...N.

...t you hear it?
...e plain?
...n song birds
...ar again.
...t you see it
...arly light?
...Earth, long cold and dreary,
All aglow with sunshine bright.

Spring is coming!—don't you feel it—
Don't you feel its balmy breath?
Happy child of love and music,
Rescued from dread Winter's death.

Spring is coming! Earth rejoices!
Let our hearts and voices sing:
Welcome, welcome, life and beauty,
Hail the glad return of Spring!

## A ROYAL LOVE STORY.

On the 26th of August, 1819, a boy was born at the Rosenau, the summer residence of Ernest, Duke of Saxe Coburg-Saalfeld, who was destined to play an important part in the world. He was furnished at christening with a long list of names, after the fashion of royalty—Francis Charles Augustus Albert Emanuel—but in the household was known simply as Albert, and in later years as Prince Albert, the consort of the Queen of England. The birth of a prince or princess at one of the innumerable petty courts that once divided Germany between them, before the nation had become consolidated into an empire, was, as a rule, a matter of very little importance to the great world outside; and but for the influences that made him the husband of Queen Victoria, Prince Albert would in all probability have been reckoned with the vast multitude of German royal personages who lived undistinguished but blameless lives, and whose record is found only in the pages of the "Almanach de Gotha." A different and happier ...ule and large-...tory is so well ...rtin's "Life of ...," the first volume ...t been published by ...London. The ...by Mr. Martin ...express de-...Queen, who ...esting mate-...portraiture of ...ractive, and ...bling British ...better the pro-...the Queen, which ...most with resent-...a rare and excellent ...ot only by the acci-...but by every moral ...quality which men ...Americans have ...his memory. It ...most the clos-...averted war ...and England ...r roused na-...er heat, and ...stry were not ...hostilities.

...ond son of his ...rother, ...g-Gotha, was ...in a year before. ...rinces were distin-...cocity. The beau-...vivacity of Al-...to have made ...As a child his ...ble. In 1821 the ...of Coburg writes ...Duchess of Kent, the ...oria: "Little Alber-...s large blue eyes and ...e, is bewitching, for-...quick as a weasel. He ...say everything. Ernest ...ly as pre-...only his in-...great brown eye-...very fine; ...he is tall, activ-...very clever ...his age." And ...few weeks ...: "The little ...is the pen-...(the Prin-...handsome, but ...lively, very fun-...and full of mis-...

...person, and re-...quickness, vi-...s, Albert was ...no ...this ...was ...sed a ...gence ...a hab-...in a ...racter-...strongly ...ral fa-...our ...edded ...ly ...e fair-...happy. In ...d by a di-...ed between ...not before ...d upon the ...which al-...r again re-...last. She ...Witzthum, ...ty-two, af-...ess. "The ...never for-...much ten-...poor moth-...in read-...counts ...All ...the ...d care ...of the ...ch over ...rness. Their ...d, general ...their posi-...geography, ...religion, ...n lan-...of mu-...of which ...marked ...s an ar-...rothers ...er inter-...and for-...pre-...Al-...on-

joyed them, however, chiefly for the sake of exercise and for the pleasures of the scenery into which they carried him.

The house of Coburg was intimately related by marriage with the royal family of England. In 1816 Prince Leopold, the youngest brother of Prince Albert's father, had married the Princess Charlotte, then presumptive heiress to the English throne. After her untimely death, the Duke of Kent married the youngest sister of the Duke of Coburg, and on the 24th of May, 1819, she presented him with a daughter, who was destined to become Queen of England. But long before it was known that she would ascend the throne the idea of her marriage with one of her Coburg cousins had taken such root in the family that Prince Albert's nurse was in the habit of prattling to her infant charge, when he was only three years old, of his destined bride in England. In 1836 there was no longer any doubt as to the succession of the Princess Victoria to the throne, and already several aspirants for her hand were in the field. King Leopold, her uncle and loved adviser in all matters, greatly desired her marriage to Prince Albert; but he also desired that the union should be one of affection, and not merely one of political expediency. He therefore arranged with the Duchess of Kent that she should invite the Duke of Coburg and his sons to visit her at Kensington Palace. The object of the visit was kept strictly secret from the Princess and the Prince, so as to leave them completely at their ease. The Prince's grandmother had, it is true, often spoken to him years before of her earnest desires on this subject; but he had no reason to think this was more than a family wish, and the Princess at least was left freely to the impulse of her own inclination. Her uncle, King Leopold, saw that the impression was favorable, and made her aware of his wishes in the matter. Her answer made it impossible to doubt how entirely those of the Princess were in accordance with his own. In June, 1836, soon after Prince Albert's departure from England, she wrote to the King: "I have only now to beg you, my dearest uncle, to take care of the health of one now so dear to me, and to take him under your special protection. I hope and trust that all will go on prosperously and well on a subject now of so much importance to me."

The Prince, however, was still kept in the dark; but his education was directed with a view to the possibility of his marriage with the English princess. He and his brother were sent to Brussels, where, under the care of Baron Wiechmann, a retired officer of the English German Legion, they remained for a period of twelve months, closely occupied with the study of history, the modern languages, the higher mathematics, etc. From Brussels they went to Bonn, where they remained eighteen months. While they were still at that university the death of William IV., June 20, 1837, threw upon the Princess Victoria, then only eighteen years old, the grave responsibilities of Queen of England. Her accession to the throne revived the rumors, which had been for some time current, of a contemplated marriage with her cousin, and it was thought expedient by their uncle, with the view of withdrawing public attention for the time from the young princes, that they should spend the autumn of 1837 in making a tour through Switzerland and the north of Italy. September and October were accordingly spent in a thorough exploration of Switzerland and the Italian lakes on foot—a mode of traveling of which Prince Albert was very fond.

But the time had arrived when the question of the English marriage had to be settled. King Leopold desired that some decisive arrangement should be made for the year 1839; but to this the Queen demurred, for reasons which her uncle considered conclusive. She was herself, she urged, too young, so also was the Prince, and, moreover, his mastery of the English language was still very imperfect. The Prince, on being made aware of what was proposed, and of the necessity of delay, very sensibly declared himself willing to submit, if he had only some certain assurance to go upon; "But," he said to King Leopold, "if after waiting perhaps three years I should find that the Queen no longer desired the marriage, it would place me in a ridiculous position, and would, to a certain extent, ruin all my prospects for the future." This serious question was, however, soon settled in a way entirely satisfactory to the Prince's mind, and in the winter of 1838 he set out on a protracted and interesting tour through Italy, returning to Coburg in the following May.

Meanwhile political events in England, which it is needless to go into, made it desirable that the question of the Queen's marriage should again be pressed. Those who had her welfare most at heart were anxious to secure for her without longer delay a husband's guidance and support. To effect this was, however, no simple matter. All that the Queen had heard of the Prince was most favorable. Her inclination towards him remained unchanged, and, to use her own words, "she never had an idea if she married at all, of any one else." Still she desired delay; and the Prince went to England with his brother in October, 1839, under the impression that she wished the affair to be considered as broken off, and that for four years she could think of no marriage. Her reasons for delay were, however, destined to give way before the irresistible feeling inspired by the Prince when they again met. The three years which had passed since the princes were last in England had greatly improved their personal appearance. Tall and manly as they both were, Prince Albert was eminently handsome. But there was also in his countenance a gentleness of expression and peculiar sweetness in his smile, with a look of deep thought and high intelligence in his clear blue eyes and expansive forehead, that added a charm to the impression he produced in all who saw him, far beyond that derived from mere beauty or regularity of features. The Queen was most favorably impressed. On the second day after their arrival she wrote to her uncle: "Albert's beauty is most striking, and he is most amiable and unaffected—in short, very fascinating." The question was soon settled. The Prince arrived at Windsor Castle on the 10th of October; on the 14th the Queen informed Lord Melbourne of her decision. To Baron Stockmar, her uncle's life-long friend and confidential counselor, to whom she had recently and strongly expressed her resolution not to marry for some time, she wrote with a native embarrassment:

"WINDSOR CASTLE, Oct. 15, 1839.

"I do feel so guilty, I know not how to begin my letter; but I think the news it contains will be sufficient to insure your forgiveness. Albert has completely won my heart, and all was settled between us this morning. I feel certain he will make me very happy. I wish I could say I felt as certain of my making him happy, but I shall do my best. Uncle Leopold must tell you all about the details, which I have not time to do. Albert is very much attached to you."

The next day Prince Albert wrote to give Baron Stockmar what he knew would be "the most welcome news possible." He added:

"Victoria is so good and kind to me that I am often puzzled to believe that I should be the object of so much affection. I know the interest you take in my happiness, and therefore pour out my heart to you. More or seriously I cannot write; I am at this moment too much bewildered to do so

"'Das Auge sieht den Himmel offen,
Es schwelgt das Herz in Seligkeit.'"

(Heaven opens on the ravished eye,
The heart is all entranced in bliss.)

While offering to the Prince his hearty congratulations on the happy event, Stockmar coupled them with earnest counsels as to the course which must be pursued in laying the foundations of his future happiness, and in fulfilling worthily the duties of his high position. To this the Prince replied in a strain of lofty aspiration, and with a deep sense of the great part he was to play in his new career, which evinced true nobility of character, and promised well for the future. Neither the happiness of love—a happiness in his case made more intense by the singular purity and unselfishness of his own nature, on which the devotion shown him seems to have come with a bewildering strangeness—nor the brilliancy of the position into which this love had raised him, blinded him for a moment to its sterner features. "Treu und fest" (True and firm) was the motto of his house, and he was prepared to grapple with difficulties and face opposition with a manly heart. "With the exception of my relations to the Queen," he wrote to his step-mother, "my future position will have its dark side, and the sky will not always be blue and unclouded. But life has its thorns in every position, and the consciousness of having used one's powers and endeavors for an object so great as that of promoting the welfare of so many will surely be sufficient to support me."

The announcement of the betrothal caused great rejoicings in England and among the Prince's own people. But when the question of the annuity to be settled upon him on his marriage came before Parliament there was a squabble which must have been very disagreeable to him and to the Queen. The cabinet proposed £50,000 a year, the same that had been granted to Prince Leopold on his marriage with the Princess Charlotte; but after an acrimonious debate this sum was reduced to £30,000. The Prince took it in a manly manner, merely remarking to Baron Stockmar that his only regret was to find that his ability to help artists and men of science, to which he had been looking forward with delight, would be more restricted than he had hoped.

A thousand times more vexatious were the questions as to the rank and precedence he was to enjoy as the husband of the Queen. There is no provision in the English constitution for the title and precedence of the husband of a queen regnant, while the wife of a king has the highest rank and dignity, after her husband, assigned her by law; and while it is no doubt always in the power of a queen regnant to give her consort precedence at home over all her subjects by placing him next her person, her power stops there. The status is due to her personal favor alone, and, if acknowledged by other royal personages, it is so merely by courtesy. A bill was introduced in Parliament giving the Prince precedence for life next after the Queen in Parliament or elsewhere as her Majesty might think proper; but after much debate Parliament refused to give him any distinctive title, and left the question of precedence to the royal prerogative. It was not until 1857 that the title and dignity of Prince Consort were conferred upon him by royal letters patent. This omission gave rise to endless vexations, especially when the Queen and her husband were abroad. The position accorded to him at foreign courts the Queen always had to acknowledge as a grace and favor bestowed upon herself by the sovereigns whom she visited. Several sovereigns positively refused to gratify her wishes in this respect, and the only one who was courteous enough to do so without an offensive show of doing a favor was the late Emperor of the French. Even in England annoyances constantly arose from the want of Parliamentary action on this question. The Prince's right to occupy the seat next the throne when Parliament was opened or prorogued was questioned by the Duke of Sussex and others; but the Queen, supported by the Duke of Wellington, quietly ignored the interference. "Let the Queen put the Prince where she likes," he said. The great Duke had not much toleration for the traditions of court etiquette when they conflicted with the dictates of common sense. The late Lord Albemarle, when Master of the Horse, was very sensitive about his right in that capacity to sit in the sovereign's carriage on state occasions. "The Queen," said the Duke, when appealed to for his opinion, "can make Lord Albemarle sit at the top of the coach, under the coach, behind the coach, or wherever else her Majesty pleases."

The marriage took place at the chapel of St. James's Palace on the 10th of February, 1840. It was very popular, with the people, because it was not one of political convenience, but of pure affection, and thousands lined the roads from Buckingham Palace to Windsor Castle to see the Queen and her husband as they passed. The morning of the day had been wet, foggy, and dismal, but there was not wanting soon after the ceremony the happy omen of that sunshine which came afterward to be proverbially known as "Queens weather." Whatever annoyances came to the Queen and her consort from that day to the hour of the Prince's death came from the outside. Their home life was always happy. From the day of his betrothal to the Queen, Prince Albert held unwaveringly to the high course of life he had marked out for himself—a course that gained him the confidence and affection of the people and the name of "Albert the Good."

### Killing Cabbage Worms.

Every year we get a new batch of remedies for the cabbage worm—or rather, we get a rehash of the old remedies, and every year after trying one or more of them, we all go back to the oldest remedy of all, the thumb and finger. "Try again," however, it is a good motto, so we now give one more "certain cure." It is given by a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, and is this: "In June," he says, "in going through my early cabbage, I found one completely covered with the worm. Immediately I obtained a handful of bran and sprinkled it over the head. The worms began to squirm and fall off the cabbage, and wherever the bran touched them they seemed to be in pain. The following morning they were all dead. Since that time, on the first appearance of the worm I sow the bran. Some seasons it may be necessary to do it the second time. If the worms are very thick, it is better to take a handful sprinkle it over the cabbage. A hundred weight is ample for an acre." This is simple, cheap, and easily tried. Possibly, it may be the very thing we have been looking for.

### Josh Billings' Guide to Health.

Never run into det, not if you can find enny thing else to run into.

Be honest if yu can; if yu kant be honest, pray for help.

Marry yung, and if yu make a hit, keep cool, and don't brag about it.

Be kind to yure mother-in-law, and if necessary, pay for her board at sum good hotel.

Bathe thoroly once a week in soft water and kasteel sope, and avoid tite boots.

Exercise in the open air, but don't saw wood until yu are obliged to.

Laff every time yu feel tickled, and laff once in a while enny how.

Eat hash washing days, and be thankful, if yu have to shut yure eyes to do it.

Hold the baby haff the time, and allwuss start the fire in the morning, and put on the tea kittle.

Don't jaw back—it only proves that yu are az big a phool az the other phello.

Never borrow what yu are able to buy, and allwuss hav sum things that yu won't lend.

Never git in a hurry, yu can walk a good deal further in a day than yu can run.

Don't sware—it may convince yu, but it iz sure not to convince others.

If yu have dauters, let yure wife bring them up—if she has got common sense she kan beat all yure theorys.

Don't drink too much nu sider, and however mean you may be, don't abuse a cow.

Luv and respekt yure wife enny how; it iz a good deal cheaper than to be all the time wishing she was sum how different.

Don't phool with spiritulism; it iz like being a moderate drinker, sure to beat yu at last.

Don't have enny rules for long life that yu won't break; be prepared today to die to-morrow, iz the best kreed for long life I kno of.

Keep yure hed cool and yure feet dri, and breath thru yure noze az mutch az yu kan.

### Some "B" Stingers.

Can any of you gentlemen tell what the "B" stands for in Susan B. Anthony's middle name?—*St. Louis Republican.*

We never knew a bee to stand for anything. They are always buzzing about too busy to stand or sit.—*Rummelsburg Remonstrator.*

As the "B" is after Susan, perhaps it wants to extract honey from her lips.—*Christian Observer.*

But, as the "B" is before Anthony, what can it be for?—*Continental Dam Builders' Organ.*

Perhaps it is to mark Anthony.—*Bungtown Banner.*

If that "B" has been after Susan all her life, and if we know the longevity of bees—but that may be going too far.—*Bazar.*

The "B" in question is in the imperative mood, and a command is uttered in this shape: Susan, be Anthony and never be anything else.—*Educational Journal.*

Perhaps the "B" was intended to show her ability to sing—*The Scottsman.*

Why don't you go to the lady's grand-mother and get the facts of the case?—*Evangelist.*

Katie King informs me that Susan's maiden name was Brown, and that she was once married to a Mr. Anthony, of Rome, who deserted her for a colored girl called Cleopatra—*Robert Dale Owen.*

It is believed in Brooklyn that Theodore Tilton is responsible for that "B." When somebody told Susan to get up out of his lap, he remarked: Let Susan "B."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

It is an old saying, concerning a man who is flighty, that he has a bee in his bonnet; but this, of course, has nothing to do with the question.—*Phrenological Record.*

The *Globe* prints these opinions to show what a great amount of misinformation can exist concerning a simple matter. It is consoling to know that Susan B. will continue to be, long after these editorial bees have ceased to buz. The "B" in her middle name, according to the inscription on the Moabite stone, stands for—but we can't think of it just at this minute.—*St. Louis Globe.*

### Brevities and Levities.

☞ Money is like manure, of very little use unless it be spread.

☞ Men are admitted to be more untidy than women.

☞ It's not what people think but what they say that creates the trouble.

☞ The Ohio State Grange reports 1,146 working Granges, with a membership of 65,000.

☞ Kind words, spoken in the right time and place, do more to heal the wounded spirit than all the gold this world can give.

☞ Slanderers and tale-bearers are the devil's bellows to blow up and keep up contention.

☞ There is nothing so refreshing and soul-satisfying in this cold, wicked world as the speech of a graceful woman.

☞ "By ...!" says old Ben Wade, "They've got us on down grade!" "That's so," says Speaker Blaine, "And carry a brake on the train."

☞ A bee in Indiana, at the conclusion of the marriage ceremony, stepped gracefully forward and requested the clergyman to give out the hymn: "This is the way I long've sought."

☞ You can't find contentment laid down on the map, as it is an imaginary place not settled yet; and those reach soonest who throw away their compass and go it blind.

☞ One of our young ladies gives as a reason why she discarded her beau that he did not have beard enough to tickle her face.

☞ "Am I pale?" inquired a lady who was short and corpulent, of a crusty old bachelor. "You look more like a big tub," was the blunt reply.

☞ One of our citizens believes in "the softening influence of women." He says his head has had a soft place in it ever since his wife hit him with the rolling pin.

☞ The horn ... consists of numerous ... together. The ... toper is said to consist of the ... of the dog that bit him."

☞ "Now, then," said a physician, cheerily, to a patient, "you have got along far enough to indge in a little animal food, and—" "No you won't, doctor," interrupted the patient; "I've suffered enough on your grass and slops, and I'd starve sooner than gin on hay and oats."

☞ A colored gentleman, of Montgomery, Alabama, is unexpectedly left a vacancy in the jury box to accept a position on the city chain-gang, kindly tendered him in consequence of a misunderstanding about the ownership of some hogs.

☞ In order to ... a newspaper successfully it is only necessary to learn to do three things: Eat dry apples for breakfast, drink warm water for dinner, and swell up for supper. That means an editor can get three square meals a day.

☞ The Boston ... cooking club is said to be progressing rapidly in the culinary science. The first glass recently cooked a turkey, and the only mistake they made was in the trifling matter of forgetting to draw it. We have heard of model house-keepers near home who are just as scientific.

☞ A few days ... year-old girl endeavored ... venerable grand-father by ... dancing. "Now let's hear you pray," said the pious grandpa. "One, two, three," &c., up to twelve, she counted. "That isn't praying—it's counting." "Well, gampa," she replied, "the other kind of prayin' wears out my stockings so."


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Jan. 28 tf 6

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.
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WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
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Also, HAIR WORK, in every design, made to order. All work entrusted to their care will be executed Promptly, Neatly, *and warranted for one year.*
At their Store will be found one of the largest Stocks of
Gold and Silver Watches
Of the best European and American Manufacture in the Southern States, with a select assortment of Rich and New Styles of ETRUSCAN GOLD JEWELRY, set with Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Oriental Garnets, Coral, &c.
Also, SOLID SILVER WARE, consisting of Tea Sets, Waiters, Ice and Water Pitchers, Castors, Goblets, Cups, Forks, and everything in the Silverware line.
FINE CUTLERY, SPECTACLES, WALKING CANES, and FANCY GOODS of every variety to be found in a first-class Jewelry establishment.
A. PRONTAUT & SON,
Between the Central and Globe Hotel, Augusta, Ga.
Jan. 19, 1y 5

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M. H. COGBURN & CO.,
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
At Ridge Spring, S. C.,
EXPECT to "Live and Let Live," by doing as they would be done by, in every transaction. Come and buy at the very lowest Cash prices,
DRY GOODS,
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GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES,
NUTS, FRUITS, RAISINS, CANNED GOODS,
And all other Articles usually kept in a Village Store.
READY MADE CLOTHING,
A specialty.
☞ Call, "many a time and oft," if you want genuine bargains.
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PLANT BUIST'S GARDEN SEEDS *once,* and you will plant them *always.* They are the foundation of a successful Vegetable Garden.
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Jan. 6, tf 3

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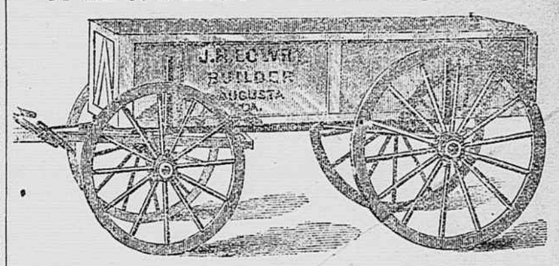

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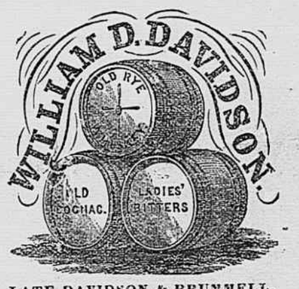
HAVING furnished my Factory with NEW and MOST IMPROVED MACHINERY, I will be enabled to offer a large stock of Farm WAGONS, CARTS, HARNESS, &c., &c. I can now offer greater inducements in my line than ever offered before.
Send for a Price List; and if you come to AUGUSTA, be sure to call at my Factory, **Corner Campbell and Ellis Streets,** and see for yourselves.
J. H. LOWREY.
Augusta, Ga., Oct. 6, 1874. 1y 42

Pure Rye & Corn Whiskies,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.



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RECTIFIER AND REDISTILLER,
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Oct. 13. 6m 43

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THE most pleasant and popular Tooth or Mouth Wash extant. Dr. Parker has tried it for several years, and uses no other kind. Everybody likes it. Try a bottle. For sale by
CLISBY & LYNCH, Druggists.
Sept 3 tf 37

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DRY GOODS HOUSE,
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The Cheapest
DRY GOODS,
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OIL CLOTHS,
CARPETS,
MATTINGS,
RUGS, Etc.
This Side New York
For Prices, see Local.
Sept. 15, 1874. 1y 39

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2d Claims due Mail Contractors of 1861.
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Sept. 22, tf 40

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CLOTHING,
HATS, UMBRELLAS, CANES,
&c., &c.
MAIN STREET, COLUMBIA, S. C.
June 4, 1874 14m 24

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Foutzs' Horse and Cattle Powders,
FOR sale at
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