

Laucasterville, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1852.

The Law of Newspapers.

1. Ail subscribers who do not give express Notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subcrip-

tions. 2. If subscribers order the discoutinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them until arrearage are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse taking their papers from the offices to which they are sent, they are held responsible till their bills are settled, and their papers ordered to be discontinued.

4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of INTENTIONAL FRAUD.

We have no agent at present for the Ledger. Subscribers will pay us personally, or remit their subscriptions by mail.

The Crops.

We should certainly be a grateful people for the great benefits we enjoy. There never was such a prospect for an abendant crop of Corn before in this District. Old, worn out fields in this neighborhood which do not appear to be worth any labor to be bestowed on them, are really producing abundant crops of corn. There will be more corn made in , this District than was ever before known.

A very large Beet.

Dr. WYLIE has presented us with a large beet which weighs five pounds and measure 174 inches in circumference. It is certainly the largest we have ever seen. From the specimen of potatoes kindly sent us by Dr. W., we should say he was hard to beat in gardening.

The Rail Road.

We direct attention to the Communication of "Iron Horse"-in this paper.

A Rail Road to connect Lancaster with some other point, is a project to which the attention of the citizens of Lancaster is directed. It need not be told you at this late day that such an enterprise will advance your interests. A Road to run from either point, Camden, Ridgeway, or Chesterville would terminate at Lancaster C. H., there is not the shadow of reason to suppose it would ever be carried farther. It could not be carried to Chesterfield; it could not be built in the first place from here to Chesterfield C. H., and even admitting it could be, it could not possibly pay expenses between the two places, that the plan would be an from here to Charlotte, from the fact that the people of Lancaster would not wish it to go there, and the people of Charlotte not wanting it, no money would be subscribed towards it, or but a triffing sum, wholly inadequate for the purpose. The Road would stop at Lancaster C. H., and the question arises where should it be commenced from

The people of Camden do not want it, the citizens on the route between here and Ridgeway, and between here and Chester are anxious for it. Chester District will subscribe liberally, Chester village will subscribe liberally, the Charlotte Road will subscribe liberally, and the State, already implicated, will contribute something to the enterprise. On the route from Ridgeway the people are able to subscribe and they will subscribe towards it. As we once before observed, we understood a gentleman of wealth in Fairfield will build the bridge over the river at his own expense; the Charlotte Road would subscribe, and the State likewise. It remains for the people to decide which route is the most practicable. It is well to consider the fact, that one great advantage Ridgeway has over Chester, is,we would be nearer to market, it would lessen the distance to Charleston, near fifty miles, which of course would lessen the expense of travel between the up country and the sea board.

On Sale Day in August we hope to see some definite action taken.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS .- Mr. Elwood Fish er, the senior Editor of this paper, refuses to support the nominees of the Democratic Convention for the Presidency, in a most emphatical manner; wnilst Mr. DeLeon is in favor of the nomination. "This has raised a breeze between them, and Mr. DeLeon de-clares he will not responsible for the clares he will not responsible for the course the Press pursues, although he still continues his connection with it.

THE PALMETTO STATE BANNER.-WO congratulate the Publisher on the very near per year. Address L. A. Godey, Phila. appearance of the Daily Bunner. We never did like "States Rights Republican," and always thought it would save confusion to have the daily and weekly of the same name. The Daily Banner is published in Columbia every morning at \$5 per year. I. C. Morgan, Publisher, Jno. G. Bowman, Editor. Britton, why do you not change the Register to the Daily Herald?

The Democratic and Whig Candidates.

There is no doubt that, although some of the States will cast the Electoral vote for some independent candidate, yet the two prominent leaders being Scott and Pierce, one or the other will be elected. Webster, we observe, refuses to be a candidate, and Is in favor of the Whig ticket. The Whig press throughout the country. with few exeptions, support the nomination of Scott, nd are loud in the praise of his eminent services to the country.

Gen. Pierce, on the other hand, is supported by the Demogratic press; and even in our State, a number of papers have hoisted the flag of Pierce and King. Not only have the Democratic press lauded Pierce, but every circumstance in Gen. Scott's life which can in any way throw calumny upon his name, has been hunted up and made to work against him. The Georgia Telegraph, a strong Democratic, Pierce paper, contains a column of correspondence between Gen. Scott, Gen. Jackson, and De Witt Clinton. It appears that in April, 1847, General Jackson, the Commander of the Southerh Division, issued an order concerning the government of that division. This order was spoken of in highly insulting terms by Gen. Scott, to a brother officer with whom he was on very intimate terms. Gen. Jackson was informed by an annoymous letter from New York, of the language used by Gen. Scott, and he made a formal call on the latter for an explanation. Gen. Jackson therefore addresses a letter to Gen. Scott, charging him with his dishonorable conduct, and wound up by saying, "I will barely remark, in conclusion, that if you feel yourself aggrieved at what is here said, any communication from you will meet me safely at this place," (Nash-

To this Gen. Scott replies, that he regrets he cannot accept the offered challenge, as a sense of religious feeling, as well as patriotic scruples," would keep him from levelling his pistol at the breast of a fellow man.

Gen. Scott'then accused De Witt Clinton of being the author of the annoymous letter. and after Clinton was elected Governor of New York, and had unequivocally declared he would not be concerned, directly or indirectly, in any duel, it appears by the Georgia Telegraph, that Scott, after having refused to engage in a duel with Gen. Jackson, on account of his "religious principles and patriotic scruples," challenges Clinton in a duel, when he knew Clinton had raised his voice against duelling. It is also said Gen. Scott is a Free Soiler. We publish a card to this effect in this paper, signed by Mississippi, Geergia and Alabama members. So much for General Scott.

Gen. Pierce is comparatively a young man but little known, and when the nomination was declared the universal inquiry was, who is Pierce? He has not been so much engaged in public life as many others, that we know not much that is good about him, neither do we know much that is bad. Gen. Pierce is from an Abolition State, and we never place much confidence in a Northern man professing Southern principles. We will speak on this subject again.

THE CAROLINA SPARTAN is the title now adopted by the old Spartanburg Spartan. It comes out in a new dress, which improves the appearance exceedingly, and its value is still known and appreciated by being under the management of its former editors Messrs. Tucker and Wallace.

THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT is the title of a new paper, printed in a very neat style, we have received from Charlotte, N. C. It is devoted to the interests of the Democratic party, and supports the nomination of Pierce and King. R. P. Warring, Esq., is the Editor and Proprietor.

Any of our readers having friends Florida, and who may wish a paper from that section, will find the "Conservator," published at Ocala, which has improved very much of late, worthy of their patronage.

HEROISM OF A LITTLE GIRL.-About ten days since a little girl aged 8 or 9, the daughter of Jas. Steele, near this town, attacked a rattlesnake and succeeded in killing it, without any assistance. The skin is now in our office, measuring 5 feet in length and 10 inches in circumferance. The snake had ten rattles.

C. M. Heath, Esq., of this District, aged 47 years, quit chewing tobacco on the 20th of May. His weight at that time was 138-on the 25th June he weighed 153-gain in five week 15 pounds. He also states that he has been free from a nervous headache which constantly attended him while in the habit of chewing.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

The Lady's Book was received some time ince. The July number is certainly superior to any preceding number. Godev is never behind the times. In this number we find a handsome engraving, "The first Tribute." It represents a mother holding her little girl who is dropping a piece of money into the box in Church.

" A Summer House" and Rustic Pavillion" also possess beauty. Terms \$300

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.

In consequence of our absence we have also been unable to notice Graham before.-The number for July is inferior to no one of its predecessors. The "Willing Captive," a beautiful engraving, represents a young innocent looking lad, with a dove with out-stretched-wings, resting on his hand, appaister to the Daily Herald?

The Publishers, Massra Johnson & Cavia, Columbia, will accept our thanks for a copy of the "Journal of of the State Conventions". Addressa Geo. H. Grands Technology of the George of the Conventions of the State Conventions.

FOR THE LEDGER. Lancaster Rail Road

A respectable and influential portion of the citizens of Lancaster District in public meeting, assembled at the Court House on the first Monday in July, the 7th instant, amongst other things, adopted a report and esolutions to this effect, "That the construction of a Railroad from Laneauter Court House to some point, connecting us in the scheme of Roads in this State, is a work, to the accomplishment of which, we are invited by every motive of self interest, and every sentiment of patriotism."

It will be observed that no point has been lesignated, nor any particular route selected whence the proposed Road shall run. Three points are however, contemplated, Camden, Chesterville and Ridgeway, on the Charlotte Road, between Winnsboro' and Columbia. The different routes, from Lancaster C. H. to each, of the points named are believed to be entirely practicable, and a Road could be built on either route, at, or for near about the same cost. The route to be selected should be hereafter determined, after a char, ter has been obtained from the Legislature, for the Road, by instrumental surveys, estimated cost and amount of stock subscribed for the different routes and whichever subscribes most to the success of the enterprize or whichever one it will be most to our interest to select, thereby reducing it to a certainty that the Road will be built, that route should be preferred, and adopted, and we should all heartily unite in support of it. It is believed upon a rough estimate, that the proposed Road can be graded upon either route, on an average for \$700 or \$800 per mile, and will not at any rate exceed \$1000 per mile; and it can be constructed at a cost of 7,000 or not exceeding \$8,000 per mile. The distance to Camden 38 miles, at \$7,000 per mile would cost \$266,000, at \$8000, \$304,000. The distance to Ridgeway, 33 miles, at \$7,000 per mile, \$231,000. building bridge, \$50,000, \$281,000-at \$8,-000, \$264,000-bridge \$50,000-\$314,000. To Chesterville, 28 miles, at \$7,000, \$196,-000-bridge, \$50,000-246,000; at \$8,000 \$224,000, bridge \$50,000-Total, \$274,000.

If the supposed estimate of the cost of construction of the proposed Road be correct, (and every year's experience demonstrates that a road can now be built for or near one half less than it could have been constructed ten years ago, occasioned by the great improvements made in building Railroads, and the cheapness of Iron,) then the question arises, have the people of Lancaster and adjoining Districts, interested in the building of the proposed road, the means within themselves to accomplish the work? and even though they have not, will not the State afford aid in the construction of the proposed road, as she has already done, to all the roads within her limits, now in progress of construction? This she is bound to do by every consideration of justice. But we have the ability within ourselves. and we should, each and all contribute to the nt. most extent of our means, even though it be to subscribe but one share only to the stock in the Road, and the work can and will be accomplished. The people of Lancaster District, certainly will not be so blind to their own interest, as to suffer an enterprize of such vast importance, to their present and future prosperity, to fail for the want of a liberal subscription on their part to the stock, in the proposed Road, which would insure its completion. This we cannot believe; we have too much confidence in their intelligence and patriotism, to entertain, for a moment, a doubt but that they are fully alive to the work, and each and every man ready to do his part. Then let each and every man put his shoulder to the wheel,and make a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and success will crown our efforts, and the time be not far distant, when will be seen, sporting through our midst the

IRON HORSE. The people of the United States have scarcely yet recovered from the intense excitement produced by the recent assembling and proceedings of the National Conventions and proceedings of the National Conventions representing the two great political parties into which our country is divided. But what a littleness does *Death* stamp upon : It these questions of a day! We have been much affected by the following extract from a letter by the Washington correspondent of The Presbyterian, dated 15th ult.

"Mr. Clay is sinking so gradually that the changes from week to week are scarcely per-ceptible. What a contrast may be witnessed to-day in different apartments of our 'Na-tional Hotel?' Its public saloons and drawing-rooms are crowded with the political friends of the great sage of Ashland, on their way to the great National Convention. The intense excitement of politics scarcely permits them to remember that they are under the same roof with him, who was by them, only not adored, but who is now dying; and if an enquiry is now and then made, 'How is Mr. Clay to-day?' it subdues and softens, but for a moment, the hearts that still revere him, but which are now agitated

by thoughts of other men, and other things that sickness, death, and eternity. In the spartment of the dying statesman, all is quiet, peacefal and subdued. There lies the emaciated form of him who very tately was the cynosure of all eyes. For him the world, politics, deplomacy, honours, pleasures, earth-ly aspirations, are all things of the past. The ly aspirations, are all things of the past. The present and the cternal only are now of importance to him. One drop of atoning blood is to him far more valuable than presidential or senatorial honors. One whisper from the Saviour, "Thy sins be forgiven thee;" sweeter, more transporting far, than the plaudits of the murmuring multitude! What contrast between the living politician, tosscontrast between the living politician, tossed upon 'he troubled sea of popular exciteed upon 'he troubled sea of popular excitement, driven before the gales of passion or of prejudice, and struggling amid the conflicting waves of interest and policy, choaked with their foam and soiled by their fifth, and the dying statesman, with all this turmoil and noise hushed behind him, the calmy awful solemnities of the death-bed around him, and eternity just before him! "Of that they were wise, that they understood this, that they would consider their latter and!" "Banner of the Cross.

Press says, that James Guthrif, Req., a distinguished Democrat of Kentucky, will be appointed by the Gouernor to fill the vacancy in the Senate, caused by the death of Mr. Clay, whose resignation does not take effect until September next.

Letters of Acceptance.

The following are the letters of Generals Scott and Pierce accepting the nomination tandered to them by their respective Con

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1852. SIR: I have had the honor to receive from Sin: I have had the notice of my "unani-your hands the official notice of my "unanimous nomination as the Whig Candidate for the office of President of the United States, together with "a copy of the resolution

passed by the Convention expressing their opinions upon some of the most prominent questions of national policy."

The great distinction, conferred by a numerous, intelligent and patriotic body, representing millions of my countrymen, sinks deep into my heart; and remembering the very eminent names which were before the convention in amicable competition with my own, I am made to feel, oppressively, the weight of responsibility belonging to my

Not having written a word to procure the nomination, I lost not a moment, after it had been conferred in addressing a letter to one of your members to signify what would be, at the proper time, the substance of my reply to the convention; and I now have the honor to repeat, in a more formal manner, as the occasion justly demands, that I accept

the nomination with the resolutions annexed The political principles laid down in those resolutions are so broad that but little is left for me to add. I therefore barely sugget in this place that should I, by the partiality of my countrymen, be elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, I shall be ready, in connexion with Congress, to recommen to approve of measures in regard to the man-agement of the public domain so as 'o secure an early settlement of the same, favorable to actual settlers, but consistent nevertheless with a due regard to the equal rights of the whole American people in that vast national inheritance; and also to recommend or approve of a single alteration in our naturaliza tion laws, suggested by my military experi ence, viz : giving to all foreigners the right of citizenship who shall faithfully serve in time of war on board of our public ships, or in our land forces, regular or volunteer, on their receiving an honorble discharge from

the service. In regard to the general policy of the ad-ninistration; if elected, I should of course look among those who approve that policy for the agents to carry it into execution; and should seek to cultivate harmony and fra ternal sentiments throughout the Whig party; without attempting to reduce its mem bers by proscription to exact conformity to time, be rigorous in regard to qualifications for office—retaining and appointing no one either deficient in capacity or integrity or in devotion to Liberty, to the Constitution, and

Convinced that harmony or good will between the different quarters of our broad country is essential to the present and tuture interests of the Republic, and with a devo tion to those interests that can know no South and no North, I should neither countenance nor tolerate any sedition, disorder, faction or resistance to the Law, or the Union, on any pretext in any part of the land; and should carry into the civil administration this one principle of military con-duct—obedience to the legislative and judicial departments of Government, each in its constitutional sphere—saving nly in respect to the Legislature, the possible resort to the veto power—always to be most cautiously exercised, and under the attitude controller

Finally, for my strict adherence to the principles of the Whig party as expressed in the resolutions of the convention, and herein suggested, with a sincere and earnest purpose to advance the greatness and happiness of the Republic, and thus to cherish and encourage the cause of constitutional liberty throughout the world, avoiding every act and thought that might involve our country in an unjust or unnecessary war, or impair the faith of treaties, discountenancing all political agitation injurious to the interests of so ciety and dangerous to the Union, I can of-fer no other pledge or guarantee than the known incidents of a long public life, now undergoing the severest examination.

sociate on the ticket, and with a lively sense of my obligations to the convention, and to your personal courtesies,
I have the honor to remain, sir. with grea

esteem, your most obedient servant, WINFIELD SCOTT. To the Hon. J. G. Chapman, Pres the Whig National Convention.

CONCORD, N. Y., June 17, 1852. Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknow-ledge your personal kindness in presenting to me this day your letter officicially informing me of my nomination, by the Democratic National Convention, as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

the Presidency of the United States.

The surprise with which I received the intelligence of the nomination was not unmingled with painful solicitude, and yet it is proper for me to say that the manner in which it was conferred was peculiarly gratifying. The delegation from New Hampshire, with all the glow of State pride, and all the warmth of personal regard, would not have submitted my name to the Convention, nor would they have cast a vote for tion, nor would they have cast a vote for me, under circumstances other than thou which occurred

I shall always cherish with pride and grat itude the recollection of the fact that the voice which first announced me—and pro-nounced alone—came from the mother of States—a pride and gratitude rising far above any consequences that can betide me person-ally

any consequences that can betide me personally

May I not regard it as a fact pointing to the overthrow of sectional jealousies, and looking to the parennial life and vigor of a Union, cemented by the blood of those who have passed to their reward—a Union wonderful in its formation, boundless in its hogamazing in its destiny! I accept the nomination, relying upon an abiding devotion to the interests, the honor, and the glory of our whole country, but beyond and above all, upon a power superior to all human might—a Power which, from the first gun of the revolution, in every crisis, through which we have passed, in every hour of acknowledged peril, when the dark clouds have shut down around us, has interposed, as if to baffle human wisdom, outmarch human forecast, and bring out of darkness the rainbow of promise. Weak, myself, faith and hope repose there in security. I accept the nomination upon the platform adopted by the Convention, not because this is expected to me as a candidate, but because the principles it embraces command the approbation of my judgment; and with them I believe I can safely say there has been ne word or act in my life in conflict.

I have only to tender my grateful acknowledgments to you, gentlemen, to the convention of which you were members, and to the people of our common country.

I am with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

before the American people, for the follow-ing amongst other reasons:

He obstinately refused, up to the time of his nomination, to give any public

opinion in favor of that series of measures of the last Congress known as the compromise; the permanent maintainance of which with us is a question of paramount importance. Nor has he, since his nomination, made any declaration of his approval of those measures as a final adjustment of the issues in controversy.

A Card.

Wantsoros, July 3.—To provent all-take and misapprehension, we the un-signed, members of Congress, adopt this thod of making a joint at tement to our of

It is true the resolutions of the Convention that nominated him are as clear and as explicit upon this question as need be; but Gen Scott, in his letter of acceptance, which contains all we have from him, on that matter, does not give them the approval of his judgment. This he seems studiously to have avoided. He accepts the nomination "with the resolutions annexed." That is, he takes the nomination cum onere, as an individual takes an estate, with whatever incumbrances it may be loaded with. And the only pledge and guarantee he offers for his "adherences to the principles of the resolutions" are "the known incidents of a long public life,"

&c. Among these "known incidents" of of his life there is not one, so far as we are aware of, in favor of the principles of the compromise. In one, at least, of his public letters he has expressed sentiments inimical to the institutions of fifteen States of the Union. Since the passage of the com-promise he has suffered his name to be held up before the people of several of the States as a candidate for the Presidency, by the open and avowed enemies of those measures. And in the Convention that conferred this nomination upon him he permitted himself to be used by the Free Soilers in that body to defeat Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster, became of their aevocacy of these measures, and their firm adherence to the policy that sustained them.

To aid such men and aid them in com pleting their triumph over, and sacrifice of, the true and tried friends of the constitution and the faithful discharge of all its obligations, is what we can never do .-The dictates of duty and patriotism stern-

ly forbid it. We consider Gen. Scott, as the favorite candidate of the Free Soil wing of the Whig party. That his policy, if he should be elected, would be warped and shaped to conform to their views, and to elevate them to power in the administration of the Government can but be considered as a legitimate and probable result, and believing as we do that the views of that faction of mischievous men are dangerous not only to the just and constitutional rights of the Sonthern States which we represent in part, but to the peace and quiet of the whole country, and to the permanent union of the G ares, we regard it as the highest duty of the well-wishers of the country every where, whatever else they may de to at least withhold from him their sup port.

This we intend to do. ALEXANDER II. STEPHENS, of Ga. CHARLES J. FACLENER, of W. BROOKE, of Miss. ALEX. WHITE, of Ala. JAMES ABERCROMBIE, of Ala. R. Toombs, of Ga. JAMES JOHNSON, of Ga.

For reasons to some extent indicated n speeches and addresses heretofore made by the undersigned, they deem it to be heir duty to withhold their support Gen. Scott as a candidate for the Presidency. If it should seem to be necessary we will hereafter, in some form, exhibit more fully to our constituents the fact and reasons which have brought us to this determination

M. P. GENTRY, Tenn. C. H. WILLIAMS, of Tenn.

LARGE COTTON BOLL.-Mr. Andrew Turner, of this District, I as laid upon our table a cotton boll which measures one and a half inches in length, and nearly tour inches in circumterence.

It must not be infered from this speci men boll, that the cotton crop is in a state of forwardness and thrift. On the contrary, the accounts we received on Monay last, sale-day, from almost every neigh borhooe in the District, represent this crop as quite backward and unpromi growth of the weedwas cheeked by the cool weather, that prevailed some three or four weeks ago, plants became diseased, and many of them died outright. The stand is, in consequence, very bad. The danger is now, since the days and nights have become warm, that the plenteon rains which have fallen during the last two or three weeks, and which are likely to continue two or three weeks longer, judging from present appearances, will cause the plant to rep to weed with but little fruit on it. However, nothing like an accurate estimate of the yield can be based upon its present appearance; so much depends upon the fall-season. But judging from "the signs of the time," we report the prospects of an abundant cot-

ton crop as very unfavorable. We rejoice that we still have a mo cheering report to make of the corn crop. There have been abundant rains in almost every section of the District, and the pros-pects of a plenteous harvest were never more flattering. The corn plant has that dark green, succulent and lustrons appear ance which so delights the eye of the farmer. And were no more rain to fall from this until its maturity, the yield would be amply sufficient for the wants of the District. Tis true, it will require a quan-Tis true, it will require a quantity of this grain to swell to their justices of this grain to swell to their justices and mules that may now be seen "dra ging their slow longth along" the cott and corn fields. But since there are

obliged. We observe some good things stituents, respectively, and to all who may take an interest in the subject, that we cannot and will not support General Scott for the Presidency, as he now stands

In the evening of the day I left the Orange Spring, I reached Ocala. This is an Indian name; it seems that De Soto once landed at Tumpa Bay, made an excursion through the peninsula, went by the Steamboats. Pole-boats go from Palatka place where Rome, in Georgia, now stands, to the Silver Spring in four days. and penetrated the country as far as the Mississippi valley, at the place where the Red mingles its waters with the Mississippi. He died and his body was committed to the stream. In the course of his jour-

ney he came to a large Indian Town called Ocala, that being the name of the Chief. It is supposed that the present Ocala occupies the site of the former one. It is an inland town; the nearest navigable water to it is the Silver Spring, which is six miles off. It is two or three miles from Fort King in a South-Western direction The Town now contains between three hundred and fifty, and four hundred inhabitants, and six or seven stores; it is doing a very good business and I think is destined to become a place of importance. It is now the seat of justice for Marion County. It is surrounded by large and extremely fertile hammocks, and since I left it I have learned that it is the most central place in Florida, and probably will become the seat of Government; it will certainly be removed from Tallahassee before very long, as it is on one side of the State. There are some of the best houses in Ocala that I saw in Florida .-There is a very neat two story Court House nearly finished, which is on the plan of the Court House in this District. The Jail is an odd looking little affair, not more than fifteen feet square with two stories, the entrance to the lower story is through the upper one. It is constructed of hewed logs, double walled, and the space between the two walls is filled up with loose bits of wood; but what I liked best of all was that there was not a fingle prisoner in it; that speaks well for the county. The Tobacco trade is carried on very extensively there. Improved Farms in that section of country sell for from twelve to twenty dollars per acre, though I think there are still some public lands near Ocala that can be procured at Government price. The clearing of Hammocks is very heavy work on account of the thick growth. The hammocks are mostly small, containing from one to three hundred acres, though I was told that there are some from ten to fourteen miles in length and upward of a mile wide; but I did not see any of that size. Ham-mock lands in this part of Florida yield from eight hundred to one thousand pounds of Tobacco to the acre, and that Tobacco sells from thirty cents to a dollar per pound, though the dollar Tobacco i scarce, From twelve to twenty-six hundred weight of short stople Cotton per a-cre, is also produced; (the long stable is now nearly abandoned,) thirty or forty bushels of Corn per acre; two hogsheads of Sugar and any quantity of Syrup and Molasses; as to potatoes they could not tell me how many were made as they are never dug except for immediate use .-A patch was pointed out to me that had been growing undisturbed for three years. I told the owner he must find the potatoes very large. He said he sometimes got them weighing fifteen or sixteen pounds. I did not see any that large. Roots of every kind grows finely in Florida, and Cabbage grows very large, making fine heads. The of the Presidential will occur in the follow market in Savannah is beginning to be ing States at the time mentioned supplied with vegetables from Florida.

is an excellent poor man's country and I think that the rich can do well there two. The pine lands produce from fifteen to twenty bushels of Corn per acre, from eight hundred to a thousand weight of Cotton, six or eight hundred weight of Tobacco, but this Tobacco is not of the best quality; indeed it is quite inferior if the land is not

The Arrow-Root is cultivated with pro fit by some, but I suppose that if many undert ke it the market will be overstocked.

The cattle that I saw disapointed me; the were small and not very fat, the Butter was very poor. I was told that I had not seen any good ranges. The grass was very luxuriant but coarse.

I saw a few hogs, but they were the finest I ever saw in my life.

I tasted no cool water in Florida, and what is a remarkable fact, the warmest watercame out of the deepest well. That well was forty feet deep; the wells are generally from fifteen to twenty feet deep. As I was in the ac of drinking some water that had just been drawn up from this deep well, the owner told me not to drink it as it was quite warm, that there was some in the house that had been drawn some time and was cooler. I tasted what was 'n the bucket and found it bry weem indeed. I rewarked to the owner that I supposed he had the deepest well in Florida. "Oh, no!" said he, "there is a well in my neighborhood which it ninety feet deep, and the water is much warmer than this." This is a phenome

non for which I cannot account. While at Ocala I visited the Silver Spring; but words will fail to convey to you a correct idea of the surpassing ty of this Spring. It is an oblong over three hundred feet wide and feet deep, and so perfectly translucid the water, that a dime may be distinct seen at the bottom, bright and beautifu seen at the bottom, bright and beautiful. There are projecting ledges of limestone from the depth of forty feet to the bottom under which the water comes in, and its entrance can be plainly perceived by the undulating of the plants that grow around. All kinds of acquatic plants are seen growing at the bottom, they are of the deepest to the palest green, approximating to yellow. Moss grows in some placts; there are others where the lime stone is bare, looking as white as snow. To finish the story there are fish distinctly visible and seeming not in the least disturbed by my penning not in the least disturbed by my ppearance. I saw fishes in that Spring om two feet long down to four inches.

We have received from the office tits outlet is very deep and runs six miles of the Edgefield Advertiser a pamphlet "Incidents of a journey from Abbeville S. C. to Ocala, Fla" for which we are for Steamboat navigation; but the River er. This River empties into the St. Johns for Steamboat navigation; but the River is obstructed by rafts of logs, and where in it, and transfer the following to our these rafts are, the banks are low and flat, so that the River has branched out into a great many streams, none of them affording water enough to float a Steam-boat. I think if the logs were cut out of the channel, and the others stopped, it would become a navigable stream for

to the Silver Spring in four days. The construction of a Plank Road from Ocala to Fort Gates, on the St. Johns, a distance of twenty-two miles, has been suggested. I think that opening the Ochlawaha for Steamboats and running a Plank Road from the Silver Spring to Ocala, a distance of six miles, would be much cheaper, and more convenient. It cost about two thousand dollars per mi to make a Plank Road; but if the Plank Road were built to Fort Gates that w also become a place of importance.

On Sunday night while I was at Ocale the Methodists had a meeting in Church which did not break up until As the Minister was returning home he was passing by a drinking establishment, (I am sorry to say these banes to all morality are countenanced in Florida,) his name was abruptly demanded by a man standing in the door; the Parson thinking this was impertinent, paid no attention to the demand and went on; the man stepped out, cursed him, and told him that if he did not give his name he would shoot him The Minister still disregarded his threats, so the man exploded a cap at him; fortunately the pistol did not go off, or there would have been another murder laid to his account. The Minister got out a warrant for him, but none could be found with hardihood enough to arrest him. He staved at Ocala all of the next day, but at night he was privately conveyed away by some of his friends. Friends did I say! No, companions. Such have no friends. Now was the Minister right in the course he pursued? I think not; it is always best to return courtesy and politeness for discourtesy and incivility. I was told that this desperado was the younger Tobin, a fugitive from justice from Barnwell Disrict. The slain man was a very sober, nonest, industrious man, with a family dependent on him for support; the murder was committed in the pressence of his wife who recovered from the shock and has since died. Thus there are five poor helpless little children perfectly destitute. thrown upon this uncharitable world. Tobin was passing under the assumed name of Livingston.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- We regret to learn hat while the National Salute was being fired at Castle Pinckney on Monday, one of the guns was prematurely discharged, by which Private James Murphy, who was engaged in rauming home the cartringe, was blewn to atoms, and Private Michael Shanaghy so badly injured that no hopes are entertained of his recovery .- Mercury.

HOMICIDE.-Isaiah Scott of this District was shot on, Wednesday lost by James Deas, Jr, and died in a few hours. We have not learnt the particulars. Deas is now in jail awaiting his trial.—Sumter ville Baner 6th

FALL ELECTIONS .- The Presidential eection is to occur on the 2nd day of November next; and elections in advance at most of which members of Congress

are to be elected: Alabama, Ang. 2d; Kentucky, Aug. 2d; Indiana, Aug. 2d; Illinois, Aug. 2d; Iowa, Aug. 2d; Missouri, Aug. 2d; North Carolina, Aug. 4th; Tennessee, Aug. 5th; Vermont, Sept. 7th; Maine, Sept. 13th; Georgia, Oct. 4th; Arkansas, Oct. 4th; Florida, Det. 4th; Maryland, Oct. 6th; South Carolina, Oct. 11th; Ohio, Oct. 12th; Pennsylvania, Oct. 12th.

GEMS OF THOUGHT. - The human heart is like a feather bed-it must be rought handled, well shaken, and exposed to a variety of turns, to prevent its becoming hard

Use not evasions when called upon to do a good thing, nor excuse when you are reproached or doing a bad one.

Female eduction is generally a gaudy and tawdry setting, which cumbers and almost hides the jewel it ought to bring

If you sleep well be happy! Remem-er, man leds two lives, his days and his dreams; and if you are safe as to the latter, accept the former as the best that could be allotted you. If every man was in reality as bad as some persons at some time thinks him, the world would be much worse than it is: again, if every man was really as good as he sometimes thinks rimself, the world would be much better than it is.

Deep in the foundation of his character. like the immovable blocks whereon great. edifices repose, each man has to lay down for himself certain thoughts, somer or later, of passing consequence, got out of secret and manifold communings regarding the vast mysterie of here and hereafter.

Acknowledgments

With thanks, we acknowledge the receipt f the following subscriptions to this date: Henry Dunean, Pleasant Hill \$2 00 Hugh McManus, Hickory Head 1 00 Glass Caston. Jno. V. De in. do 1 00 James Glenn, Wilson's Store, N. C. . . 1 00 Jacob Plyler, Jacksonham, should have been receipted \$1,00, instead of \$2,00.

Whenever mistakes occur in receipts, or any omission is made, the subscribers interested will please inform us, so that proper ons can be made.

VANTED TO HIRE A NEGRO WOMAN TO COOK FOR a small family. Wages paid month-