

Caught in his own Trap.—The editor of the Albany Atlas translates the following from the French:—'A girl, young and pretty, but above all gifted with an air of adorable candor, lately presented herself before a certain Parisian lawyer, (we translate the incident from the French journals for the benefit of our home-made attorneys) and thus addressed him:—'Monsieur, I come to consult you upon a grave affair. I want to oblige a man I love to marry me in spite of himself. How shall I proceed? The gentleman of the bar had, of course, a sufficiently elastic conscience. He reflected a moment; then, being sure that no third person overheard him, replied unhesitatingly—'Mademoiselle, according to our law, you already possess the means of forcing a man to marry you. You must remain on three occasions alone with him; then you can swear before a judge that he is your lover.' 'And that will suffice, Monsieur?' 'Yes, Mademoiselle, with one further condition.' 'Well?'—'That you will produce witnesses who will make oath to their having seen you remain a good quarter of an hour with the individual said to have trifled with your affections.' 'Very well, Monsieur. I will retain you as counsel in the management of this affair. Good day.' A few days afterwards, the young girl returned. She is mysteriously received by the lawyer, who, scarcely giving her time to seat herself, questions her with the most lively curiosity. 'Well, Mademoiselle, how do matters prosper?' 'Oh! all goes on swimmingly. I have passed a half hour with my intended. I have been seen to go up stairs and come down again. I have four witnesses who will affirm this under oath.' 'Capital! capital! Persevere in your design, Mademoiselle; but mind, the next time you consult me you must tell me the name of the young man we are going to render happy in spite of himself.' 'You shall have it without fail.' A fortnight afterwards, the young person, more naive and candid than ever, knocked discreetly at the door of her counsel's room. No sooner was she within, than she flung herself hastily into a chair, saying that she had mounted the stairs too rapidly, and that emotion made her breathless. Her counsel endeavored to re-assure her; and made her inhale salts, and even proposed to unlace her garments. 'It is useless, Monsieur,' said she, 'I am much better.' 'Well, now do tell me the name of the fortunate mortal you are going to espouse?' 'Are you very impatient to know it?' 'Exceedingly so.' 'Well, then, the fortunate mortal, be it known to you, is—yourself!' said the young beauty, bursting into a laugh. 'I love you; I have been three times tete-a-tete with you, and my four witnesses are below, ready and willing to accompany us to the magistrate's, gravely continued the narrator. The lawyer, thus fairly caught, had the good sense not to get angry. The most singular fact of all is, that he adores his young wife, who, by the way, makes an excellent housekeeper.'

Decision of character is one of the most important of human qualities, philosophically considered. Speculation, knowledge, is not the chief end of man; it is action. We may by a fine education, learn to think most correctly, and talk most beautifully; but when it comes to action, if we are weak and undecided, we are of all beings the most wretched. All mankind feel themselves weak, beset with infirmities, and surrounded with dangers; the acutest minds are the most conscious of difficulties and dangers. They want, above all things, a leader with that boldness, decision, and energy, which, with shame, they do not find in themselves. 'Give us the man,' shout the multitude, 'who will step forward and take the responsibility.' He is instantly the idol, the lord, and the king among men. He, then, who would command among his fellows, must excel them more in energy of will than in power of intellect.—Bernap.

CURIOSITY GOVERNS THE WORLD.—A clergyman once announced to his people that he should preach to young men; the pews of his church were crowded with young ladies.—He then announced a sermon to young women; the church was thronged with broadcloth. He proclaimed an address to children; and the fathers and mothers, and what some call "the dear middle aged people" were out in force. He gave notice that he should exhort sinners; and had the sexton for audience. So, the announcement of a subject is not always the best way to secure the audience for whom it is best calculated and for whom the lecture is written.

The cow, by the Hindus, is believed to have been the first created animal, and, as such, is held in the highest veneration. To kill it is considered an almost unpardonable offence.

Short Dresses.—Mrs. Bloomer, editor of the Lily, has adopted the 'short dress and trousers,' and says in her paper of this morning, that many of the women in that place, (Seneca Falls) oppose the change; others laugh; others still are in favor; and many have already adopted the dress. She closes the article upon the subject as follows:—'Those who think we look queer, would do well to look back a few years, to the time when they wore ten or fifteen pounds of petticoat and bustle around the body, and balloons on their arms, and imagine which cut the queerest figure, they or we. We care not for the frowns of over fastidious gentlemen; we have those of better taste and less questionable morals to sustain us. If men think they would be comfortable in long, heavy skirts, let them put them on—we have no objection. We are more comfortable without them, and so have left them off. We do not say we shall wear this dress and no other, but we shall wear it for a common dress; and we hope it may become so fashionable that we may wear it at all times, and in all places, without being thought singular. We have already become so attached to it that we dislike change to a short one.'

NAPOLEON'S COAT OF MAIL.—Just before Napoleon set out for Belgium, he sent for the cleverest artisan of his class in Paris, and demanded of him whether he would engage to make a coat of mail which should be absolutely bullet-proof; and that, if so, he might name his own price for such a work. The man engaged to make the desired object, it allowed proper time, and he named 18,000 francs as the price of it. The bargain was concluded, and in due time the work was produced, and the artisan honored with a second audience of the Emperor. 'Now, (said his imperial majesty) put it on.' The man did so. 'As I am to stake my life on its efficacy, you will, I suppose, have no objection to do the same.' And he took a brace of pistols, and prepared to discharge one of them at the breast of the astonished artist. There was no retreating, however, and half dead with fear, he stood the fire, and, to the infinite credit of his work, with perfect impunity. But the Emperor was not content with one trial. He fired the second pistol at the back of the artist, and afterwards discharged a fowling piece at another part of him, with similar effect. 'Well,' said the Emperor, 'you have produced a capital work, undoubtedly. What is to be the price of it?' Eighteen thousand francs was named as the agreed sum. 'There is an order for them,' said the Emperor, 'and here is another for an equal sum, for the fright I have given you.'

A. D. 1812. Whiston predicted that the comet would appear on Wednesday, 4th Oct., at five minutes past five in the morning, and that the world would be destroyed by fire, on the Friday following. His reputation was high, and the comet appeared. A number of persons got into the boats and barges on the Thames, thinking the water the safest place. South Sea and India stock fell. A captain of a Dutch ship threw all his powder into the river, that the ship might not be endangered. At noon, after the comet had appeared, it is said that more than one hundred clergymen were ferried over to Lambeth, to request that proper prayers might be prepared, there being none in the church service. People believed that the day of judgment was at hand, and acted on this belief, more as if some great temporary evil was to be expected. On Thursday more than 7,000 kept mistresses were publicly and legally married. There was a prodigious run on the bank, and Sir Gilbert Heathcote, at that time the head director, issued orders to all the fire officers in London, requiring them to keep a good look-out, and have a particular lookout upon the Bank of England.—Southey's Common Place Book.

SEALL MOUTH, ONE HUSBAND—LARGE, TWO.—OK Gov. L., of Vermont, was one of the most inveterate jokers of the early times. One of his jokes, which has never been related in print, and never can be, perneps with much effect; but we will try it. One fall as he was returning from the Legislature on horse back, as usual at that day, he was hailed from a house by a garrulous old maid, who had often annoyed him with questions respecting public affairs.

'Well, Governor,' said she, coming out towards the road, 'what new laws have you passed at Montpelier, this time?'

'Well, one rather singular law among the rest,' he replied.

'Dew tell! Now, what is it, Governor?' asked the excited querist.

'Why, that the woman in each town, who has the smallest mouth, shall be warranted a husband.'

'Whoy, what!' said she, drawing up her mouth to the smallest compass, 'what a queer curio for that is!'

'Yes, but we have passed another that beats that—the woman who the largest mouth is to have two husbands.'

'Why, whart!' exclaimed the old maid, instantly relaxing her mouth and stretching it wider—at every syllable, 'whart a remarkable law that is—when does it come in force, Governor?'

At this, the Governor put spurs to his horse, and vanished.

The Winchester Independent tells the following story:—Some time ago some little urchins engaged at play about the Tunnel, when they wandered near the powder magazine. They saw a quantity of powder lying on the ground, about the door, which had been carelessly scattered by the hand in filling their camsters. They concluded to have some sport by putting fire to it. Accordingly they scraped it all up in a heap, procured some fire, and one of them was bold enough to apply it to the powder, which flashed up in the little fellow's face and burnt him dreadfully. He was taken home, his wound washed and dressed, after which he was put to bed, suffering much pain. The little boy was blind and thought he would certainly die. He called his mother to him, and asked:

'Mamma, am I going to die?'

'I don't know, my son, she replied; 'Well, mamma, I think I am going to die; can't you all sing some for me?'

'Yes, my son; what do you want us to sing?' asked the affectionate mother.

'Why just sing Old Dan Tucker, mamma; that'll do.'

Col Stephens is responsible for the above.

Jim along Joe.—Miss Josephena, will you do dis nigga de anticipation, ob dancin a Virginny reel wid im. Josephena.—I doesn't ascend to dance de common vulgracious ob dat sort, I only dances de Porka.

Jim along Joe.—Wal, Miss Josephena, you is a pig above dis niggas notch dere. I doesn't know no porka dance, less it be what dey call de pigs jig. But Miss Roxana, praps you'd go through de Virginny reel wid me, and den I'll treat you to some Emerald vegetable.

Roxana.—No Master Cassius, I doesn't dance notin but de Missouri.

Jim along Joe.—De what?'

Roxana.—De Missouri, M. Cassius, of course.'

Jim along Joe.—Den you ance de Missouri, does you? yah, yah, wal, wal, I drinks de Mississippi I does, so you haint far ahead ob dis chile dar. But I see how it is wid you an Miss Josephena, you go in for buildin up de modern definement of nigga society, but I goes in for de old fashioned nigga break down.—Look yeah you nigga wid dat jug on your head, play up General Taylor crossing de Rio Brandy up de Susquehanna.

Next April it will be but sixty-three years since the first band of white settlers entered what now forms the State of Ohio.

There are now forty-one newspapers published in Texas.

Celebrated Canadian "GENERAL WOLFE"

WILL stand the ensuing Spring Season at the following prices: At the subscriber's residence of Eastote, Daniel Alexander's, Cheehee, William Todd's near Oconee Station, Fountain Alexander's on Crow Creek, Anderson's Mills on Twelve Mile, and near Maj. Chastain's on Oolony.

The above named horse is of medium size—a deep black—a fine pacer, works well in harness, and withal very finely formed. "General Wolfe" was imported by Mr. Churchill of Augusta, in March last, from Canada.

He will stand at the following rates, to wit: Five dollars for insurance, and four dollars for the season.

The subscriber pledges himself to use every endeavor to prevent it, but will not be responsible for any accidents. O. E. BARTON Jan. 18. 35—t 10 J 1851.

SHERIFF'S SALES, Pickens District.

BY VIRTUE OF WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO ME DIRECTED.

Will be sold before the Court-house in Pickens District, within the legal hours, on the first Monday and Tuesday in May next:

ON Tuesday after Sale Day at the late residence of Defendant, about Ten bushels of Corn, and Ten bushels of Irish Potatoes, levied on as the property of Henson Queen at the suit of James Nichols.

J. A. DYKE, S. P. D. April 19, 1851.

One of the greatest curiosities among the American contributions to the great exhibition, received by the U. S. frigate St. Lawrence, is an air-exhausted coffin, which will, it is said preserve a human body for many years. This coffin contain a beautiful bouquet of natural flowers, which appeared as fresh as if the flowers had only just been gathered.

A PETITION,

[To be presented to the Legislature of our State at its next sitting, and to which the signatures of the citizens of Pickens District are respectfully solicited.]

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives:

The humble Petition of the undersigned, citizens of Pickens District, sheweth to your Honorable body, that Pickens District (extending East and West, or from the Saluda to the Tugaloo river, sixty miles, and North and South, or from North Carolina to the Anderson line thirty-five miles) embraces within its limits an area of Territory much more extensive than that which is usually contained within the limits especially of a Judicial District: Your Petitioners further beg to be permitted to show to your Honorable Body, that this great extent of territory occasions much and serious inconvenience—heightened by the peculiar geographical and topographical characteristics of the country—to a large majority of the people of the District, and to crave that you will take into consideration the propriety of Dividing the same into Two Judicial Districts, to be called, the one Calhoun, and the other Pickens, or to be called by any other names which to your Honorable Body shall seem most meet and proper.

Your Petitioners also desire to suggest the Keowee River as a suitable line of Division, and to submit that the territories included between the Saluda and Keowee, and between the Keowee and Tugaloo, being respectively of an average width of thirty miles, and in length varying from thirty to forty miles, and respectively containing Twelve Hundred Voters, are quite sufficient for the formation of two Districts of convenient and respectable size.

The extreme inconvenience arising from its present unwieldy size, will become apparent, when it is remembered that the eastern and western borders are by far the most populous parts of the District, and that persons residing on either of these must pass over twenty-five or thirty miles to reach the Court House.

These difficulties and disadvantages are still further heightened by the unfortunate location of the Court House, which being situated in the midst of a considerable extent of rough and barren country, is approached from no one point of the District with ease or convenience.

These, and many other disadvantages, arising from the same cause, by preventing persons at a distance from settling amongst us, and thus occupying, reclaiming and bringing into market the many thousand acres of tillable lands, which now lie waste and uncultivated around us, prevent or delay the development of its resources, and greatly retard the prosperity of the District, while the whole State suffers a proportionate loss, from the languor and depression of one of its parts. These causes have also contributed to drive many of our best citizens to hunt new homes in the South and West, where their industry would be trammelled with less inconvenience; and thus, and from these causes, while their energies have lent additional impetus to the rapid development of new States and Territories, pure drops have been drained from the life-blood of our State, and she has lost forever the benefits of their labors and counsels in peace, and in war of their strength and activity.

It would be presumptuous were the undersigned even to hint to your Honorable Body what it so well understands, viz: that—likely to be placed in a hostile attitude to the General Government, and surrounded by cold friends if not secret enemies—it is the true policy of the State, by fostering the peculiar interests of the various parts of the community, to render herself, as far as may be, independent of all foreign aid or extraneous assistance; and no where is the truth more clearly comprehended than in your honorable body, that one great step towards this desired independence has been taken, when by wise and impartial legislation the prosperity of the grain growing Districts has been permanently secured.

Believing as they do, that by acceding to their prayer you will greatly advance the interests of the people of Pickens District, and calling to mind the many occasions upon which your Honorable Body has evinced the liveliest interest in the well-being of the Mountain Region, your Petitioners come with more confidence before you, and feel more fully assured of the success of their Prayer. And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever Pray.

TUGALOO ACADEMY.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has opened a school at Old Liberty Church, where he proposes to teach Authography, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, at 4 dollars per session of five months each; English Grammar, Geography, Moral and Natural Philosophy, Book-keeping and composition, at 6 dollars per session; the Latin and Greek languages, chemistry, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry and surveying, at 10 dollars per session.

Boarding can be obtained in respectable families at from four to five dollars per month. JAMES BROWNLEE. Feb. 1, 1851.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT,

To be Published at GREENVILLE, S. C.

It is proposed to issue an Independent Tri-Weekly and Weekly Newspaper in the Town of Greenville, S. C., to be styled "THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT," devoted to commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures, Politics, Literature, Science, and the general improvement of the country in all her Industrial Pursuits—defending the Rights of the South, the Federal Constitution, and the Integrity of the Union of the States—and opposing the Anti-Republican, ruinous and corrupting policy of South Carolina's continuing in the hazards and speculation of Banking.

"The Southern Patriot" has originated with, and belongs to an association of gentlemen, who own nearly a thousand slaves, and are worth several hundred thousand dollars.—This should be regarded by the community, independent of their honor their lives and characters, as some guaranty of Fidelity to the South, and at least as an earnest of their interest in the Justice, Wisdom, and Stability of the Government.

The Proprietors are under the impression that the growing importance of our Town—its heavy Mercantile and Manufacturing business, the anticipated Railroad facilities, and our present Mail arrangements, together with the general Intelligence, Prosperity and Patriotism of our District, must insure the success of a Tri-weekly Newspaper—giving to the business community the news and Telegraphic Despatches, sooner than they can be received through the Tri-weekly city papers.

The undersigned have been charged, by the Proprietors, with the Editorial Department of "The Southern Patriot." It is not without reluctance that they assume this grave responsibility; but having done so, neither time, labor, nor energy, shall be wanting to make the Paper worthy of public patronage. Arrangements will be made to have Correspondents in Washington and other cities—giving intelligence in advance of the press—and the Prices Current, and state of the Charleston, Columbia, Hamburg and Greenville Markets will be regularly and correctly quoted.

"THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT" will be issued on superior paper, neatly and beautifully printed, with new and clear type, at Three Dollars per annum for the Tri-weekly, payable in advance. The Weekly Paper will be a large sheet, containing substantially the same matter as the Tri-weekly, for One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, payable in advance. This will be the cheapest Newspaper of its size and quantity of matter in South Carolina—and is intended to reach those points of the country whose mail facilities are limited.

Any agent forwarding ten subscribers to either paper, shall receive a copy gratuitously.

The publication of "THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT" will commence on the first of January next.

B. F. PERRY, } Editors. C. J. ELFORD, } Greenville, S. C., Nov. 1, 1850.

HEAD QUARTER.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 17, 1850. GENERAL ORDER No. 1.

R. G. McCaw, William A. Owens, E. Alexander, jr., E. B. Means, F. W. Heriot, J. D. Ashmore, R. F. Reynolds, Thomas Hanckel, L. A. Beckham, Edward Johnson, R. Barnwell Rhett, jr., W. H. Campbell, and P. L. Calhoun, esqs., having been appointed Aid-de-camps to his Excellency the Governor, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of the Commander-in-chief. J. W. CANTEY, Adj't. and Inspector General. Dec. 25, 1850. 32 31

PROSPECTUS OF THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER, For 1851.

SEVENTEENTH VOLUME. THIS popular and favorite magazine which was established in the Year 1834, and has outlived, with a single honorable exception, all its competitors, will enter upon a new volume in January next. It has never been the habit of the Editor to seek to catch the public eye by any long list of distinguished contributors, paraded ostentatiously upon the cover, or he might give, as among those who write for the work, the names of some of the first men and women that have adorned the literature of the country. The Messenger rests its claims to public favor upon the basis of Solid Excellence. To the Southern People it appeals strongly as the Only Literary Monthly in the Southern States.

The Editor is determined to make it worthy of the South and of the country. The contents are heretofore will embrace Reviews, Historical and Biographical Sketches, Novels, Tales, Travels, Essays, Poems, Critiques, and Papers on the Army, Navy, and other National subjects.

The Messenger will also continue to present articles of a Scientific character, such as during past years have excited the most marked attention on both sides of the Atlantic. In the forthcoming volume will be republished Scelusaval; A sequel to Judith Bessadi, the popular story now in course of republication in the Messenger.

The Editor has pleasure in announcing a continuation of the Parisian Correspondence of his accomplished and learned European contributor, in which the reader will find a more faithful reflection of the progress of Art and Science in the French capital, than in any other magazine in this country.

Of the Editorial and Critical Department of the Messenger, the Editor will only say that it will embrace copious notes on current literature, and Reviews of all new American and Foreign works of general interest and value. His opinions will at least be always fearlessly and honestly avowed.

TERMS \$5 PER ANNUM, Invariably in Advance. JNO. R. THOMPSON, Editor and Proprietor. Richmond, Va., October, 1850.

PICKENS ACADEMY.

AT the instance of the Trustees, the subscriber will open School in the Academy at Pickens C. H., on 2nd Monday in January 1851.

The Academic year will be divided into two Sessions, five months each. RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION: For Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, \$6 00 'The above with Grammar, and Geography, 8 00 Rhetoric, Philosophy and History, 10 00 Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying and the Languages, 15 00 Composition and Speaking will be required of the Pupils, and a strict regard will be had to the deportment and morals of the scholars.

Boarding, in respectable families from six to seven dollars per month Wm. McWHORTER.

Executive Department.

Columbia, Feb. 16, 1851. GENERAL ORDER No. 3.—Major James H. Trapier, of the Ordinance, having been appointed Aid-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, will be obeyed and respected accordingly. By order of the Commander-in-Chief. J. W. CANTEY, Adj't and Insp. General. 40—It

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1850.

THE BOOK OF THE NATION The Oldest Magazine in America. EDITED BY MRS. SARAH J. HALE. COMPARISON BETWEEN GODEY AND THE OTHER PHILADELPHIA MONTHLIES.

In 1848, the Lady's Book gave 916 pages—whereas 116 more than one, and 148 more than the other Philadelphia monthly. He gave 221 engravings—among which were 20 colored, and 93 full pages—which is 136 more than one, and 180 more than the other.

We give, in each number, a piece of music, printed separately on tinted paper, 24 pages, or twelve pieces in a year. To show the cheapness of the Lady's Book, this music, if bought separately at the music stores, would cost exactly the price of the whole year's subscription, \$3.

SOME OF OUR PECULIAR EMBELLISHMENTS.—Ladies' work table—which comprises every kind of needle-work embroidery, knitting, netting, crochet, et patterns for capes, chemises, children's clothes, wedding-dresses, in-door and out-door costumes; birds of America; colored flower plates model-cottages and furniture; fashionable lace-work; Vignette plates at the head of articles, &c. All the above are illustrated by engravings.

And, in 1850, will also be given a set of engravings, illustrative of the costumes, of all nations with descriptions by Mrs. Hale. Most of the old features of the Book that were so popular last year, will be retained, and new ones added as they may suggest themselves to the publisher.

A NEW NOVEL BY W. GILMORE SIMMS, Will be one of the features for 1850.

We have long stood at the head of the Magazine world for our contributions; they are always moral and instructive, and such as may be placed before a family without hesitation. This department is under the control of Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, whose name alone is a sufficient guarantee for the propriety of the Lady's Book. We may say the same of our engravings. We will never, as is done by a cotemporary, publish indecent model-art pictures, such as our parents would allow a child to look at.

Godey's Lady's Book for 1850 shall surpass that of 1849, and exceed all magazines, past, present, and to come. Terms: \$3 a year in advance, postage paid. Address L. A. GODEY, 115 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.