[PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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

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KATE YALE'S MARRIAGE.

'If ever I marry,' Kate Yale used to say, half in jest, half in earnest, 'the happy man -or the unhappy one, if you please, ha! ha!-shall be a person possessed of these qualifications:

First, a fortune. Second, good looks.

Third, common sense. 'I mention the fortune first because I think it the most needful and desirable qualification of the three. Although I never could think of marrying a fool, or a man whose ugliness I should be ashamed of, still I think to talk sense for the of money, would be preferable to living obscure with a handsome, intellectual man

-to whom economy might be necessary. I do not know how much of this sentiment came from Kate's heart. She undoubtedly indulged in lofty ideas of station and style-for her education in the duties and aims of life had been deficient, or rather erroneous; but that she was capable of deeper, better feelings, none ever doubted who had obtained even a partial glimpse of her true woman's nature.

And the time arrived when Kate was to take that all-important sten of which she had spoken so lightly-when she was to demonstrate to her friends how much of quoted.

At the enchanting age of eighteen she will follow her example, and, discarding all others excent these favored ones, consider their relative claims.

If this were any other than a true story, I should certainly use an artist's privilege. and aim to produce an effect by making a strong contrast between the two favor ed individuals. If I could have my own way, one should be a poor genius and something of a hero; the other a wealthy fool and somewhat of a knave.

But the truth is-

Our poor genius was not much of a genius-not very poor, either. He was by profession a teacher of music, and he could live very comfortably by the exercise thereof-without the most distant hope, however, of ever attaining to wealth. Moreover, Francis Mirot ros sessed excellent qualities, which entitled him to be called by elderly people a "five character," by his companions, a mobil good fellow,' and by the ladies goverally, a 'darling'

Kate could not help to ing Mr. Frank. and he knew it. He was certain she noe ferred his society even to that of Mr W lington, whom alone he saw fit to hon .

with the appellation of rival.
This Mr. We'lington (his companions called him 'Duke,') was no idiot or hump back, as I could have wished him to be in order to make a good story. On the contrary, he was a man of conse, granlooks and fine manners, and there nothing of the knave about him, as could ever ascertain.

Beside this, his income was sufficient to was considered two or three degrees hand somer than Mr. Frank Minot.

Therefore, the only thing on which Frank had to depend was the power he possessed over Kate's sympathies and affections. The Duke, although just the man for her in every sense, being blessed with a fortune, good looks and commo sense-had never been able to draw there out, and the amiable, conceited Frank was not willing to believe that the would suffer mere worldly consideration to con trol the aspirations of the heart.

However, one day, when he pressed her to declare his fate, she said to him with

sigh. O, Frank I am sorry we ever met !' 'Sorry ?'

Yes: for we must part now.

'Part!' repeated Frank, turning pale. It was evident he had not expected this 'Yes-yes,' said Kate, casting down her head with another pitzous sigh.
Frank sat by her side, he placed his

arm around her waist, without heeding her feeble resistance, he lowered his voice, and talked to her until she-proud Kate -wept bitterly.
'Katie,' said he, then, with a burst of

passion. I know you love me; but you are proud, ambitious, selfish! you would have leave you, say the word and I go.'

'Go;' murmured Kate, 'go.'.
'Have you decided?' whispered Frank.

'I have. 'Then, love, farewell."

He took her hand, gazed a moment, tenderly and sorrowfully, into her beautiful, tearful face, and then clasped her to

his bosom.
She permitted the embrace! She even gave way to the impulse and twined her arms about his neck; but in a moment her resolution came to her aid, and she pushed him from her with a sigh.

ShaH I go?' he articulated. A feeble yes from her lips-and an instant later she was lying on the sofa, sobbing and weeping alone.

To tear the tenacious root of love out of her heart had cost her more than she had a nticipated, and the certainty of a gelden life of laxury proved but a poor consolation, it seemed, for the sacrifice sh had made.

She lay long upon the sofa, I say, with bing and weeping passionately. Grad wally her grief appeared to exhaust itself Her tears ceased to flow and at length her eyes and cheeks were dry. Her bead was pillowed on her arm, and her face was hall hidden in a flood of ourls.

The struggle was over. The agony was past. She saw Mr. Wellington en ter, and rose cheerfully to meet him. Ha maimers pleased her; his situation and fortune fascinated her more. He offered her his hand; she accepted it. A kiss scaled the engagement—but it was not

such a kiss as Fractions she could scarce rate of

There was a sple honu didly attired, dazzlin asst. with he rything beauty thus adorne around swimming in ed at mosphere of a fairy land he hear to the man her love-had chosen But certainly ambition co

made a better choice. Already she saw herself surrounded by a magnificent court, of which she was the acknowledged and admired queen. The favors of fortune were showered upon her; she floated one, and shine for the other with plenty luxuriously upon the smooth and glassy wave of a charmed life.

Nothing was wanted in the whole; circle or her existence to adorn it, and mike it bright with happiness. But she was not long in discovering that that there was someting wanting in her breast.

Her friends were numerous, her husoand tender, kind and loving; but all the attention and affection could not fill her heart. She had once felt its chord o sympathy moved by a skillful touch-she had not known the heavenly charm of the deep delicious harmony, and now they were silent-motionless, muffled so as to speak in silks and satins. These chords were still and soundless. Her heart was her heart was in the words we have just dead; none the less so because killed by a golden shot, having, known and felt the life of sympathy in it unconsoled had many suitors, but as she never gave a by the life of luxury. In short, Kate in serious thought to more than two, we time became magnificently miserable. splendidly anhappy.

Then a change became apparent to her husband. He could not long remain blind to the fact that his love was not returned He sought the company of those whose gavety might lead him to forget the sorow and despair of his soul. This shallow oke, however, was unsatisfactory, and im nelled by a powerful longing for love, he went astray to warm his heart by a strange fire.

Kare saw herself now in the midst of a gorgeous desolation, burning with a thirst unconquerable by golden streams that flowed around her-panting with a honger which not all the food of flattery and admiration could appease.

She reproached ier husband for desert ng her thus, and he answered her with angry and descerate taunts of deception. and a total lack of love, which anote her conscience heavily.

'You do not care for me,' : e cried; then chy do you complain that I he low else here the affection con have met with dilmo. 2

And was good but seed? Win gave me a band without a beart? Who secure a have of my for the, but gave be no store in her symmetry? Who de voted me to be fare of a laving, unloved husbard? Nav. do not weep, and clasp your hands, and sigh and sob with such desperation, for I say nothing you do no:

'Very well,' said Kate, 'I do not say rour repros hes are undes rved. But, granting I ab the coll, deceitful thing you call me, you know this -tate of things annot continue

Yes, I know it.

M . Wellington's brow gathered dark--his eyes flashed with determination is lips curled with scorn. 'I have made up my mind.' said he

that we should not live together any onger. I am tired of being called the nusband of the splendid Mrs. Wellington I will move in my circle; you shall shine in yours. I will place no restraint on your actions, nor shall you on mine. We will be free

But the world?' shrieked poor Kate

trembling.
The world will admire you the same and what more do you desire?' asked he husband, bitterly. This marriage of This marriage of We have played the farce long enough Few understand the true meaning of the terms husband and wife; but do you know what they should mean? Do you feel that the only true union is that of love and sympathy? Then enough of this mummery. Farewell. I go to con-Nay, do not tremble and cry, and cling to me now; I shall be liberal to you. As much of my fortune shall be yours as you

He pushed her from him. She fell upon the sols. From a heart torn with uignish she shricked aloud :

'Frank! Frank! why did I send you rom me? Why was I blind until sight brought me misery?"

She lay upon the sofa; sobbing and weeping passionately. Gradually her grief appeared to exhaust itself; her breathing became calm; her eyes and cheeks dry; her head law peacefully on her arm, over which swept her dishevelled

re-ses, until with a start, he cried: 'Frank! oh Frank! come back!' 'Here I am,' said a soft voice by her ide. She raised her head. She opened her astonished eyes. Frank was standing beside ber. You have been asleep, he said smiling

kindly. 'As o p!' 'And dreaming, too, I should say; not "Dreaming! mirmured Kate; and

ali a dream. I hope so, replied Frank, taking her You could not meen to send me way from you so cruelly, I kitew. So I

once more, and I found you here where I lett you, u.le. p." 'Oh! what a horrible dream,' murmut-

like a terrible reality that I shudder now

to think of it. I thought I was married." 'And wou d that be so horrible?' asked Frank. . 'I hope, then, you did not dream you were married to me?' 'No, I thought I gave my band without

ny heart ! Then, if you gave your hand, it would not be with ut your heart?'
'No, Frank,' said Kate, and her bright eyes were beaming happily through her

tears, 'and here it is !' And soon there was a real marriagenot a splendid, but a happy one-followed by a life of love, of contentment; and that was the marriage of Frank Minot and Kate Yale .- Cornhill Monthly.

From the Southern Guardian. THE FORTS.

Who owns the forts in and about Chareston harbor? The United States own them says Mr. Secretary Holt, absolutely and unconditionally, and have exclusive judrisdiction over them. Every word false, as I can prove to the satisfaction of any one who is not blinded by prejudice or interest.

Anterior to the year 1805, South Carolina had erected fortifications on the sites of all the forts that now guard the barbor, with one exception-that of Fort Sumter. The new forts not only took the places but the names, of the old ones. In the year just mentioned the Legislature of South Carolina passed an act declaring, 'That there shall be, and hereby, is granted to the United States of America, all the right, title and claim of this State, to the following forts, fortifications and sites for the erection of forts in manner following.' Here forts Moultrie, Johnson and Pinckney, with lands around them, are named. Upon this statute, so far as I can discover, the title of the United States re-ts. No person was authorized by it to make a conveyance of the sites and forts, and it is believed that no conveyance of them ever was made; but we will consider the statute as equiva-

lent to a conveyance. The act proceeds: 'If the United States shall not, within three years from the passing of the act and notification thereof by the Governor of this State to the Executive of the United States, repair the fortifications now existing the con, or build such other forts or Criffications as may be deemed most expedient by the Executive of the the United States on the same, and keep a garrison or garrisons therein in such case this grant or cession shall be void and of

And be it further enacted. That all process, civil or criminal, issued under the authority of this Stare, by any officer thereof, shall and may be served and exon any part of lands and sites, forts and fortifications, so ceded by this act, and on any person there being and implicated in matters of laws.' Not a dime was paid by the United States for the old forts, or the sites of the new ones. Even the surverys for fixing their exact location were paid for by the State. So much for 'robbers selzing property which the United States have purchased and paid for.' Now, what is the law arising from this state of facts?

First: The United States become seized of the forts in trust, primarily, for sole use, benefit and behoof of the State of South Carolina; and second willy and remotely, through her, for the benefit of the Juited States. I suppose that if the Japanese had been asked what the forts were put there for, they would have propertly answered, 'for the defence of Charleston. Mr. Holt would have both enlightened and surprised them, by telling them that they were placed there as much for the defence of San Francisco or New York as Charleston. To say they were placed there for the defence of Charleston, is equivalent to saying they were put there for her benefit. and that they cannot be used to her prejudice. A trust arises from them the terms of the conveyance, and as it was purely voluntary, without consideration, and its object known, it would have arisen had the grant been absolute on its face. To these points I could adduce authorities to a weariome length; but they would be needless to the jurist, and worthless to the Republican. As a general rule, the trustee is a mere agent of the cestui que trust. He may not use the trust property but for the benefit of the cestui que trust. He cannot convert it to his own use, and his office ends when the ends of the trust are fully accomplished. In this case, however, the greneral rule is slightly qualified. The framers of the Constitution supposed in possible for an enemy to enter the country run several States. To guard against this contingency, they saw the importance of having each fort under the command of the United States. The United States have this interest in the forts conveyed to them and posother. It will be seen at a glance salked in vour. I there' study, where I that this interest is not sorress to the fortified city, but confirmatory of it. The State, then, gives the United States three fores with adjoining lands, and a site for a fourth, which has never been

risoned, if the President prefer that to building new ones. The President chooses to rates of the South six of them? And do nut no fort on the vacant land, and to substitute new forts for the old ones; and now this while he regards the State as still in the Union. Nay, worse. He dismantles tice. They, even in their leanness, have one fort, deserts it, and because the State has taken possession of it be calls this seizing the 'public property,' and he is going to drive out the occupants at the point of the sword ! Now, when Anderson disabled and forsook Fort Moultrie, and the President ratified the act against the known wishes of the State, signified by the representatives of her sovereignty, the act of thing granted by it returned to the State, as it was originally held. Look at the terms of the 'grant or cession.' It declares that it is to become void and ef no effect if the United States do not keep a garrison or garrisons in the forts ceded, or afterwards constructed. 'A garrison or garrisons,' i. e., 'a garrison,' if but one be built -'garrisons,' if more. The notice required to be given by the Governor to the President refers exclusively to repairs and re building, not to garrisoning.

No Legislature would be sostupid as to say that, if the President did not garrison the forts within three years after notice, the grant should be void. They were never to be left ungarrisoned, upon pain of forfeiture; and it is only from abundant caution that I referred to the demand of the Commissioners. Fort Johnson has disap peared. It has never been repaired nor rebuilt. Fort Pinckney has had no garri son in it for years, and was fast going to ruin when the State troops took possession of it. Fort Sumter was disabled as a defence for Charleston, and left without a sarrison. All, then, that was conveyed by the statute, is turfeited to the State for condition broken. It is the whole conveyance that is mode void by the breach, not a particular part of it. It appears then that this oversweeping title of the United States in support of which General Scott is go ing to butcher South Carolinans, is just no

Secondly, Nor United States ever had exclusive juri-diction over the forts. The jurisdiction follows the title, of course; but it the title of the United States were good, and the State in the Union. still, as we have seen, the State reserved to herself the right of serving process, both civil and criminal, in the forts. At the same time, Congress has exclusive legisla tion over them, and it has given the United States Courts exclusive jurisdiction of matters occurring in thum. How are the two iurisdictions to be reconciled f Just as they have been reconciled long ago, by undisputed decisions. The United States take by purchase, as all other purchasers do subject to all the conditions of the conveyance. The title to property is one thing, the pow er of legislation over it is another, and very different thing. The vendor regulates the one, and Congress regulates the other; but the title lies at the foundation of the power of Congress. The title established, there

is no conflict. A man contracts debts, or committee a crime in Charleston, and flees to a fort-the State Courts have jurisdiction over him by virtue of the reservation in the deed. A man commits an offence in a fort and flees to Charleston, (or New York)-the United States Courts have jurisdiction over him by virtue of the Constitution. A man fires a shot from Fort Sumter, and kills a man in the harbor of Charleston, or on Suillivan's Island-the State Courts have jurisdiction over him. A man fires from the harbor, and kills a man in Fort Sumter-the United States Courts have jurisdiction over him. These last cases have never occurred; but upon principle, I think the jurisdictions so attach, (South Carolina being considered in the Union.) But under Mr. Buchanan's and Lincoln's regime, courts, process, legal and equitable rights, are all lost sight of; and the President settles all questions between the governments, touch ing revenue and the forts, according to his own yews, by the agency of naval and

ing. That was regularly but graunitously rest. Oh! coward, coward world skulkers! Give me the bold brigand, who, thurders but the deed contains literally the reserva. falong the highways with flashing weare tion as to process that the statute contains. Still the United States hold it upon the trusts already designated. If this be not true. Congress at its will may order every fort in the United States to be demulish. ed. The present Congress, a mere rem-nant of the body, with six States the represented in it, may order every fort in those States blown up. They might de the same thing if there were no disturbance in the country. Would not such a thing startle every man, woman and child built on. In return for all this she only demands that the unoccupied land shall be

ed Kate, rubbing her eyes. 'It was so fortified, and the forts repaired and gar- United States? Under Mr. Buchanan's version of 'secession,' are not the confede not two-elevenths of the public property belong to them? By what right then do them to keep the State in order; and all whole of the forts as the property of the not exercised their prerogative of legislalisten to no pleas in behalf of the retiring partners of the concern. His maxim (practically) is, They that keep the old name keep all; and I do their business for them.' If a State has a right to secede as it most assuredly has, then the special cession became null and void, and every trust ends, the incidental one follows of course, and the forts within her borders become hers by her sovereign right of eminent domain.

A. B. LONGSTEET.

*I deemed it unnecessary to quote from the statute the clause conveying this piece.

SARELESS PEOPLE

BY MRS. GEORGE WASHINGTON WYLLYS. The world is full of careless people and consequently the newspapers are full of 'dreadin' accidents,' and 'shocking casualties.' Children are expected to be rattle brained and careless; but for their fathers a d mothers, there is no excuse!

Only the other day our nerves were worked up to explosion point by an account of a perilous surgical operation, by which a woman's trachea was opened to remove a silve dime which had lodged there. And how on earth did a silver dime ever get into a woman's windpipe? Simply because she was careless, and laughed, with a mouth full of small coins. Was there no other place where she could keep her three-cent pieces ?

We do feel sorry for a creeping baby, when it gets hold of the bars of the grate by mistake, or cuts its fingers, or bumps its head, but for grown neople who suffer from Elverly, but didn't see anything further retheir own tecklessness, we have very little sulting from it than the fact that a man,

crash (and serves him exacty right !)?

her ears with a long knitting needle, as half ed into ivory things that Elverly called 'little Charlie,' who is six to-day. into her brain, if she has got any?

What is the use of a man handling a oaded gun as though it were a broom handle, and then accusing Providence because the charge goes into his hand or foot, as he might have known it would? What is the use of a woman's buying

rsenie to poison rats, and putting it just where the children will be sure to get it? What does she suppose her reasoning faculties were given to her for ?

What is the use of leaving children to play by themselves in a room where there is fire, or of postponing the sweeping of that dangerous chimney until to-mor-

What is the use of endangering life by the use of the fiend camphene, as long as anything else will give light !- Those who persist in this practice must have a greater, all gradually. Bu: Flost !! Yes, sir, I lost fancy for being burned to death than the rest of the world!

In short, what is the use of careless peo-

THEY SAY .- They say ! Who are they ? Who are the cowled monks, the brooded friars, who glide with shrouded faces in the procession of life, muttering, in an unknown longue, words of mysterious import? Who are they! The midnight assassin of reputation, who lorks in the by lanes of society, with dagger tongues, sharpened by invention and envenomed malice to draw the bloo of innocence, the byena like banquet on the dead. Who are they ! They are a multitude, no man ean number, black-souled familiars of the inquisition of slander, searching for victims in every city, town, and village, wherever the heart of humani-Fort Sumer stand upon a different food ty throbs, or the ashes of mortality find that cut the sun beams as well as the shades; give me the pirate, who unfaristhe black flag, emblers of his terrible trade, and shows the plank which year decimed feet must trend; but save me from the they sayers, of society, whose knives are hidden draw emeral from their frue akalds. Let it valvet sheaths, whose bridge of death is them? I for a prevent them. But I,—or moved in flowers; and who spread with we—as you please—prefer to leave it just invisible poison, even the spotless white. ness of the winding slicet .- Lars. Hente:

thing startle every man, woman and child pleads along with nature, and the culprit ted States do what they pleads with their is a shild strayed from his duty and two was property? But who are the turned to it again with tears.

MY FIRST FIGHT WITH THE TIGES. I was only twenty when I first went to St. Louis. St. Louis is, and was, even then

in it of sorts, especially of bad ones. Mind he asserts and exercises the right of using the remaining nine elevenths claim the you, that was long ago. Well, I went is shining brightly, hold a mirror so that there. I thought I knew a 'few.' I wasn't United States?' But let me do them ius green. I never was, as I know of. But himself. I put up at the first liotel.' I ing upon the forts. The Bresident takes don't chose to say which it was, for fear of this trouble off their hands; and he will consequences. I had money; that is, I had six hundred dollars, confided to me by an indulgent parent for mercantile purposes. The first day I spent in 'looking round' and taking drinks.' The second day I 'took drinks' and didn't 'look round' so much. tale! Ahem!

The third day, I made the acquaintance of Elverly! Elverly was a splendid fellow. and boarded at my hotel. Elverly was introduced to me by mutual friend whom I ning, and the other send it down perpendia not know-much-but believed in a great deal. .

proper expression for saying, 'It got later.') downward. Supper was ready. It is, perhaps, needless to say that we had 'taken drinks' before

Elverly, in the course of cold duck, said 'Champagne.' We did it. When we arose from supper we were in just the state of mind to welcome 'secession' and a 'bloody time' genererally. Then we 'took a drink' the light. Let any one familiar with this again.

Then Elverly proposed 'going some-

And we uproariously consented to 'go is an editorial sense, because the growd was soon reduced to Elverly and the sub- the the water .- J. of C. scriber (who don't subscribe.) Well, we went 'somewhere.'

Somewhere where there was a long table-and a lot of cards pasted on a green

said, 'All right,' Elverly bet. I watched folks." It says : who had a box full of cards, scraped up a among the sweetest memories of home. What is the use of a man's balancing lot of ivory things with figures on them Do not let anything prevent some token, himself on an oscillating chair instead of and chucked down other similar ivory be it ever so slight, that it be remembred. sitting up straight, like a Christian! Are things. Well, after a while Elverly said, Birthdays are great events to children. we expected to find vinegar and brown pa- 'Lend me ten dollars.' I had faith in El- For one day they are heroes. The special per for the contusion on the back of his verly-I lent him ten. Then after quother pudding or cake is made for them; a new head, when finally he comes down with a | while, he said, 'Why don't you go in?' I jacket or trowsers, with pockets, or the first had faith in Elverly; so I went in I got pair of boots are donned; and big broth-What is the use of a woman's picking twenty dollars (by Elverly's advice) chang- ers and sisters sink into significance beside the women do, when a child running against chips. Then I put them down on cards, and between cards, as Elverly told me, And sometimes I took them up again, with some more ivory things on them. But,

Then Elverly said :

'Let's go and take supper.' And we went and took supper. Such a -supper. A-a-a-everything good to eat, and to drink! That's the best descrip-

tion I can give. Then Elverly said :

generally, I didn't.

'Are you going home already?'

And I (influenced by the supper, &c.,) said, Of course not.' So we went up to age is at best but a holiday-kind of virtue, the table with the cards pasted on it again. to be sold un exercised and nover but in And I bet-that is, Elverly bet for me cases of necessity. And I got fifty dollars changed into-ivory things and lost em. And I got a hundred changed into ditto; and lost em. And ers is mistaken; he who thinks others canthen another; and lost it. Oh! I lost it no do without him is still more mistaken. it, as it were, insensibly, somotimes getting a strenk ahead cometimes, behind. lost it! Then I counted my money. I pre-tended I wanted to go to out, because I glances. was too proud to count it before the crowd, And I counted it, And I had three

hundred dollors left. And small change And says I to myself, I've got enough of

And I made a motion to go. But Elverely overhand me, and, agy

'You sin't going so early !' 'Early !' says I; 'well you're right; it is rly; but I've got enough.

Well, cays he, I'm sorry if you've been unlucky; but, such as life. Let's take a parting drink. And I took a parting drink.

And that damk knocked me l

I pledge you my word that I don't recol-lect a thing after the belief. I don't say it as drugged. I would't say it. But the old the next morning in my own hold in my own chamber—with all my bound clothes on the sagmitomed floor

but without a cent of the six hundred to like so indulgent parent and another than the six hundred to the be an indulgent parent and another than the six hundred to draw emeral from this true helds. Let thank filler present them. But I or

este nose, which, hal

EXAMINING THE BOTTOMS OF WELLS. It is not generally known, we think how casy a matter it is to examine the bottom a large town. It had a good many people of a well, cistern or pond of water, by the use of a common mirror. When the sun the reflected rays of light will fall into water. A bright spot will be seen at the bot-However, the reader may judge for tom, so light as to show the smallest object very plainly. By this maans, we have examined the bottoms of wells fiftyefeet deep, when balf full, or more, of water. The smallest straw, or other small object, can be distinctly seen from the surface. In the same way, one can examine the bottoms of ponds and rivers, if the water be somewhat clear, and not agitated by winds or rapid er, or shadowed by buildings, so that the sunlight will not fall near the opening, it is only necessary to employ two mirrors, using one to reflect the light to the opendicular into the water. Light may be thrown, fifty or a hundred yards, to the The day were on, (I believe that is the precise spot desired, and then reflected

We have used the mirrors with success to reflect the light around a field to a shaded spot, and also to carry it from a South window through two rooms and then under the North side of the house. Half a dozen reflections of the light may be made, though each mirror diminishes the brilliancy of method try it, and he will find it not only useful, but a pleasant experiment. It will, perhaps, reveal mass of sediment at the bottom of a well, which has been little comewhere. When we say we, we speak thought of but which may have been a fruitful source of disease, by its decay in

KEEP THE BIRHDAYS .- A western oxchange makes the following excellent suggestions, which must meet the approbation of all youthful readers. We trust they Elverly told me he was going to bet. I will be also received with favor by the old

> Keep the birthdays religiously; they belong exclusively to, and the treasured

A gentleman dining at a hotel where servants were few and far between, dispatched a lad among them for a cut of beef. After a long time the lad returned, and, placing it before the hungry gentleman was asked : 'Are you the lad who took my plate

for this beef? 'Yes sir.' 'Bless me,' resumed the hungry wit, 'how

you have grown." " Good nature is of daily use: but cour-

He who thinks he can do without oth-

L .ve's sweetest meanings are unspoken. The tuil heart knows no rhetoric of words:

it resorts to the pantomine of sighs and THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARKES Celebrated Female Pills. PROTECTED .

BY ROYAL PATENT This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous dis . It moderates all excesses and removes all of

structions, from whatever cause, and a specture may be relied on. TO MARRIED LADIES t is peculiarly suited. It will, in a store to bring on the monthly period with regular CAUTION These Pills should not be taken y females that are pregnant, during

three months, as they are sure to bring on carriage; but abovery other tiple afficiently other case they are perfectly safe.

In all affices of Nervotic And Spinal Affect Pain in the East and Links, Heavings, tigue on alight exertion, Papplication of