK EYE POTATOES, FOR sale by march 4 CURETON & MASSEY.

FOR SALE. TWO SETS OF CARRIAGE HARNESS, an extra fine article, made by an experienced workman in this State. Any one wanting Harness, will do well to look at these, as they are finer than any harness that has ever been brought to this place. HASSETLINE & HAGINS. Feb 12

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

Corn Meal, FOR sale by Feb 26 CURETON & MASSEY.

IMPORTANT NATIONAL STATISTICS.

AGRICULTURE, POPULATION, AND MANUFACTURES.—The Report of J. C. G. Kenney, 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 partly by the report of Utah, estimated at 12,000, the total number of inhabitants in the United States was, on the 1st of June, 1850, 23,246,316. The absolute increase from the 1st of June, 1840, has been 6,176,848, and the actual increase per cent, is 26.18. 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 total population of the country, as a basis of comparison, to 22,074,301, and the increase to 6,064,348. The relative increase, after this allowance, is found to be 35.17 per cent. The aggregate number of whites in 1850 was 19,336,666, exhibiting a gain upon the number 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 addition 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 3,192,928, 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 528,437; 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 increase 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 42.51 per cent, more than has been, without including the increase consequent upon additions 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 inhabitants 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 population 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 320,194; the ratio being as one to 726 of the living population, or as ten to 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 received 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, is not to include any estimate of the value produced less than the annual value of \$500,000,000 of round numbers to \$3,000,000,000 value of the raw material \$350,000,000; amount paid for labor \$240,000,000; value of manufactured articles \$1,020,000,000 number of persons employed 1,050,000. The Agriculture.—Value of farming implements \$151,820,273; live stock 522,706,238; bushels wheat 104,799,230; Indian corn 491,596,638; pounds of wool 199,149,429; 425,415 bales of cotton, bales, 2,474,214; pounds of butter 412,202,286; pounds of cheese 103,282,585; tons of hay 14,008,384; tons of straw 62,182; bushels of hay seed 567,749; pounds of maple sugar 329,359,363; hds. of cane sugar 319,644; hogsmead manufactures \$27,625,545.

Cotton Goods of the Union.—Capital invested \$74,501,031; value of raw materials \$34,835,056; male hands employed 33,150; female ditto 59,136; value of entire products \$1,869,184.

Iron Goods of the Union.—Capital invested \$28,118,650; pounds of wool 199,149,429; 425,415 bales of cotton, bales, 2,474,214; pounds of butter 412,202,286; pounds of cheese 103,282,585; tons of hay 14,008,384; tons of straw 62,182; bushels of hay seed 567,749; pounds of maple sugar 329,359,363; hds. of cane sugar 319,644; hogsmead manufactures \$27,625,545.

From Charleston to New York.—Leaving daily at 3-1/2 o'clock, P. M. By steamer to Wilmington, 180 miles; by Railroad to Weldon, 162 miles; to Petersburg, 63; to Richmond, 22, to Aquia Creek, 70; by Steamer to Washington, 55; by Railroad to Baltimore, 40; to Philadelphia, 92; to New York, 87. Total distance, 771 miles. Time 60 hours. Fare \$20. 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 Saturday, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Through in 60 hours. Fare \$20. From Charleston to New Orleans.—Leaving daily at 10 o'clock, A. M. By South Carolina Railroad to Augusta, 186 miles; by Georgia Railroad to Atlanta, 174; by Macon and Western Railroad to Griffin, 42; by Stage to Opelaka, 95; by Railroad to Montgomery, 65; by steamer to Mobile, 331; to New Orleans, 166. Total distance, 1,032 miles. Time, 77 hours.—Fare \$39.50. From Charleston to New Orleans, via Savannah, daily at 9 o'clock, A. M. By steamer to Savannah, 140 miles; by Central Railroad to Macon, 190; by Macon and Western Railroad to Harnesville, 40; by stage to Opelaka, 100; by Railroad to Montgomery, 65; by steamer to Mobile, 331; to New Orleans, 166. Total distance, 1,032 miles. Time, 77 hours.—Fare \$39.50.

THE Tractor's Guide. ROUTES FROM CHARLESTON. From Charleston to New York.—Leaving daily at 3-1/2 o'clock, P. M. By steamer to Wilmington, 180 miles; by Railroad to Weldon, 162 miles; to Petersburg, 63; to Richmond, 22, to Aquia Creek, 70; by Steamer to Washington, 55; by Railroad to Baltimore, 40; to Philadelphia, 92; to New York, 87. Total distance, 771 miles. Time 60 hours. Fare \$20.

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Blacksmithing. THE subscribers have opened a Smith's Shop in the village of Lancaster, on the corner back of the Jail, formerly occupied by Scott, (free boy) and they promise to have work done in the best style, as their smith is a No. 1 retail kind of work in his line, having had two years experience in Charleston. Prices will be moderate to suit the times. The subscribers will be thankful for the public patronage. JAMES SCOTT, TIM RODGERS.

GOVERNORS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES. (Democrats in Roman; Whigs in Ital. STATES. GOVERNORS. SALARIES. Alabama.....Hon'y W. Collier.....\$2 00 Arkansas.....John B. Rose.....10 00 California.....Thos. H. Paine.....10 00 Connecticut.....Thos. Seymour.....0 Delaware.....William Ross.....0 Florida.....Thos. Brown.....3 00 Georgia.....Howell Cobb.....3 00 Illinois.....Aunt Jemima.....1 00 Indiana.....Jos. A. Wright.....1 00 Iowa.....Stephen Hempstead.....1 00 Kentucky.....Lazrus W. Powell.....1 00 Louisiana.....Joseph Walker.....10 Maryland.....John H. Harbord.....10 Massachusetts.....Geo. S. Boutwell.....10 Michigan.....John H. Barlow.....0 Mississippi.....Henry S. Foote.....0 Missouri.....Amos A. King.....0 New Hampshire.....Samuel May.....00 New York.....George F. Fort.....00 North Carolina.....David S. Reid.....00 Ohio.....Reuben Wood.....100 Pennsylvania.....William Higgin.....100 Rhode Island.....Philip Allen.....100 South Carolina.....John H. Means.....100 Tennessee.....W. G. Campbell.....100 Texas.....P. H. Bell.....100 Vermont.....Chas. C. Williams.....100 Virginia.....Joseph Johnson.....100

GOVERNORS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES. (Democrats in Roman; Whigs in Ital. STATES. GOVERNORS. SALARIES. Oregon.....Edward J. Farrell.....250 Minnesota.....John P. Gilman.....500 New Mexico.....Alex. Ramsey.....500 Utah.....Abramson Young.....500

THE Governors of Territories are elected by the President and Senate.

THE COTTON CROP.

The following table, from the New Orleans Free Current, gives a most interesting statement of the cotton exports of the Union for the past thirty years. The crop of 1851, it will be seen, was more than \$40,000,000 over the most valuable crop ever raised before. Statement showing amount, value and average price per lb. of cotton exported from the United States from 1821 to 1851 inclusive:

Table with 4 columns: Years, Total lbs., Value, and Average price per lb. Data spans from 1821 to 1851.

Bank of the United States, ACCORDING TO THEIR POPULATION, WITH THE CAPITAL OF EACH STATE.

Table with 3 columns: States & Rank, Pop. 1850, and Capitals. Lists states from New York to Indiana with population and capital cities.

LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES. Political complexion and time of meeting of the Legislatures at the seats of government:

Table with 4 columns: States, Major of Leg., Time of Meeting. Lists states from Alabama to Wisconsin with legislative details.

*In the States marked with asterisk, Legislatures meet biennially.