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TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

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[PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.]

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

ABBEVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1860.

VOLUME VIII.—NO. 25.

BOWIE, LAFITTE & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
BOWIE, BRO. & CO.,
Factors and Commission
MERCHANTS,
Central Wharf,
JOHN A. BOWIE,
JOHN B. LAFITTE,
EDWARD LAFITTE.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Sept. 14, 1860, 20 3m

G. M. CALHOUN,
WAREHOUSE
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Reynolds 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, 1860, 8 1f

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills.
PROTECTED BY 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 MARKED 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, Headaches, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Sleep, 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.
A bottle containing 50 pills, and encircled with the Government Stamp of Great Britain, can be sent post free for \$1 and 6 postage stamps. General agent for U. S., Job Jones, Rochester and Albany, N. Y.; 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,
EZRA D. HEATHWELL, President,
Geo. FAIRCHILD, Secretary. [Jan. 20, 1860]

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.
A Benevolent Institution established by special endorsement for the relief of the sick and distressed afflicted with Venereal 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.
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EZRA D. HEATHWELL, President,
Geo. FAIRCHILD, Secretary. [Jan. 20, 1860]

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 1f.

JAMES D. CHALMERS,
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 at low as can be bought in any other place.
MARBLE SLABS,
6 feet by 3, from \$26 to \$40
HEAD STONES
From \$3 to \$25.
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 Marble Cutting and Carving neatly done
J. D. CHALMERS.
Jan. 28, 1860 4f

W. JAMES HENRY
HAD informed the public that he has removed to the village, and will continue the practice of the "QUACK" unless professionally notified, 1860 4f

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 arrangements are made, or at the option of the Proprietors. Orders from other States must invariably be accompanied with the Cash.

CANDIDATES.
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JOHN A. HUNTER,
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JOHN W. LESLEY,
NATHANIEL McCANTS, Esq.
For Sheriff,
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LAND
AND
NEGROES
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his LAND, consisting of
740 OR 50 ACRES,
Situated on Greenville and Bellwether roads, five miles North West of Calhoun's Mills, and bounded by J. A. Norwood, W. M. Colclough, and J. A. Calhoun, in good order and repair, well ditched and drained.
For further information address
DR. EDWIN PARKER,
Abbeville C. H., S. C.
June 26, 1860, 9 12m

W. N. MERIWETHER,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
NINETY-SIX, S. C.
HAVING enlarged his Stock of Drugs and Medicines would respectfully call the attention of his friends and the public generally to his fine stock of the same, and solicit a continuance of their kind patronage and liberality.
He proposes selling Drugs as low as any first class Drug Store in the up-country. His stock is complete, and everything sold by him is warranted to be fresh and genuine. At his store may be found
DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS
Varnishes, Varnish and Paint Brushes, Spices, Mace, Cloves, Pepper, Teas of all kinds, Honey and Carriage Grease,
Also, a fine lot of CHEWING TOBACCO, and SEGARS of the best brands.
A large and varied stock of excellent
PERFUMERY.
He also offers Confectionaries, CANDLES, PURE OLD PORT, Madeira and Malaga
WINESS
At exceedingly low figures. Also, a good article of Apple Vinegar, Kerosene, Oils and Fluids, Lamps of all kinds. Wicks for any kind of Lamps, and everything usually kept in a first class Drug Store.
Prompt attention will be given to all.
May 25, 1860-1 1f

DR. WM. A. ALLEN,
SURGEON DENTIST.
HAVING graduated in the Dental College of Philadelphia offers his services to the public. Being thoroughly posted in all the departments of his profession, he flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.
His Rooms—Over the new Book and Drug Store of Mr. C. H. Allen, in White's Building, April 4, 1860 50 ly

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.
In the Court of Ordinary.
IT APPEARING to my satisfaction that James Tullis, Benjamin A. Tullis, the children of Elizabeth Dorset, (names not known reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered, that they do appear and object to the sale of the Real Estate of Sabry K. Tullis deceased, on or before the twentieth day of October next, or their consent to the same will be entered of record.
WILLIAM HILL, O. A. D.
July 20, 1860 13 3m

FRESH DRUGS.
C. H. ALLEN
TAKES this method of informing his friend and the public that his Stock of DRUGS AND MEDICINES is now quite complete, every article having been selected with great care as to purity. Physicians' prescriptions carefully put up at any hour of the day or night.
June 1, 1860, 5 1f
C. H. ALLEN.

Turnip Seed.
JUST Received a supply of the following choice varieties: Large White Globe, Large English Norfolk, White Flat Dutch, Skirring's Yellow Russian, American Ruby Bagg, White Stone Turnip, Yellow Aberdeen Turnip. For sale by
C. H. ALLEN.
August 18, 1860, 15 1f

RELIGION—WHAT IS IT.
by HENRI HAZEL.
It is to look to Church-to-day
To look devout and seem to pray!
And ere the morrow's sun goes down
Be dealing slander through the town!

Does every sanctimonious face
Denote the cert. in reign of grace?
Does not a phiz that scolds at sin
Of veil hypocrisy within!

Is it to make our daily walk
And of our own good deeds talk,
Yet often practice secret crime,
And thus mis-spell our precious time!

Is it for sect or creed to fight,
To call our zeal the rule of right,
When what we wish is at the best
To show our church excel the rest?

Is it to wear the Christian's dress,
And love to all mankind profess,
And treat with scorn the humble poor,
And bar against them every door!

Oh, no, religion means not this—
Its fruit more sweet and fairer is;
Its precepts this: to others do
As you would have them do to you.

It grieves to hear all ill report,
And scorns with human words to sport—
Of others' deeds it speaks no ill,
But tells of good or keeps it still.

And does this religion thus impart!
Then may its influence fill my heart;
Oh! haste that blissful, joyful day,
When all the earth may own its way.

THE CHARLESTON COURIER AND MERCURY.
Among our numerous exchanges, none are more welcome than those above mentioned. We have frequently compared these two papers with Northern dailies, and we decided for ourselves that, in point of typographical execution, variety of interesting matter, soundness of views, and high-toned principles, our Charleston exchanges far surpass the Yankee issues.
In these we observe no vulgar sensational placard-capping columns; no exaggerated reports; no knuckling to individuals, parties, or combination of parties; no manifestation of toadyism; no departures from truth; no disgusting details, calculated to demoralize the young and unsuspecting. On the contrary, we find them carrying out the highest principles of journalism—morality, truth, justice! And not only to these two much valued public exponents of public feeling, sentiment and action would we confine our praises, but we would measureably embrace the whole Press of South Carolina, from the smallest country village weekly to the larger daily issue of the city.

The Courier ranks 'No. 1' as a vehicle of news, in endless variety, upon every subject, foreign and domestic, political, commercial, agricultural, &c.
The Mercury, under the management of its present able editor, is one of the best if not the best, political organ in the United States—as true to the South as the 'needle to the pole,' firm, faithful, high-toned, independent; its local articles correct and well written, its correspondence unexceptionable, its foreign and domestic 'summary' judiciously compiled.
We point with pride to these journals, and hold them up as patterns worthy of imitation.—*Waterboro' Sun.*

A MIGHTY RIVER.—The Amazon, the largest river in the world, has an area of drainage nearly three times as large as that of all the rivers of Europe that empty themselves into the Atlantic. This plain is entirely covered with a dense primeval forest, through which the only paths are those made by the river and innumerable tributaries. This forest is literally impenetrable. Humboldt remarks that two mission stations might be only a few miles apart, and yet the residents would require a day and a half to visit each other, along the windings of small streams. Even the wild animals (even the jaguar) that live for a long time in the trees, a terror to the monkeys, whose domains they have invaded.
The trees measure from eight to twelve feet in diameter, and the intervals are occupied by shrubby plants, which here, in these tropical regions, become arborescent. It is navigable for 3000 miles from the mouth; it is nearly 100 miles wide at its mouth; in some places 800 feet deep; and its torrent projects, as we were, into the ocean more than 800 miles, perceptibly altering its waters at this distance from the American shores.

Another of the World's Heroes.
The Detroit Free Press of the 11th instant, commenting on the *Lady Elgin* disaster, says:
"We have glimpses of a terrible panic among the passengers, in the midst of which every where appears the self-possessed commander, giving orders and overseeing such measures as were most conducive to the general safety. The cattle were driven overboard, and the freight and luggage immediately followed. Passengers were awakened from their slumbers by sturdy blows of the axe, which dashed in their stateroom doors, and called them to a sense of their danger. All were finally collected on deck, and when the steamer went down, the hurricane deck, which constitutes the roof of the upper cabin, floated clear of the hull and sustained the crowd. Mr. Bellman says that on this extempore raft not less than three hundred persons were collected, the majority of whom clung to their places until near daylight. The raft was mostly under water from the weight of its living burden, and very few who clung to it but were above the waist in the turbulent sea.—The captain was constantly on his feet encouraging the crowd, and seems to have been the only man who dared to stir from the recumbent position which was necessary to keep a secure hold on the precarious raft. He carried a child, which he found in the arms of an exhausted and submerged woman, to an elevated portion of the rafts and left it in charge of a woman, when it was soon lost.

He constantly exhorted the crowd to keep silent, and not only to make no noise but to refrain from moving, in order that the frail frame work might last the longer. Bellman says that during the time which elapsed, while the raft kept together, there was scarcely a sound from man, woman or child. They clung to their places in silent terror, and neither groans nor prayers were raised; no voice, save that of the captain, audible aloud in encouragement and good cheer, being heard amid the roar of the wind and the ceaseless splash of the combing waves. Finally, the constant action of the water-broke up the raft, and large parties floated off on detached pieces, and gradually the multitude melted away by couples and solitary individuals, until but a tithe of the whole number remained.
The swell tumbled the light bodies about like feather weights, and a weary struggle the helpless survivors had during the long drift of ten miles intervening to the shore. Bellman was ten hours on his raft, and says that he was capsize and thrown into the sea, with his two companions, every third minute. When they reached shore, they were dashed hopelessly in the surf, and more fortunate than their companions, were lifted upon the beach by the breakers, and dragged ashore by strong hands which awaited them. It was here that having surmounted the perils of that terrible voyage, the commander succumbed and gave way to the irresistible force which had worn out his strength and vigor. Perhaps he had rather died than to have lived in the exercise of more selfish motive than those which marked his character through the whole of this trying ordeal.

The Fall of Francis II.
The London Times of September 8th, says:
"Snow melted off a ditch, and water runs out of certain vessels which is cracked.—Francis II., has dropped out of his kingdom—as apples fall to the ground—by the laws of gravitation. It has been indeed an ignominious flight. There seems not to have been the nerve to strike one downright blow or incur the slightest personal hazard for the crown which was falling from that unkingly head. It would have been idle to prolong the contest. A struggle would but have led to an idle waste of human life. Why should a monarch endeavor by force of arms to secure the loyalty of a people whose affections were already alienated?
The bombardment of Palermo was not a convincing proof of his regard for his people, which it had availed him to lay Naples in ashes as further evidence of his partial affection? There is much in this story of the Neapolitan Bourbons which remind one of the end of the Stuart dynasty, in our own islands.

It has proved, with Francis II., of the two Sicilies, even as it did two centuries ago with James II., of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the last his own Sovereignty was surrounded by obstinate courtiers, by a House of Parliament reasonably obedient, by a navy which was apparently loyal, and by an army which seemed disposed to die in his defence. But William landed and in a few days this pageantry of power and state melted into empty air. The phantoms of ministers, generals, judges, admirals, were bowing to the last round their Sovereign; but when he most needed their help they were gone. The new historic exclamation, "It is possible to fall from the royal lips on the day of such successive defeats," was the Scottish Stuart's when, as for the Neapolitan Bourbon, not the sword, but the waning way was his. These, the general that loyalty had become a crime.

OLD MEN.
Rev. Dr. Baird, referring in a recent letter to the biographical sketch of the late Robert Walsh, prepared in Paris by M. Jonard, says:
"I have said that M. Jonard must now be an old man, but perhaps I ought to take that back—for men in Europe are not generally as old at eighty as we are sixty. Humboldt at fourscore was not beyond his prime, and Lord Palmerston at three-score and fifteen scarcely began to think of age. We live too fast in this country.
We do live rather fast in this country, but many of us live long, too. We believe that our average of longevity is as high as that of any other country, while individual instances can be found of extreme longevity.

We continually hear about Humboldt, Palmerston and Lord Lynnhurst, but we are apt to forget that their parallels can be found among us. Boston sees the venerable Quincy in the enjoyment of all his faculties at the age of 87, and Massachusetts is proud of the rulings and decisions of her Chief Justice, now high up in the seventies. At the Yale Commencement the other day, none failed to note the form of Professor Silliman, active and upright under the burden of 80 years; and in our report of the Port Point celebration in Maine, we gave an account of the meeting being presided over by a hale old man of 92.

Of our literary men, Irving has just finished the life of Washington, at the age of 70. Paulding was 80, and Richard H. Dana is 82. The list in this department, and in those of the professions, might be greatly extended.
But let us turn to public life, which perhaps makes the greatest draft upon the powers of the system. Ex President Van Buren, who has gone through the whole mill, is hale and hearty at the age of 77. We have now in the Presidential chair a man of 70, who boasts that he is healthier than his Cabinet, of which however the leading member in the department of State is 77. The actual commander-in-chief of our armies is 73; and yet if we were called into battle, no man would be thought worthy to take his place. Our present chief justice is 82; but he works like a clerk and one of his late decisions, we fear, is to be impressed upon the whole of our national history. But we need recite no further instances of aged men actively employed in this country. We have done enough to show that Dr. Baird's remark does not admit of too hasty acceptance. Let us not discredit ourselves too readily. Perhaps we live in general, quite as long as we ought to, considering our multiplied violations of physiological laws, but the vital fibre in this country is amazingly tough.—*Boston Jour.*

AN OWNER AND DID NOT KNOW IT.
A curious discovery has just been made of valuable real estate belonging to the city of New York, of which the authorities were totally ignorant. Some time last year a person appeared before Mr. Hawes, the Comptroller, and stated that he knew of a large amount of property really belonging to the city, but which had been in the undisturbed occupancy of private parties for years—and he proposed, for a certain consideration, viz: a per centage on the value of the property recovered, to disclose the location of the property and the names of the pseudo owners. Mr. Hawes declined to enter into the arrangement, but opened negotiations with the party giving the hint, and meanwhile communicated the matter to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, who set the Comptroller to preparing maps and lists of all property owned by the city, and making investigations, in the course of which he discovered that a very large number of lots, possession of the city for many years, have never been returned to the original deeds, having been in possession of the Comptroller, and in other cases, property to the value of fifty thousand dollars was discovered, which was in the possession of other parties. Negotiations are still pending with the party giving the first clue, and it is expected they will lead to more astonishing disclosures.

TOBACCO FOR BOYS.—A strong and sensible writer administers a wholesome dose for boys who use tobacco in any form, assuring them that tobacco is utterly spotted and utterly ruined thousands of boys, inducing a dangerous precocity, developing, softening and weakening of the bones, and greatly injuring the spinal marrow, the brain and the whole nervous fluid. A boy who early and frequently smokes, or in any way uses large quantities of tobacco, never is known to make a man of much energy of character, and generally lacks physical and muscular, as well as mental strength. We should particularly warn boys who want to be a good boy in the world, to thus tobacco as a snare to their souls.

REMARKS.—A wife should be like a good soldier—leader and nicely dressed. A good wife—And without sack.

BLONDIS AND FARINI AT NIAGARA.
The Buffalo express of the 30th ultimo recounts the feats of the rival rock-walkers over the Niagara river, as follows:
The announcement that these notorious individuals would each carry a man upon their respective backs over their respective canies, drew a crowd to the Falls yesterday. At least one thousand persons went from this city. Blondin's performance was witnessed by, we should say, four thousand people, stationed within his enclosures on the American and Canadian sides, and upon the bridge.
Precisely at four o'clock the Frenchman made his appearance, and ran out upon his rope. Having proceeded perhaps two hundred feet, he commenced a series of gymnastic exercises that we venture to say no other man in the world would dare attempt. First he lay full length upon the rope; then he turned a number of back somersaults, then he lunged by both feet; then by one foot; then by one leg crooked at the knee joint; then he stood upon his head. These feats were performed with amazing rapidity—a rapidity that was fearful to witness, or would have been, but for the perfect self-possession that was apparent in every motion.
Having reached the centre of his rope, Blondin laid aside his balance-pole, placed his stomach upon the cable and went through the motions of swimming, after which he descended the swing, which is a permanent fixture at that point. This swing hangs about thirty feet below the cable. Here he set himself whirling, making eighteen revolutions in about as many seconds, and performing various other surprising feats, concluding and climaxing the whole by hanging to the swing with his head downwards. He then ascended to the cable, picked up his pole, and trotted to the Canada side. The time occupied in the whole journey was a little over fifteen minutes.
After a delay of about half an hour, which was mainly occupied in adjusting the guys, Monsieur Blondin made his appearance on the Canada end of the cable, bearing his agent, Mr. Harry Colcord, upon his back. Considering the fact that Mr. Colcord weighs one hundred and forty-five pounds, and that Blondin himself weighs but one hundred and twenty-five, it may be imagined that he had a pretty good load to carry. It was perfectly wonderful to witness the ease with which Blondin achieved this most difficult and dangerous undertaking. Colcord left his perch—we cannot think of a better word—but twice during the entire walk, and then merely stood upon the rope for half a minute or so for the purpose of "straightening out." In exactly fourteen minutes from the time they left the Canada shore they were received upon the American side with the hearty plaudits of the assembled thousands.
Farini started with his man—a Canadian by the name of McMullen—at five o'clock. He entered upon his task with evident fear and trembling, and proceeded with it in a bungling and awkward manner. Having gone about fifty feet, he compelled his animal load to descend from his position, stretch out its respective legs, place its

VALUE OF WIT.
A wit is a priceless man for a country, not a scandal-monger, a heel-biter, a tractor, a cynic, whose own happiness is his life being spoilt is best upon making others miserable, but a genial, benevolent former, a wholesome and winning, though caustic surgeon of events. People breathe more freely when they know there is such a man in the ascendant; for wicked men will be afraid of him, weak men will strive to be stronger, and quacks will not have it all their own way. Society is continually in need of the exhalt of that knight-errant, the wit. Evils creep in unawares; some good but very foolish man, perpetrates a good deal of nonsense, which is tolerated, and even admired, by virtue of his goodness, and fixed as an institution before its inconvience is fully suspected. Honest sentiments, with errors sticking to them, are gradually heaped up into a monstrous aggregate of prejudice. Some bloated and over-full truth weighs society down like a huge nightmare, till the wit comes along to tickle the sentiment and wake us up once more into day-light with a sensation of free honest living, or the old moralities of the world get dull and commonplace, worn, trite and battered, the effigies nearly off from them. The wit is a general refurbisher, re-causing the old coin, and presenting it to us again current with the image of to-day.—*Century.*

BEAUTIFUL EXPRESSION.—Rev. Dr. Palmer of this city, is acknowledged to be one of the most eloquent ministers in the United States. He uses no manuscript in the pulpit, and consequently has that freedom which is necessary to true oratory, giving full scope to the inspiration of his subject. One Sunday evening, last year, we listened to a sermon in which he was speaking of God as recognized in His works. His whole discourse was marked by earnestness and a perfect command of language. Towards the close, when the whole congregation had become warmed up by the fervor of his eloquence, he raised his voice and exclaimed in tones which all who heard him will remember: "The galaxy which arches the Heavens so grandly to-night, is the glorious pathway of the Creator through the Universe, and the myriad stars which besprinkle it are the golden dust that rise up in the wake of His chariot wheels."—*N. O. Delta.*

HOW WE LIVE.—A Frenchman remarked that he could not live in this country and eat the same things he did in Paris. Why? because the climate was different, and Parisian habits of living and doing business were far diverse from ours. We speak French cookery with our American style of living and customs, and consequently get corrupted, and get apoplexy, and gout, or get lean and get dyspepsia and hypochondria. We eat fast, and they eat slow; we take twenty nuptes, they an hour or two; we drink brandy and wine made of alcohol, strychnine, and sugar-of-lead, they the juice of the grapes. We eat a heavy dinner and go to work, some with our hands and others with our head, before it has had any time to digest; they eat moderately and follow it by special intercourse or recreation.

LORD BYRON'S LAST.—The late Lord Byron boot-last, about nine inches in length, narrow, high at the instep, and generally of symmetrical shape, has been presented to a Nottingham (England) society. His lordship's shoemaker says the bard had not a club-foot, as is generally stated, "but that it was formed the same as the other, except being exactly an inch and a half shorter. The instrumentation was in the ankle, which was very weak; consequently, his foot turned outward. To remedy this, his lordship wore a very thin boot, tightly laced, under his stocking. In his early life he wore an iron, with a joint at the ankle, which passed down the outside of the leg, and was fastened to the sole of the shoe. The calf of that leg was much smaller than the left leg." (Signed) William Swift (cobler).

A TOUCHING APPEAL.—A Policeman, spare that dog, touch not a single hair; he writes many a dog, front out his muddy hair. Oh, when he was a pup, so frisky and so plump, he lapped his milk from a cup, when hungry—at a jump. And then his funny tricks, so funny in their place, so full of cunning tricks, your hands and face. You will surely let him live! Oh, do not kill him—dead; he says his narrative, and prays for his soul's lead. Go, get the musket gun, and put upon his mouth, and stop that howl, howl, howl! and tendency to fright. He's your children's pet, companion of their joy; you will not kill him, and they their hopes destroy. No, policeman, spare that pup, touch not a single hair; oh, put your pistol up, and go away from there! (Signed) J. D. Chalmers.

THE PAPER AND THE PAPER.—For the first time in the history of this government, the printing press of the republic has received the executive sanction of a royal appointment. The Prince of Wales, when he visited America, through the courtesy of the American government, and a notice of the American press, was published in the Western States, and the following notice, domiciled in the "Western States," was the best of the nation.

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