You tell of fresh green meadows, Of upland, hill, and glade, Of the many merry sisters, And the still and pleasant shade; Of fragrant flowers around you, Of a laughing, noisy brook, Tripping gaily at your feet all day, Reflecting every look.

You say you'll have sweet music With the early morning light, That the nightengales will cheer us Through all the summer night; That the merry bird and bee Shall my bidding do each day. And bring me all the city news From frieuds so far away.

You say I must be lonely, That you tremble for my health, That the fresh and fragrant breezes Are worth the city's wealth; But could you see the fair young girl That ministers to me, You'd say how happy was my lot, Cherish'd so tenderly.

There are but few to love her, And why ? alas, she's poor! And toiling, toiling all the day, She loveth me the more. She smiles to see my beauty, She'll weep when I am dead; Wild sister, who will weep for you When winter bows your head.

She opes my window early, To give me air and sun, Then sitteth sadly at my side To toil till day is done; And when she rests her weary hands, And drops a tear on me, My sweetest fragrance I impart, And cheer her gratefully.

The children, poor and wretched, Smile as they gaze on me, Aud often stop in passing, And praise me timidly ; So I cannot leave my noisy home, Though brighter are your hours; I have the love of many hearts, You've but the love of flowers.

My gentle mistress seemeth ill, I sometimes think she'll die; Then send the robin and the thrush To bear me where she'll lie: And come to me, sweet sister, Where sombre willows wave, And, side by side, we'll weep and watch Over her early grave.

## Slumber Lie Soft on thy Bcautiful Eye.

BY T. K. HERVEY.

Slumber lie soft on thy beautiful eye? Spirits whose smiles are-like thine-of the

Play thee to sleep with their visionless strings, Brighter than thou, but because they have

wings Fair as a being of heavenly birth. But loving and loved like a child of the earth!

Why is that tear ?- art thou gone in thy dream

To the valley far off, and the moon-lighted stream. Where the sighing of flowers and the night-

engale's song Fling sweets on the wave, as it wanders

Blest be the dream that restores them to thee, But thou art the bird and the rose to me! And now, as I watch o'er thy slumbers, alone.

And hear thy soft breathing, and know thee mine own, And muse on the wishes that grow in that

And the fancies we shaped from the river's low tale.

I blame not the fate which has taken the rest Since it left to my bosom the dearest and

Slumber lie soft on thy beautiful eye! Love be a rainbow; to brighten the sky! Oh! not for sunshine and hope, would I part With the shade time has flung over all-but

thy heart? Still art thou all which thou wert when a

child.

Only more holy-and only less wild!

An Opdity.-Among the pecnuliarities of Cavendish the celebrated chemist and natural philosopher, was his excessive dislike of women. On the authority of an old inhabitant of Clapham, it is stated that Cavendish would never see a female servant, and if an unfortunate maid ever showed herself, she was instantly dismissed. He was in the habit of ordeing his dinner having one day met the maid servant on the stairs with them. a broom and pail, he immediate-

# HUMOROUS.

A SAW LOG BLIND: OR, POKER OUT WEST.

BY FRANK WEBBER.

There is a retired village within the limits of Prairiedom, well known to all who have gazed upon the beautiful scenery amid which it lies cradled, like a pearly drop of dew in the blushing bosom of the rose. Upon a bluff, gently rising from an island-dotted river, it is built, a puffing, steam-driven saw mill, is the only sound that rises above tbe gentle plash of the pebblekissing waters, and the bee-like bum of business.

But we cannot pause to feast the eye upon the beautiful in nature, for it is of a stone-ware house, that stands conspicuously in the aforesaid town, and of scenes that are said to have transpired therein, that we would speak. Long this receptacle of produce, freight, &c., remained unoccupied, and as its upper story was easy of access. many a wanton boy has taken himself quietly from the shelter of the parental roof, when the good dame, with night-cap closely drawn over her well saved locks, was snoring a shril treble to her beter-half's deep bass, there carefully pursued 'the history of the four Kings, illustrated with engravings, and bound in fifty-two volumes. The young scoundrels, though were sometimes detected, when the blind was a boat.

But others, also are said to have then and there produced like documents, which, by the way, are not admisable in evidence, and closely studied the parts thereof that treat upon a certain science known by the unique name of 'Poker,' report says that even one of the patriarchs of the village, one Deacon -, oft-times might have been found there having a 'little game,' with a long-visaged, not remarkably handsome and moral friend of his, whom I shall call gone? Ben, though that is not his name by a long chalk. Now, both of these personages, and to the scandal of the town be it spoken, for circulating such stories, are, and ever have been, above reproach, though not, if we credit the gossip, above taking a quiet little set down. Both, also, had long been engaged upon a public work that was then non est: and one, the worthy Deacon, was the rightful owner of a large stock of tools, to wit: Crowbars, wheel-barrows, saw-logs,

cumbrous truck-wheels. bolt the game or ante up tools. fore.

'A crow-bar ante!' shouted he. inwardly mathematising his bad

the hands were raised.

'I chip,' was the response of his winning friend.

'A crow-bar better than you. 'I see that, and raise it a half.' 'A crow:bar makes it good,

and I go a wheelbarrow better. 'I call you" The hands were shown, and again the Deacon was minus.— Still on, however, went the

game, and still the cards were against him, and his stock of bars and barrows dwindled down and refreshing slumbers which till but few remained.

of the Deacon became less frown-ceeded to remove his integudaily by a note, which he left on the hall table whence the house 'A saw-log blind!' shouted and quiet as circumstances

a broom and pail, he immediateA moment both sat still, gazcongradulating himself that he
ing at the cards, for both had was in bed, and that bis wife

R. S. BAILEY, splendid hands, and then Ben, a did not know how long he had

quaint and unusually silent one, whispered:

'I see that blind!'

'I make it good and raise it a crow-bar,' fairly halloed the Deacon, he was certain of success and nervous with anticipation.

'Two better than you,' 'Five wheel-barrows better than you.'

'Ten than you.'

'Twenty than you,' How long the game would out. Still he was not to be foiled, but was bound to play his hand for all he was worth, and again shouted:

'Forty saw logs better!' 'Twenty barrows than you,' quietly responded Ben.

'Fifty logs than you.' 'A hundred bars than you.' But at this exciting stage of the game the Deacon's logs had almost failed, and he knew not what to ante up for a sight .--Despair for a moment rested on his features, turning them as dark as night. But a lucky thought forced itself upon his and a smile, bright as the noonday sun, lit up his face as he

'Bars, barrows, logs, truck wheels and all, I call you!' 'What have you got?' queried

the sober-faced Ben. 'Four Kings!' replied the Deacon, triumphantly terowing his

hand, and holding up his head

with the air of a conquerer. 'They gin't good.'

'Aint good! fairly screamed the thunderstruck Deacon.— What the ——— (and he almost swore,) have you got?'

'Got? Only four little one

How the Deacon slept that night it would be hard to determine, ane ever since, when questioned, he dare not deny the truth of the story, but naturally

Report says he did not slumin question, and during all the dark hours his worthy spouse was awakened by a voice like price to be paid for the labor of a blacksmith thunder bursting upon her ears, the words of which sounded of corn will be next year. No monopoly strangely like,

wheel-barrow better?'

## Misplaced Comfidence.

Jones is, in general, a good husband and a domestic man. and an old, dilapidated pair of Occasionally, however, his convivial tastes betray him into ex-Well, one night, as the story cesses which have subjected him goes, (for I 'but tell the tale as more than once to the discipline it was told to me,') the Deacon of Mrs. Jones. A few nights such impetuosity is always attended with and his friend Ben, forgetting since he was invited to 'particifor a time their morals, and for pate' with a few friends at Flogetting each other's faults quiet- rence's, by way of celebration of ly proceeded to the old ware- a piece of good luck which had given in relation to our national matters—this we will do. All the light we can give house, and stealthily crawled up befallen one of his neighbors. the stairs. Seated upon a box, one produced a candle, and the utter astonishment, when he of this political affairs. Prejudiced in favor of neither party, we will carefully lay before our other a greasy deck, and soon arose to take his leave, at the readers all matters pertaining to our Federal they were deep in the enjoy. Twee short hour avont the twithey were deep in the enjoy- wee short hour ayout the twiment and mysteries of the game. light,' he found the largest brick Steadily they played at a dime in his hat he ever saw. Indeed, ante, and a dollar better, till the he was heard to remark solilofunds of the Deacon were all ex- quently, I thing, Mr. Jones, you hausted, and he was forced to were never quite so tight be-

He reached his home finally, but by a route which was anyvery considerable anxiety about the reception which awaited him from Mrs. Jones. He was in luck that night, was Mr. Jones, barring always his primal transgression; he got into his house, found his way into his chamber without 'waking a creature-not even a mouse.' After closing his door, he cautiously paused to give thanks for the 'conscience undefiled,' which secured to Mrs. Jones the sound had prevented her from taking Again the cards were being notice of his arrival. Being satshuffled, when the countenance is fied that all was right, he prokeeper was to take it; and such he, and he rubbed his hands in would permit, and in the course was his horror of the sex, that the excess of his delight, he of time, sought the vacant place seized the pictures and raised beside his slumbering consort. After resting a moment, and in advance, \$2 50 if paid within 6 months

been there, it occurred to him that if he did not change his position, Mrs. Jones might detect from his breath that he had been indulging. To prevent such a catastrophe, he resolved to turn over. He had about half accomplished his purpose-we are now obliged to use the idiomatic language of Mr. Jones himself, from whom we received this chapter of his domestic trials-'when Mrs. Jones riz right up in have progressed in this manner the bed, and, in a tone that it is difficult to determine had scraped the marrow all out of not the Deacon's barrows given my bones, said she, Jones, you needn't turn over-you're drunk clean through.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE LANCASTER LEDGER!

The Ledger is the title of a new paper, published every Thursday Morning, at Lancaster, C. H., S. C. This paper is neutral in Polities; advocating the caese of no party; bnt devoted to the propagation and advancement of all measures which will prove of 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 paover-heated brain at the moment | 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—firmly and zeal ously devoting our energies to those matters which serve to promote the welfare and happiness of our peo

Several years ago, the two prominent poli-tical 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 exaggerated, 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 Government might make, they would rather be out of the Union than in it-that once South Carolina becomes a separate and independent government, at once commences drops his head when he replies: A beautiful lawof Political Economy is, that There may be some truth in it, be the demand; and according to the labor for my barrows and bars are all 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 ber well, however, on the night is not sufficient for the labor, the laborer seeks some other branch of industry to ap-ply his labor to.

can place a fixed price upon the productions of the earth. Now, we are inclined to think Ben! a saw log blind, and a that so much 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 much harm. We are an excitable people, an hereditary gift derived from our Anglo-Saxon ancesters; 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 know if they are wronged - if they feel that they are-seek redress, and if satisfaction is not given, then consider well the next step. But this running blindly into any course which party spirit would induce others to lead you into, is worse than foolish, and irreparable injury. Patience is not submis-

It is impossible for man to regulate the

sion; enthusiasm is not patriotism.

It is but right and proper that the people should have all the information which can be shall be given. Nothing will be withheld selves. If they believe it better to remain as we are, fearing we may make bad worse, so be it; if, on the other hand, they find we should secede from the Union, then let them

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 voice of the peop luck, and all the card-makers in thing but the shortest distance the universe.

Off the cards were dealt, and off the cards were dealth were dea recommend Secession, we do not mean to dietate 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 se-cession. 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 exemplify by our actions that firmness 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 different sections of our own State, but in Georgia, Alabame, 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 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

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

## Mail Arrangements.

Camden Mail.

DUE MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY At 8 o'clock, P. M. DEPARTS TUESDAY THURSDAY, & SATURDA At 7 o'clock, A. M.

### Charlotte Mail.

DUE MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY At 8 o'clock, P. M. At 7 o'cloch, A. M.

> DUE THURSDAY, AT 6 P. M. DEPARTS FRIDAY, AT 6 A. M. Winsboro' Mail.

Concord Mail.

DUE SATURDAY, AT 6 P. M. DDPARTS THURSDAY, AT 4 P. M. Chesterville Mail:

DUE WEDNESDAY, AT 5 P. M. DEPARTS SATURDAY, AT 11 A. M Chesterfield C. H. Mail:

DUE SATURDAY, AT 10 A. M. DEPARTS THRRSDAY, AT 4 A. M. All letters must be deposited by 8 o'clk P. M., to ensure their departure by next

J. A. HASSELTINE, P. M.

# The Travellor's Guide.

ROUTES FROM CHARLESTON.

From Charleston to New York-Leavng 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 Acquia 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, 136 miles; by Georgia Railroad to Atlanta, 171; 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, 1,006 miles. Time, 123

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.-Fare \$30.50.

LEGAL RATES OF INTEREST.

IN THE DIFFERENT STATES & TERRITORIES. Maine, 6 per cent; forfeit of the claim. New Hampshire, 6 per cent; forfeit 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 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

hole debt. Pennsylvanid, 6 per cent; forfeit of the

Delaware; 6 per cent; forfeit of the hole debt. Maryland, 6 per cent, on tobacco cor tract 8; usurious contracts void.

Virginia, 6 per cent; forfeit double the North Carolina, 6 per cent; contracts or usury void; forfeit double the usury. South Carolina, 7 per cent; forfeit of

aterest and premium taken, with costs.

Georgia, 8 per cent; forfeit thrice the Alabama, 8 per cent; forfeit interest and usury.

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

Tennessee, 6 per cent; usurious con-Kentucky, 6 per cent; usury recovera-

le with costs. Ohio, 6 per cent; usurious contracts

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; beyond, forfeit of interest and usury. Michigan, 7 per cent; forfeit of usury 4 of debt.

Arkansas, 6 per cent, by agreement 10; ary recoverable, but contract void. District of Columbia, 6 per cent; usu rious 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.

this office.

Wanted Immediately, Good steady lad from fourteen to sixteen years of age as an apprentice to the Printing business. Apply at

# WOOD SHOP.

HE 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 patron-TIM RODGERS.

IMPORTANT NATIONAL STATISTICS.

AGRICULTURE, POPULATION, AND MANU-FACTURES .-- The Report of J. C. G. Kennedy, 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 preceed to actise some of the most interesting:

The Population of the Union .- Assumi the Population of the Union.—Assuming the population of California to be 155,000, (which we do partly by estimate,) and omitting that of Utah, estimated at 12,000, the total number of inhabitants in the United States was, on the 1st of June, 1850, 23,246,-301. The absolute increase from the 1st of June, 1840, has been 6,176,848, end the actual incacase per cent. is 36.18. But it has been shown that the probable amount of population acquired by additions of territory nould 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 23,074,301, and the increase to 6,004,848. The relative increase, after this all accountry. this allowance, is found to be 35.17 per cent. The aggregate number of whites in 1850 19,619,366, 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 319,253, which shows an increase of 711,085, equal to 29.59 per ceet. 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 1940 the in crease of the windle 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. r 426,515 less than it 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 manufacturers in the United States, on the 1st of June, 1850not to include any establishment producing less than the annual value of \$500--amounted in round numbers to \$530,000,000; value of the raw material \$550,000,000; amount paid for labor \$240,000,000; value of manufactured 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 591,586,053; pounds of tobacco 199, 532,494; ginned cotton, bales, 2,474,214; pounds of butter 412,202,286; pounds of cheese 103,184,585; tons of hay 13,605,384; tons of hemp 62,182; bushels of flax seed 567,749; pounds of maple sugar 32,759,263; hhds. of cane sugar 319 644; home-made manufactures \$27.525.545.

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 61,869,184.

Woolen Goods of the Union .- Capital invested \$28,118,650; pounds of wool used 70,862,829; tons of coal 46,870; value of the ployed 22,678; female ditto 16,574; value of entire products \$43,207,555. The Iron Trade of the Union .- Capital in-

vested in pig iron \$17,346.425; value of entire products 12,748,777; capitol invested in castings 17,416,361; value of entire products 25,108,155; capital invested in wrought iron 14,495,220; value of the entire products

## 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 ecome heated, and produce a saving in the

They also manufacture Cast Steel MILL PITT 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 "Your committee are of unanimous opin-

ion that in the apparatus invented by Mr. R. M. 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 denominated the ne plus ultra of

Publishers of newspapers who will insert this advertisement three times with this note, and forward us a paper containing the same, will be paid in printing materials, by purcha-sing four times the amount of their bill, for this advertisement.

### Blacksmithing. HE subscribers have opened aSmiths

on the corner back of the Jail, formerly occupied by Scott, (free boy)and they pro-mise to have work done in the best of style, as their smith is a No. 1 stall kinds 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 patron-JAMES SCOTT. TIM ROGERS. Feb. 10

Shop in the village of Lancaster,

THE COPPON CROP.

The following table, from the New or leans Price Current, gives a most imit esting statement of the cotton exports of the Union for the past thirty years. The

more than \$40,000,000 over the tho

valuable crop ever raised before:
Statement showing amount, value and average price per lb. of cotton experted from the United States from 1821 to 1851 inclusive:

	Total	Av'ge price	
F5;	lbs.		per 1b
·	. 124,893,401	21,157,480	
3	. 144,676,095	23,035,058	16.8
ð	. 173,723,270	20,445,520	11.8
4	.142,369,663	21,947,401	15.4
5	. 176,449,207	36,846,649	20.0
	. 20,535,415	25,025,214	12.2
	. 294,310,115	26,359,545	10
	.210,5901463	22,487,229	10.7
	. 264,837,186	26,575,311	10
0	. 298,450,102	29,674,882	9.9
	. 216,979,794	25,299,492	9.1
	. 322,215,122	31,724,682	9.8
	323,798,404	25,701,105	1171
	. 384,717,907	49,448,402	12.8
	397,358,992	94,961,302	MA
	423,631,307	71,384,925	15.8
	. 444,212,537	63,240,704	14.4
	595,952,397	61,556,811	10.6
	413,621,312	61,228,981	15.7
	743,941,061	63,870,307	87.50
	530,204,100	54,330,341	10.5
	584,711,017	47,592,164	8.1
	793,297,105	49,119,805	6.2
	663,633,455	54,063,501	8.1
	872,906,996	61,789,643	5.9
6	547,558,055	42,767,341	7.8
	527,219,958	53,415,848	103
8	814,274,431	61,998,293	7.6
9	1,026,602,269	67,396,967	6.4
0	635,381,604	71,984,616	11.3
1	927,237,089	112,315,317	12.1

### Rank of the United States.

States & Rank Pop. 1850.

New York . . . 3.079.000 Albany.

ACCORDING TO THEIR POPULATION, WITH THE CAPITOL OF EACH STATE.

Capitals.

Pennsylvania	2,412,000 Harrisburg.
Ohio	1,977,000 Columbus.
Virginia	1,481,000 Richmond.
Tennessee	1,003,000 Nashville.
Kentucky	1.002,000 Frankfort.
Massachusetta	993,000 Boston.
Indiana	989.000 Indianapolis.
Georgia	879,000 Milledgeville.
N'th Carolina.	869,000 Raleigh.
Illinois	852,000 Springfield.
Alabama	772,000 Montgomery.
Missouri	684,000 Jefferson City.
S'th Carolina.	655,000 Columbia.
Mississippi	593,000 Jackson.
Maine	583,000 Augusta.
Maryland	563,000 Annapolis.
Louisiana	501,000 New Orleans.
New Jersey	400,000 Trenton.
Michigan	396,000 Detroit.
Connecticut	371,000 N.Haven & Ht
N. Mampshire	318,000 Concord.
Vermont	314,000 Montpelier.
Wisconsin	304,000 Madison.
Arkansas	208,000 Little Rock.
California	200,000 San Jose? Valle
Iowa	192,000 Iowa City.
Texas	188,000 Austin.
Rhode Island	148,000 Providence, &c.
Delaware	92,000 Dover.
Florida	88,000 Tallahassee.
Territories &ce	161,000
Indi'ns,56tr'bs	300,000
	The second secon

Total popul'n 23,495,000

New Jersey....Dem

New York . . . Whig NorthCarolina\* Dem

Ohio\*..... Dem

Tennessee\*....Whig

Vermont . . . . Whig

Texas\*......Dem

LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES. Political complexion and time of meetng of the Legislatures at the seats of gov-

ernment: Maj. of Leg. Time of Meeting .. Alabama\* . . Uuion(Dem) 2d Monday in Nov Arkansas\* . . . . Dem lst California..... Dem Connecticut.....Dem 1st Wednes'y May Delaware\*....Dem 1st Monday Illinois\*......Dem 2d Monday Janu'y 2d Thursday Jan'y 1st Monday Dec'r Indiana..... Dem Iowa\*......Dem Kentucky . . . . Whig Louisiana\*....Dem 3d Monday Janu'y Maine . . . . . . Dem 2d Wednes'y Jan'y Maryland.....Dem 1st Wednes'y Jan'y Massachusetts . Dem & Michigan . . . . Dem Mississippi\* . . . Union Missouri\* . . . . Dem 1st Monday Janu'y lst " Last Monday Dee'r Missouri .... Dem N. Hampshire .. Dem

Virginia\*....Dem. 1st Wisconsin...W. & F. S. 1st 1st Monday Doer' \*In the States marked with asterisk, the Legislatures meet biennially.

Ohio\*.... Dem 1st "Jan'y
Pennsylvania Dem 1st Tuesday Janu'y
Rhode Island Dem May and October
SouthCarolina Secess'n 4th Monday Nov'r
Tennessee\*...Whig

1st Wednes'y June

2d Tuesday Janu'y

3d Monday Nov'r

2d Thursday Oct'r

December

GOVERNORS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

A DIGITORIES.
(Democrats in Roman; Whigs in Italics.)
STATES. COVERNORS, SALARIES
Alabama Henry W. Collier . 92 500
Arkansas John S. Roane 1,800
California John Rigler to one
Cynnecticut Thos H Sovember 1 too
Delaware William Ross 1393
Florida Thomas Brown 1 500
Georgia Howell Cobb 3.000
Illinois Aug. C. French 1 500
Indiana Jos. A. Wright
Kentucky Lazarus W. Powell. 2,500
Kentucky Lazarus W. Powell 2.500
Louisiana Louenh Walker 2 oon
Maine. John Hubbard 1,600 Maryland Enoch L Lowe 3,600
Maryland Enoch L. Lowe 3,600
Massachusetts Geo. S. Bontwell 9 Kar
Michigan John H. Bayer 1 500
Mississippi Henry S. Foote 3,000
Missouri Austin A. King 2,000
New Hampshire.Samuel Dismoor 1.000
New Jersey George F. Fort 1,000
New York Washington Hunt 1,000
North Carolina David S. Reid
Onio
Pennsylvania William Bigler 3,000
Khode Island Philip Allen 400
South Carelina John H. Means 3,500
Tennessee Wm. B. Campbell 2,000
Texas P. H. Bell 2,090 Vermont Chas. E. Williams 750
Viscinia Laurit Library 1
Virginia Joseph Johnson
Democrats 26, Whigs 5;

Visconsini Leonara J Farsett 1,23
Oregon John P. Gaines 3,00
Minesota Alex Ramsey 2,50
New Mexico Jas. S. Calhorn 2,50
Utali Brigham Young 2,50 The Governors of Territories are app

ed by the President and Senate.

TERRITORIES.