BY J. R. BARRY.

Fame inscribed his name in glory, On her bright immortal page, Aud his deeds in song and story Will survive the dying age. Genius, with the hues of heaven, Stamped her image on his heart, And the soul of thought was given To the spirit of his art.

Friends he had, who loved him dearly, In the promise of his youth: Parents, too, whose precepts early Taught him wisdom, love and truth, Naught had dimmed his high hopes, ever Rising upward from his breast; Naught had chilled his heart—no, never-Naught but made it more than blest.

Bards and sages loved his presence Ere his morning sun's eclipse; And his praise spoke in each sentence. Falling gently from their lips, Wisdom from her height descended, On his noble brow to smile; And the light of learning blended With the spirit's light the while.

Hope, above his path, hath woven ummer skies of golden hue; And as yet, to him, each token Of her promises were true. Love and friendship long united, In his heart together grew; And that love was early plighted To a maiden fond and true.

All that life most fondly treasures, All the bliss that thought can yield. All the rainbow-tinted pleasures
Culled from fancy's fruitful field— These, and more than these, were given To his radiant soul to share-To his soul, which seemed from heaveu All its attributes to heir.

But there came an hour when error Wooed his wayward heart and won; And that hour, with woe and terror, Darkened all life's future sun. Need that error's name be spoken In the burning words of fire. Since it widowed hearts hath broken, Saddening soul and harp and lyre?

Then his name of fame and glory, Once embalmed in measured song Sounded like a mournful story, Writ in tears of grief and wrong. And by adverse tempests driven, Passed he through his latest hours, Like a tree by rude winds riven Of his foliage and his flowers.

# AGRICULTURAL.

#### Appeal in Behalf of the Farmer and Planter.

MESSRS EDITORS : . . Will you allow me the use of your columns for the purpose of Lulu, the doll. iuvoking the aid of the farmers and Planters of the country in support of the valuable paper which you publish. Having no connection with the Farmer and Planter, and knowing well that your devotion to the cause of agriculture alone induced you to embark in the enterprise, I feel that I may with propriety urge upon the friends of the cause to give you such a support as upon your paper. It is startling to learn that the agriculturists of the country are so indifferent as to suffer a paper devoted with zeal and ability to their interests, to languish for want of encouragement, when a mere pittance from each would place it in a flourishing condition and on permanent basis. Can it be posible brother farmers, that not half my purchase made. when informed of this fact, we will not make an effort, separately and unitedly to place the Farmer and Planter, which is a valuable source of information and a medium of intercommunication among ourselves, upon a footing of security and independence .-Have we not pride enough to support a paper devoted exclusively to our own interest? or are we willing to be dependent for our information of agricultural progress, and experiment of such notices as may occasionally be gleaned from the political papers? Shall it be said, that for the sake of saving a dollar a year, we are willing to shut out from our view the great improvements which the application of science to agriculture is daily bringing forth! I trust not .-What then is our duty? Let every one who values the importance of information, and desires to keep up with the improvements of the age, bestir himself in the cause, and send up additional subscribers to the Farmer and Planter, and prove that he is not careless of the pursuit from which he derives his support. Let every one put his shoulder to the wheel and give our worthy friends the Editors proper encouragement and the means to improve their paper, and the energy and ability will not be wanting on their part. We now have it in our power to establish permanently an agricultural paper among us. Shall it fail from neglect, and our farmers be compelled to look to other periodicals for their information? It will be a shame upon us if such is the case.

The weekly exchanges of the Farmer and planter will confer a favor on the subscriber by copying the above.—Correspondent of the Farmer and Planter.

# How to Measure an Acre.

"Land-301 square rods make a square rood; 4 square roods make one acre; 640 acres make one square mile; 4819 square arine said. yards or 157 rods make one acre. In measuring an acre by yards, the usual practice is

ing the rounds in some of our exchanges, in the baby's daily drives in the wicker carin order to point out its inaccuracies. In riage. That is since the unfortunate mishap an acre there are 4840 square yards or 160 we have referred to. No wonder Helen rods, instead of "4819 yards or 157 rods," found the seam long.

as above stated. 79 yards or 210 feet square, (usually called the planters acre) is much nearer correct then 79—for 70 × 70=4900 but even this is 60 square yards over an acre. In order to ascertain the exact length

69.57 yards, nearly. If it is required to lay nally began to work in good earnest. She off an acre in a parolelogram or oblong form, divide 4840 by the length of the side instance, suppose a field, the side of which is 484 yards long, it is desired to know how many yards in width will make an acre (this we frequently wish to know when comin order "to get our hand in") then you have only to divide 4840 by 484, and the result found it extremely hard. Then she came is 10-so you must measure ten yards across to the end of the seam at last, and held it up for an acre. Or, by the same rule, if you to congratulate herself on getting along so have the width of the end and desire the fast. This took five minutes, at least, and length, then divide by the end and you have then she stopped so see if Lulu's pink frock the side. Again, "78 yards in length by was mended. She had forgotten to ask her 66.1-7 in breadth." 78 × 66.1-7=5159.1-7 mother for a bit more like it. That was too which 319.1-7 too much. An acre contains bad. As she had set her heart on the pink 43560 square feet, the square root of which | frock, she went back to her work somewhat is a fraction over 208.7 feet for each side. discontentedly; to fill up the spaces. Of Or 222,25, nearly, by 196, instead of 229 by course the thread had to be securely fas-196, as above; or 66 by 73.1 yards, instead | tened, and as Miss Helen was quite careless of 66 by 78.1 The article above set out in about knots, you can imagine the neatness error and so continues with but two excep- of the seem. Besides this took so long, mile. Instead of 301 square rods making a rood, &c., it should be 304 square yards here and there, Mrs. Peck thought she was make 1 square rod, 40 square rods 1 square rood, 4 roods an acre, &c., as every school boy should recollect .- Eds of Farmer and

# FOR THE YOUNG.

The More Haste the Worse Speed.

FOR MY LITTLE LADIES.

HY COUSIN ALICE.

Now if I thought it proper to make wagers, I would lay me at this moment that there is not one among my little lady cousins, that can see any use in learning to sew.

But as I consider wagers very foolish things, not to say wicked, I will only ask you if it is not as I say. At any rate, little Helen Peck could not understand the matter at all, and though she knew her mamma was kind in every thing else—she thought it very unreasonable indeed, that she should be required to take so much pains with her

"Basting will do just as well as anything, for dolly"-she said. But Mrs. Peck was of the opinion that there were other things in the world of quite as much importance as

Mrs. Peek was very economical in one thing-Time. Economical is a long word, and means careful, not to waste the material, whatever it may be. We say a person is economical with money, when he makes a little answer a great many purposes; and does not throw it way on trifles that are unnecessary. This was Mrs. Peck's plan of economy, as she explained it to Catherine, will indemnify you for the labor bestowed Helen's nurse, when she first came to sweet-

"Suppose, Catharine, I had ten dollars to shop with this morning, and four or five to purchase things. If I went into a store without any forethought, and bought just what I had a fancy for, no matter at what price, I might find my purse empty, and

"But, if I said before I went-Here are ten dollars. I can afford to give two for a dress for Miss Helen. One for a hair brush. Seventy-five cents for a pair of seissorstwenty-five cents for tape. Three for linen. and then I shall have three left for things 1 do not think of now. That would be spending so as not to waste my money.

"Now every day has twelve hard working hours. If I waste two in bed, I cannot afford to give one to my bath and toilette. and so shall begin the day badly. But, if I rise at six, with every hour appropriated to its own business, I can get through a great deal that is necessary and have a little time for recreation."

Catherine liked Mrs. Pecks plan very much, and followed it; but little Helen thought it was a great bother to be so strict. She had school hours, and play hours, plenty of the last, to keep her bright and active. But the sewing! that was worse than two of geography lessons together! So it chanced that Miss Helen was left one afternoon to sew up two long seams in a night dress for her baby sister. They eemed very long to her .- but she could easily have finished them in the time alowed by her mamma, who had then promsed to take her on a visit she was going to

Mrs. Pecks sitting room was very pleasant. Almost too pleasant that fine summer day for the wandering thoughts of the little seamstress. There were long casement windows, that folded back, letting in a whole flood of sunshine, and perfume from the clematis and white rose bush that grew so strong and tall by the side of the porch. And there was the hedge of sweet briars. from which the cottage had its name, and the butternut tree, making such long shadows on the lawn, "like lady fingers"-Cath-

Helen began to think how very much Lulu would enjoy a walk around the garto trace off 79 yards in length and 79 yards den. The poor doll was in wretched in width; this as a rough way may be con- health, having broken an arm, in a late fall sidered near enough for practical purposes, to the pavement while taking an airing. Bebut as 79 yards either way make 4999 square sides she was extremely pale, owing perhaps yards. To determine an accurate acre, it that the baby having taken a fancy to kiss should be measured 78 yards in length by all the paint from her cheeks, about the 66 1-7 yards in breadth. The same result same time. Helen looked at Lulu, propped may be arrived at by measuring 229 feet in up by one of the cushions of the chints length and 196 feet in width, or by measu- lounge, and came to the conclusion that all ring 784 yards in length by 66 yards in the poor thing wanted was a change of sir. we publish the above, which we see go-Helen had been at school all the morning,

"If it only did not look so endless I should not mind it so much," she said to herself, "but how can I ever expect to finish it before mamma comes back ?"

So "she walked around it"-as people of the side of a square acre, in yards, the say several times. Hunted for her thimble, square root of 4840 must be taken, which is changed her thread and needle twice, and fihad hit upon a charming expedient to delude herself into the belief that she was getting in yards and the quotient is the end. For along fast. Every inch that she sewed, she would break of her thread; and then commence further on, leaving the same space between. It was quite a bother to recommence so often, but that she did not seem mencing to sow wheat or other small grain, to mind, as it was her own idea. If any one had ordered her to do it, she would have tions, viz: 4 roods 1 acre, and 640 acres 1 that she was not half through when her mamma returned. As she was "filling up" nearly through, but finding Helen take a zigzag course her curiosity was awakened.

As may be imagined, she did not approve of this style of embroidery by any means, as what with the knots, and "joining on," the seam was hard enough to give the baby a pain in its side. The end of it was, that instead of paying the visit with her mamma, or even taking a promenade with Lulu, Miss Helen passed the rest of the afternoon in ripping out every stitch she had set, and learning practically the lesson,

The more haste-The worse speed.
[Arthurs Home Gazette.

# The Battle for a Violet.

Ruth and Amy were sisters. In early spring, as the violets began to bloom, they were playing in a meadow near their father's house. They both at the same time happened to see a violet before them. Both ran to it. Ruth, the eldest sister, was first, and plucked it. Amy was angry, and cried out, "I saw it first, and it belongs to me."

" No, it is not yours it is mine," said Ruth: "for I saw it as soon as you did, and I got to it first, and plucked it; so I have got it and you shall not have it."

Amy was quite farious-snatched at the flower, and struck her sister. Then Ruth became angry, and struck Amy. So they fought about it, and screamed, and beat each other. Their mother came to see what was the matter. "What does this mean?" asked

"Ruth got my flower," said Amy, "No, I did not, mother," said Ruth; "it

as mine ; I saw it first and placked it." "But where is the flower?" asked their mother. It had been torn to pieces! In fighting, to decide who should have it, both

How could this fight have been prevented and the sweet violet, and the still sweeter spirit of sisterly love and affection have been preserved ! Though Ruth had the violet in ton, S. C., General Agent for the South .--her hand, she could have said: "Sister, if you think this pretty flower is yours, you may have it. I would rather have your love than all the flowers that grow!" Would or unkindness between the sisters? They vertisement, (including the notice) two or would have saved their sisterly affection from so rude a shock, and the sweet violet,

Love and kindness we must measure By this simple rule alone; Do we mind anothers pleasure, Just as if it were our own.

### Mail Arrangements.

Camden Mail.

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

Charlotte Mail DUE MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY,

At 7 o'clock, A. M.

At 8 o'clock, P. M.

DEPARTS TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & SATURDAY

Concord Mail DUE THURSDAY, AT 6 P. M.

DEPARTS FRIDAY, AT 6 A. M. Winsbore' 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 THRESDAY, 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.

## GARDEN SEED.

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

### FOR SALE.

First rate two horse WAGGON as good as new, has been but little used, with superior harness. Apply at

# Potatoes.

REAL PINK EYE POTATOES, FOR CURETON & MASSEY.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

# SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

Volume X, For 1852.

Editor. Assistant Editor. THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR is issued every month, and is exclusively devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Domestic and Farm Economy, Tillage and Husbandry, the Breeding and Raising of Domestic Animals, Poultry and Bees,

and the generale routine of Southern Plant-

ing and Farming.

The new volume for 1852, will be issued on a royal octavo sheet of 32 pages, with Type, Fine Paper and Beautiful 11lustrations! It will contain a much greater amount of matter than heretofore-will discuss a greater variety of topies, and will be in every respect the best Agricultural paper in the South! and equal to any in the Union! FRIENDS OF SOUTHERN AGRICUL-TURE !! As the Cultivator was the First Journal es-

tablished in the Cotton Growing States, ex-clusively devotee 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 soll, will find the Southern Cultivator re-

plete with new and valuable information; and

richly worth ten times the trifling sum at

TERMS OF THE CULTIVATOR: 
 Six Copies.
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 Twelve Copies.
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 WM. S, JONES, Publisher.

#### BOOK AGENTS WANTED.

PEN 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 evepossible eircumstance in the ordinary transactions of business, with the Laws of each State on Household and Homestead Exemptions, Mechanics lien, collection of Debts, Contracts, 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., indispen-sable 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, (post paid) or a copy in leather 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 further information address (post paid) or apply personally to H. M. RANNEY, at the Book Bindery, 101 Meeting-street, Charles-ORGAN OF THE SOUTHERN CEN-The above work is also translated into the German Language, and can be obtained as above, (retail price one dollar and twenty-

five cents.)
N. B. Editors of papers throughout the more insertions, and send a cody of the pa-cultural Societies in the South that will send per containing the same addressed as above. shall receive (free of postage) a copy of the

#### Hoe's Cast Steel, Circular and Long Saws.

from two inches to five feet in diameter.

These Saws are carefully hardened and tember to the constant aim of those who write for pered, and are ground and finished by ma- its columns, to adapt, themselves to the pechinery designed expressly for the purpose, and are therefore much superior in truth and In short, no effort and no reasonable expense uniformity of surface to those ground in the will be spared, to make The Soil of the South usual manner. They require less set, less a worthy and instructive Journal of South-power to drive them, and are not so liable to een Agriculture. become 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 obin the United States.

R. HOE, & CO., tained of the principal Hardware Merchants

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 opinion 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 purchasing four times the amount of their bill, for this advertisement. New York.

## FOR SALE.

WO SETTS OF CARRIAGE HAR-NESS, 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.

HASLELTINE & HAGINS. Feb 12 1 .

### 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 are. TIM RODGERS,

LEGAL RATES OF INTEREST,

THE DIFFERENT STATES & TERRITORIES Maine, 6 per cent; forfeit of the cla'm. New Hampshire, 6 per cent; forfeit of hrice the amuont unlawfully taken. Vermont, 6 per cent; recovery in

tion and costs. Massachusetts, 6 per cent; forfeit

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

Connecticut, 6 per cent; forfeit of the whole debt. New York, 7 per cent; usurious con-

tracts void. New Jersey, 7 per cent; forfeit of the

vhole debt. Pennsylvanid, 6 per ce .; forfeit of the vhole 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

North Carolina, 6 per cent; contracts or usury void; forfeit double the usury. South Carolina, 7 per cent: forfeit of nterest and premium taken, with costs. Georgia, 8 per cent; forfeit thrice the

ury recoverable in action for debt. Louisiana, 5 per cent; Bank interest 6; ontract 8; beyond contract, interest void.

Tennessee, 6 per cent; usurious contracts void. Kentucky, 6 per cent; usury recovera-

de 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; 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; usuous contracts void.

Wisconsin, 7 per cent; by contract 12; pulation is 7.219 to the square mile.

The Mortality of the Union.—The statistics of mortality in the census year represent tics of mortality in the census year represent.

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.

#### The Soil of the South for 1852.

N 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 in association were at once apparent, and with the view to contrbute as much as posible to agricultural improvement, it was determined, at a meeting of the Society in Jan-uary, 1851, to establish an Agricultural Jour-As the result of that action,

"THE SOIL OF THE SOUTH," its appearance in the month of March last. It was hailed with universal approbation, any from that day to this, it has stead-ily 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

TRALAGRICULTURALASSOCIATION 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 oba resolution of the Executive Committee, the publisher is authorised to send a copy of the p per gratuitousty to all Agri-

their address to the office of publication. The columns of the Soil of the South will as 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 val-THE Subscribers manufacture from the best Cast Steel, CIRCULAR SAWS, uable, as well in the practice as the science culiar climate, soils and crops of the South.

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 address. ed (post paid) to the Publisher of the Soil

of South, Columbus, Ga. JAMES M. CHAMBERS, Agricultural Editor.
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Horticultural Editor. WILLIAM H. CHAMBERS,

### CATAWBA HOUSE.

On Main-Street.

(A few rods South of the Court House.) THE above named House has been much enlarged and put in thorough repair and furnished anew, and is now prepared to accomodate all those disposed to give it a call. The subscriber makes no boasts but will simply say that the Public shall be accommodated in a style not excelled by any House in the up country.

J. A. HASSELTINE. Lancaster, Feb 12

#### Blacksmithing. HE subscribers have opened aSmiths'

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 of sty'e, as their smith is a No. 1 at all 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-age. JAMES SCOTT, TIM ROGERS.

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 proceed to notice

some of the most interesting:

The Population of the Union.—Assuming the population of California to be 155,000, (which we do partly by estimate) and omitting that of Ut h. estimared . t 12,000, the total number of inhabit ats 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 inchesse per obeen shown that the prob ble amount of ditions of territory in m king a comparison hese 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 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 popul tion supposed to have been acquired by the adnd usury.

Mississippi, 8 per cent; by contract 10; dition of territory since 1840, the gain is 5,270,371, and the increase per cent is 37.14. The Staces .- The number of slaves by the

present census, is 319,298, 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

years last past would have been 5,678,333, or 426,515 less than it has been, without ineluding 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 in-Kentucky. abit ats is 1.549 to the square mile. The Florida, 8 per cent; forfeit interest and | total area of the United States is 3,229,000 | Indiana . . . . square miles, and the average density of po- Georgia.

> the number of deaths occurring within the Missouri ...
> year as 320.194; the ratio being as one to S'th Carolina 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, Maryland... seems so much less than that of any portion of Europe, that it must, at present, be re-ceived with some degree of allowance. The Manufacturers .-- The entire capital

invested in the various manufacturers in the United States, on the 1st of June, 1850--not 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 manuctured 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; Total popul'n 23,495,000 pounds of butter 412,202.286; pounds of heese 103,181 585: 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 \$34,835,956; male hands employed 33,150; female ditto 59,136; value of entire products

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 Delaware\*....Dem raw meterful \$25,755,989; male hands employed 22,678; female ditto 16,574; value of entire products \$43,207,555.

The Iron Trade of the Union .- Capital invested in pig iron \$17.316.125; value of entire products 12,748,777; capitol invested in eastings 17,416.361; value of entire products 25,108,155; capital invested in wrought iron 14,495,220, value of the entire products

### 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 Vermont .... Whig Philadelphia, 92; to New York, 87. Total distance, 771 miles. Time 60 hours.

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 16 Cclock, 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 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 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.

# NOTICE.

LL persons indebted to the Subscri-A ber either by note or book account are particularly requested to come forward and make immediate payment. All not settled previous to Sale Day in March next, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection, without any exception, as I owe money and must pay.

All those interested will please pay particular attention to the above if they wish to save cost.

J. A. HASSELTINE. Feb 12

THE COTTON CROP.

The following table, from the New Orleans Price 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 worth 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:

Total		Av'ge price	
cars.	lbs.	Value.	per It
821	124,893,401	21.157,480	16.2
822	. 144,676,095	23,035,058	16.8
823	173,723,270	20,445,520	11.8
824	. 142,369,663	21,947,401	15.4
825	176,449,207	36,846,649	20.0
	201,535,415	25,025,214	12.2
827	294,310,115	26,359,545	10
	210,590f463	22,487,229	10.7
	264,837,186	26,575,311	10
830	298,450,102	29.674.882	9.2
	216,979,794	25,299,492	9.1
	322,215,122	31,724,682	9.8
	323,798,404	36,101,105	
	384,717,907	49,448,402	
	397,358,992	64,961,302	16.8
	423,631,307	71,284,925	
	444,212,537	63,240,102	
	. 595.952.39	61.556,811	10.8
839	413,621 312	61,228,981	15.7
	743,941,061	63.870,307	8.5
841	530,204,100	54,330,341	10.2
842	584,711,017	47.592,164	8.1
843	793,297,105	49,119,805	6.2
844	663,633,455	54.063.501	8.1
	872,906,996	61,789,643	
846	547,558,055	42,767,341	7.8
847	527,219,958	53,415,848	10.3
848	. 814,274,431	61,998,293	7.6
	1,026,602,269	67.396,967	
	635.381,604	71.984,616	
	927,237,089	112,315,317	
I Late The Charles	The second secon		

#### Rank of the United States, ACCORDING TO THEIR POPULATION, WITH THE

CAPITOL OF EACH STATE. States & Rank Pop. 1850. New York... 3,079,000 Albany. Pennsylvania.. 2,412,000 Harrisburg. 1,977,000 Columbus. Virginia.... 1,481,000 Richmond 1.003,000 Nashville. Tennessee. . . 1,002,000 Frankfort, 993,000 Boston. M. ssachusetts 989,000 Indianapolis. 879,000 Milledgeville. 869,000 Raleigh. 852,000 Springfield. 772,000 Montgomery. 684,000 Jefferson City 655,000 Columbia. Mississippi.. 593,000 Jackson. 583,000 Augusta. 583,000 Annapolis. Louisiana . 501,000 New Orleans. 400,000 Trenton. Michigan ... Connecticut. 371,000 N.Haven & Ht'fd. N. Mampshire 318,000 Concord. Vermont.... 314,000 Montpelier.

304,000 Madis

208,000 Little Rock.

192,000 Iowa City.

188,000 Austin.

200,000 San Jose? Vallejo;

148,000 Providence, &c.

92,000 Dover. 88,000 Tallahassee.

161,000 . . . . . . . . . 300,000 .....

Wisconsin..

Arkansas...

California..

lowa .....

Rhode Island..

Delaware....

Territories.&c

Florida ....

Texas

LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES. Political complexion and time of meet-

ng of the Legislatures at the seats of government: Maj. of Leg. Time of Meeting. Alabama\*.. Uuion(Dem) 2d Monday in Nov Arkansas\*....Dem

California.....Dem Connecticut.....Dem 1st Wednes'y May 1st Monday Nov'r 1st " 2d Monday Janu'y Georgia\*. Illinois\*.....Dem Indiana..... 2d Thursday Jan'y 1st Mouday Dee'r lowa\*. Kentucky . . . . Whig

3d Monday Janu'y Louisiana\*... Maine..... 2d Wednes'y Jan'y Maryland . . . . . Dem 1st Wednes'y Jan'y Massachusetts . Dem & Michigan . . . . . Dem 1st Monday Janu'y Mississippi\*...Union Missouri\*....Dem

Last Monday Dee'r N. Hampshire..Dem New Jersey....Dem New York....Whig 2d Tuesday Janu'y NorthCarolina\* Dem 3d Monday Nov'r Ohio\*.....Dem 1st Tuesday Janu'y Pennsylvania..Dem Rhode Island . . Dem SouthCarolina . Secess'n 4th Monday Nov'r Tennessee\* . . . Whig

Texas\*.....Dem December 2d Thursday Oct'r Virginia\*.... Virginia\*....Dem. 1st Wisconsin...W. & F. S. 1st 1st Monday Deer

\*In the States marked with asterisk, the

GOVERNORS OF STATES AND

egislatures meet biennially.

# TERRITORIES.

in Roman; Whigs in Italies.) STATES. GOVERNORS. Alabama Henry W. Colffer. \$2,500
Arkansas John S. Roane 1,800
California John Bigler 10,000
Cynnecticut Thea. H. Seymour 1,100
Delaware William Ross 1,333
Florida Thomas Brown 1,500 Howell Cobb . . . . . . 3,000 Aug. C. French . . . . 1,506 Indiana... .Jos. A. Wright .... Stephen Hempstead. 1,000-Lazarus W. Powell. 2,500-Kentucky Joseph Walker ..... 6,000 John Hubbard ..... 1,60 Maine.... Maryland Enoch L. Lowe. Massachusetts Geo. S. Boutwell Michigan. John H. Barry . . . Henry S. Foote . . . . . Austin A. King . New Hampsh New York ... Washington Hunt ... 1,000
New York ... Washington Hunt ... 1,000
North Carolina David S. Reid ... 2,000
Ohio ... Reuben Wood ... 1,400
Pennsylvania ... William Bigler ... 3,000
Rhode Island ... Philip Allen ... 400
South Carolina John H. Means ... 3,500
Tennessee ... Wm. B. Campbell ... 2,000
Texas ... P. H. Bell New York . . . . . Washington Hunt. North Carolina David S. Reid . . . . Texas. P. H. Bell. 2,000 Vermont Chas. K. Williams 750 Virginia. Joseph Johnson 3,323

Democrats 26, Whiga 5. PERRITORIES. Oregon John P. Gaines 3,000
Minesota Alex Remsey 3,500
New Mexico Jas S. Calhoun 2,500
Utah Brigham Young 2,500

The Governors of Territories are appoint-

ed by the President and Senate.