## ORIGINAL PORTRY

Silver Spring, Florida.

The Silver Spring is situated one degree west of longitude five, west of Washington, in latitude 29. It is surrounded by a dense hamock, drooping with long gray moss-creating in the mind of the observer the sensation of mourning rather than delight. Its banks are adorned by the intermingling of jesamine and long grass spreading its massive bed for many yards around; in which may be seen, rapidly moving along the dangling forms of huge aligators. This fountain of chrystal water is one hundred yards in diameter, ninety feet deep where the boil issues from the earth, and its flow sixty yards in width.

What a store of the beautiful, the magni-

ficent, the sublime, are composed in so smal a bound. Well might the astronomer imagine himself taking a flight in an erial car, viewing the fixed stars of the solar system, when he beholds the dazling spots in the bottom—well might he conjecture himself reclining on the pinions of numerous rainbows, grasping at a multiplicity of scaly owners that infest the dazling green sward and transparent element above. As for the remainder, I will leave it to tradition. The following is respectfully submitted to your readers.

Faintly upon this darksome earth, Some lingering hope and light are given Some spots where beauty, love and truth, Reveal their form and glow of heaven!

And as we tread beneath the dust, A thousand marks, to us unknown, Of human hope, and love, and trust man hope, and love, and trust, Like seed upon the billows thrown, Their quiet traces round us lie; And in the earth, and sea, and sky, learing the stamps upon their brow, Of love, or hate, or joy, or woe Are imaged to the thoughtful eye.

Some tranquil fount beneath the shade The murmur of whose gentle wave, Hath mingled oft in times long fled, With tales of love long in the grave! Some mouldering walls with moss o'ergrown. And ivy wreaths entwined around,

Where brilliant, happy hours have flown-Whose marks and dust are only found-Telling where hearts have lived and died: Long buried in time's pauseless tide; The last tree of some forrest glade, Where generations loved and played; The silent mound upon the plain. Showing where breathing men have been; All bring before us mem'ries strong-Like shadows long and sweet, though

dark-And in these scenes we see the throng Whose life, or death, or toils, they mark.

How many eyes have fondly gazed Upon those quiet scenes above! Up to whose lights our hearts are raised, When'er their pulse o'erflows with love! How many souls with kindred glow, Have lingered at the sunset hour, Enraptured by those hues which now Inspire our hearts and make them pure. How many beings of life who trod The earth untutored, and so perished, Hath felt, adored their unknown God, Through hopes by us still fondly cher

ished? Tis thus our spirits all unite, Through love or hope in some bright hom Thus in some distant realm of light, All human hearts are sure to come. Thus do the past and present meet; And mingling in one living spirit, With love and truth one home inherit

Nations have passed away, and left Ruins to mark where once they stood; And pomp and power are now bereft Of thrones whose seats were bought with

A column lone-a crumbled wall-Temples o'ercome with dust and age, Are all that mark the rise and fall-The useless strength and fiery rage-Of nations that have ceased fore'er, On earth their dark and fierce career. One humble race before us now, is passing from its home on earth— Behold them, as with darkened brow, And saddened hearts they issue forth! o columned pile—no chissled fame— No classic lore—no fiery lays— Are left to tell where they have been They and their name will pass away-The silent mounds are all their past. Holding the dust they mourn to leave The forrest trees, now falling fast, Are all the monuments they have.

The limped lake shall know no more, The love-song of the Indian daughters Now on their lone and trackless shore, Unruffled lie the listless waters The cun-bright fount, whose spirits knew, Their simple tales and burning loves, in forgot the hearts that grow that Indian race-And true in heart, though rude and fier Varmly they loved their dark-eyed maids prest homes their sire's graves Their leafy founts, whose fragrant shades, he murmers of the waves. They saw their God in every scene,

And heard his voice in every breeze;
With longing souls they hoped to win
A home beyond their glowing skies.
And they have fought their last fight well, Around those homes—upon those grave And many a bloody field will tell That Indians never seen be slaves! In soul and form they bore the trace-

The proud trace of an ancient mock The proud trace of an ancient mack—
That remnant of the chosen race,
Long wan ered from the parent flock.
Then let us hall we every spot,
Marked by their ork and mournful tale;
Nor let those scenes be 'er forgot,
Where Jokehs of their pem'ry dwell.

abosomel'in a dark green glen, An brillian an an angel's wings

Still undisturbed by trace of men.
Slumbers the quiet Silver Spring;
More like a breathing farry scene,
Than aught where foot of man hath I
More like a spot where nature's face,
Reflected glows with added grace— More like a gem from heavenly finger Where all the light of beauty lingers. The forms that suddenly intrude Upon that lovely solitude, Start back amazed, breathless, spell-box Lest their own tread's intrusive sound Call forth the spirit of the deep, From their unholy steps to keep, That sacred scene, where naught of earth-

No erring child of mortal birth-Should e'er appear-that gleaming deep, Where heaven's light seems ne'er to sleep. The boughs that hang above its breast.

Wave like a rich green curtain there; Or bathe their leaves in languid rest, And woe no more the absent air. Deep, deep beneath, the eve beholds A forest green, its leafy folds Swaying before the gushing streams, That shoot like radiant arrowy beams, Of silver light from chasms vast,

Where gaping mouths and hidden caves, Their huge and solemn shadows cast In vain to reach the upper waves. And whirling shells and pebbles bright, That form those searchless depths ar driven-

Rejoicing in their home of light, Take all the rainbow hues of heaven. Glowing with light, the rocks beneath, Like burnished plates of silver shine, And each within on emerald wreath. Seems like some Naiad's sacred shrine.

The birds that carol o'er the spring, As joyously their songs they sing, Behold within that mirror bright, Their own soft plumage bathed in light : And dreaming that the absent mate Hath found beneath another sky. Sing o'er their love songs long and late To call him to the nestling tree.

No eye hath seen—no heart hath dreamed— Of spot more bright, more pure than this, From nature's face if love e'er beamed, Tis here she prints her warmest kiss. And this was once the Indian's home. Where he was wont to worship love: Here dreamed he of those joys to come, In the great spirit's fields above. And here beheld the opening way, To bliss that ne'er should pass away;

And here in chants at morn and even, Sang praises to the spirit's birth-Deeming the scene less bright than heaven But far too bright and pure for earth. Long did the Indian gray-haired sires, Rehearse around their social fires, A legend strange that marked this spot, Which, as they deemed, foretold their lot; How when the red and white man met. The spirit warned them of their fate.

(To be continued.)

#### AGRICULTURAL.

Farm Economy.

If is true that "the children of this world

are wiser in their generation than the children of light," it is no less true that "the God of this world has blinded their eyes." When! Mr. Editor-when! let it be asked with all the emphasis of deep conviction and earnestness of imminent ruin; When will the cotton planters of the South open their eyes to the fact, that a crop of two million of bales will bring the more money than a crop of two and a half or three millions? We toil and struggle through mas again, devoting to the cotton crop our best lands and our best energies, and thereby exhausting both; and all to swell the number of cotton bales to an amount that must in the very nature of things, depress the price to a figure below remuneration. and keep it there. Then look at the disastrous consequences which are inevitable by such a course. Cattle on the lift, or down beyond the hope of resuscitation; skeleton frames reeling to the plow, they have not strength to move; corn-cribs empty, and meat-houses desolate. In sections visited by the severe drought of last mar, the little money that was realized from the little price of crop, has all gone to Cherokee and Tennessee for corn. The bacon is yet to be bought, either on a credit or with the money borrowed at a high rate of interest : in either case involving the hapless purchaser in debt. An argument of five minutes will convince any man that all these calamities may be avoided, and their opposite blessings secured by planting a smaller crop of grain. Indeed almost every man is already convinced of that fact. Why is it, then that we all "confess the wrong and still the wrong pursue?" Each individual is aware that his diminished cotton crop will have no effect upon the market, and in order to get his share of the money, he must plant his full proportion of the codon. Now, Mr. Editor, I for one, am resolved to pursue different course, from the full conviction that it is to my individual interest to make a full provision crop; and thus, if I should not succeed so far as to have gran and pork to sell, I at least will endeavor to void the humiliating necessity of being compelled to pay away all, or nearly all the proceeds of the cotton crop for those indispensible necessaries. And until every planter is convinced by practical experience, that, let others do as they may, it is for his individual interest to do likewise, then, and not till then, will the cotton crop be so restricted as to bring

I am aware that it is maintained, upon quite formadable authority, that the extent of the erop has no influence in determining the little of his mind were aroused, and he in-price; and a learned Professor attempts to dulged in them, fearless of consequences. crop has no influence in determining the prove that to be true, by the extent of the several crops of the last ten years, and the relative prices obtained for them. But an argument based on those data is incomplete. "My words scarcely make an impression upon him." If a large, or even a succession of large crops brought a high price, the inference is irresistible that short crops, under the operation tible that short crops, under the operation priced.

that desirable state of things, viz :-

money, and plenty of provisions.

a higher one. To maintain that short crops like the gentle rain and refreshing dews; cause low prices, is to maintain that corn but harsh words bend and break, like the would be now worth one dollar per bushe if every corn-crib in the land were burstin with corn .- Cor. Soil of the South.

#### Culture of Corn.

As the time for planting corn is now and, and as all know our country has seldom, if ever, been in a worse fix for provis ions, I thinkit behooves every planter to put forth all the energy and skill he may possess to try once more to fill up the empty corn houses that present themselves at every plantation we have any knowledge of.

I have concluded to give to your reader my plan of planting and cultivating corn, (provided you think it worth a place in your paper.) My field of operations has been in Middle Georgia, and for the last twenty-one years in Monroe county, in the red, stiff, hilly

As all of our hilly land should be planted in drills, I shall say nothing about corn in the hill or check.

I commence by running rows' on our average quality lands, about six feet wide : this should be done with a coulter plow put in as deep as a strong mule can pull following in the same furrow with a common sized shovel. Drop the corn two feet apart; a good guide is the track of the plowman; following with cotton seed that have been heated just enough to prevent them from sprouting; putting in the drill abut three times as many as you would sow for the purpose of planting to get a stand of cotton; following with a coulter, running one furrow on each side; this will cover the corn just deep enough without scraping off. Plow out the middle as you plant, breaking them very deep with a good square pointed scooter or coulter. So soon as the corn has some four blades, run the coulters round as close and deep as possible-following with hoes thinning out to one stalk, and putting fresh dirt to the little corn. The middle now should be plowed with small shovels or large scooters, according to the condition and kind of land. In about twenty days give another good plowing-leaving the last or middle furrow. The ridge should be split by the best plowers-at the same time drilling my peas in this furrow; following by the best plowers. One furrow will be sufficient to cover the peas. This mode of planting peas will insure a good crop nine years out of ten.

In about the same length of time as before. give your last plowing. This should be done ligtly, running three furrows on either side of the peas; be sure to follow the plows this time with the hoes-drawing up fresh dirt to the corn, and cutting out every thing except corn and peas.

By this mode of planting and culture, have seldom failed to make corn and peas. As you discover, I am quite an advocate for the use of the coulter on stiff lands.

Hoping that the Soil of the South may be the means of much improvement in agriculture in Georgia, I will trouble you no further at present .- Soil of the South.

### Colic in Horses.

During the spring and summer, ses and mules are frequently subject to attacks of colic. From the several years' experience, I have found the following to be an infallible remedy: So soon as the animal shows signs of colic, put three ounces of landanum in a quart of easter oil, mix it well, then drench with it; and nine times out ful animal. But should the attack be so severe as not to be relieved with this remedy. take a plug of common chewing tobacco cut it in several places on each side, grease the hand and arm well, and insert it as an injection, In the mean time let two hands continually rub the animal under the belly,back and forwards, with a board or rail. I have a fine brood and work mare that is very subject to these attacks. In two instances, the latter alternative relieved her when the former failed, and that too when I had given her up to die. It is at least worth a trial,-Cor. of Soil of the South.

# FATHERS AND MOTHERS

The Power of Kindness.

"Tom! here!" said a father to his boy. speaking in authority. The lad was at play. He looked towards his father, but did not leave his companions. "Do you hear me, sir? spoke the fathe

ore sternly than before. With an unhappy face and reluctant step, the boy left his play and approached his pa-

"Why don't you erean along at a small's pace?" said the latter angrily. "Come quickly, when I want you. When I speak, I look to be obeyed instantly. Here, take this note to Mr. Smith, and see that you don't go to sleep by the way. Now run as

fast as you can go." The boy took the note. There was at a slow pace.

"You Tom! is that doing what I ordered! Is that going quickly? called the father, when he saw the boy creep away. "If you are not back in half an hour, I will punish

But the words had but little effect. boy's feelings were hurt by the unkindness of the parent. He experienced a sense of injustice, a consciousness that wrong had usness that wrong had been done him. By nature, he was like his father, proud and stubborn; and these qua-

"I never saw such a boy," said the father, speaking to a friend who had observed the

of similar circumstances, would have brought Kind words," continued the friend, " are angry tempest. They first develope and strengthen good affections, while the others sweep over the heart in devastation, and mar and deform all they touch. Try him with kind words; they will prove a hundred fold more powerful."

The father seemed hurt by the reproof but it lett him thoughtful. An hour passed tway ere his son returned. At times during his absence he was angry at the delay, and meditated the infliction of punishment. But the words of remonstrance were in his ears, and he resolved to obey them. At last, the lad came slowly in, with a clouded counten ance, and reported the result of his errand. Having stayed far beyond his time, he looked for punishment, and was prepared to receive it with an angry defiance. To his surprise, after delivering his message he had brought, his father, instead of angry reproof and punishment, said kindly.

"Very well, my son, you can go and play again ?"

The boy went out, but he was not happy. He had disobeyed and disobliged a father, and the thought of this troubled him .-Harsh words had not clouded his mind nor aroused a spirit of reckless anger. Instead offoining his companions, he went and set down by himself, grieving over disobedience. As he thus sat, he heard his name called. He listened.

Thomas, my son," said his father, kindly. The boy sprang to his feet, and was lmost instantly beside his father. "Did you call, father ?"

"I did my son. Will you take this package to Mr. Long for me ?"

There was no hesitation in the boy's nanner. He looked pleased at the thought of doing his father a service, and reached his hand for the package. On reaching it he bounded away with a light step.

"There is power in kindness," said the father, as he sat musing after the lad's departure. And, even while he musing sat over the incident, the boy came back, with cheerful, happy face, and said-

"Can I do anything else for you, fa-

Yes, there is power in kindness. The empest of passion can only subdue, constrain and break ; but in love and gentleness there is the power of the summer rain, the dew of the sunshine

### FOR THE YOUNG.

A Sister's Value.

Have you a sister ? 'Then love and chersh her with all that pure and holy frendship which render a brother so worthy and noble Learn to appreciate her sweet influ nce, as portraved in the following words:

He who has never known a sister's kind distration, nor felt his heart warming beneath her enduring smile and love-beaming eye, has been unfortunate indeed. It is not to be wendered at, if the fountains of pure feeling flow in his bosom but sluggishly, or if the gentle emotions of his nature be lost

in the gentle emotions of his nature be lost in the sterner attributes of mankind. "That man has grown up among affec-tionate sisters." I once heard a lady of much observation and experience remark.

"And why do you think so," said I.

"Because of the rich development of the tender feelings of the heart." A sister's influence is felt in manhood's

riper years; and the heart of him who has grown cold in chilly contact with the world will warm and thrill with pure enjoyment as in the up country. some accident awakens within him the soft tones, the glad melodies of his sister's voice; and he will turn from purposes which a warped and false philosophy had reasoned into expediency, and even weep for the gentle influence which moved him in earlier years

### A Bold Boy and a Coward.

Two boys were one day going home from school when on turning a corner of a street, the biggest of the two called out, "A fight a fight! let us go and see."

"No," said the other, "let us go home we have nothing to do with the quarrel, and may get iuto mischief."

"You are a coward and afraid to go," said the other and off he ran.

The youngest went straight home, and in the afternoon went to school as usual, when the boys laughed at him a great deal for not going to the fight. But he had learned that true courage was shown most in baring blame when it is not deserved, and that he ought to be afraid of nothing but sin.

A few days after, these boys were all bath-

ing, when one of them got into deep water, and began to drown. The boys were all afraid to go near him, and got out of the water as fast as they could. The lad would very soon have been lost, had not the hoy who would not go to the fight, and had been laughed at by them as coward, just then come up. He at once threw off his clothes, and springing into the water just reached the sinking boy in time. and by great effort brought him to shore The other boys were all now much ashamed. cloud upon his brow. He moved away, but and confessed he had more courage then any

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to Baskins & Copeland, for the services of the Stallion Rowron, by the insurance, season or otherwise, while kept by Wm. Connell, are hereby notified not to make payment to said Connell, as he has failed to keep the contact. He has made no return for the season, and legal payment can only be made to John T. Copeland or JAMES BASKINS.

Lancaster Dis't, Feb 12, 1852.

AT THE TEMPERANCE Saturday evening at 7 1-2 o'-R. S. CHOCKETT, R. S.

Mail Arrangements.

Camden Mail. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDA At 7 o'clock, A. M.

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

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

> > Winsbore' Mati.

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

T. R. MAGILL, P. M.

Brown, Abel

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE APRIL .1, 1852.

Bailey, W. K. Crawford, C. J. Charles, Col. E. W Cheves, H. W. Caston, W. C. Clyburn, T. L. Crowder, Sallie. Dunlap, Jno. B. Everett, Prof. B. Dougless, J. B. Everett, A. B. Ervin, Miss Hannah M.

Funderburk, A. B. Jr. Faulkinberry Jaco Goen, Miss Jane Harral, Wm. Horton Michael Jattone Jno. L.

King, Jno.
Massey, L. H. Marshal, John W. Massey, Thos. C. S. Ma Mittag, J. F. G. 2 Mcl Mobley, J. B. Mayer, N. A. R Mellwain, Robt.S

Robesan, J. P. Rouell, Andre Small, Joseph Smith, Dr. Wm Stogner Wm. J. Sram, John Small, Monusvy Miss Thornwell, Eliza (care Geo. Craig)

Wylie, Wm. Dr. J Wats, Wm. Williams, E.J White, James, or Blount Jno Persons asking for Letters in the bove list are requested to say "Advertised." T. R. MAGILL, P. M.

### HORSES & CARRIAGES

To Hire.

HE Subscriber can accommodate those who wish to Hire with Horses and Buggies, or Carriages to any point they wish to go. Those in want of the above articles will please call at the Catawba House or at the Lancaster Grocery and Provision Store, where they can be accommodated at all times. Strangers arriving by stage cad be sent to any point of the country they wish to go. J. A. HASSELTINE.

CATAWEA 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 accommodain a style not excelled by

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DOUBLE NUMBERS FOR 1852.

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The original novel written by this acco plished writer for "commences in the Jan nary number, and will be found to be one of the most entertaining of the many remances the most entertaining of the many remance by this universally popular author. SPLENDID AND COSTLY ENGRA-VINGS.
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azine has always been celebrated. The excellence and beauty of its pictorial appointazine has always been celebrated. The excellence and beauty of its pictorial appointments far surpass the usual adornments of the Monthly Magazines. The very finest and most expensive efforts of the first artists of Europe and America grace the work. Every variety of subject and of style is found in perfection in "Graham" No indifferent or interior designs mar its beauty but all that taste can suggest or capital command in the way of elegance is to be had in the yearly volumes of this Magazine. We use our readers to take the twelve numbers of first year an's compare them with the same number of any current periodicals to test the vast superiority of Graham's Magizine in this respect.

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own worth. Many persons, who seek no further than our title, presume that the "Lady's Book," is intended merely for the amusement of a class, and that it does not enter into the discussion of those more important questions connected with the realities and the duties of life which every well-informed woman, mother and daughter, should be acquainted with. But such is not the fact. It is now, as it has ever been, our constant care to combine, in the page of the "Lady's Book," whatever is wl atever is elevating, whatever is pure, dignified, and virtuous in sentiment, with whatever may afford rational and innocent amusement

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The Soil of the South for 1852.

IN May, 1850, a number of Planters livir g in Georgia and Alabama, met in Columbus, Ga., and formed themselves into an Agricultural Society. The advantages of such an association were at once apparent, and with the view to contribute as much as possible to agricultural improvement, it was determined, at a meeting of the Society in January, 1851, to establish an Agricultural Journal. As the result of that action.

As the result of that action. 

TRAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

It will hereafter be published under the auspices of that association, and will be the medium of communicating officially, all intelligence pertaining to its interests and objects, by a resolution of the Executive Committee, the publisher is authorised to send a copy of the paper gratuitousty to all Agricultural Societies in the South that will send their address to the officer of publishes.

a copy of the paper gratuitousty to all Agricultural Societies in the South that will and their address to the office of publication.

The colcums of the Soil of the South will as heretologie, be devoted to the discussion of all subjects pertaining to the interests of Agriculture and Horticulture. Domestic and Rural Economy. It is intended to make the paper essentially practical, and at the same time eminently progressive, in its character, embodying as far as possible, all that is valuable, as well in the practice as the science of Agriculture. In its instructions, it will be the constant aim of those who write for its columns, to anapt, thomselves to the peculiar climate, soils and crops of the South. In short, no effort and no reasonable expenses will be spared, to make The Soil of the South a worthy and instructive Journal of Southen Agriculture.

Terms.—The Soil of the South is published monthly, each number containing sixteen large and handsomely printed pages, and is furnished to subscribers promptly and regularly at the low-price of ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

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Ed. All communications must be addressed (post paid) to the Publisher of the Soil
of South, Columbus, Gé.

JAMES M. CHAMBI CHARLES A PRABODY STATISTICS...

AGRICULTURE, POPULATION, AND MARUFACTURES.—The Report of J. G. G. Kannedy, Esq., the Superintendent of the Commisis 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 amitting that of Utah, estimated at 12,000, the
totals number of inhabitants in the United
States was, on the 1st of June, 1850, 22,246,
301. The absolute increase from the 1st of
June, 1840, has been 6,176,848, end the astual increase per cent, is 36.18. But it hasbeen shown that the probable arrount of

tual incaease per cent, is 36.18. Bu been shown that the probable are peopletion sequired by additions of a should be deducted in making a comshould be deducted in making a comparison between the results of the present and test census. These reductions diminish the detail population of the country, as a basis of comparison, to 22,074,301, 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 population supposed to have been acquired by the sidition of territory since 1840, the gain is 5,270,371, and the increase per cent is 37.14. The Slares.—The number of slaves by the present census, is 319,298, which shows an increase of 711,085, equal to 29,50 per cent. If we deduct 19,000 for the probable slave population of "exas 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. bety een the results of the present a

colored in 1850 was 528,637; in 1840, 386, 245; The increase in this class has been

245; The increase in this class and 42,392, or 10.95 per cent.

The increase.—From 1830 to 1940 the increase of the whole population was at the rate of 32.67 per cent. At the seme rate of advancement, the absolute gain for the ten years last past would have been 5,678,333, or 426,515 less than it has been, without including the increase consequent upon additional contents.

that are published. They have been the standard for over twenty-one years. In addition to the above, every month selections from the following are given, with simple directions that all may understand:

Undoubted Receipts, Model Cottages, Model Cottages Furniture, Patterns for Music Croschet Wark.

the number of deaths occurring year as 320,194; the ratio being 726 of the living population, or a each 726 of the population. The mortality in this statement taken as a

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, he 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, 1850—not to include any establishment producing less than the annual value of \$500—amounted in round numbers to \$530,000,000; state of the raw material \$550,000,000; state of the raw material \$550,000,000 mumber of persons employed 1,050,000.

The Agriculture.—Value of farming implements \$151,820,273; live stock \$22,708,238; bushels wheat 104,799,230; linder corr 591,586,053; pounds of tobacco 190,532,494; ginned cotton, bales, 2,474,214; pounds of butter 412,202,286; pounds of cheese 103,184,585, tons of hay 18,605,384; tons of hemp 62,182; bushels of fax need 567,749, pounds of maple sugar 32,759,363; hdds, of cane sugar 319,644; home-made manufactures \$27,525,545.

Cotton Goods of the Union—Capital invested \$74,501,031; value of mwaterials \$34,635,056; male hands employed 33,150; female dicto 50,136; value of minimum dnets.

Gigen, Goods of the Union—Capital invested \$74,501,031; value of minimum dnets.

Gigen, Goods of the Union—Capital invested \$74,501,031; value of minimum dnets.

Gigen, Goods of the Union—Capital invested \$74,501,031; value of minimum dnets.

G1,869,184.

Woolen Goods of the Union.—Cavested \$28,118,650; pounds of wo 70,862,829; tons of coal 46,870; which may material \$25,755,989; male haployed 22,678; female ditto 48,57

of entire products \$43,207,555.

The Iron Trade of the Unionvested in pig iron \$17,346,425; tire products 12,748,777; capital 
enstings 17,416,361; value of 
ducts 25,108,155; capital invested 
iron 14,495,220; value of the enti16,747,074.

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DR. DANIEL LEE.

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