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PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

BY W. A. LEE AND HUGH WILSON.

ABBEVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1860.

VOLUME VIII.—NO. 1.

POULLAIN, JENNINGS & CO.,
GROCCERS,
AND
COTTON FACTORS,
AUGUSTA, GA.
CONTINUE the sale of Cotton and other produce in their *New Fireproof Warehouse*.
Corner Jackson & Reynolds Sts.
Cash advances made when desired.
ANTHONY POULLAIN,
THOMAS J. JENNINGS,
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Sept. 8, 1859-19-1f.

G. M. CALHOUN,
WAREHOUSE
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Reynold's St. between Jackson and McIntosh
Augusta, Ga.;
will attend strictly to the sale of
COTTON, BACON, GRAIN,
And all other produce consigned to him. Personal attention given to the filling of all orders for Bagging, Rope and Family Supplies. Liberal Cash advances made on produce in Store.
June 24, 1859, 8

THE MARSHALL HOUSE,
ABBEVILLE C. H., S. C.
THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the public that he has taken the large and commodious HOTEL, known as the "MARSHALL HOUSE," situated on the North-East corner of the Public Square.
Having had many years experience as a Hotel Keeper, he flatters himself that he will be able to please those who may favor him with their patronage.
His table will always be provided with the best market affords.
Every effort will be made to render his House a home for the weary traveler.
JOHNSON RAMEY.
Dec. 10, 1857 33 1f

VALUABLE HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.
THE residence of Mrs. Harrison, situated in one of the most eligible locations in Abbeville Village, is offered for sale on reasonable terms.
The House contains ten rooms, with all necessary out-buildings, in a state of thorough repair.
The Lot embraces five acres; a large and well improved Flower Yard, Orchard, Vineyard, &c.
There is also a second building site on the premises.
For further particulars apply to
JAS. M. PEIRLIN, Esq.
March 3, 1860, 45, 1f

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.
A Benevolent Institution established by special enactment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Violent and Epidemic Diseases.
MEDICAL Advice given gratis by the Acting Surgeon to all who apply by letter with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicine furnished free of charge.
Valuable Reports on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.
Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
By order of the Directors,
E. D. HEARWELL, President
Geo. Fairchild, Secretary. [Jan. 20, 1859]

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.
In Equity.
S. M. McBrayde, vs. Joseph McBrayde, and others.
Bill for Partition.
I APPEARING that James McBrayde and the children of John McBrayde (whose names and names are unknown) Defendants in the above stated case, reside beyond the limits of this State, on motion of S. M. McBrayde, Com. Sol., Ordered that said Defendants do appear, and plead, answer or demur to said Bill within three months from the publication hereof, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* against them.
WM. H. PARKER, C. S. A. D.
Commissioner's Office,
Feb'y 23, 1860. 45 3m

J. I. CLARK,
REPAIRER OF
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.
RODGE'S DEPOT, S. C.
I S prepared with all necessary tools and materials to do anything in his line of business at the lowest rates. All work warranted to do well for twelve months, if not send it back and it will be done free of charge. Give me a trial and satisfy yourself. Terms cash. Feb'y 17, 1860 7-12m.

THE ASSEMBLY HOUSE,
One Square West of the Post Office, Plain St.
COLUMBIA, S. C.
THIS well known establishment has been thoroughly renovated and improved, and is now permanently opened for the accommodation of the public. Special attention will be given to supply the wants and comfort of Patrons. Rates moderate.
S. T. MASON, Proprietor.
April 6, 1860, 10

SEWING MACHINES.
The Subscribers, having been appointed General Agents for the Southern States for the sale of
TAYGART & FARR'S DOUBLE THREAD Sewing Machines,
sewing direct from the Spools, and making a strong, durable stitch which cannot be unraveled, and sewing on the thinnest and heaviest fabrics with equal facility. These machines, for simplicity and durability, are the best that have ever been made. They have taken the highest award of five of the County Fairs in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, over the high priced Machines of Singer and other manufacturers. The low price at which these Machines are offered, is a proof of their simplicity and durability, and is a guarantee that they will stand the test of time. Parties wishing to purchase these Machines will please apply to us, at our store, for a full description of the same, and to be prepared to sell them at remunerating rates to those desiring to acquire them in this business.
We are also agents for Sewing Lock-Stitch Machines, from the Sewing Machine Co., of New York, prices ranging from \$20 and upwards, all of which systems are of the best quality.
FIBBER & CO. 21-23
Columbia, S. C.
Mr. W. E. MOORE has been appointed Agent for Abbeville District. These machines are purchased from the above store, with full warranty.

THE INDEPENDENT PRESS,
BY LEE & WILSON.
ABBEVILLE S. C.

Two Dollars in Advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at the expiration of the Year.
All subscriptions not limited at the time of subscribing, will be considered a definite, and will be continued until arrears are paid, or until the option of the Proprietors. Orders from other States must invariably be accompanied with the Cash.

CANDIDATES.
For the Legislature.
The friends of W. JAMES LOMAX announce him as a Candidate for the Legislature at the ensuing election.
The friends of Dr. A. W. LYNCH respectfully announce him as a candidate for the next Legislature.
MANY VOTERS.

For Tax Collector.
Mr. ELLISON.—Please announce W. R. HILTON as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector at the ensuing election and oblige,
MANY VOTERS.
The friends of Capt. G. M. MATTISON respectfully announce him as a candidate for Tax Collector at the next election.
The friends of JAMES A. McCORD respectfully announce him as a Candidate for Tax Collector at the next election.
The friends of Dr. J. F. McCOMB respectfully announce him as a Candidate for Tax Collector at the next election.

We are authorized to announce S. A. HOTTEN as a Candidate for Tax Collector, at the ensuing election.
The friends of Capt. W. S. HARRIS respectfully announce him as a Candidate for the office of Tax Collector of Abbeville District at the next election.
The numerous friends of WESLEY A. BLACK Esq., respectfully announce him as a Candidate for Tax Collector at the next election.
The friends of HENRY S. CASON respectfully announce him as a Candidate for Tax Collector, at the ensuing election.

For Ordinary.
The friends of JOHN A. HUNTER respectfully announce him a candidate for the office of Ordinary, at the next election.
The friends of Col. J. G. BASKIN respectfully announce him a candidate for the office of Ordinary, at the next election.

NOTICE.
THE OLD ADAGE is when you are taking up a notion of going West, and now offer my
Land, Mills, &c., for Sale.
I offer my Home Place in Abbeville District, near Greenwood, containing SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES, half cleared and the other half in woods. Very healthy location. Fine improvements—large comfortable Dwelling, Barns, Stables, Gin House, excellent Negro Cabins, &c. On this Tract is a
Fine Flouring Mill,
With three Sets of RUNNERS—and a CIRCULAR SAW MILL—all driven by steam power. This Mill is in elegant condition, and has been running eight years, clearing from twenty-five to thirty per cent annually.
Also, a valuable Tract of Pine Land in Edgefield District, containing ONE THOUSAND AND FIFTY ACRES, and on it is a first rate
Saw Mill, Grist Mill, Shingle Machine.

This Mill has been in operation seven years, paying from thirty to thirty-three per cent annually.
Also, one other Tract of land in Edgefield District, situated on the Martin Town Road and on Horse Pen Creek, containing TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES.
Also, one other Tract of land in Pickens District, containing THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES, finely timbered, and the Blue Ridge Rail Road running through it.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY!
This is an opportunity for persons wishing to invest their money in something that will pay. And such opportunities are rarely offered. Look out all who feel interested or you will certainly lose bargains.
I shall be absent in April and May, but after that time will be at home, and will take pleasure in showing the Lands, Mills, &c., to any one wishing to purchase.
J. Y. L. PARTLOW,
New Market, S. C., Apr. 18 2m

SEWING MACHINES.
At the sign of the Golden Anvil.
COLUMBIA, S. C.
The Subscribers, having been appointed General Agents for the Southern States for the sale of
TAYGART & FARR'S DOUBLE THREAD Sewing Machines,
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INTRINSIC WORTH.
Tis not the bird of brightest wing
Doth loftiest soar or sweetest sing:
For brilliant plumage who would mark
The pinnions of the warbling lark!

Tis not the gayly painted flower
That sweetest blooms in wood or bower
The violet of humble mien
Breathes out its fragrance all unseem.
Tis not the sparkling fountain's flow
That gladdens most the vale below,
The silent dew, the gentle rain
Will more refresh the thirsty plain.

Tis not the costly pearl or gem
That forms the loveliest diadem,
The ornaments that most adorn,
Are by the lowly spire worn.

Tis not the man of shining parts
Has strongest sway o'er human hearts;
But he of sympathetic soul
The willing passions doth controul.

Tis not the boasting Pharisee
Who finds acceptance for his plea;
The contrite heart alone will bring
To heaven a pleasing offering.

ALL I KNOW.
BY ALICE ORBY.
Her voice was sweet and low; her face
No words can make appear,
For it looked out of heaven but long enough
To leave a shadow here.

And I only knew that I saw the face,
And saw the shadow fall,
And that she carried my heart away,
And kept it; that is all.

DR. HAYES' POLAR EXPEDITION.
At a meeting recently of the New York Historical Society, Dr. Hayes thus explained his method of proceeding in his intended exploration to verify the existence of an Open Polar Sea.

Dr. Hayes stated that he proposed to advance up to the Western side of Smith strait and effect a landing on the coast of Grinnell Land. He thinks a vessel can be taken to the 80th parallel. He then disclosed his plans as follows:

The first summer will be exhausted in making this locality, and the winter will close around us early in September. From this time until the first of the following March we will remain inactive. Upon the earliest return of the sunlight, the advance parties will be sent forward, and by means of dog-sledges, provision depots will be established along the land. These parties will be followed by the main expedition, for the exploration of the Polar Sea. A boat mounted on runners, will be transported over the ice until we have reached the object of our search, when, if such fortune awaits us, we will launch our little vessel upon the unknown waters, and bidding God speed, will push off directly for the Pole. It is unnecessary for me to enter into the details of such a general plan of operations in order to demonstrate its feasibility. The experience of Dr. Kane's parties, and the extensive journeys of the English explorers, are fresh in your recollection. A train of seven dogs will readily drag from 500 to 800 pounds weight upon a sledge, and they will average in speed from thirty to forty miles per day, upon a ration of thirteen ounces of pemmican. That a boat may be transported over the ice is shown by the experience of Parry, Kane, and others. The success and safety of the journey across the Polar water, depends upon the skill with which the vessel is managed.

An ordinary whale boat, well managed, is as secure as any ship that rides the sea. I have no doubt that we shall meet the open water. If the season is backward, my Southern margin may not extend as far south as the point at which it was discovered by Dr. Kane; but I do not anticipate that in any case our sledge travel will be extended further North than lat. 82 deg. Beyond this latitude there are, as already observed, conclusive reasons for believing that an open sea exists. The land does not in all probability extend far beyond the parallel mentioned, and all experience shows that it is only near the land that we find the Arctic waters completely closed. It is, indeed, not too much to say that so large a surface of water as the Arctic Ocean cannot be frozen over, even during the winter; and with the advance of summer the rapidly dissolves. The great body of the water of the Arctic Ocean has a temperature considerably above freezing, and as soon as the frigid air of the atmosphere is removed, the warm influence from beneath, operates upon the surface, and it is not surprising that the ice is melted away. Reasoning during the summer, the ice is discharged by the great Polar currents of the Greenland Sea, and this flow only operates to free a large surface of water. The difficulty of passing the ice is not, therefore, as great as it is generally supposed to be.

MACAULAY'S COMPANIONS IN THE TOMB.
Baron Macaulay, says the London Post, now lies close at the foot of Westminster's statue of Addison, whom he once so happily described as the unsullied statesman, the accomplished scholar, the master of pure English eloquence, the consummate painter of life and manners, and the great satirist who alone knew how to use ridicule without abusing it; who without inflicting a wound, effected a great social reform; and who reconciled wit and virtue, after a long and disastrous separation, during which wit had been led astray by profligacy, and virtue by fanaticism. The remains of Addison, however, are at some distance from the spot on which the monument stands—they are in the chapel of Henry VII., and it was not until three generations had laughed and went over his pages that any tablet was raised to his memory in the Abbey. Macaulay said of the statue which now keeps watch over the newly closed grave.

"It represents Addison as we can conceive him, clad in his dressing gown, and freed from his wig, stepping from the parlor at Chelsea into his trim little garden, with the account of the Everlasting Club, of the loves of Hilpa and Shalun just finished for the next day's Spectator in his hand."

Thickly strewn near the grave of Macaulay are the relics of men whose names are still held in reverence and whose works adorn the literature of our country. As a poet not less than a brilliant essayist, Macaulay has earned a place among the great men of the past and present, and in death the author of the Lays of Ancient Rome, and the ballad on the Spanish Armada, will face Thomas Campbell, who won a poet's fame by the Pleasures of Hope. A few feet from the grave of the ennobled poet of the nineteenth century, stands the fine old piece of Gothic sculpture, which marks the resting place of Chaucer—father of English poetry.

Just opposite to the tomb of Chaucer, the day stars of English poetry, is the monument of "Naipe Spenser," the sunrise of our poetry, who died, as Ben Jonson tells, "for lack of bread, refusing the twenty pieces sent him by my Lord of Essex, as he was sorry he had no time to spend them." Fairly obliterated by the hand of time, the tomb of Spenser bears the inscription, "Here lies the body of Edmund Spenser, the prince of poets of his time, whose divine spirit needs no other witness than the words which he has left behind him. Beaumont, the dramatist, sleeps here, too; but no memorial or inscription marks his resting place; it is, however, immediately behind Chaucer's tomb. A marble, much defaced, erected by the Countess of Dorset, bears in very illegible characters an inscription written by Ben Jonson for the tomb of Drayton. Still nearer Macaulay's grave there is the small pavement stone with the inscription, "O rare Ben Jonson, which Aubrey tells us was done at the charge of Jack Young, who walking there when the grave was covering gave the fellow 18 pence to cut it. At the recent relaying of the pavement of the Abbey the original stone was removed and destroyed. A few feet distant is the monument of Cowley raised by George, Duke of Buckingham. A monument raised by Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, marks the grave of Dryden, "Glorious John," who was followed to the resting place by mourners in twenty mourning coaches, each drawn by six horses, and whose requiem an ode of Horace was sung with an accompaniment of trumpets and hautboys.

The only titled poet that sleeps in this part of the Abbey is the Earl of Roocomp, the famous master of the horse to the Duchess of York at the Restoration. Another companion of Macaulay, is Nicholas Rowe. There are also Matthew Prior and John Gay, and whose tomb bore the inscription, in imitation of that of Jonson, "O rare Sir William Davenant," and Samuel Johnson, David Garrick and Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and Camden, the father of English history; May, the historian of the long Parliament; Gifford, the editor of the Tory Quarterly Review; Dr. Parr, and numerous others. At the opposite of North end of the transept, there are towers above other memorable graves, the stately monument of Chatham, of whom Macaulay wrote and the words are now not less applicable to him: "Alas! the common man, who is his life time, scarcely ever comes to a close, and his monument is a mere pile of stones, and his epitaph is a mere name."

George Washington, the Father of our Country, lies in the same vault with the other great men of the Revolution, and his monument is a simple, but noble, and fitting tribute to his memory. The monument is a simple, but noble, and fitting tribute to his memory.

From the Southern Field and Fireside.
VIRTUE OF WALNUTS.—Mr. Editor: In 1845 I was prostrated by a severe attack of inflammatory fever. The timely arrival and vigilant treatment of our family physician, under God, saved me from the grave—the fate of my younger brother, who had not received such timely aid. As soon as I was able I joined my classes in college; had to keep up, and at the same time make up lost recitations. Consequences: impaired health and chronic dyspepsia, with its usual attendant, constipation of the bowels. Two laborious years of college life, and seven years in the itinerant ministry and several sedentary years in a chair of instruction but confirmed my ailments. Prescriptions from physicians afforded me no permanent relief. Fortunately, however I was led to the eating of a few walnuts every day. The effect was like charm. My ailment fled; my health and cheer returned; my flesh grew firm; my weight became greater than ever before. I am now hale, robust and happy.

To all similarly afflicted I would say, "Go and do likewise." It can cost but little to make the trial. My medicine cost but fifty cents a bushel. To many there would be no cost whatever. And may every one who tries the remedy, find it as efficacious as did your grateful servant.

I have felt it my duty to make known to the thousands suffering in a similar manner the existence of so simple and pleasant a remedy.—PRAISES.
April 15, 1860.

THE PROGRESS OF TRADE WITH JAPAN.—The approaching visit of the Japanese embassy will excite fresh interest in whatever relates to that remarkable country, "opened up" to the modern world through the instrumentality of the late Commodore Perry, and now each day drawing nearer to the United States in bonds of amity and commerce. Having become our nearest neighbor on the other side of the Pacific and likewise possessing a favorite port for the resort of our whaling fleet in the great Northern ocean, a sound policy dictates that we should reciprocate every friendly advance.

But we are probably exposed to calculate too largely upon the immediate advantages of commercial intercourse with the Japanese. The barrier so long maintained against the encroachments of European civilization, are not to be removed at once; and though travelers may land on the "Flowery Kingdom," and many ships replenish their stores there, yet many years must elapse before any very extensive interchange of commodities can be expected. A dispatch received by the Secretary of the Manchester (Eng.) Chamber of Commerce from H. M. Consul General at Yedo, contains many interesting statements in regard to the port of Hakodadi and the prospects it holds out for the development of foreign trade. Being little more than a fishing village, with no appearance of any large or active trade, it would seem at first sight (says the Consul General) as though no materials existed for any commerce with foreign nations. Salmon and potatoes, the latter having been recently introduced by foreigners, seem to be the only articles susceptible of export, and these might suffice to load a few ships every year and the coast. There is also a considerable variety of furs and other skins. But the mineral resources of the country are more promising.

HOW WILL THE PRINCE OF WALES BE RECEIVED IN CANADA.—The Toronto Leader, of the 15th April inst., says: Numerous are the plans suggested for the most fitting and becoming manner of receiving the heir apparent to the British throne. Many of them are of a very unwise nature. For example, some persons suggest a grand gathering of all the cold water men, that is to say, totalitarians, in the Province, to present an address to his Royal Highness. Another suggests that an ode should be written—of what subject we are not told—set to music, and sung for the delectation of the royal visitor. Another person urges that a ball should be given him, at which all the guests—the softer sex, we suppose included—should appear in Canadian manufactures. All these suggestions are rich enough in their way; but the latest thing of the kind which we have seen is even better than these. A town in the eastern part of the country—whose name for the sake of its reputation we withhold from the public—determined on being up to the hilt. A deputation was to be sent to receive the Prince of Wales of the august place. The deputation was to consist of twenty-five Highlanders, to appear

All parties and planned in their respective ways. A meeting to consider the monument was just called, and the Rev. Mr. [Name] was called upon to read a paper on the subject. The paper was a very interesting one, and was well received. A committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to the Prince of Wales, and to present it to him on his arrival in Canada. The memorial was to be signed by the people of the country, and to be presented to him by the committee.

HEROES OF THE REVOLUTION.—Among them were tinkers and cobblers. What! Were they not patriots! Were they not men!
Washington was a surveyor and farmer.
Franklin was a printer.
Greene was a blacksmith.
Warren was a physician.
Sumter was a shepherd.
Roger Sherman was a shoemaker.
Marion was a farmer, as were also Putnam, Allen and Stark.
Hancock was a shipping merchant.
Trumbull was an artist.
Arnold (the traitor) was a bookseller and druggist.
Robert Morris was a shipping merchant.
Samuel Adams was a tax-gatherer.
Humphreys was a historian and poet.
Wayne (Mad Anthony) was a surveyor.
Benjamin Lincoln was a farmer and justice of the peace.
Morgan was a drover.

Woman loves more than man because she sacrifices more.
An Irish paper advertises, "Wanted, an able bodied man as a washer-woman."
A man, when he is hard up, is mostly down in the world.
A drapers advice to his son, in selecting a wife is, "Get a piece of calico that will wash."
Never condemn a friend unheard, or without letting him know his accuser and the charge preferred against him.
The man who "took a walk" the other day, brought it back again; the next day he took a ride and went off with it.
Why was Herodias the fastest woman of her day?—Because she got a head of John the Baptist on a charger.
So long as men are imprudent in their diet and business, doctors and lawyers will ride in carriages.
An English missionary now in Sumatra lately wrote home that he had the satisfaction of examining the oven in which his predecessor was baked.

Why is a man climbing up Mount Vesuvius like an Irishman who wishes to kiss his sweetheart?—Because he wants to get at the mouth of the "crature."
It is sad commentary upon the course of instruction pursued in young ladies schools that the graduates seldom know how to decline an offer of marriage.
An old Grecian philosopher advises all men to know themselves. That's advising a good many to form very low and disagreeable acquaintances.
Moliere was asked the reason why, in certain countries, the king may assume the crown at fourteen years of age and cannot marry before eighteen. "It is," said Moliere "because it is more difficult to rule a wife than a kingdom."

"Mi tho't's sore away in U,
Mi brane begins to phutter,
I love U more than an Ruckwheat ear,
Of 'pittlers' fide in butter!"—Bacon.
In literature, as in morals, there are a certain taste and grace, which confer dignity, moderate acquirements; and there are a negligence and grossness that disgrace, even when accompanied with incontestable superiority.
A chaplain was once preaching to a class of collegians about "the formation of habits Gentlemen," said he, "close your eyes against bad discourses." The students immediately clasped their hands to their ears.

Let you be ever so pure, you cannot associate with bad companions without becoming addicted to some of their bad habits. Evil company is like tobacco smoke; you cannot be long in its presence without carrying away a taint of it.
The following sentence contains all the parts of speech: "Power of speech is faculty bestowed upon man by his benevolent Creator for great and most excellent uses; but also he has given to every man a faculty of speech."

A man who arrested the attention of the world by his eloquence, once said, "I have seen a man who was so good that he was almost too good to be true."
A man who was so good that he was almost too good to be true.

TRAINING OF WOMAN.—Nothing can possibly be more highly interesting, more deeply important to the best interests of society, than the education and general training of women. Upon that depends whether the workman shall have a good housewife for his wife, whether his children shall have a good mother to attend them whether his house shall be made comfortable and happy to himself, and thereby a formidable rival (and the best possible rival) raised to another place, of which other place I will not go further at present than to say it neither has the comforts of home, nor the innocence of home, nor the instruction and social relaxation and refreshment of home; but its enjoyment is obtained by the sacrifice of the domestic duties, by robbing the wife and children of the peace which are spent there to support the indulgence obtained; and in return for these indulgences, the health of mind and body alike are undetermined, and ultimately are totally subverted.—Lord Brougham.

A QUESTION OF PRONUNCIATION SETTLED.—A Washington correspondent of the Boston Traveller says that the vexed question as to the proper pronunciation of the word "inquiry" was settled the other day in the Senate, in a manner approaching in dignity almost to legislative enactment. Mr. Hale, in offering his resolution in regard to the capture of the Mexican vessels, said it was a resolution of "inquiry," placing the accent upon the first syllable, as is the habit of some Senators. Upon this Mr. Sumner who sits next to Mr. Hale, said sufficiently loud for his neighbour to hear, "Please say 'inquiry' emphasizing the second syllable according to Webster. Mr. Hale, who was still upon his feet, said, 'Inquiry I mean. I ask pardon of the Senate for saying 'inquiry'."

LET THE STOMACH HAVE ITS CRAVING.—In the diseases produced by bad food, such as scorbutic dysentery and diarrhoea, the patient's stomach often craves for and digests things, some of which certainly would be laid down in no dietary that ever was invented for the sick, and especially not for such sick. These are fruits; pickles; jams; gingerbread, fat of ham or of bacon; suet; cheese, butter, milk. These cases I have seen and by ones, nor by tens, but by hundreds. And the patient's stomach was right and the food was wrong. The articles craved for, in these cases, might have been principally arranged under the two heads of fat and vegetable acids. There is often a marked difference between men and women in this matter of sick feeding. Women's digestion is generally slower.—Florence Nightingale.

LIFE WITHOUT LOVE.—We sometimes meet with men who seem to think that any indulgence in an affectionate feeling is weakness. They will return from a journey, and greet their families with a distant dignity, and move among their children with the cold and lofty splendor of an iceberg, surrounded by its broken fragments. There is hardly a more unattractive sight on earth than one of those families without a heart. A father had better extinguish a boy's eyes than take away his heart. Why that has experienced the joys of friendship, and valued its purity and affection, would not gather up all that is beautiful in nature's scenery, than be robbed of the hidden treasure of his heart? Cherish then, your heart's best affections. Indulge in the warm and glowing emotions of filial, paternal, and fraternal love.

THE CALIFORNIA DEER.—The editor of the Denver Weekly Journal, of the 27th, thus speaks of this new article of family use:
"A gentleman of the name of [Name] has been successful in procuring from one of the mountains of the State, a deer which he has recently secured, that can be directly traced to the deer of California."
"The deer of California is a beautiful animal, and its flesh is very tender and delicious. It is a very valuable article of food, and is much used by the people of the State. It is also a very valuable article of clothing, and is much used by the people of the State. It is also a very valuable article of furniture, and is much used by the people of the State. It is also a very valuable article of jewelry, and is much used by the people of the State. It is also a very valuable article of medicine, and is much used by the people of the State. It is also a very valuable article of music, and is much used by the people of the State. It is also a very valuable article of art, and is much used by the people of the State. It is also a very valuable article of science, and is much used by the people of the State. It is also a very valuable article of religion, and is much used by the people of the State. 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