

different position towards the whites from that which they hold among us. It is clear that it would cost no great effort on the part of the Spanish authorities to throw the slave population of Cuba into a state of complete insubordination. Would they do it? Perhaps not; but there is probability enough to make it a very interesting point in discussing the duty and policy of the Southern States in regard to the acquisition of Cuba by force.

It does not follow, therefore, that in conquering Cuba we should gain a slave country. It is quite as uncertain, if we did, that it would be admitted as a State. If the South is interested in restoring the sectional balance, the North is bent on retaining her superiority. Before they had an equality in the Senate, and they succeeded in depriving California of all government whatever, until it came before them for admission as a State with an anti-slavery constitution. Now, they can not only check the South, they can vote us down in both Houses; and are they likely to surrender a superiority which they have violated every principle of good faith and endangered the Union to obtain? Besides, in what condition would Cuba be to justify her admission into the Union? There is a white population, native to the island or permanently settled, amounting to near 600,000, (double that of the white population of South Carolina, in a territory little larger than our State,) not one of whom ever exercised a political franchise, or ever took a share in public affairs, other than to submit to the power and shout around the chariot wheels of established authority. We propose to drive out all those who have ever held rule; and of those who have heretofore only had experience of unquestioning submission we propose to make a democratic republic, and this in the face of 200,000 free blacks and 400,000 slaves freed from Africa. Among all the recent abortive attempts at free government in Europe, was there a single one commenced under such desperate auspices as this? Is it not absolutely certain that to preserve order in such a community an army would be necessary? And where there was an army for the purpose of domestic peace and civil rule, could there be a State? Would we admit into the Union a State which had no power of self-government, but was in the hands of the United States army and navy? But, suppose all these difficulties conquered, what has the South gained by restoring the balance of sections? We surrendered everything when we allowed the North to appropriate the whole of the Western Territories. There will be new States formed whose admission we can not oppose on any hitherto recognized principles, and what have we to balance them? Can we keep Minnesota, or Oregon, or Nebraska, or New Mexico out of the Union for any length of time; and, when one of them is admitted, what becomes of the sectional equilibrium? It is too late to seek shelter under that; and the sooner we make up our minds that our only safety lies in the surety of our defence.

We have thus, in the briefest space, answered the two arguments advanced by Southern men for the acquisition of Cuba. There still remains some considerations not unimportant to our readers. One of the considerations that naturally should influence opinion at the South is, that with the possession of Cuba, Spain is a slaveholding State, having interests and sympathies in some degree identical with ours. Like the South, she must be opposed to that mischievous negro-phobia which has so deeply infected Western Europe and the Northern States, and thus Spain breaks that phalanx of aggressive opinion which threatens in so many ways to disturb the relations of peace. Naturally, Spain is our ally, and her interests would secure her to us as a friend. Our interests and trade with Cuba would be favored beyond that of States hostile to her on the subject of slavery; and, with firm confidence in our friendship, the South would be counted the best safeguard for the preservation of the industrial institutions of that great and rich colony.

Deprive Spain of Cuba, and she has no longer any interest in the support of slavery. We throw into the ranks of our enemies the only nation of Europe that now has any sympathy with our cause, and we add to the hostility of all by giving a proof of an aggressive, grasping spirit, blinded by the love of acquisition to the commonest laws of right and wrong, and the plainest duties of good neighborhood.

We are casting away all the advantages we might easily secure, through the peaceful possession of Cuba by Spain. Commercial relations are already broken. The tendency towards social intercourse with the South, which a few years since was manifest, is now quite checked. We are looked on by the body of the Cuban people as enemies, watching opportunity to invade their soil, plunder their property, and break up all the relations of social quiet. We overhang them with an ever-threatening danger. We make them feel insecure in all their possessions. The value of property must speedily feel the effect of this state of things; and of all property none will be as sensitive to the blight of this incessant disquiet as the property in slaves, and in the lands cultivated by them. Is it not the height of political madness for the people of the South to join in these treacherous demonstrations, the first disastrous effect of which must fall upon that institution in the preservation of which is the very motive by which they are urged into the most unaccountable course?

It is certainly possible to drive Spain from the possession of Cuba by persisting in this course of hostility. Spain is poor at home, and whatever her pride might dictate, necessity would at last compel her to relinquish a possession which could no longer defray the cost of its own defence. The United States, or

some other nation, might then step into her place. But for the South, what sort of possession would it be, thus covered with death, and filled with anarchy, by the very process through which it had been obtained? Its slaves turned loose for want of profitable employment, its rich plantations gone to waste, and its white population embittered against us by a long course of petty hostilities! Would it be a proud thing for the Southern people to look on such a scene, and say, "This is our work?"

The very course of lawless and treacherous warfare which the people of the North have adopted towards them would in this case receive their own sanction, and they would make themselves a party to the consideration of the mischievous principle that no restraints of law, or kindness, or good neighborhood are to be respected towards a bordering people whose governments and institutions are not exactly after our model. Will they be brought to commit so suicidal an act? Will they thus strip themselves naked of their defences in the presence of all the dangers that surround them, and be themselves the ones to trample in the dirt those sacred principles of national law and State rights to which they constantly appeal against the invaders of their own peace?

But, aside from all the difficulties and dangers that surround the acquisition of Cuba, whether by a war between Governments or by the covert poison of a dangerous and ever-disturbing neighborhood; and even supposing all these objections obviated, and the acquisition allowed to be made without war and without cost, there are reasons against the measure strong enough to make the Southern people pause in the pursuit.

We do not now allude to the monarchical habits of the people, which would render a standing army for the preservation of order indispensable; nor to the difference of race which would make it the hardest of all things to introduce our political institutions there; nor to the fact that there has always been an established religion in the Island, leagued with the Government, claiming universal obedience, and supported by a tithe of the produce of all lands; nor to the equally imposing fact that with its present commerce, and with the habits of smuggling that have grown up everywhere, Cuba must be filled with a custom-house police as well as a standing army, and thus become the mere creature of the Federal Government, and its natural ally in every aggression upon the South; we pass over all these weighty considerations, and find in the sole condition of slavery in Cuba a powerful argument against its annexation.

The present white population of Cuba is 600,000; the free colored population somewhat more than 200,000, and the slaves about 420,000. Cuba is but little larger than South Carolina, and has almost twice the population. It has grown through centuries under a set of laws and customs little changed. Its habits, ideas, and whole social spirit are far more fixed than those of any State of slavery in America, and another is incessant emancipation, and it is through the operation of an established law. Every slave has the right to buy his freedom, and the maximum price which the master can demand is \$500. Moreover, the law allows the slave to have his value fixed, and then to take his own time to pay it, giving to him a portion of his time corresponding to the portion of his price which he has paid. Thus, all the dissatisfied and all the ambitious among the slaves are in a perpetual transition towards freedom, and the class of free colored people, which ordinarily increases very slowly, is in Cuba the most rapidly advancing of all. In the last ten years it has increased 25 per cent.

The slave population is kept up by the African slave trade. The annexation of Cuba would be a deathblow to this trade. Our laws, and the universal feeling of our people, are opposed to it; and if this were not enough, our Government is now in the hands of the Free States, and in league with England and France for the suppression of the trade. With this suppression of the slave trade on one side, and this incessant emancipation on the other, what chance would Cuban slavery have of escaping from the Abolitionists of the North, and the free negroes with whom it is through obstruction to the preservation of the slave population in its actual condition. The male population exceeds the female in the proportion of about five to three, and this has been the case for a period dating back to the earliest census of the Island which we have seen. It is said, indeed, that such is the severity of labor that this enormous irregularity of sexes produces little of that irregularity of conduct that would nearly destroy all natural increase under a mild system, but it is an essential consideration in estimating the prospects of the slave population; and we are bound to conclude that without the slave trade all the great planting interests of Cuba must undergo a steady and fatal decline.

We vainly hope that the laws thus destructive of it would be changed by the annexation of Cuba. We should not be her legislators, were she a State of the Union. Cuba is already peopled, and by a race that would retain its jealous exclusiveness with all the fervid tenacity of religious bigotry and national and social repulsion.

Common Schools in Pennsylvania.—We learn from the school report just made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, that there are in that State 9,699 common schools, with 7,860 male and 3,835 female teachers, and 267,059 male and 213,719 female scholars. The average cost of teaching each scholar is 42 cents per month, and the total cost of instruction is \$748,546. The whole amount of school tax levied last year was \$982,186, leaving the sum of \$158,958 appropriated by the Legislature.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Arthur's Home Gazette.

THE TEXAS TARANTULA.

BY AUGUSTIN.

This Texas of ours is a remarkably prolific country. Every field stands luxuriant, crowded, so that it can scarce wave under the breeze, with corn, or sugar, or cotton. Every cabin is full and overflowing, through all its doors and windows with white-haired children.—Every prairie abounds in deer, prairie-hens, and cattle. Every river and creek is alive with fish. The whole land is electric with liards perpetually darting about the grass like flashes of green lightning. We have too much prairie and too little forest for a great multitude or variety of birds. But in horned frogs, scorpions, tarantulas and centipedes, we beat the universe. Everybody has seen horned frogs. You see them in jars in the windows of apothecaries. You are entreated to purchase them by loafing boys on the levee, at New Orleans.—They have been recently sold in soda-boxes, and mailed by young gentlemen in Texas to fair ones in the old States. The fair ones receive the neat package from the post-office, and are delighted at the prospect of a dagger-like reptile—perhaps jewelry—open the package eagerly and faint, as the frog with its hops out, in excellent health, upon them. A horned frog is simply a harmless frog, with very portentous horns.—It has horns because everything in its region—trees, shrubs, grass even, has thorns—and nature makes it in keeping with all around it. A menagerie of them would not be expensive. They are content to live upon air—and can, if desired, live, I am told, for several months without even that.

The Scorpions are precisely like those of Arabia—in the shape of a lobster, exactly, only not more than some three inches long. You are very apt to put one upon your face in the towel which you apply thereto after washing. If you do you will find the sting about equal to that of a wasp—nothing worse. They are far less poisonous than the scorpion of the East—in fact, none except new comers dread them at all.

But the tarantula! You remember the elasticity with which you sprang in the air that time you were just on the point of putting your raised foot down upon a snake coiled in your path. You were frightened through every fibre of your body. It is very probable the snake was as harmless as it was beautiful. Spring as high, be as utterly frightened as possible, when you just avoid stepping upon a tarantula, however filthy, loathsome, abominable and poisonous—crush it to atoms before you leave it! know henceforth that it is an enormous spider—concentrating in itself all the venom and spite and ugliness of all other spiders living. Its body is some two inches long, black and blotched. It enjoys the possession of eight long, strong legs, a mouth, and an abundance of small eyes, the use of a saucer. Attack it with a stick, and it rears on its hind legs, gushes at the stick, and fights like a fiend. It even jumps forward a foot or two in its rage, and if it bite into a vein, the bite is death. I have been told of the battle fought by one on board a steamboat.—Discovered at the lower end of the saloon; driving the whole body of passengers before it, it almost drove the whole company, crew and all overboard.

The first I saw was at the house of a friend. I spied it crawling slowly over the wall, meditating murder upon the children playing in the room. Excessively prudent in regard to my fingers, I at last, however, had it safely imprisoned in a glass jar, unhurt. There was a flaw in the glass as well as a hole in the cork by which it could breathe; but in ten minutes it was dead from rage. Soon after I killed three upon my place, crawling about upon ground trodden every day by the bare feet of my little boy. A month after I killed a whole nest of them. They had formed their family circle under a doortop, upon which the aforesaid little fellow played daily. Had he seen one of them, he would of course have picked it up as a remarkably promising toy; and I would have been childless.

I was sitting one day upon a log in the woods, when I saw one slowly crawl out to enjoy the evening air and the sunset scenery. It was the largest, most bloated one I ever saw. As I was about to kill him, I was struck with the conduct of a chance wasp. It, too, had seen the tarantula, and was flying slowly around it. The tarantula recognized it as a foe, and throwing itself upon its hind legs, breathed defiance. For some time the wasp flew around it, and then like a fish, flew right against it, under its bleeding belly. The tarantula gashed its red and venomous jaws, and threw its long hairy legs about in impotent rage, while the wasp flew round and round it, watching for another opportunity. Again and again did it dash its sting into the reptile, and escape. After the sixth stab the tarantula actually fell over on its back dead, and the wasp, after making sure of the fact, flew off happily, in having done a duty assigned it in creation. In an hour more, a colony of ants had carried it down by piecemeal, and deposited it in their catacombs.

But deadliest and most abhorrent of all our reptiles in Texas, is the centipede. This is a kind of worm, from three to six inches long, exactly like an enormous caterpillar. It is green brown or yellow—some being found of each of these colors. As its name denotes, it has on each side a row of feet, horny claws rather. Imagine that you walk some night across your chamber floor upon a soft something, and instantly it coils round your foot in a ring, sticking every claw up to the body in your foot. The poison flows through each claw, and in two minutes you will have fainted with agony; in a few more, you will be

dead. The deadly thing cannot be torn away. It has to be cut off, and claw by claw plucked out. Even if it crawls over the naked body of a sleeping person, without sticking in its claws, the place will pain the person for years after—at least so I have been told.

I have seen the things—in which nature corks up her deadly poison—often; yet I have heard of few cases in which they have bitten or killed any one. The kind being who makes the butterflies to be abundant, in the same loving kindness which makes them so beautiful and so abundant, makes all deadly creatures to be scarce.

Sugar-House Cure for Consumption.

The healthiness of a sugar house (remarks the Washington City Cotton Plant) during the rolling season, is well known in all cane-growing countries. It is a common thing for planters to take up their bed and board at the commencement and not leave the sugar-house till the season is over. We have taken sundry good dinners while the great cauldrons of syrup were bubbling and sending up clouds of steam around us, the steam engine and ponderous cane crushing mill furnishing the music of our feast. During the sugar-making, notwithstanding the hard labor of eight hours a day, the people are almost universally healthy. This fact has become so noted that the attention of physicians has been drawn towards it as a means of cure for several diseases.

Dr. Cartwright, a physician of note in New Orleans, says there is nothing like the sugar-house cure for bronchial, dyspeptic and consumptive complaints. He states that a residence in a sugar-house, during the rolling season, far surpasses any other known means of restoring flesh, health and strength—lost by chronic ailments of the chest, throat and stomach. The rolling season is the harvest, when the canes are cut, the juice expressed and converted into sugar. In Louisiana it commences about the middle of October, and generally ends at Christmas, but it is sometimes protracted until January. Dr. C. adds:

"Last December, having a severe and distressing cough which for some weeks had resisted the usual remedies, I went into a sugar house, drank a glass of hot cane juice, and stood over the kettles, called clarifiers, for some hours inhaling the vapor arising therefrom. The vapor was most agreeable and soothing to the lungs. The fragrant, saccharine aura seemed to penetrate into the inmost recesses of the obstructed lobules, opening its way into the intercellular passages and air cells, without exciting cough, but removing the obstructions, the cause of the cough. There I stood over the clarifiers, enveloped for five hours in a dense cloud of vapor of an agreeable temperature, and an aromatic odor; after which I retired to rest and had a refreshing sleep. In the morning the inhalation of the vapor was again resumed, and when I returned home through a raw, windy atmosphere, some ten miles distant, I found my cough and expectoration entirely removed. The agreeable sensation of chilliness, smothering and febrile irritation had disappeared almost entirely. A tenuous vapor, of an agreeable, aromatic odor, hovered constantly over the heated juice of the clarifiers. It is demulcent, saccharine, and grateful to the respiratory organs, causing no oppression or feeling of constriction, as other vapors and smokes so often do; but the lungs seem to expand and drink it in with avidity, as the roots of plants require the moisture of the earth, impregnated with azodic bodies after a shower. What humor is to vegetable substances, the elements contained in this vapor would seem to be to man."

The healthfulness of sugar-making has generally been ascribed to the use of sugar at the time as food; but from Dr. Cartwright's statement, it would appear that inhaling the steam has a soothing and beneficial effect upon the lungs of those suffering from pulmonary diseases.

The Tract Society.

This is truly a mammoth institution. A New York paper states that 275 boys, girls and men are employed in the Society's establishment in Nassau street, the girls receiving wages, earning as low as \$1.50 per week and as high as \$6; and the weekly wages of the men ranging from \$10 to \$18. Altogether the weekly wages amount to about \$1250. It is also asserted that the establishment turns out 4000 bound and 2000 paper covered volumes daily! Nine hundred dollars worth of binders material is used monthly, and gold leaf, monthly, to the value of \$800. The sales of the cuttings of the edges of volumes yield, it is said, about \$6000 per annum. Nineteen presses are constantly employed, the daily consumption of paper being from fifty to fifty-seven reams. From 2000 to 2500 reams are constantly kept on hand.

Ireland.

There are in Ireland the following Roman Catholic priests—Prelates and arch-priests 28; parish priests 989; curates 1430; other ecclesiastics, 822; total, 3769; that is one Roman Catholic priest to every 1765 Roman Catholics.

With regard to the Episcopal Church in Ireland, there are 2261 clergymen supported by what is called "Church property." There are 662 Presbyterians, and 238 Methodist ministers, exclusive of Unitarians, is 3224. Thus it will be seen that the Roman Catholic priests outnumber the Protestant ministers by 545. With reference to secessions from Roman Catholicism, his grace the Bishop of Tuman, has stated, that during the past year no fewer than 10,000 persons had forsaken the Roman Catholic communion in his diocese alone! There is no visible manifestation of Puseyism in the established Church of Ireland.

Mormonite Sects.

The Mormon sect is already split into seven antagonistic bodies, all practicing immersion; viz:—Rodnionites the original sect, scattered through the land; Brighamites, in the valleys of Utah; Strangites, at Force, Beaver Island, Lake Michigan; Hydites on the unreserved public lands in Western Iowa, Kenesville being their head quarters; Cutlerites, on Silver Creek, Mills county Iowa; Brewsterites at Socorro, New Mexico; Bishopites at Kirkland, Lake county Ohio. The Strangites, Brewsterites, and Bishopites are new lights; the Cutlerites are reformers; and the Brighamites and Hydites are two branches of usurpers of the government of the church, after the assassination of Prophet Smith.

United Brethren.

The United Brethren in Christ have been in the United States since 1790, and they number about forty thousand communicants. This denomination sprang from the Reformed Church, principally through the labors of William Otterbine a young German minister in that Church. In 1752 he labored in Pennsylvania. He was cotemporary with Whitefield. He was joined by evangelical preachers of different sects, and in the year 1800 they formally adopted the name of United Brethren in Christ; the Church then embraced twenty-one itinerant preachers.

Colportage in Turkey.

There are now eleven native converts engaged as colporters in Constantinople and vicinity, under the care of Rev. Mr. Everett of the mission of the American board. They have found men in numerous places more or less enlightened, and sometimes there is reason to believe, truly converted, the fruit from seed long since sown. Wherever the colporters find Turks, they find protection.

TEN REASONS FOR UNDER-DRAINING.

1. It prevents water which falls from resting on or near the surface, and renders the soil dry enough to be worked or plowed at all times.
2. By rendering the soil porous or spongy, it takes in water without flooding in time of rain, and gives it off again gradually in time of drouth.
3. By preventing adhesion and assisting pulverization, it allows the roots to pass freely through all parts of the soil.
4. By facilitating the mixture of manure through the pulverized portions, it greatly increases its value and effect.
5. It allows water falling on the surface to pass down-ward, carrying with it any fertilizing substances, (as carbonic acid and ammonia,) until they are arrested by the absorption of the soil.
6. It abstracts in a similar manner the heat contained in falling rains, thus warming the soil, the water discharged by drain-mouths being many degrees colder than ordinary rains.
7. The increased porosity of the soil renders it a more perfect non-conductor of heat, and the roots of plants are less injured by freezing winter.
8. The same cause admits the entrance of air, facilitating the decomposition of enriching portions of the soil.
9. By admitting early plowing, crops may be sown early, and an increased amount reaped in consequence.
10. It economizes labor, by allowing the work to go on at all times, without interruption from surplus water in spring or from a hard baked soil in summer.

A PREP AT GUANO WHERE GATHERED.—Having anchored between the north and middle Island, at the latter of which we are to land, we will borrow the boat and have a closer look at the huge mussel-heap. Putting half round the Island to the landing place, which appears to be cleared from the surrounding rocks for our especial convenience, our appearance disturbs thousands of the web-footed natives; these thousands count with the old hands as nothing, for they tell us that the shipping have driven all the birds away. Sailing above us is a flock of pelicans, hovering over the clear water like hawks, which they resemble in their mode of darting down or swooping on their prey. One of these every instant drops from the flock as though a ball whistled through his brain, but after a plunge he is soon seen rising to the surface with a fish struggling in his capacious pouch.

Nearer to us, whirling round our heads, are gannets, mews, mutton-birds, divers, gulls, guinea birds, and a host of others whose names are unknown to the vulgar. On the detached rocks and lower edge of the Island—numbering a pretty numerous convocation—stand the penguins, the parson bird of the sailors, whose good name is fairly earned by his cut-away-black-coat, white tie and salmon deamaker. His short legs, planted far back, and his long body, do not fit him for a walk ashore; but he will sit for hours on a little rock just washed by the waters, apparently in such a deep absence of mind that the passer by is tempted to approach, in the hope of catching him. Just as the boat nears him and hands are already out to grasp his neck, away he goes head over heels, in a most irreverent and ridiculous manner, dives under the boat, and shows his head about a quarter of a mile out at sea, where the sailor may catch him who can, for he is the fastest swimmer and the best diver ever dived.

Stepping over the mortal remains of several sea lions, in a few strides we are on the guano, and the next step in it up to our knees. The guano is regularly stratified; the lower strata are solidified by the weight of the upper, and have acquired a dark red color; which becomes gradually lighter towards the surface. On the surface it has a whitish brown light crust containing eggs, being completely honey-combed by the birds, which scratch deep oblique holes into it to serve as nests, whereas eggs seldom more than two in each nest, are deposited.

The holes often running into each other, form long galleries with several entrances, and this mining system is so elaborately carried out, that you can scarcely put a foot on a part of the islands without sinking to the knee and being tickled with the sense of a hard beak, digging into your unprotected ankles. The egg shells, and the bones and remains of fish brought up by old birds for their young, must form a considerable part of the substance of the guano, which is thus in a great measure deposited beneath the surface and then thrown out by the old birds.

Dickson's Household Words.

Lappland.

The New York Tribune translates from recent Russian journals the following particulars of a country and people but little known:

"The number of the Russian Lapps does not exceed 2000; those of Swedish Lapland were estimated in 1844 at 4000; and those of Northern Norway 5000—an aggregate of only 11,000 souls.—Besides the Lapp population, there are to be found, on the shore of the White Sea, several villages of Russians, stretching along from Keret to the Bay of Kandalasch (or Candelax.) Between the village of Kandalasch and Kola, on the coast at the mouth of the Tonolma, a distance of 213 wersts, (141 miles) there are seven post stations, (141 miles) being carried from one to another by reindeer, four of which animals are kept at each station. This mode of transport, however, is only employed in winter; in summer everything being transported first, a few miles by land to Lake Inandra, then the whole length of that fine body of water, some 60 miles, thence across to the river Tonolma, and down that stream to Kola.—The navigation of the Lake, by the way, is not always free from danger.

The language of the Lapps is similar to that of the Finns, from which race they are originally an offshoot. The Lapps in general are of middle stature. They have large heads, short necks, small brown-red eyes, owing to the constant smoke in their huts, high cheek-bones, thin beards and large hands.—Those of Norway are distinguished from the Russian Lapps, by the blackness, luxuriance, and gloss of the hair; the more northern portion of the race are somewhat larger, muscular, and of a lighter complexion than the rest. Those of Sweden and Norway are to some extent more cultivated, enterprising and industrious than those of Russia, and make light of the greatest privations and hardships. The richest of the latter have not more than 800 reindeer, while the former possess from 2000 to 3000. In Sweden and Norway, whoever owns from 400 to 500, passes for a man in moderate circumstances; with 200, a small family with proper prudence can live without suffering want, but less than this number plunges a family into all the troubles of poverty. Whoever has not more than fifty, adds his herd to that of some rich man, and becomes his servant—almost his slave, and is bound, in the proper season, to follow him to the hunting or fishing grounds.

Fish, game, and the flesh of the reindeer are the usual food of the Lapps.—Bread they never eat, though of the rye meal, which they procure in Kola or of the fishermen in barter for the product of their reindeer herds, they make a sort of flat or pan cakes, mingling the meal with the pounded bark of trees. For this purpose the meal is first soaked in cold water, and the cakes baked upon a hot iron. They are eaten with butter or codfish oil, which is esteemed a great luxury. The mingling of the bark with the meat is not done merely for the sake of economy, the Lapps considering it an excellent anti-scorbutic. They are very fond of salt, and eat nothing uncooked. Their cookery is all done in untinned copper vessels, perhaps because in all Lapland there are no pewterers; more probably, however it is a long descended custom, since in all Northern Asia the use of copper was formerly universal, and the art of overlaying that metal could hardly be known by the rude inhabitants. Nevertheless, cases of poisoning from the copper never occur, being rendered impossible by the perfect cleanliness of the copper vessels, which, after every meal, are scoured with sand till they shine like mirrors. Besides, after the food is sufficiently cooked, it is immediately poured into wooden vessels of home manufacture.

The Norwegian and Swedish Lapps make cheese of reindeer milk, and carefully use for use all the whey. Acids and water, and freeze the milk which is set apart for cheese. The women consider this a great luxury. It is remarkable for its pleasant odor, and has a ready sale in Norway at a rather high price. The Russian Lapps have no idea of making cheese from their reindeer milk, although the manufacture, beyond a doubt, would be of great advantage to them. This milk is distinguished for its excellent flavor; in color and consistency it is the cream from the milk of cows, and is remarkably nourishing."

The population of the globe is supposed to be nine hundred and thirty-seven millions. It is calculated that all mankind might be collected within the space of ten miles square. It is thought the area of the globe might sustain 12,000,000,000 population—twelve times the present number. From this it appears there is room enough in the world for all of us, and that we are not likely to suffer for some time to come for elbow room.

The wealthiest man in Boston, (we believe he is the first on the tax book,) on being applied to recently, gave \$1500 towards paying off the encumbrance on Mr. Wadsworth's estate; \$1000 towards the proposed statue to be erected in honor of the statesman, and \$100 towards the expenses of the "reception" on Boston Common last summer—total \$2600.

Home.

Home's not merely four square walls, Through with pictures hung and gilded; Home is where affection calls; Filled with shrines the heart has builded; Home!—go, watch the faithful dove, Saftling south the heavens above— Home is where there's one to love, Home is where there's one to love us!

Home's not merely roof and room; It needs something to endear it; Home!—go, watch the faithful dove, Saftling south the heavens above— Home is where there's one to love, Home is where there's one to love us!

Where there's some kind lip to cheer it! What is home with none to meet! None to welcome, none to greet us! Home is sweet, and only sweet, Where there's one we love to meet us!

Here is a good rule to be adopted by the Governors of all the States, it strikes us. It has been adopted by the Governor of South Carolina:

In relation to the pardoning power, whenever petitions shall be presented for pardon, the report of the Judge who tried the case will be a requisition in all cases not to be omitted. The facility with which appeals for mercy can be obtained is too well understood to weigh with the Executive; and to enable the Governor to dispense the high prerogative of mercy—which is a constitutional bequest—it is manifest that a dispassionate statement should be made. This determination is absolute.

SALES.

The trading spirit seems to be fully up. A few days since Mr. D. W. Bullock sold to Messrs. Wm. Norfleet, Robt. Norfleet and Jno. S. Dancy, a plantation and 18 negroes, for \$30,000 Mr. R. R. Bridges to Wm. F. Dancy 6 acres near town for \$600. At a sale in Wilson, we also understand, negro men with no extra qualifications, sold as high as \$1225.—*Turkorough Southerner.*

Important Mail Arrangement.—The Washington papers announce that the Railroad Companies between New York and Washington have entered into an arrangement to transport mails, passengers, and baggage from terminals to terminals of the route, without stopping at any intermediate point. In case of accident occurring to occasion delay on the road, a special train is to be immediately provided to take on passengers, &c., to the end of the journey.

The number of Banks, public and private, in the State of New York, is 277—an increase of 24 during the year 1852. Their circulation is \$38,710,985 an increase of \$11,536,527 since Sept. 1851. This is rather an alarming increase, indicative of more expansion than can well be sound. So thinks Gov. Hunt, who recommends restrictive measures on the subject.

30 rail roads are completed in the State of New York, 2027 miles in length and costing \$82,812,100 G3. The number of passengers carried on 21 of these roads was 7,661,909; miles travelled with passengers, 332,847,667.—The increase on 18 roads was—passengers, 1,478,087; miles travelled, 92,858,860. Tons of freight carried on 21 roads, 2,660,279. Increase on 17 roads, \$21,100 tons. Persons injured in life and limb, by accident, on 26 roads, 256; of whom were killed 168. Increase on last year on 25 roads—19 killed, 44 injured.

There are 40 other rail road companies, some of which have completed, and others expanded large sums on their works; but no report from them has been received by the Governor.

RAILROADS IN THE UKINS.—The following statement we gather from the forthcoming January copy of the American Railway Guide:

On the first of January, 1852, there are in the United States 18,227 miles of completed railroad, 12,928 miles in progress, and about 7,000 miles in the hands of the engineers, which will be built within the next three or four years—making a total of 33,155 miles of railroad, which will soon traverse the country, and which at an average cost of \$30,000 (a well ascertained average) for each mile of road, including equipments, etc., will have consumed a capital amounting to \$994,650,000, as follows:

18,227 miles completed,	\$596,810,000
12,928 miles in progress,	387,840,000
7,000 miles under survey,	210,000,000
33,155 Total	\$994,650,000

—one billion dollars; a sum which, at 6 per cent, would yield \$60,000,000 annually, or more than sufficient to cover all the expenses of the United States Government, and of the Governments of every State composing the United States!—if administered with republican economy.

The New Orleans Bulletin says that "the present condition of the planters of the South, in a pecuniary sense, is infinitely more favorable than at any time within the last ten or fifteen years."

It is computed that upwards of four millions of dollars are paid annually, in salaries, to the presidents, cashiers, tellers, and the other employees of the various banking institutions in the United States.

Col. B. S. Gaither has announced himself as a candidate for Congress in Clingman's District. As Wilkes, a strong Whig county is added to, and Cleveland, a strong Democratic county, taken from the District, it is thought that Col. Gaither stands a good chance of being elected.

An English contemporary pronounces the forty thousand office-holders of this country "a standing army; [and] a western editor replies, that every administration is expected to give them all "marching orders."

The North American Review is of opinion that "the annual supply of the precious metals will not fall below a hundred millions of dollars for many years, and that in a quarter of a century this supply will depreciate money to one-half or one-third its present value."