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PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME VIII .-- NO. 45.

BY W. A. LEE AND HUGH WILSON, JR.

ABBEVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA. FRIDAY MORNING. MARCH 8, 1861.

SOUTHERN POSTAGE ACT.

The most important action of the Southern Congress, on the 24th inst., was the removal of secrecy from the following report and bill :

Mr. Chilton from the Committee on Postal Affairs, made the following report: The Committee on Postal affairs having

considered of the duties assigned them.

have instructed me to submit of following report, and the bill accompanying the same The Committee have mainly directed their inquiries to the question whether, without material inconvenience to the pub-

lic, the Post office Department of this Con-

federacy can be made self-sustaining. The Committee find, from the latest and snost reliable means of information of which they have been able to avail themself, that the excess of expenditure over the receipts of this Department in the six States comprising this Confederacy, for the fiscal year ending 30th rune, 1859, was \$1.660, 595.83. They have not been able to obtain the report of such receipts and expenditures for the last fiscal ye r, but they presume the above furnishes an approxima-

of our present action. To provide for this deficit, your Committee would suggest that the rates of portage may be increased, as proposed by the accompanying bill. By this bill they esti mate an increase of receipts approximating \$578.874.83

tion sufficiently accurate for the predicate

They believe that a saving can be effected by a change in the mode of letting out mail contracts, adopting what is usuallay called 'the star-bid system.' Providing all due safe-guards for the celerity, certainty, and security of the mails but without other restrictions as to the mode of transportation. In this way your Committee are statisfied that the expense of mail transportation may be reduced, say 331 per cent. upon the present cost, say \$91g.033.

They are further of opinion that there should be a discontinuance of numerous routes, the cost of which is greatly disproportioned to their convenience, and the receipts of the offices supplied by them. In this way they believe a saving of 1-10 of the present cost of transportation may be attained, say \$206,344.

The service upon many of the routs may without material detriment, be changed daily routes reduced to tri-week!, &c., at an estimated reduction of, say \$206,344.

They would also recommend the abolish ing a number of minor post offices, which occasion considerable expense without corresponding profit or convenience. In this saving to the Department might h readily secured to the amount of, say \$50,-

These sums added, say by increased receipts by raising pos-

tage rates By saving, as above indicated 1,081,721 00

. . 1,660,595 83

of the Department for the present.

Present excess of expenditures over receipts . . 1,660,595 83 Your Committee are of opinion that steps should be immediately taken to pro cure postage stamps of the denomination of two, five and twenty cents; that these stamps will be sufficient to meet the wants

They would further suggest that immediate stens should be taken for procuring a supply of locks and keys for the mail service; and for post office blanks, such as are now in use.

They would further recome end that all the mail contracts within this Confederacy be re let at as early a day as practicable, and until they are re let the existing contracts remain of force, this government becoming responsible to such contractors from the ath day of February, 1861.

Your Committee are unable to suggest any plan until further arrangements, shall bave been made for the transmission of mail matter to and from other governments. They believe however, that onil postal treaties can be made, expedients arising from the necessities of the public will readily suggest themselves, which will in a great measures remedy the inconvenience. The widespread ramifications of the Express companies would furnish valuable auxiliaries for communication beyond the Confederacy, the mail matter bearing the stamps of each government throng which it may ples by said Express?

All which is respectfully submitted. W. P. CHILTON, Chairman.

An Acr to be entitled an Act to Prescribe rates of postage in the Confederate State of America, and for other purposes. "Bate 1. The Congres of the Contedorate States of America do street that from said after such period as the Postmaster General may, by produmetten announce, there and for every letter in manuscriptor paper of any kind, upon which information whall he send for, or communicate in writing, or by marks or signs, converted in the spail

ing 500 miles, five cents; and for any distance exceeding 500 miles double that Department. rate; and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight, shall be deemed a single letter, and every additional weight of less than half an ounce, shall be charged with an additional single postage; and all packages containing other than written or printed matter-and money packages are included in this class-shall be rated by weight as letters are rated, and shall be charged double the rates of postage on letters; and all drop letters or let ters placed in any Post office not for transmission but for delivery only, shall be char- Postmaster General, and if any person shall existence, and even cleanliness was hardly by sided him. Forrester, the Bow street

ail letters which shall hereafter be adver

tised as remaining over or uncalled for in

any post-office, shall be charged with two

cents each in addition to the regular pos-

tage; both to be accounted for as other

postages of this Confederacy.

Sec 2 And be it further enacted. That all newspapers not exceeding three ounces ished monthly within the State where pub lished semi-monthly double that rate; and ounce, double the foregoing rates shall be charged; and periodicals published quarperiodicals without the State where publishperiodicals shall be required to pay one quarter's postage in advance. And there engraving, pamoblet, periodical and magazine, which shall be unconnected with any manuscript written matter, not exceeding three ounces in weight, two cents; and for each additional ounce, or fractional of an ounce, two cents additional; and in all cases the postage shall be prepaid by stamps. And books bound or unbound not weighing over four pounds shall be deemed mailable matter, and shall be charged with postage to be prepaid by stamps at two cents per ounce for any distance

tage, one copy of each publication. SEC. 3. And be it further enacted. The t shall be the duty of the Postmaster Gene ral to provide and furnish to all Deputy Postmusters, and to all other persons applying and paving therefore, suitable nostage stamps and stamped envelops of the denomination of two cents, five cents, and twenty cents, to facilitate the pre-payment of postages provided for in this act; and person who shall forge or counterfeit any postage stamp pr wided or for ished under the provisions of this or any former set, whether the same are impressed or printed on or altached to envelops or not, or any cie, plate, or engraving therefore, or shall make or print, or knowingly use or sell, or have in his researcion, with intent to use or sell, any such false, forged, or counter feited dies, plate, engraving, or postage stamp, or who shall make or print, or authorize, or procure to be made or printed. any postage stamps of the kind provided and furnished by the Postmaster General as pacity of a Martha, knows to a furthing the aforesaid, without the e-pecial authoris and direction of the Postoffice Department Dargain better than hay appoint and and or who, after such postage stamps liave been printed aball, with intent to defraud the revenues of the Posts ffice Department, deliver nov postage stamps to may purson or persons other than such as shall be withor ised to receive the same by an instrument of writing day excepted under the hand of the Postmuster General, and the head of this Poste ffice Depart ment, shirt off conviction thereof, be deemed muity of felony and be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 or by imprisonment took exceeding

The publishers of newspapers or periodi-

cals may send to each other from their re-

spective offices of publication, free of pos-

for any distance between places within the ment on the certificate of the Postmaster Coufederate States of America, not exceed- General out of any money in the Treasury arising from the revenues of the Postoffice

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted. That it shall be the duty of every Postmaster to cause to be defaced, in such manner as the weight of half an ounce or additional Postmaster General shall direct, all postage stamps of this Confederacy, attached to letters deposited in his office for delivery or to be sent by mail; and if any Postmaster sending letters in the mail with such postage stamps attached, shall omit to debe sent for delivery to deface the stamps in execution. In the thirteenth and fourand report the delinquent Postmaster to the | teenth century | elegance | had scarcely any use or attempt to use, in the pre-payment each; and in all the foregoing cases the of postage, any postage stamps which shall postage must be pre-paid by stamps; and have been before used for like purposes, such person shall be subject to a penalty of they had meat only three times a week; fifty dollars for every such offence, to be recovered in the name of the Confederate dollars) was a large "portion" for a young and his sagarity, if not unerring, was great States of America, in any court of competent jurisdiction

shall be charged with postage as follows, to of the Treasury for the Postoffice Depart- ged streets, was reckoned a grandeur of so wit : the postage on the resular numbers of ment, shall be and they are hereby author- enviable a nature that Philip the Fair proa newspaper published weekly within the ised to transmit through the mail free of State where published, shall be 6 1 1.2 postage any letters, trackages, or other it. In the reign of Henry VIII. of Encents per quarter, and papers publis ed matters, relating exclusively to their official gland, the peers of the realm carried their semi-weekly double that rate; and papers duties, or to the business of the Postoffice published thrice a week treble that rate; Department; but they shall, in every such and papers published daily six times that case, indorse on the back of the letter or rate; and the postage on all new-papers to package to be sent free of postage, over actual subscribers without the State where their own signatures, the wor's 'Official published, shall be charged double the fore. Business,' and for any such indorsement going rates; and periodicals sent from the fatsely made the person so offending shall office of publication to actual and bons forfeit and pay \$300; and provided fur fide subscrieers, shall e charged with pos- ther. the several Deputy Postmasters tage as follows, to wit: the postage on the throughtout the Confederate States shall be regular numbers of a periodical, not ex- and hereby are authorised to send through seeding 1 1.2 ounces in weight, and pub. the mail free of postage all letters and packages which it may be their duty, or they lished, shall be 3 cents per quarter; if pub- may have occasion to transmit to any person or place, and which shall relate exclufor every additional ounce, or fraction of an sively to the business of their respective offices, to the business of the Postoffice Department-but in every such case the deterly or bi-monthly, shall be charged one puty postmaster sending any such letter or cent an ounce; and the postage on all package shall indorse thereon, over his own signature, the words 'Postoffice Business,' ed shall be double the above specified rates; and for any and every such indorsement and regular subscribers to newspapers and falsely made the person making the same shall forfeit and pay \$300

SEC. 9. And be it further evacted, act further to amend an act entitled an act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes passed March 3, 1851, app oved March 3, 1855, whereby the letter registration system was established, be and is hereby repealed from and after the day when this act midnight that those hot rolls might appear goes into effect.

SEC. 7. And be it further evacted, &c. That no letters shall be carried by the Express or other chartered companies, unless the same shall be prepaid by being endorsed in a stamped envelope of this Conefederacy, and any company violating the provisions of this act shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars for each offence to be recovered by action of lebt in any court of this Confederacy having cognizance thereof in the name and for the use of this Confederacy.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted. That the Postmaster General of the Confederate States be, and is hereby authorized to make all necessary arrangements for the transmission of mails between the Territories of this and other governmets, subject to the approval of the President, until postal treaties can be effected.

Passed February 21, 1861

SLANDER ON THE SEX. -An Brighish writer on women commits I o fo'l wing calumey to paper: + Women, as it has ofter been remarked, have but two positions. love and avarage; and when they give up the one, they generally find soluce in the other. She it is who can tell you where to buy the cheapest things, who is grand on the shipert of economy and household mutters. She becomes anxions in the caprice of candles can tag a bill andrive a knowing that her charms are not mersonal recommends berself to the steady widower ling is, in fact, a great producer of a land; forbridge the publical line bereits

WOMEN IN FORMER TIMES .-- From the subversion of the Roman Empire to the fourteenth or fifteenth century women spent most of their time alone, almost entirely strangers to the joys of social life; they seldom went abroad but to be speciators of such public diversions and amusements as the fashions of the times constenanced. Francis 1. was the first who intorduned women on public days to court; before his time nothing was to be seen in any of the courts of Europe but gray-bearded politicians, p'otting the destruction of the rights crafty and politic, and who plot against face the same, it shall be the duty of the and liberties of mankind, and warriors olad humanity—to conceal the play and work-Postmaster to whose office such letters shall in complete armor, ready to put their plots considered as landable. The use of linen runner, and Fouche, Napoleon's celebrated was not known, and the most delicate of chef of police, almost invariably detected the fair sex wore woolen shifts. In Paris

Forrester, in his curious 'demoirs,' has freand one hundred livers (about twenty-five lip of more than one whom he suspected; lady. The better sort of citizens used But who can watch the play of the mouth SEC. 5. And be it further enocted, That candles, which in those days were things from Fouche to Inspector Whicher, have splinters of wood and rags dipped in oil for from and after the day when this act goes rarely to be met with. Wine was only to been completely puzzled by such. It is into feet, the franking privilege shall be be had at the sheps of the apothecaries, well therefore, on important occasions to in weight, sent from the office of publica- sholished, provided that the Postmaster where it was sold as a cordial; and to ride conceal the mouth. It is too sure an index tion to securit and bona fide subscribers, General and his chief clerk, and the auditor in a two-wheeled car along the dirty, raghibited the wives of citizens from enjoying wives behind them on horseback when they went to London; and in the same manner took them back to their country seats with hoods waxed linen over their heads, and wrapped in mantles of cloth, to secure them

> DISAGREBABLENESS OF EARLY RISING -It is most depressing and miserable work, getting up by candlelight. It is impossible to shave comfortably; it is im possible to have a satisfactory bath; it a impossible to find anything you want. Sleen, says Sancho Panza, covers a man all over like a mantle of comfort; but rising before davlight envelopes the entire being in perty misery. An indescribable vacuity makes itself felt in the epigastric regions, and a leaden beaviness weighs upon heart and spirits It must be a con siderable item in the hard lot of domestic servants, to have to get up through all the winter months in the cold dark house: let us be thankful to them through whose humble labors and self denial we find the cheerful fire blazing in the tidy breakingt. parlor when we find our way down stairs That same apartment looked cheerless enough when the housemaid enteredit two hours ago. It is sad when you are lying that of the princess that circling amplitude of comfort, to hear the chilly cry of the poor sweep outsid; or the tread of the factory hands shivering by in their thin garments toward the great cotton mill, glaring spectral out of its many windows, but at least with a cosy suggestion of warmth and light. Think on your breakfast table; and of the printer, intelligent, active, accurate to a degree that you careiess folk who put no points in your letters have little illea of. whose labors have given you that damp sheet which in a little while will feel so crisp and firm after it has been dury dried, and which will tell you all that is going on over all the world down to the opera closed at twelve, and the Parliamentary debate which was not over till half-past four It is good occasionally to rise at five on a December morning that you may fiel how much you are indebted to some who do so for your sake all the winter through. so may you by doing it always. A great many people, living easy lives, have no idea of the discumion of rising by candleligh. Probably they herdly ever aidit; when they did it, they had a blizing fire and abundant light to dress by; and even with these savantages, which sessurially change the nature of the enterprise, they have not done it for very long

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDT SIR JAMES CLARKES Celebrated Pemale Pilis.

cure of all those paloful and dangerous dis it must be properly attached and rome to Mon-truption, from absence, came, and a speedy dry mer he selection.

The mouth is a feature upon which very much of the character of the face depends No woman can be a pasty woman who has an ugly mouth. To the most regular fea-

tures a gaping mouth, or ugly, drooping, and badly formed hips, will give an air of listless ignorance, or half idiocy, which is repulsive. Firmness, general decision, cruelty, softness, and gentleness of mind, love of our fellows, eloquence, spite, vindictiveness, generosity, and strength of character are all indicated by the mouth. It is incumbent, therefore, with astute and cunning men-with those who are

ings of he m uth. As Cæsar covered his bildness wth a laurel crown, so a modern Cæsar covers his lips with a thick drooping when it is covered by a thick grove of musto character.

Thin, pale lips are supposed to be indicative of ill temper. They are more sure ly, perhaps, the consequence of a weakly and not too healthy habit of body. A very thin nether lip, clenched teethe, and a pale cheek, have been for ages the stock in trade of the fictionist when he wishes to draw a conspirator; and the painter has followed him. Judas, in many of the early Italian pictures, is seen biting his under lip. Richard the Third, as portrayed by Holingshed and by Shakespeare, had a similar habit. Men of nervous and excitable temperament have, especially if suspicious, a habit of plucking at their lips and distorting their mouths.

Small mouths are very much praised, and have been for a long time much in fashion. Fashionable painters and artists for the Book of Beauty' have carried this amaliness of mouth to an absurdity. You will see engravings of ladies with mouths considerably smaller than their eyes, which, of course, presuming the face to be in due proportion, is as much a montrocity as if the mouth, like that of a giant in a pantomime, extended from ear to ear. The fewhat we can gather from contemporary portraits, supposing them to be true, both Queen Elizabeth and Mary, Queen of Scots, had mouths much too small to be handsome. That of the former, the greatest female monarch who has ever ever existed. should have at least indicated her capacious mind. That of Queen Charlotte was ugly; elevation of the upper lip, which is perpetnated in the males of the present royal family. The honse of Hapsburg has also very ugly mouth, celebrated as the Aus-

Certain masters of the ceremonies have written much on the expression of the mouth. 'It is,' says one, the f-ature which is called into play the most frequently and, therefore, even where beauty of form exists, careful training is needed, to enable it to perform correctly its manifold duties, An elegant manner of utterance renders words, insignificant in themselves, agrees. ble and persuasive. In the set of skilful management is necessary. A laugh a very severe test of this feature.

Mr. Dickens, whose observation is very wide, has ridiculed such teaching, when he makes one of bis superfine old women instruct her pupils in the formation of the lips bp uttering toree magic, words potatoes, prupes, and prism. . And we presume that when Lord Byzon nearly fainted , the sight of his wife enjoying a rump-teak the skilful management of his Ada's mouth

Turning from such foppery to the we may conclude by saying that from the Greek Anthology downward, to the finent young fellows who write songs for music publishers, thousands of lines have been written in praise of ladies eyes months. The Latina and t. a Italians have paid great attention to this feature: rosy lips, pearly teeth, and violet breath have been for ages the stock in trade of the poets. But, per haps, the best things said of them are by an Irish and a Register of the pearly and the periods. an Irish and an English poet : the Istili-

Printing and one describe the described and the profit the printing a address to his widdle

COUNSEL FOR THE YOUNG. Never be cast down at trifles. If a spiler treaks his web twenty times, twenty

times will be mend it. Make up your mind to do a thing, and you will do it. Fear not if trouble comes upon you; keep up your spirits though the day may be a very dark one.

Troubles never last forever. The darkest day must pass away,

If the sun is going down, look up to the stars; if the earch is dark, keep your eyes on Heaven. With God's presence-God's promises, a man or a child may be cheer-

Never despair when fog's in the air, A sunshine morning will come without warning.

Mind what you run after. Never be ontent with a bubble that will burst, or a firewood that will end in smoke and darkness; but that which you can keep, and which is worth keeping .

Something sterling that will stay, When gold and silver fly away. Fight hard against a basty temper. Anger will come, but resist it strongly. A spark may set a bouse on fire. A fit of

your life. Never revenge an injury. He that revengeth knoweth no rest; The meek possess a peaceful breast. If you have an enemy act kindly to him

and make him your friend. You may not 'in him over at once, but try again .- Let one kindness be followed by another, till es Mr. Boor, with a bow and a smile of you have compassed your end. By little and by little great things are completed,

Water falling day by day Wears the hardest rock away.

And so repeated kindness will soften s enrt of stone.

Whatever you do, do it willingly. A boy that is whipped at school never knows his lesson well. A man that is compelled to work cares not how badly it is performed. He who pulls off his coat cheerfully, strips up his clothes in earnest, and sings while he works, is the man for

A cheerful spirit gets on quick : A grumbler in the mud will stick.

Evil thoughts are worse enemies than lions and tigers, for we can get out of the way of wild beasts-but had thoughts win their way everywhere. Keep your head male mouth should not be too small. From and hearts full of good thoughts, that had ones may not find room-

Be on your guard, and strive and pray, To drive all evil thoughts away. WISDOM IN LOVE-MAKING.

We know that men naturally shrink from the attempt to obtain companions who are their superiors; but they will find the most desirable qualities, are uniformly modest, and hold their charms in modest estimation. What such women most ailmire in men is gallantry-not the gallantry of courts and fops, but boldness, courage, devotion, and refined civilty. A man's bearing wins ten superior women where his boots and brains wins one. If a man stand before a woman with respect for herself and fearlessness of her, his suit is half won the rest may safely be left to the parties most interested. Therefore never be afraid of a woman. Women are the most harmless and agreeable beings in the world to man who shows that he has got a man's soul in Bird.

If you have not got the spirit to come

up to test like this you have not got that

in you which most pleases a high souled woman, and you will be obliged to content vourself with the simple gir! who, in a quiet way, is eddesvoring to attract and fasten you. But don't be in a hurry about the matter. It isp't creditable to you. Es pecially dun't image that any duappointment in love which takes place before you and twenty one years old will be of any material damage to you, The wuth is that before a man is twenty five years old he does not know what he wante biguself. So don't be in a harry The tmere of a man you become and the more manlines you become capable of exhibiting to vour association with women, the better possession of the heart and hand a noble specimen of her sex is worth nine hundred and nintigning grave possession of wweet waste medicine ideas in her bead, and nonling are to say about either of theel. So don't like a hurry, we say again. You say said, and possession and de interestation and aft

MARRIED POLITENESS There is much of truth, as well as that

kind of philosophy which comes into er-ery day requisition, helping to strengthen and brighten the ties of social affection, in the subjoined brief article taken from the Ladies Enterprise :

'Will you?' asked a pleasant voice .-And the husband answered 'Yes, my dear, with pleasure' It was quietly, but heartily said; the tone, the manner, the look, were perfectly natural and very af-fectionate. We thought, how pleasant mus be to the wife. Many husbands of ten years' experience are ready enough with courtesies of politeness to the young a lies of their acquaintance, while they s eak with abrustness to the wite, and do many rude little things without consider. n . them worth an apology. The stranger, whom they may have seen yesterday is listened to with defference, and although the subject may not be of the most pleasant nature, with a ready smile; while the poor wite, if she relates a domestic grievance, is snubbed, or listened to with ill-

this is-all wrong. Does she urge some request? don't bother me?' cries her gracious lord passion may give you cause to mourne all and master. Does she ask for necessary funds for Susy's shoes or Tommy's hat? 'Seems to me you are always wanting money!' is the handsome retort. Is any little extra demanded by his masculine an petite, it is ordered, not requested.

concealed impatience. O! how wrong

Look here, I want you to do so and so; just see that it's done;' and off marchgentlemanly polish and friendly sweetness for every casual acquaintance he may chance to recognise.

When we meet with such thoughtless-

ness and coarseness, our thoughts revert to the kind voice and gentle manner of the friend who said, 'Yes, my dear, with pleasure.' 'I beg your pardon,' comes to his lips when by any little awkwardness he has d scance tod her, as it would in the presence of the most fashionable stickler for etiquette. This is because he is a thorough gentleman, who thinks his wife in all things entitled to precedence. He loves her best; why should he hesitate to show it; not in sickly, maudlin attention, but in preferring her pleasure, and honoring her in public as well as in private. He knows her worth; why should he hesitate to attest it? 'And her husband, he praiseth her, said Holy Writ; not by fulsome adulation, not by pushing her charms into ustice, but by speaking, as opportunity occurs in a manly way of her virtues. Though words may seem little things, and slight attention almost , valueless, yet, depend upon it, they keep the flame oright, especially if they are natural. The children grow up in a better moral atmosphere, and learn to respect their parents as they see them respecting each other. Many a boy takes advantage of a mother he loves, because he sees of ten the rudeness of his father. Insensibly he gathers to his bosom the same habits. nd the thoughts and feelings they engender, and in his turn becomes the petty tythank her? Futher never does. Thus the home becomes the seat of disorder and unhoppiness. Only for strangers are kind words expressed, and hypocrites go out from the hearth stone fully prepared to render justice, benevolence, and polite-

yes, my dear, with pleasure. TACT. Tact consists in so quickly adapting ourselves to changing circumstances, that we are enabled to say and do the fittest thing at the proper time, and that with an animation and grace of manner, a certain life and earnestness, which previous knowledge and preparation could not have given. It seems to arise from confidence in one's self, inducing such perfect elf possession that even accidents so em ourrassing that ordinary mortals are sienced and powerless, only tend to addance the interests of the happy possessor

of this peculiat power.

A lad in one of public schools one of

ness to any one and every one but those

who have the justest claims. Ah! give

the smiling wife and courteous children of the kind friend who said so pleasantly

us the kind glauce, the happy homest

reen Erin's quick-witted sons was called spon to speak at one of the examinations Comske his speech more effective, be had ummitted it to memory, and with an au great isdependence, he bowed to the maisore, and is cones of emoryo mani-ness, proceeded with his well prepared task. Eg. a time all went well; but out presently his brow grew clouded, ai-serves to recell the vanishing thought, has inding it in you, with a ginuine, much awakening twinkle of the eye, and much awakening twinkle of the eye, and