## Hope and Love.

One day, through fancy's telescope, Which is my greatest treasure, I saw, dear Susan, Love and Hope Set out in search of Pleasure: All mirth and smiles I saw them go Each was the other's banker For Hope took up her brother's bow, And Love his sister's anchor.

They rambled on o'er vale and hill. They passed by cot and tower; Through summer's glow and winter's chill Through sunshine and through shower: But what did those fond playmates care For slimate, or for weather? All scenes to them were bright and fair, On which they gazed together.

Sometimes they turned aside to bless Some Muse and her wild numbers Or breathe a dream of holiness On beauty's quiet slumbers: "Fly on," said wisdom, with cold sneers; "I teach my friends to doubt you;"
"Come back," said Age, with bitter tears, "My heart is cold without you."

When Poverty beset their path, And threatened to divide them, They coaxed away the beldame's wrath, Ere she had breath to chide them, By vowing all her rags were silk. And all her bitters, honey, And showing taste for bread and milk And utter scorn of money.

They met stern danger in their way, Before him kings had quaked that day And armies had retreated: And armies had retreated;
But he was robed in such a cloud,
As Love and Hope came near him,
That though he thundered long and loud,
They did not see or hear him.

A grey-beard joined them, Time by name, nd Love was nearly crazy, To find that he was very lame. And also very lazy; Hope, as he listened to her tale, Tied wings upon his jacket; And then they far outran the mail And far outsailed the packet.

And so, when they had safely passed O'er many a land and billow, Before a grave they stopped at last, The moon upon the humble mound Her softest light was flinging; And from the thickets all around Sad nightingales were singing.

"I leave you here," quoth Father Time, As hoarse as any raven; And Love kneeled down to spell the rhyme Upon the rude stone graven : But Hope looked onward, calmly brave; And whispered, "Dearest brother, We're parted on this side the grave,— We'll meet upon the other."

## Agricultural.

DEEP PLOWING .- Now is the time for plowing deep, when we have the aid of winter freezes to soften and pulverize, and no hot suns to scorch and bake the earth. Care should be taken not to operate when the land is too wet. This is injurious either in winter or summer plowings. The land is not only injured, but it is long before it can be relieved from the harsh, crusty formation produced by such injudicious working. When there is much stubble or vegetable matter, a large turning plow deflects ally eneal-per an such matter; there to le and decay as much as possible before stanting time. In hard or close lands, this operation is beneficial in keeping the soil open and light, and hinders much waste by the washing of the spring rains. It is only in such cases as already mentioned that we are the decided advocates for the use of the large turning plow in Southern culture. We think the free and indiscriminate use of these plows have done great damage to our soils, and would terially the order of the surface. The same benefits would be imparted to the growing crop if the land could be broke deep by some subsoil plow, leaving the surface and the substrata all in the same relation, without bringing any of the underlayers to the surface, and the soil suffer much less damage and last much longer. Our objection to the deep turning of lands applies only to the agriculture of the South, where winters are short, and the freeze too slight for perfect pulverization, often leaving the land when the winter closes, in a rough, decomposed state, with the clay and underlayers of earth unmixed, to be burned by our early and long hot summers' suns. We were aware that a few cross plowings in the spring, seem to put all right; but we have noticed another thing, also that since the introduction of the turning plow, there seems to be a premature decline of our lands a rapid wearing out, which did not belong to the days of the coulter, the scooter and shovel. We remark, that we think most of the mishief has resulted from the illjudged use of this plow in the culture of the crop; and that we are not fully prepared to pronounce against its use in bedding and winter breakings. Indeed, we hardly know how we could dispense with its use in our preparations. It is a remarkable fact that the Indiarance were markable fact that the management out land. Perhaps it may be replied they out land. Perhaps it may be replied they by our frequent upturnings with the plow. We shall not insist, of course, that they furnished models for our adoption, but hese results may have in them lessons from which we may learn something, and upon which we might improve. It is a painful and an alarming disclosure, that the soil is very soon exhausted by our modes of culture, and it is time that we should make the inquiry, and see if there may not be some change for the better.—
Soil of the South.

THE DEAN COTTON.—In the sales of the past week we notice seven bales of this cotton at ten and a half cents. All who have tried this cotton, find it to possess such superior advantages that they now plant no other. In July last, a letter from merchant in Boston says this cotton was on worth 18 cents a pound in that mar-

tested has sent an agent to the State, who is now in the interior endeavoing to buy all he can find. The staple of this cotton is said to resemble that of Sea Island,-This potton possesses the following advantages in addition to its superior quality:—
The product per acre is full as much or more; the bolls are larger, each boll having five divisions, while other cotton has fair experiment. This is owing to the large amount of cotten to the boll, and to the greater length of the staple, making it quicker to be handled by the picker.— There is a great demand for the seed of this cotton, which will probably supersede the ordinary kind throughout the State.— Galveston News, Dec. 30.

The New Orleans Delta attributes the decline of that city to the enormou taxes imposhd on real and personal property. The aunual tax on the meats and vegetables consumed there, amounts to \$200,000 .-Grocers who sell liquor by the quart and pint pay an annual license of \$150 each. Wholesale merchants and other trades pay a tax of \$40. Retail dealers are taxed \$15; commission merchants pay a license of \$40 boarding houses, or hotels, with bars, are taxed \$250 a year, and another dollar for each boarder they are prepared to accommodate: boarding-houses, without bars, are taxed \$10 each; restaurants, with bars, pay a tax of \$350 each; a billjard table is taxed \$40; livery stables are taxed \$50 a year: cammission merchants, residing temporarily in New Orleans, are taxed \$100; bathing houses pay \$120 a year; and so on through all kinds of pursuits, whether necessary for the public welfare, or immoral in their character and tendency, with very little discrim-

A QUEER STORY .- An English paper tells the following queer and rather tough story of a Kilkenny tailor. The French editors show much skill in manufacturing extraordinary incidents, to be worked up into piquant paragraphs; but Bull's munchausenisms bid fair to flog them all down:

"A tailor, who was married to a very sickly woman, got enamored of a young girl who lived in his neighborhood, and on certain conditions he agreed to give her a promise, in writing, to marry her immediately on the demise of his wife: in consequence of which Mr. Snip passed the following curious note of hand: "In two days after the demise of my present wife, promise to marry Miss Moran, or order, value received, under fifty pounds sterling. Given under my hand this sixteenth day of May, &c., J. Sullivan.' Shortly after Miss Moran received the above note she died, leaving it endorsed to a female friend, who also chanced to take a fever, and died before the tailor's wife; however, on her sick bed, she also endorsed the note, and gave it to a cousin, whom the tailor absointely married, agreeably to the endors ment, in two days after the death of his are now living happily in the city of Kil-

EARLY RISING .- Happy the man who is an early riser. Every morning day comes to him with a virgin love, full of bloom, and purity, and freshness. copy of nature is contagious, like the glad-ness of a happy child. I doubt if any man can be called "old," as long as he is an early riser and an early walker. And in most cases, when practicable, prefer in dressing gown and slippers, dawdling over breakfast at noon is a very decrepid ghastly image of that youth which sees the sun blush over the mountain, ond the dews sparkle upon blossoming hedge-rows.

> In looking over the Report of the Regent of the Lunatic Asylum to the Legislature of South Carolina, November, 1851, we find it stated that there are now in the institution 127 patients. Of these there are males 68, females 59, single persons 74, married 32, widows 16, widowers 5.

Thus it will be seen that a very large proportion, ninety-five in number, of deranged persons in the Asylum, have never been married. or are not married at this time. What a commentary upon single blessedness—wretchebness we would

This report records an awful lesson to all old bachelors, spinsters, widows and widowers. It says to you in trumpet tones, make haste in getting married, or in all probability you will find yourself at some future time inmates of a lunatic asylum. Much more might be said upon this subject, but if the fact stated above does not turn the most hardened bachelors and old

maids from the error of their ways, nothing will .- Edgefield Advertiser.

GIVE YOUR CHILD A PAPER.-A child beginning to read becomes delighted with never work enough to wear it out. This will have to remain a mooted question; but if settled, we think it very probably that much of the reason would be found in their modes of culture, and that the that modes of culture, and that the that modes of culture, and that the that modes of the hoe, than with advancement. The mother of a family, being one of the heads, and having a more immediate charge of children, should herself be instructed. And mind occupied, becomes fortified against the ills occupied, becomes fortified against the ills of life, and is braced for any emergency. Children amused by reading or study, are of course more considerate and more easily governed. How many pasents who have not spent twenty dollars for books for their families, would have given hundreds to reclaim 2 202 or 2 daughter who had ignored the complete of thoughtlessly fallen into temporary of thoughtlessly fallen into temporary or the fall reclaim a con or a daughter norantly or thoughtlessly fal

> What would I like to have? said Mrs. Winterblossom. 'Why a two-bushel basket full of needles worn clean up to the eyes in making bags, and all them ere bags chock full of dimens. You would'nt talk of Calyforny

more; the bolls are larger, each boll having five divisions, while other cotton has but four, the quantity of cotton in each boll is more in proportion to its superior size; a hand can pick about one third more of it in the same time. This last advantage is one of greet importance, and has been fully established, as we learn, by fair experiment. This is owing to the sun was clouded, and the storm came on, would ye shelter and love me still?" "Do you doubt me?" says the Rose, and reddened up with anger. "Lily," says the Fairy to another love, "if the sun was clouded, and the storm came on, was clouded, and the storm came or would ye shelter and love me still !"-"Oh! do you think I could change!" says the Lily, and she grew still paler with sorrow. "Tulip," says the Fairy, " if the sun was clouded, and the storm came on, would ye shelter and love me still ?" "Upor ye shelter and love me still " "Upon my word," said the Tulip, making a very gentlemanly bow, ye're the very first lady that ever doubted my constancy." So the Fairy sported on, joyful to think of her kind and blooming friends. She reveled away for a time, and then thought on the pale blue Violet, that was almost covered. with its broad green leaves; and although t was an old comrade, she might have forgotten it had it not been for a sweet scent that came up from the modest flow-er. "Oh, Violet," says the Fairy, "if the sun was clouded, and the storm came on, would ye shelter and love me still !" And the Violet made answer-"Ye have known me long, sweet Fairy, and in the first spring time, when there were but few other flowers, ye used to shield from the cold blast under my leaves; now ye've almost forgotten me. But let it pass; try my truth if you should ever meet with sfortune-but I say nothing." Well, the Fairy skitted at that, and clapped her silvery wings, and whisked

singing off on a sunbeam: but she was hardly gone when a black c'oud grew up at the north, and the rain fell in alashings like hail, and away flies the Fairy to her friend the Rose. "Now, Rose," says she, the rain has come, so shelter and love me "I can hardly shelter my own buds," said the Rose, "but the Lily has a deep cup." Well the poor little Fairy's wings were almost wet through, but ah got to the Lily. "Lily," says she, the storm has come, so shelter and love me still." "I am sorry," says the Lily, "but if I were to open my cup, the rain would beat in like fun, and my seed would be spoiled—the Tulip has long leaves."-Well, the Fairy was down-hearted enough, but she went to the Tulip, who was always thought a sweet spoken gentleman. He certainly did not look as he had done in the sun, but she waved her little wand, and "Tulip," says she, "the rain and storm are come, and I am very weary, but will you shelter and love me still !" "Begone," said the Tuliy, "be off," says he, "a pret-ty pickle I should be in, if I let every waning trollop come about me."

Well. ky this time she was very tired, her wings hung dipping at her back, wet indeed—but there was no help for it, and leaning on her silver wand, she limped off to the Violet; and the parling little flower with its blue eye, that's as clear as a kitten's, saw her coming, and never a word she spoke, but opened her broad green leaves and took the wild wandering little creature to her bosom, and dried her wings, and then breathed her sweetest perfumes over her, and sheltered her until the storm was clean gone. Then the humble Violet spoke and said, "Farry Queen, it is bad to flirt with many, for the love of one true heart is enough for earthly woman or fairy spirit; the old love is better lhan the gay complements of a world of flowers, for it will last when the others fade away."

and she contented herself ever after, and made her downy qower under the wide spreading Violet leaves, that sheltered her from the rude winter's wind and the hot summer's sun, and to this very day the Fairies love the Violet beds.

THE CROWN OF ENGLAND.—The following is an estimate of the value of the jewels in this magnificent diadem:—
Twenty diamonds round the circle, £1,500 each....£30,000 Two large centre diamonds, £2,000

each...
Fifty-four smaller diamonds, placed at the angle of the former...
Four crosses, each composed of 25 diamonds.
Four large diamonds on the top of the crosses. the crosses.
Twelve diamonds contained in fleurade-lis.
Eighteen smaller diamonds contained

Pearis, diamonds, &c., upon the arches and crosses. 10,000
Also, 141 small diamonds in the upper cross.

Two circles of pearls about the rim.

Cost of the stemes in the Crown, exclusive of the metal.....£111,900

EGFENERT. -- Miss Augusta Z. about Ofteen years of age, was sent to Sunday school yesterday morning by her mamma; but instead of listening to the good advice of the old lady, she choose that of her lover, one Jacob G——, whom ahe met on the way, (we suppose by appointment,) and eloped with him to a parson somebody, where they were married. The old folds got out a warrant to recover the recreant Miss from her amorous Jacob, but the officer arrived too late with the document—they were man and wife.—

and is, the keenest trader in the country. He was never known to make a bad brrgain. Many trap has been laid to catel him, but his operations always

to his reputation. Some time since a party of young men were talking about Uncle Billy's great luck in this way, and various instances were mentioned of his extraordinary trades, and his uniform success. Jim Donnellan at length offered to bet that he would catch him before two days. Of course that bet was taken as soon as it was proposed, and soon afterwards Jim left us to make his preparations to win.

The next day was Court day, and Jim and Mr. Snow met at the court house.

'Good morning, Uncle Billy,'
says Jim, 'all well to-day?' 'Pretty well, I thank you, Jeems, my son.'

'Any trading on hand this morning?' inquired Donnellan. 'Nothing in particular, Jeems: times is rather dull, just now; people don't trade as they used

'That's a fact, Uncle Billy,' responded Jim. "Well, since nothing better offers, s'pose you and I make a trade?

'No objection in the world, Jeems. Go ahead, and let's hear from you.

'Well, Uncle Billy, I have a mare yonder, that I want to trade for that mule of yourshow will you trade?'

'I don't know exactly,' responded Mr. Snow, 'but as mules are generally considered worth more than horses, and your mare ir getting along in years, I s'pose ten dollars would'nt be too much boot, would it? Give me ten dollars and your mare, and you may take the mule.'

'Done!' exclaimed Jim, per fectly delighted.

The money was paid over, and the critters were handed over to their new maters. Jim took his mule home, and that night the beast lay down and died .-This was a sore blow to our hero, but he had one more day left' and he determined to save himself. The next morning found him and Snow in the same place, and in conversation as follows:

'Uncle Billy,' says Jim, 'I think you came the strong game over me, yesterday, in that mule I don't like him as much this morning as I did yesterday-I don't think he improves much on acquaintancewhat'll you take to rue?

'Now Jeems, my son," answered Uncle Billy, 'I don't want to be hard on you, but you took me up yesterday at the first said an affectionate spouse to her husband, "am I not your only treasure?" "Oh, yes," was the cool reply. hop, and you know a trade's a trade. But if you are very anxious to rue, I don't care much. Give me ten dollars more and you may have your mare back.

'Uncle Billy, I'll do it,' exclaimed Jim, in great delight, But only on this conditioneach man must come after and take away his own beast. I didn't bring my mule along to day, and I see you didn't ride the mare, so its as long as its broad. I'll give you the ten dollars now, and I'll go home with you first and get the mare, and afterwards you can send or come for the mule at any time.' 'Any way, Jeems,' replied

Mr. Snow. The money was paid, and Jim and the old men started. The next day, when the same crowd had met to decide the bet, Jim was there giving in his experi-

The old man and I rode along very closely together, talking about every thing in the world except our trade. That question I dodged. I was afraid to open my lips until I got my mare safe. At last we reached the old collections. the old fellow's house, and he said to me as we entered the yard—'Jeems, my son, there's your mare; you can take her away with you. And boys, d—n me, if there warn't the old mare, lying in the yard, as dead as a door-nail. The infernal

to run as fast as possible, and to ken husband does." get him a certain plaster. "Oh my!" cried the patient, "is the turned out so as to add some thing to his pile, and still more the reply, "if the fellow don't run fast, I,m afraid the cut will be well when he gets back."

What is the difference between a stubborn horse and a postage stamp? You lick one with a stick, and stick the other with a lick.

The free use of bowie knives in Arkansas, among the legal profession, has been defined 'sharp practice," illustrating points of law in cross questions.

An Irish counsel being questioned by a judge to know "for whom he was concerned," replied, "I am concerned, my lord, for the plaintiff, but I am employed by the defendant."

An Irishman, seeing a vessel very heavy laden, and scarcely above the water's edge, exclaimed, "Upon my soul! if the river was but a bit higher, the ship would go to the bottom.

A MAN OF SENSE,-An old gentleman, whose character was unimpeached and unimpeachable, for some slight cause was challenged by a dissolute young Hotspur, who was determined the old gentleman should give him honorable satisfaction. The old gentleman very good naturedly refused to fight, and the fellow threatened to "gazette" him as a cowa.d. "Well, go shead I would rather fill twenty newspapers than one coffin.

A DIALOGUE.—"Well, my son. can you give me some supper?' "I reckon not. We haint no meat, nor we haint no bread, nor we haint no taters."

"Well, you can give me a bed. can't you?

"I reckon not; for we haint no feathers, nor we haint no straw, nor we haint no flooring to our house."

"Well, you can give my horse

something to eat!' "I reckon not; for we haint no hay, nor we haint no corn. nor we haint no oats neither."

"In the name of human nature, how do you all do here?" "Oh very well, I thank you. How are all your folks to hum?

"Does not the bell tolling, observed his companion to Col. -, on hearing a funeral knell. put you in mind of your latter end? "No, but the rope puts me in mind of yours."

MATRIMONIAL. - "My dear. said an affectionate spouse to

"Oh, yes," was the cool reply, and I would willingly lay it up in heaven.'

What an insinuating wretch!

A young lady once hinted to gentleman that her thimble was worn out, and asked what reward she merited for her industry. He sent her an answer in the shape of a thimble, on which the following lines were engraved: "I send a thimble for

An honestHibernian had come far to see Niagara; and while he gazed upon it, a friend asked him if it was not the most wonderful thing he had ever seen, to which he replied:-"Never a bit, man-neves a bit. Sure its no wonder at all that the wather should fall down there, for I'd like to know what could hinder

Scene by 'Phazma,' JR .- 'First class in geography come up.-Bill Toots, what's a cape?'

'A thing that mother wears over her shoulders?' 'What's a plain?'
'A tool used by carpenters for

moothing off boards. 'What's a desert?' 'It is goodies after dinner.' That'll do Bill; I'll give you the 'goodies' after school

The foregoing actually occurred in a school in N—Co., Ken'ncky. It is needless to say that Bill was one on 'em.

An orator holding forth in DANGEROUS.—A young man "O, my hearers, depend upon it, having cut his finger, sent for a nothing beats a good wife." "I physician, who, after examining beg your pardon," replied one the wound, requested his servant of the female auditors, "a drun-

A young lady was told by a married one that she had better precipitate he self from the falls of the Passiacethan marry. 'So would,' replied she, 'if I thought I should find a husdand at the bottom.

'I declare,' said Simon one day to his father, 'our Sally has got to be so larned that I can't understand above half what she says: 'twas only this morning that she stuck po on to tater and mo on to lasses!

An old lady, who did not know whether her plantation was in Virginia or North Carolina, found, when the line was run, that she was a resident of the former. 'Well,' said she, 'I am glad I don't live in North Carolina? It was always a sickly State

We heard of a conversation which took place a few evenings since, between one of Elmira's fair daughters and a young merchant of the place, which runs thus: The merchant was speaking of the excellent qualities of a young female friend of his, and closed his remarks by observing that 'she was a noble, generous hearted lady, and one that was right here,' accompanying the last word with a gesture which bordered near the heart. Her reply was 'fudge! that is half

"What blessings children are!" as the parish clerk said when he took fees for christening them.

'I am now about to do for you what the Evil One never did by you,' said a quaint parson in his valedictory to his flock - that is, I shall leave you.'

A story is told of a hypochondriac gentleman of rank and fortune in Ireland, who fancies one of his legs is one religion and the other of another. He not unfrequently puts one of his unfortunate legs, ontside the bed-clothes to punish it for its religious errors.

To CURE LOVE. - Take of manufactured hemp, about six feet; Louisiana\* of courage, enough to make a Maine.....Dem slipnoose, and place it around Massachusetts. Dem your neck; of resolution, enough to fasten it to the top of a tree; and of determination, sufficient N. Hampshire. Dem to take a leap downward. If this does not effect a cure, get married.

Why is a man wrong to go from home, leaving his daughter to attend to his business?-Because she will be Miss managing his affairs.

A certain Irish attorney threatened to prosecute a Dublin printer for inserting the death of a living person. The menacer concluded with the remark,— That no printer should publish a death, unless informed of the fact by the party deceased.'

A man recently tried soft soap to smooth the harshness of his wife's tongue. It took off a little of the roughness, but made it run fastes.

## The Travellor'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 Acquis Creek, 70; by Steamer to Washington, 25; by Kaliroad to Baltimore, 45; 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 Sa-turday, 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 Railrond to Augusta, 186 miles; by Georgia Railrond to Atlanta, 171; by Macon and Western Railroad to Griffin, 42; by Stage to Opelaka, 95; by Railroid to Mosigomery, 65; by steamer to Mosile, 331; to New Orleans, 166.—Total distance, 1,006 miles. Time, 123 hours. Fare \$39,50.

From Charleston to New Orleans, via 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 Barnesville, 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. 

LEGAL RATES OF INTEDEST N THE DIFFERENT STATES & TERRITORIS Maine, 6 per cent; forest of the claim.
New Hampshire, 6 per cent; forest of
thrice the amuont unlawfully taken.
Vermont, 6 per cent; recovery in ac-

tion and costs. Massachusetts, 6 per cent; forfeit of thrice the usury.

Rhode Island, 6 per cent; forfeit of the sury and interest on the debt. Connecticut, 6 per cent; forfeit of the

New Jersey, 7 per cent; forfeit of the Pennsylvanid, 6 per cent; forfeit of the whole debt. Delaware; 6 per cent; forfeit of the hole debt

Maryland, 6 per cent, on tobacco con acts 8; usurious contracts void. Virginia, 6 per cent; forfeit double the

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

Alabama, 8 per cent; forfeit interest

Mississippi, 8 per cent; by contract 10; sury recoverable in action for debt. Louisiana, 5 per cent.; Bank interest 6; ontract 8; beyond contract, interest void. Tennessee, 6 per cent; usurious con-

Kentucky, 6 per cent; usury recovers Ohio, 6 per cent; usurious contracts

Indiana, 6 per cent; a fine of double

Illinois, 6 per cent; by contract 12; eyond 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

Arkansas, 6 per cent, by agreement 10; sury recoverable, but contract void. District of Columbia, 6 per cent; usurious contracts void.

Florida, 8 per cent; forfeit interest and Wisconsin, 7 per cent; by contract 12 forfeit thrice the excess. Iowa, by agreement, and enforced by

On debts of judgment in favor of the United States, interest is computed at 6 per cent per annum.

LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES Political complexion and time of meet ing of the Legislatures at the seats of gov-

Maj. of Leg. Time of Meeting. Alabama\*... Union(Dem) 2d Monday in Nov California. 1st Wodnes'y May 1st Tuesday Jan'y 1st Monday Nov'i 2d Monday Janu'y 2d Thursday Jan'y Indiana.... 3d Monday Janu'y 2d Wednes'y Jan'y 1st Wednes'y Jan'y 1st Monday Janu'y Last Monday Dee'r 1st Wednes'y June 2d Tuesday Janu'y New York . . . Whig NorthCarolina\* Dem Ohio\*.....Dem Pennsylvania..Dem Rhode Island. Dem May and October SouthCarolina Secess'n 4th Monday Nov'r Tennessee\*...Whig 1st "Oct Texas\*.....Dem Vermont....Whig Virginia\*

egislatures meet biennially.

GOVERNORS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Democrats in Roman; Whige in Italies. Joseph Walker .... 6,000 Maryland ... Enoch I. Lowe ... 3,600
Massachusetts Geo S. Boutwell ... 2,500
Michigan ... John H. Barry ... 1,500
Missouri ... Austin A. King ... 2,000
New Hampshire Samuel Dismoor ... 1,000 South Carolina . John El Tennessec .... Wm. I. Texas...... P. H. Vermont ....

ed by the President and S An Irish woman sion to visit an acq ing in a neighbo her seat in a railre to that place.

have walke

teres .... The Governors of Territ