

Miscellaneous.

The Southern Agriculturist.—This useful periodical (late the Southern Cabinet) has again assumed its appropriate title. The January number, beginning a new series, makes its appearance in the shape of a very neat pamphlet, from the press of Mr. A. E. Miller, under the continued editorial management of Mr. J. D. Legare, its experienced and zealous conductor, at the old price of \$5 per annum, payable in advance. The articles of chief interest in the present number are a scientific essay on soil and its improvement, by "A Southerner"; a humorous series of "Random Reflections," by Deirdrick Buckthorn of Buckthorn Hall, in which the Sugar Beet is shown to be the best thing in the world to fatten cattle for the shambles, or to fill the distended udder with the sweetest and richest milk; and Roban Potatoes are exposed as a worse humbug than Morus Multicaulis; a valuable series of selections on Horticulture, with running or interspersed commentaries by the editor; and a pleasing and instructive essay on the "Flower Garden," by "A Practical Gardener." The editor invokes additional support for his journal, both in the way of contributions to his pages, and names to his subscription list; and his appeal should meet a ready response from both the talent and liberality of our agricultural community. It will really be a reproach to the planting interest, the great and paramount interest of our essentially agricultural State, if so useful a journal should be abandoned for failure of contributions of either the pen or the purse—of mind or money.—Charleston Courier.

Agriculture Labor in England.—In looking over some English papers a short time since, I saw it stated that in the Counties of Norfolk, Suffolk and Haunts, wages are \$1 75 a week, and in Devonshire \$1 25.—In the latter County the general food of the independent laborers, as they are called, is made of half barley meal with the husks ground in it, and the other half potatoes, and they do not get enough of that. They have gardens, and having done a long day's work for sufficient food, they are obliged to work in those gardens, for which they pay rent, to gain a little more food. They have wood for nothing, that is, they have permission to grub up the roots of trees which have been cut down, and which are found to be in the way. These independent laborers are beggars for their clothes, and paupers when afflicted by disease, needing medical aid. They live worse than the pauper in the poor house, and than the criminal in the goal. For months no meat enters their houses.—Patriot and Democrat.

The Editor of the Providence Journal commences with his readers after the following fashion. We will remind our readers of a very excellent practice which prevails with many, of settling their newspaper bills at the beginning of the year. It is the only way to get along comfortably, for no man will half a conscience can ever read his newspaper with any comfort, unless he knows that it is paid for. We know that we have the best set of subscribers in the world, and that the only reason why some of them have not paid us for nearly three years is because they supposed we did not want it, and that the money would be an incumbrance to us. Such we assure them is not the case. In fact, we do not hesitate to say that, upon the whole, the money would be rather a convenience than otherwise, and we hope our word will be deemed sufficient for this, without the endorsement of a lawyer.

The New York Signal inculcates this doctrine.—"The very circumstances which conduce to the rapid voyage of a sailing vessel, diminish the speed of one propelled by steam. A steamboat can go faster with a head wind and a smooth sea, than when the wind blows fresh and fair. A packet ship rides easily and rapidly over the waves while a steamer, from the peculiarity of her construction—being sharp at her bows and long—digs and ploughs through the billows in such a manner that they are serious obstructions to her progress, as mud and snow to the wheels of a coach."

Strabismus.—We lately mentioned two important and fully successful operations, by Dr. H. H. Toland, of Columbia, for Strabismus, or, as it is more commonly termed, Squinting, or Cross eyes. Since then, we learn that Dr. T. has operated in three or four more cases, mostly very aggravated ones, and in all, with equal and complete success—totally removing all vestige of the obliquity—and that he has five or six more cases waiting, which he has thought it prudent to defer operating on, until the weather becomes more favorable. We are gratified to find that confidence is so rapidly advancing in this new and deeply important development of Surgical science; and from what we have seen of it, we feel no hesitation in assuring all afflicted with the deformity in question, however severely, and disposed to avail themselves of the experience and acknowledged surgical skill of Dr. Toland, that they may safely expect complete success, in the removal of it.—South Carolinian.

Pains in the Breast.—The following receipt is said to be very efficacious in pains of the breast: Two drams Sal Ammoniac, half-pint of Vinegar half-pint of Whiskey and half-pint of water, to be applied with a warm rag. Roup, or Gaps in Poultry.—Soap mixed with the foot of chickens, or Indian meal wet up with soap suds, and fed to them is said to be a cure for this disorder, that is so fatal to poultry.

Singular Remedy.—We find in a French Journal the account of the cure of a case of Hydrophobia by a large quantity of vinegar administered to the patient by mistake. Count Leosina, a physician of Padua, hearing of the case, exhibited the same remedy in a very violent case, and succeeded in effecting a perfect cure.

Illinois.—About twenty millions of bushels of Corn were produced in Illinois last year. There were also produced 385,963 lbs. Tobacco, 28,121 lbs. Rice, 191 lbs. Cotton, and 323, 296 lbs. Sugar.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4. The Treasury Note bill was again under discussion in the House to-day, in committee of the whole. Mr. James Garland, of Virginia, (the conservative) came out openly and explicitly against all the leading measures of the whig party—viz. Bank, Tariff, Distribution, &c. He concurs with them in one point only—the repeal of the Sub Treasury, and he wishes to fall back upon the State Banks, as the fiscal agents of the government.

It is remarkable how much dissension has already appeared in the ranks of those who brought Gen. Harrison into power. But as yet, these gentlemen, with all their variant views, appear to tolerate this latitude of opinion among each other, and accordingly, to treat each other with due respect and kindness.

How it will be during the extra session, we cannot tell; but it may be supposed that the breach will daily become wider. If Mr. Adams' views can be considered as in any way, the exponent of the feelings of a portion of the whigs, there is a prospect of any thing but harmony among them.

In the Senate, the Bankrupt bill was taken up. Feb. 5. The National Intelligencer contains this morning, an elaborate and apparently well considered document, setting forth the necessity of an immediate session of the twenty seventh Congress. This paper, or as some call it, proclamation, declares that the people willed the extra session, and that the policy of Mr. Van Buren must expire with his term of office. This document is said to express the opinions of the friends of the new administration in the Senate. The Harrison members in the House had also had a caucus on the subject, but were not so well united, in favor of the extra session. After all, as old Mr. Adams said, the members appear to forget that they have no power to call an extra session or prevent one, for the Constitution leaves that matter to the discretion of the President. He must determine upon the expediency of convening Congress, after a full survey of the whole ground, and must act, in this respect, entirely upon his own responsibility.

There appears little doubt, however, that General Harrison will see fit to convene Congress at a very early day. The country has certainly reached an important crisis in respect to its policy. The land question must be settled; the tariff must be remodelled; the deficit in the revenue must be supplied; the bank question must be decided; and the bankrupt question must be disposed of. All these matters press at once on the new administration, and they might as well be met at once and settled in some way. They will occupy more time than an ordinary session of Congress would allow for their consideration, provided ordinary legislative business were to be taken up.

In the House, to-day, the treasury note bill was reported from the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Wise's amendment, providing that the new administration shall have five millions clear after the fourth of March, will prevail, and afford ample means to carry on the government till the tariff can be modified.

The Senate did not take up the bankrupt bill to-day. The motion now pending, and which will give rise to debate enough to defeat the bill, is to recommit it with instructions to include banks and other corporations in the compulsory provisions. The Senate will probably become convinced, in a day or two, of the folly of wasting the remains of the session in the discussion of a bill that the House will have no time to act upon.

President Van Buren will evacuate the palace on the 20th of this month. Feb. 5. The whigs and democrats held caucuses last night for the consideration of party matters. The whigs here have been somewhat frightened at the course pursued by Mr. Wise, and his letter addressed to the editor of the Richmond Whig, will show you that some dissatisfaction was expressed by his friends in regard to his recent course in the House. The northern members were completely taken aback by his speech, and I heard one distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, address another, to know "what Wise meant?" These disposed to be uncharitable, say that his speech is merely thrown out as a feeler to the coming administration, in order to secure a place for his father-in-law Mr. Sergeant, or himself. I make no comment, and merely 'tell you the tale as 'tis told to me."

We have had no business transacted since my last save the Pre-emption Bill of Mr. Benton. In the secret session of the Senate yesterday, the treaty with Portugal, which has been undergoing a system of diplomacy for several years, was finally ratified—the vote is of course unknown.

We have had hopes of getting through business in the House by the resolution to finish the debate, but as that has been repealed, we are in the dark again, and have no prospect of seeing land. The Clerks in the Departments are complaining of the want of money. None were paid on Saturday last, when their wages were due, and still Congress and the bill for their payment are dragging along as if there were nobody in the world interested. The doors of the capital are besieged by hundreds of private claimants, and all they receive is talk.

The Senate are on the Bankrupt bill. Messrs. Crittenden and Benton spoke this morning, but no action will be had upon it this session. My word for it. The city is very lively. Several here from Charleston and the South-west. Balls, parties, soires, &c. ad infinitum. Gen. Harrison will not be here until Monday. Feb. 5. This is the great lounging place of office seekers, ministers, fortune hunters, cavaliers, &c. is at present "duller, worse than dull." All the great speeches have been made, the rhetorical flourishes paraded, the powers of eloquence exhausted, and here we are, "weary, flat, stale and unprofitable." As yet, nothing decidedly definite is ascertained as to the complexion

of Gen. Harrison's cabinet; but on opinion is generally prevalent, that it will be most cautious and discreet in the election of such an administration as will afford efficiency and satisfaction to the masses that will be adopted. Whatever the discrepancies of opinion may exist in the whig ranks as to some of the prospective propositions, the public mind may rest satisfied that, upon the final issue, "harmonious combination of interest," the prosperity of the nation, will supersede any private consideration, and the val of the American nation will be the *ultima thule* to which all aspirations will be directed. Of the various gentlemen named for cabinet positions, we hear of no one who holds a stronger grasp upon the affections of those authorized to speak, than your Senator, Preston. The members from every section of the country regard him as the giant of whig principles, and when the peculiar talent of America is sluded by foreigners of the best discrimination and ability, we hear it embraced in the trio of "Clay, Webster, and Preston."

The Senate was occupied until 4 o'clock with the arguments in favor of and against the government ceding her share of the Maryland canal stocks to that State. There was not unusual ability displayed on either side. Gen. Harrison is expected a citizen on Monday or Tuesday. He will endeavor to prevent as much parade and huzzas as possible, but the ebullition of public feeling cannot be effectually restrained. Feb. 6. The majority in favor of Mr. Wise's amendment to the Treasury note bill, by which the issue authorized will amount to ten millions, is so decided, that it must be taken as an indication of a desire, on the part of a majority of the House, to avoid an extra session. Mr. Jones did not think the money would be wanted, but at the request of those whig members who were anxious to avert a special session, he assented to it.

The bill cannot be taken up in the Senate till Monday, that body not being in session to-day. There is no doubt, as I learn, that the bill will pass the Senate in its present form, though Mr. Benton will exercise all his energy and influence against it.

There is, no doubt, a strong party here who are desirous to produce the impression that the government owes a large sum. Mr. Barnard, of N. Y. says forty millions. If, under the influence of such an impression, Congress be called—panic and party, together, may, as it is hoped, call for a large loan, and a large revenue. It is the apprehension of such a result that induces a portion of the whigs—Messrs. Wise, Alford, Mallory, J. Garland, &c., to go against a special session.

In the whig caucus of the House members, held the other night, the whigs split into three parties, according to rumor. So great is the discord among them, that no harmony can be expected from the members of the 27th Congress. Although there will be a majority of about thirty or forty nominal whigs in the next Congress, it is far from being certain that there will be a majority in favor of any one of the Clay whig measures.

There is more probability of the passage of the bill, than there was a few days since, because it appeals directly and strongly to the necessities of some of the States, and the cupidity of them all. The land distribution, it is now thought, may be followed, in quick succession, by an assumption of the State debts. Mr. Adams is the only member of any importance, it is true, that has come out openly for it; but the reason that he has come forward a little in advance of others entertaining the same views, is that he is a bolder man than others. The States cannot endure taxation, and are unwilling to incur the contempt of the world by a breach of faith; is it not unlikely, therefore, that they will seek refuge from both alternatives, in assumption.

Things are coming to a crisis. The failure of the Bank of the United States was whispered about in the House between 7 and 8 o'clock last night, and produced the greatest agitation. The interests of the State of Pennsylvania, and indeed, of the banking and credit system generally are deeply involved in the fate of this institution. Its failure seemed to be looked upon by all parties as a great public calamity. Some of the whigs, however, say that they are glad it is now out of the way, and that she will be forced into liquidation. But will she not carry with her the other banks in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia? They say not—but time will show. Your State will be a great sufferer by the event; for more of the stock was held in South Carolina than in any State in the Union—say three millions. Two thirds of the stock is held in England.

The House was engaged in considering private bills to-day. The Senate did not sit. Feb. 8. In the House, to-day, there was no business of importance. There was no disposition, indeed to do any business. The navy pension bill was taken up, and Mr. Waddy Thompson moved an amendment appropriating \$100,000 for the purpose of bringing the Florida war to a friendly termination. Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, a member who has been somewhat distinguished for very zealous speeches on the various anti-slavery questions that have come before the House, spoke three hours on the subject. His chief object seemed to be to show that the Florida war had been excited and prolonged to this day by "negro catchers or negro stealers," as he called them, from Georgia and other southern States. He represented that the war was between the Indians and their negro allies, on one side, and "a banditti" of southern men on the other, who deprecated on the property of the Indians, and carried off the negroes as slaves. He said that as soon as a treaty was made, and the Indians were disposed to surrender and emigrate, the negroes took the alarm and ran away to avoid being kidnapped, and induced the Indians to go with them. Mr. Cooper, of Georgia, replied to Mr. Giddings, and disputed his facts. No question was taken on the amendment. Feb. 9. General Harrison arrived in this city to-day, in the cars from Baltimore, attended by a committee from Baltimore, his family, &c.

The day was the most dismal and dreary that could have occurred, rain and sleet falling thick and fast for several hours before and after the General's arrival.

Nevertheless, he was received by a concourse of citizens and the Tippecanoe blub. There was no military parade, but there were two bands of music in the procession. The citizens escorted the General to the City Hall, where the Mayor of the city addressed him in an appropriate manner.

The General, in reply, said, briefly, that had he not been warmly welcomed here, he should have been disappointed, for he knew the people of this District well, and for a long time was on the most friendly terms with them. He should, as far as was in his power, protect and promote their interests and welfare.

He will remain here only two or three days, after which he will go to Virginia.

There was no business of interest in Congress to-day. In the Senate, the bankrupt bill was again discussed, but no question was taken upon it. There seemed to be no disposition to push the bill, nor to bring up any other subjects.

The House went into committee on the bill making appropriations for navy pensions. The question being on Mr. W. Thompson's amendment appropriating \$100,000 for the purpose of fulfilling some stipulations made by Gen. Armstrong with the Indians in Florida, whereby the war will probably be stopped.

But this matter was not referred to in the debate. Mr. Cooper, of Georgia, who yesterday commenced a reply to Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, continued his speech. Mr. Cooper went on to prove that citizens of Georgia had not been guilty of negro stealing, but that citizens of Maine and Ohio had. Many attempts were made to arrest the debate, but without success.

From the Madisonian. THE NEW SENATE.

In conformity to usage, the Senate of the United States has been summoned by the present Executive, to meet at the Capitol on the 4th of March next, for the transaction of such business connected with the commencement of a new Administration, as may be brought before them.

The new Senate will have a decided majority in favor of the new administration. But it will be important that all should be present. We annex a list of the members elect, whose terms commence on the 4th of March, or who hold over from previous years, with a statement of the time when their various terms expire. Those names in italics are friends of Gen. Harrison:

Table listing Senators by State: MAINE (Ruel William, George Evans), NEW HAMPSHIRE (Franklin Pierce, Levi Woodbury), VERMONT (Samuel Prentiss, Samuel Phelps), MASSACHUSETTS (Daniel Webster, Isaac C. Bates), RHODE ISLAND (Nathan F. Dixon, James F. Simmons), CONNECTICUT (Ferry Smith, J. W. Huntington), NEW YORK (Silas Wright, N. P. Tallmadge), NEW JERSEY (Samuel L. Southard, Vacancy), PENNSYLVANIA (James Buchanan, Daniel W. Sturgeon), DELAWARE (R. H. Bayard, Thomas Clayton), MARYLAND (John L. Kerr, Wm. D. Merrick), VIRGINIA (William C. Rives, Vacancy), NORTH CAROLINA (William A. Graham, Willie P. Mangum), SOUTH CAROLINA (Wm. C. Preston, John C. Calhoun), GEORGIA (Alfred Cuthbert, John M. Berrien), ALABAMA (Clement C. Clay, William R. King), MISSISSIPPI (John Henderson, Robt. J. Walker), LOUISIANA (Alexander Mouton, Alexander Barrow), TENNESSEE (A. O. P. Nicholson, Vacancy), KENTUCKY (Henry Clay, John J. Crittenden), OHIO (William Allen, Benjamin Tappan), INDIANA (Oliver H. Smith, Albert S. White), ILLINOIS (Richard M. Young, Samuel M. Roberts), MISSOURI (Lewis F. Linn, Thomas H. Benton), ARKANSAS (Ambrose H. Sevier, William S. Fulton), MICHIGAN (Augustus S. Porter, Vacancy).

Of the 48 Senators elected, 26 are the friends of the new Administration, and 22 are supposed to be opposed to it. The five vacancies will mostly, perhaps all, be filled by friends of the coming Administration.

Navy Apprentices.—A Midshipman's warrant has been given as the reward of merit to one of the apprentices of the naval school at Norfolk, and to one of those at each of the schools in New York and Boston. Were very glad to find so appropriate a system of "rewards" adopted. It will do more to stimulate the boys than any thing else could do.

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. II. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1841.

"A Young Planter," has been received, and shall appear in our next.

We are indebted to the Hon. F. W. Pickens, and the Hon. Robert Barnwell Rhett, for various Public Documents, Papers, &c.

JAIL DELIVERY.

Two of the tenants of the Jail of this District, Mr. John Hatcher and Joshua Hammond, took leave of their comfortable quarters, on Friday night last, without much ceremony.

It appears, that some kind friend, bird of the same feather, no doubt, supplied them with tools, an augur and chisel, by the use of which, they cut off the lower part of the door of the dungeon in which they were confined, for "high crimes and misdemeanors," and obtained admittance into the debtors room. In similar manner they took off the lower part of the door of this room, and secured a free exit from the prison.

Hatcher was for more than two years an outlaw, putting at defiance the efforts of the public officers to arrest him, and eluding all detection with the dexterity and facility of a Seminole. He was at length captured, and lodged in jail, a short time since, by means of the skill, energy and determination of our present Sheriff, Col. Christie, whose administration is likely to prove a great terror to all evil doers, in this community.

COUNTRY EDITORS.

A contemporary describes our life in the following quaint manner.

There are few persons who suffer more than country Editors—particularly, when well patronized. No Editor possesses much credit, among the funded community; and yet no Editor is without a host of indebted patrons, good, bad, and indifferent. He is always rich in thought, and poor in purse. His practical conception feeds the paragraph epicure, and his confidence in the integrity of his patrons, frequently fills his mind with promises, lines his stomach with kuaving worms, and makes him examine his pockets, to see whether they are moth-eaten.

If a printer, his "begone dull care" provassities, induce him to purchase canvass backs, when the flour barrel is empty; and if not a printer, his frustrated schemes of ambition, are wearing the hair off his head, by keeping his brains in a hot bath, produced by "big ush." He becomes extravagant; and if he relies upon their punctuality, he sees blue ruin, on presenting his accounts. If he relies upon a party, he becomes censorious, and his presumed independence leaves him, amidst arduous and exciting labors, with the privilege of sucking wind for subsistence. If he be neutral in politics, he finds himself a nullity two-thirds of the year, and the countenances of three-fourths of his patrons as numiferous as the smoke of a sixty horse power steam engine. If he duns in his paper, his patrons consider it one of his most insipid originals; and if he duns by special deputation, his honest demands excite the indignation or revenge, of those whom he presumed were his friends. And, if he attempts to please every body, public opinion, very soon, and very justly, gives him the appellation of a ignoramus.

The Farmer's Register.—The first number of the ninth volume of this valuable work has been received; from its contents, we judge, that it would be a desirable work, for the use of Agriculturists; and would therefore recommend it to all, who are directly or indirectly engaged in that useful pursuit, as a text book and guide. The young Farmer should have it, as the precepts laid down in it, would assist him in his first attempt, to secure a permanent and solid foundation for his future happiness in his worldly concerns; the old Farmer ought to have it, that he might be able, by reading it, of a long winter evening, at his own fireside, to his young sons, to impress upon their young minds, the good and well tried experiments, and success attending such experiments, made by some of our oldest and most experienced Agriculturists.

The Register and Carolina Planter having consolidated, it will, no doubt, have a tendency to make the Register more useful to the Agriculturists of this State, as it will give the publisher the assistance of those numerous and able correspondents, (of whom our State may be proud,) who have so much enlightened us, by their accounts of their experiments, &c., through the columns of the Planter. For the conditions of the Register, we refer our readers to the advertising columns of this day's paper.

Barhamville Female Institute.—We have received a pamphlet containing the names of the teachers and pupils, together with an account of the various branches of Female Education, and the mode of their being taught in this Institute; from which it appears, that in addition to their being un-

der the immediate control of Dr. E. Marks and lady, and the Rev. W. Tyler and lady, as Directors, they are assisted by five ladies and three gentlemen of the finest talents, as Instructors in the different branches proposed to be taught by them; with the regulations laid down for the pupils, and the mode of teaching, we are much pleased, and feel it a pleasure in recommending this Institute to the support of our citizens, who have been in the habit of sending abroad their daughters to complete their education. Dr. Marks and the Rev. W. Tyler, have laid out their plans, so that a Young Lady, prepared to enter the Institute, that is, being acquainted with Reading Writing, Spelling, and the general principles of Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic, can complete her education; in three years; we have no doubt of the capacity of those gentlemen, and their assistants, and should be much gratified, to find in them, the founders, of (what is much wanting in our State,) an Institution, which will enable its citizens to have their daughters well educated, without the pain and expense of sending them to northern cities; and at the same time, keep within our own State, the money so lavishly expended at the north for education.

This Institute has at present about fifty pupils, and is in as healthy a situation as any in the State, being but a short walk from the town of Columbia, S. C.

The Pennsylvania Bank of the United States, has again suspended specie payment, after a resumption of twenty days; during which time, it has paid for its bills; nearly six millions of dollars in specie funds. This unexpected suspension has produced a great sensation in the monetary affairs at the North, particularly, in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware. We sincerely hope, that it will in no way affect our own Banking institutions, but that they will act independently, and maintain inviolate, their at present established reputation, for soundness and ability to redeem their paper.

North Carolina.—By the last Census, this State contained a population of 753,110. In 1830, the population was 738,470, showing an increase of only 14,640. In 1840, the slave population was 247,462, in 1840, 246,186, showing a decrease of 276 in ten years. It is estimated that upwards of 250,000 have emigrated to the new States, one-third of whom were slaves, valued at \$20,000,000. If the ratio of representation be fixed on the basis of 60,000, as we fear it will be, North Carolina will lose three members, and will then only have ten.

Admissions to the Bar.—The following were admitted at Charleston, on Tuesday the 9th inst., by the Law Court of Appeals, to the practice of Law, in this State, viz: S. Benjamin, Iley Coleman, James H. Elliott, W. J. Grayson, J. M. Hutson, H. C. King, E. Morrall, and H. P. Walker.

Admissions to Equity.—In the Equity Court of Appeals, holden in Charleston, on Wednesday the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were admitted to practice in the Courts of Equity of this State, viz: Messrs. E. G. Barnwell, James H. Elliott, H. Ellis, Wm. J. Grayson, C. C. Hay, T. L. Hopkins, J. M. Hutson, B. C. Presley, H. P. Walker, and J. W. Wilkinson.

Col. Preston.—We are requested, (says the Charleston Courier, of the 11th inst.,) by an intimate friend of Col. Preston, to state, that the announcement made in this paper a short time since, of the intention of that distinguished Senator to decline office under the new administration, was unauthorized by him. Col. P.'s high sense of delicacy and propriety forbids the idea that he would prematurely make or authorize any such public declaration.

The Treasury Note Bill, authorising an issue of notes, not to exceed five millions, passed the House of Representatives, on the 5th inst., by a vote of 176 to 79.

The produce of the gold region in the U. States, is estimated at more than two millions of dollars per annum. Within the last three years, there have been mined from these mines \$4,377,550.

Delaware.—This State is the only one in the Union without a State debt, and with an actual "surplus" revenue—amounting to a million and a half. It is also the only State in the Union, in which there is no distillery.

The Post Office at Jackson Hill, Spartanburgh District, has been removed to Cannon's Store, and G. CANNON, Esq. appointed Post Master.

A Pitiful Rogue.—Mark Harris, late treasurer of Cumberland county, Maine, has "absquatulated" with \$2600. Poor scamp—he should have added another cypher to the right, if he wishes to be respectable.

A New Territory.—The Iowa News gives the name of Dacotah Territory, to a portion of the country now within its borders, and which it says will be formed into a distinct territory when Iowa comes to be admitted into the Union.