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BY W. A. LEE AND HUGH WILSON. ABBEVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1860. VOLUME VIII.---NO. 8.

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GROCERS,

AND

COTTON FACTORS,

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Sept. 8, 1859-19-tf.

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June 24, 1859, 8 tf

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Celebrated Female Pills.

PROTECTED LETTERS BY ROYAL PATENT.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excesses and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity

CAUTION—These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant, during the first three months, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage; but at every other time, and in every other case they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections Pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed. Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

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By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary. [Jan. 20.12m

CHARLES COX,

Abbeville, S. C.

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he has

OPENED A SHOP

FOR THE

Making and Repairing of

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES,

It is opposite (but *not opposed*) to Mr. Taylor's Establishment. He hopes that by doing good work, and making reasonable charges, to receive a share of public patronage.

He has on hand at this time, several

SEVERAL NEW AND NEAT BUGGIES,

ALSO,

Second-Hand Buggies,

which he will sell very low and on the most reasonable terms.

Nov. 4, 1859. 27 tf.

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BY [illegible], Editor & Proprietor.

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THE *Independent* is strictly a FAMILY NEWSPAPER—Independent in politics—devoted to Domestic and Foreign News, Literature, Science, the Arts, Agriculture, Mechanics and Education, and looks strictly to the Domestic interests of the South in the encouragement of Home Manufactures. In a word, it will advocate the common interests of a Southern People.

April 27, 1860, 52, tf

J. L. [illegible],

[illegible] OF

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY,

[illegible]

IS prepared [illegible] all work warranted [illegible] if not send it [illegible]. Give [illegible].

June 17, 1859, 7-tf.

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 as indefinite, and will be continued until arrearages are paid, or at 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 a candidate for the Legislature at the ensuing election.

For Tax Collecter.

MR. EDITOR.—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. HODGES 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. GASON respectfully announce him as a Candidate for Tax Collector, athe 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

The friends of ROBERT JONES respectfully announce him as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing election.

NOTICE.

THE OLD ADAGE is when you are doing well to be satisfied. But I have taken 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—a 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, situate 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. 13 8m

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ABBEVILLE C. H., S. C.,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN

MARBLE,

HAS Just received three hundred new pieces together with the old, making one of the largest Stocks in the State which will be sold as low as can be bought in any other place.

MARBLE SLABS,

6 feet by 3, from $26 to $40.

HEAD STONES

from $3 to $20.

MONUMENTS

And Fancy Head Stones always on hand together with a large quantity of designs, which can be made to order at short notice.

All kinds of Cutting and Carving neatly done

J. D. CHALMERS.

Jan. 26, 1860 40 tf

DR. JAMES F. MABRY

WOULD inform the public that he has returned to the village, and will continue the practice of medicine. He may be found at the MARSHALL HOUSE, unless professionally engaged.

March 1, 1860 44-tf.

DR. [illegible]

[illegible]

ABBEVILLE C. H., S. C.

[illegible] Branch & Barker's Drug Store.

[illegible], 1860, [illegible]

HEAVEN.

Beyond these chilling winds and gloomy skies
Beyond death's cloudy portal,
There is land where beauty never dies
And love becomes immortal.

A land whose light is never dimmed by shade,
Whose fields are ever vernal;
Where nothing beautiful can ever fade,
But blooms for aye, eternal.

We may not know how sweet its balmy air,
How bright and fair its flowers;
We may not hear the songs that echo there,
Through those enchanted bowers.

The city's shining towers we may not see,
With our dim, earthly vision;
For Death, the silent warder, keeps the key
That opes those gates elysian.

But sometimes, when adown the western sky
The fiery sunset lingers,
Its golden gates swing inward noiselessly
Unlocked by unseen fingers.

And while they stand a moment half ajar,
Gleams from the inner glory
Stream brightly through the azure vault afar
And half reveal, the story.

Oh, land unknown! Oh, land of love divine!
Father all wise, eternal,
Guide, guide these wandering, way-worn
feet of mine
Into those pastures vernal.

SPEECH OF GEN. WM. E. MARTIN,

Delivered before the Columbia Convention:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have felt very unwilling to contribute to the excitement which now prevails in this assembly. I have, therefore, restrained myself from speaking in reply to the four gentlemen who addressed the Convention immediately before my colleague. But, after what has fallen from him, I feel that it is imperative upon some one holding the views of our side of the question under debate to respond to his positions.

I understand my friend to announce two propositions, to which I wish to call his attention, as I observe he is still in the hall. 1. That in organizing the meeting in Charleston and preparing for this Convention, we called on him, as Chairman of the Central Committee, for his endorsement. 2. That finding himself in a minority here, he will not remain to cast another vote, and he has announced his intention to withdraw.

(The speaker having yielded the floor, Mr. Barker explained that he was misunderstood as to the first position, and as to the second he was understood to say he did not leave the Convention because he was in a minority. But, he repeated that he had said, being in a minority, his vote would be a blank, and there was no occasion for him to remain longer. This is the reporter's recollection of Mr. Barker's explanation. Of course it is subject to correction.) The speaker proceeded:

He was glad to hear the disclaimer on the first ground. He felt for himself and his friends that they needed no endorsements from the Chairman of the Central Committee, nor any one else. They felt that, under the terms of the call, they had a perfect right to be here.

The distinction drawn by my friend on the second point, is to my mind one without a difference. It means, according to my apprehension, that he came here believing he was in the majority. If his expectations had been realized, I presume we would have heard nothing of his seceding. But he finds himself in a minority, and he proposes to leave us. I do not know whether his friends, of his way of thinking, intend to imitate his example; but their position is very similar to his. They, too, came here under the impression they were in a majority. They took measures for assuming the control of this Convention accordingly. They have lost it, and with it they seem to have suffered the loss of their temper also. For the last few hours we have listened to an unbroken stream of complaints of the treatment they have met with. And this has been put forth in no measured language, and with no "bated breath." For hours have we sat under fire—ours they have drawn at last. I regret that the task of [illegible] it should [illegible] hands than mine; but, according to my ability, and under the impulse of the moment, I shall perform the duty as well as I am able.

The charge against us is, that we have "repudiated, proscribed, condemned" the delegates to the Charleston Convention.— I deny each and every one of the imputations, and I now proceed to [illegible] the evidence on which they rest.

It is very important, Mr. President, to bear in mind the precise point of time at which this simultaneous [illegible] Convention friends has taken, [illegible] shall have occasion, directly, to [illegible] history of events since we met. At present, I ask your attention to the precise attitude of contending parties.

A few hours ago we determined to elect delegates for the State at large. Mr. Lyles, of Fairfield, after a speech of some length, recommended that all the delegates to the Charleston Convention from the State at large should be returned—and he urged it on the ground that they were the delegates to the Charleston Convention.— He did not assume for them as I am sure they would not for themselves, superiority over other gentlemen. The choice was urged on the ground expressly that they were the former delegates and had done well. The Convention proceeded to ballot for one at a time. It was announced by the Chairman of the Charleston delegation to the April Columbia Convention that Gen. Simons was withdrawn, and the same gentleman nominated Col. Hayne. The ballot took place and Mr. Rhett was declared to be chosen. Now, observe, Mr. President, that it is just at this point of time that this demonstration is made. A gentleman, not of their party, but their nominee, is beaten, and for that reason the other delegates for the State at large, in quick succession, decline. Mr. Preston, a delegate from this Congressional district, takes the same ground; and my friend, the Chairman of the Central Committee, addressed the Convention, accusing us of making pledges which we have failed to redeem, and ending by resigning his position and bidding us farewell. So that this state of things is shown:

1. We are not to have a single voice in the delegation, but must take the whole.

2. Upon the defeat of one gentleman, not even of their delegation nor party, the time has arrived for their dispersion.

I can form no other opinion than that nothing would suit them but the occupation of every office in this Convention.— And, upon the failure to receive one only, they assume the attitude of injured innocence. To prove the justice of my position, I shall now retrace my steps for a few moments, in order that I may show that the Convention party came here with an organized movement to take the entire control of this body, to fill every position of any importance in it from beginning to end. They have been disappointed.— Those who act with me have been willing from the beginning, and are so still (for we will not be driven from our position by the indiscretion of our opponents,) to divide the representation equally. And yet I beg you to notice, Mr. President, that all this dissatisfaction has arisen when we have elected but one delegate. Three more remain to be elected, but the assurance of our willinguess to divide equally, when they admit the *power* here is not equal, is insufficient to appease them. It proves conclusively that they will be satisfied with nothing but absolute control.— And, although we have this very day expressed our hearty approval of the conduct of the delegates to the Charleston Convention, we still hear often repeated charges of our condemning them.

Let me now recur to the history of our proceedings. In doing so, I intend to use plain language, but I shall avoid anything which can injure any man's feelings.— Those who know me need not be assured that I never use language recklessly or carelessly at which another can take offence.

I shall commence with your election, Mr. President, and I am sure that you, at least, an old college friend, will not misunderstand me.

Coming into this Convention, those who took part and those who declined to take part in the Charleston Convention have done, it was but natural that all movements looking to its organization and policy should have been discussed, and, if possible, agreed upon between them. The Convention party are the actors in the first movement. We are here, as it were, by their invitation. Had we not a right, therefore, to expect that you would confer with us as to the persons whom you would call to the Chair, and elect President, and send as delegates? Would it not, at least, have been reasonable to expect that we should know who were to be selected? The Convention party must have understood one another perfectly, and yet they kept their counsels. When the hour arrived for assembling, punctually to the minute every man was at his post—Mr. Barker to call the Convention to order, Mr. Lyles to [illegible] Sullivan to the chair, that gentleman with a speech which had the air of preparation about it; Gen. Gadberry with his resolutions for appointing a committee, and Gen. [illegible]owan and the others to second and support them. All this looks like preparation even to an [illegible] practiced eye. On the other hand, if there was any preparation by the majority here I do not know of it. I have enquired and have not heard of a caucus, nor any collection of men except in the case of one Congressional District and [illegible] the delegation from St. Philips and St. Michaels. [illegible] President [illegible] anything [illegible] and I have [illegible] single name mentioned [illegible]

Under these circumstances I entered the hall and immediately proposed an amendment to Gen. Gadberry's resolution. As this has been charged to be the commencement of concerted movement against the Conventionists, I take occasion to say, that I never exchanged a word with any one on the subject, except at the meeting of the Charleston delegation (in which, I suppose, it is conceded the Conventionists are in the majority) when it seemed to be understood that we would oppose the appointment of Committees by the presiding officer. I made the motion, because I had not succeeded in finding the Chairman of my delegation, Col. Hayne, by whom I expected the motion to be made.

I say, then, that in this, the first step towards organization, the Convention party ignored us altogether. That it was a movement to get possession of the Convention— and while I acquit you, Mr. President, of any knowledge of their intentions, or any desire for the position, I cannot acquit them of making their selection, and keeping the party with whom I act ignorant of it, with a fixed purpose to power and control in this body. It has been charged, as another evidence of opposition, that another candidate was nominated. I have already said there was no concert on our side in this matter. He was nominated by a gentleman on this floor, and in a very few moments he was withdrawn by the same gentleman. This shows plainly there could have been no concert. You were then elected, Mr. President, almost unanimously.

The next cause of complaint is the selection of the district system in the mode of balloting. As an evidence of the absence of concert, I mention that I voted against it. But to defend those who act with me from the charge of doing anything unusual I refer to the late April Convention when the same rule was pursued. And for still later evidence. I refer to a resolution offered by Mr. B. H. Wilson, one of the delegates of the State at large, on the first day of the meeting of this present Convention. Let it be remembered that the subject matter at the time was the choice of the President of this body. His resolution is as follow:

Resolved, 'That all votes be taken by districts, and that each election district be entitled to cast the number of votes it is entitled to cast in the Senate and House of Representatives under the apportionment of 1859.'

The year 1849 was substituted for 1859, and the resolution was agreed to without a division. 'All votes,' I presume, must mean all ballots too. Who then are the authors of the district system? Our friends the Conventionists adopted it in the April Convention, and on the motion of a distinguished member of their party it has been adopted here also. To what circumstance are we to attribute their sudden opposition to this plan of their own devising? I am at a loss for any other solution than the discovery that it has worked badly for their purposes. They have to-day for the first time discovered that they are in a minority, by the operation of their own rule—and it has converted approval into opposition. They now charge us with organizing a system in which they discover fundamental error, and against which last evening not one of them raised his voice in this assembly.

I think I have thus effectually exculpated those with whom I act from the charge of the arbitrary use of power, so freely and earnestly brought against us.

The last ground on which they rest their complaints against us is, that we have chosen one individual who was not one of the former delegates. I have to some extent already anticipated in part, my examination of this ground. I have shown that the desire of the Conventionists is that we should return their whole delegation—some having been withdrawn, they take umbrage at the success of one of our candidates over their nominee, who was not of their party. This has [illegible] shown that their dissatisfaction goes even beyond the inference they would draw from rejecting one of their number—for none of their delegates have yet been rejected. And [illegible] would justify the [illegible] that it [illegible] unpardonable [illegible] one who received the nomination of their party. Their ground is that all their delegates must be returned; and the gentleman who have declined a re-election, have shown that nothing less than the election of their whole ticket will satisfy them.

Mr. President, I am at a loss to perceive [illegible] selection to the gentleman who were delegates to Charleston [illegible] the party which [illegible] believe [illegible] majority of the people of the State. [illegible] it is risking little to say, that in the wide field from which we are now at liberty to choose, there are to be found men of more extended experience, and who have seen more service in the public councils, than we could find in the limited number from which the selection of the Convention party was made.

Upon what principle, then, would they restrict us in the selection? No one will pretend to say that this body is a part of the organization which assembled at Charleston, or is identical with that which met here in April. This is too clear for discussion. The delegation from South Carolina in common with the other seceding States by the very terms of their withdrawal, constituted a new and distinct organization. The resolution under which we are assembled, invited all the members of the Democratic party who approve the platform reported by the majority of the States in the Charleston Convention. These terms are wide enough to embrace those who have not heretofore acted with the Convention party. And they have felt themselves at liberty to obey the call because it looks to a Convention at Richmond, which is practically a Southern Conventin. It is not obnoxious to the many objections chargeable to the mode of organization adopted by the National Democratic Party of the Union. We have, therefore, felt ourselves at liberty to go into the Richmond Convention. It may accomplish nothing; but it is recommended to my approval as a meeting of delegates from the Cotton-growing States. Every such conference will, I think be productive of benefit. It is not possible that a conference of men, drawn together to consult in relation to their common destiny, can do harm. It may produce good. I, for one at least, am willing to take advantage of the progress of events, and we may possibly derive benefit from them though they may prove the 'chapter of accidents.' The late Charleston Convention affords a striking example. Events, which were foreseen by no one, have drawn the Southern States nearer together. For the first time they have met in consultation; and I, for one, can see in that conference much ground for encouragement and hope.

It is evident therefore, Mr. President, that in selecting delegates for Richmond, we are not on any just ground restricted to the delegates to Charleston. In refusing to return the whole of them, even if we had done so, and at this time we have given no such refusal, we nothing which justly subjects us to the charge of repudiation or condemnation. Neither by word or act can the party in the ascendancy here be held liable to such a charge. I repeat, as I said before, that we have been, and are still willing to send delegates in equal numbers as if the strength of the parties were equal. The former delegates have declined, but I am willing to vote for others whom the Conventionists may nominate. If such a delegation is chosen I am willing to act with them in harmony and concert. I deny that we have done anything in this body to disturb either. If they refuse our overtures and continue to occupy their present attitude, we will select delegates who, we hope will make every effort in their power for the union of the Southern States, and the maintenance of their just claim to equality and respect.

LOOK OUT FOR THE WOMEN.—Young man, keep your eyes open when you are after the women. If you bite at the naked hook you are green. Is a pretty face or form so attractive, or a pretty face, even [illegible] are no sort of consequence. A pretty face will grow old. Paint will wash off. The sweet smile of the flirt will give way to the scowl of the termagant.— Another and a far different being will take the place of the lovely goddess who smiles and eats your sugar candy. The coquette will shine in the kitchen corner, and with the once sparkling eye and beaming countenance will look daggers at you. Beware! Keep your eye open, boy, when you are after the women. If the dear is cross, and scolds at her mother in the back room, you may be sure you will get particular fits all over the house. If she blushes when found at domestic duties, [illegible] she is of the [illegible] aristocracy [illegible] little breeding and a great deal less sense. If you marry a girl who knows nothing but to [illegible] on the piano you have got the poorest piece of music ever got up. Find one whose mind is right and then pitch. Boy, don't be hanging round like a sheep thief, as though you were ashamed to be seen in the day time, but walk up like a [illegible] the rough pile, and [illegible] like a man.

I love the man that can smile in trouble, that can gather strength from distress, and grow brave by reflection. [illegible] pass of little minds to shrink; but he whose heart is firm, and whose conscience approves his conduct, will pursue his principles unto death.

"To-morrow" is the day on which lazy folks work and fools reform.

LOVE OF COUNTRY.

There is a love of country which comes uncalled for, one knows not how. It comes in the very air, the eye, the ear; the instincts, the first taste of mother's milk the first beatings of the heart. The faces of brothers and sisters, and the loved father and mother—the laugh of playmates, the old willow tree, and well, and school-house, the bees at work in the spring, the note of they lovely robin at evening, the lullaby, the cows coming home, the singing book, the catechism the visits of neighbors, the general training—all things which make childhood happy, being it; and then as the age of passion and the age of reason draw on, and love and the sense of home and security and of property under law, comes to life; and as the story goes round, and as the book or newspaper reles the less favored lots of other lands, and the public and the private sense of a man is formed, there is a type of patriotism already. Thus they had imbibed it who stood that charge at Concord, and they who hung deadly on the retreat, and they who threw up the hasty and imperfect redoubt on Bunker Hill, by night, set on it the blood-red provincial flag, and passed so calmly with Prescott and Putman and Warren throug the experiences of the first fire.—*Rufus Choate.*

A WORD TO APPRENTICES.—Apprenticeship is the most important stage of life through which the mechanic is called to pass. It is emphatically the spring season of his days; the time when he is sowing the seed, the fruits of which he is to reap in after years. If he spare no labor in its proper culture, he is sure of reaping an abundant harvest; but if, in the culture of the mental soil, he follow the example of many in tilling the earth, and carelessly and negligently does his work, like them he will find his seedling time past, and the ground bringing forth only weeds and briars. Let the young apprentice bear in mind, when he commences learning any business, that all hopes of success in the future are doomed to fade away like the morning mist, unless he bear in mind that he can become master of his business only by the closest application, and the most persevering industry; and that unless he does master it, he may bid farewell to all visions of future prosperity and success.— The apprentice is the foundation of the great mechanical edifice, and surely if the foundation be not firm, the structure itself crumbles and falls to the earth. Then, young friends persevere; be studious and attentive; study well the branches of your business, both practical and theoretical—and you will not fail, when your time shall come to take an active part in life, to be of use, not only in your own particular business, but to society.

YOUNG AMERICA WONDERS.—Wonders why mamma keeps Bridget at home from church to work all day, and then says it is wicked for me to build my rabbit house on Sunday?

Wonder why our minister bought that pretty cane with the yellow lyon's head on the top, and then asked me for my cent to put in the missionary box. Don't I want a jewsharp just as well as he wanted a cane?

Wonder what makes papa tell such nice stories to visitors, about his hiding the masters rattan when he went to school, about his running away from the schoolmistress when she was going to whip him, and then shut me up all day in a dark room because I tried just once to be as smart as he was?

Wonder what made papa say that wicked word when Betsey upset the ink all over his papers, and then slapped my ears because I said the same thing when my kite string broke?

Wonder why mamma told Bridget the other day to say that she was not at home when Tommy Day's mother called, and then put me to bed without my supper every time I tell a lie?

A BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—When the summer of youth is slowly wasting away on the nightfall of age, and the shadow of the past becomes deeper and deeper, and life wears to its close, it is pleasant to look through the vista of time upon the sorrows and felicities of our earliest years. If we have a home to shelter, and hearts to rejoice with us, and friends have gathered together around our firesides, then the rough places of wayfaring will have been worn and smoothed away in the twilight of life, while the many spots we have passed through will grow brighter and more beautiful. Happy, indeed, are they whose intercourse with the world has not changed the tone of their holy feeling, or broken those musical chords of the heart whose vibrations are so melodious, so tender and so touching in the evening of life.

A QUESTION.—At best life is not very long. A few more smiles a few more tears, some pleasure, much pain, sunshine and song, clouds and darkness, hasty greetings, abrupt farewells—then our little play will close, and the injurer and injured will pass away. Is it worth while to hate each other?