THE AMERICAN ADVOCATE, PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WALTER DUNN,

Editor and Proprietor. TERMS :- Two Dollars per annum,

adeance. \$1,25 for six months. ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of \$1.00 per square of twelve lines (Brevier) or less, for the first per square of twelve lines (lifevier) or less, for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each succeeding insertion. insertion, and 25 cours for each succeeding insertion.

Advertisements should be marked with the numinsertions desired; otherwise, they will be conber of insertions desired, otherwise, they will be con-tioned until ordered out, and charged nee raingly,— Eavorable contracts will be made with yearly adver-

tisers.

Court Orders and Judicial advertisements will be charged 33 1-3 per cent, higher than the foregoing rates.

Our Principles.

First. We shall maintain the doctrine that no foreigner ought to be allowed to exercise the elective tranchise, till he shall have resided within the United States a sufficient length of time to enable him to be-States a summer rength of time to enable into be-eans acquainted with the principles, and imbued with the spirit of our institutions, and until he shall have become thoroughly identified with the greatest inter-

ests of our country.

Second: We shall advocate a passage of a stringent law by Congress to prevent the immigration hither of for thers, who are either paupers or eranmals, and to sort back to the countries from which they come, all these classes as may, in violation of neh law, bereafter reach our ports; and to require the President of the United States to demand from any government, which may send hither such classes of its subjects, immediate and ample satisfaction for such outrage, and a proper indemnity against the rep-

Third. We shall oppose the election or appointment of any foreign-born citizen to any office of trust lument, under the Federal or State goveraments, or the employment or enlistment of such persons in the army or navy in time of war; mainta mag, as we do, the opinion that the native-born cit. izeas of the United States have the right to govern the had of their birth; and that all immigrants from abroad should be content with the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property, under our institutions, without seeking to participate in the enaction, administration,

Fourth. We shall advocate and urge the adoption of such an amended form of an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to be administered to all persons elected or appointed to any office of trust, honor or emolument, under the Federal or State governments, as will effectually exclude from such offices all persons, who shall not directly and ex-plicitly recognise the obligations and binding force of the Constitution of the United States, as paramount to all obligations of adhesion or allegiance to any foreign prince, power, potentate, or authority, whatever, under any and all circumstances.

Fifth. We shall maintain the doctrine that no one of the States of this Union has the right to admit to the enjoyment of free suffrage any person of foreign birth, who has not been first made a citizen of the United States, according to the "uniform rule" of naturalization prescribed by Congress, under the provisions of the Constitution.

Sixth. We shall oppose, now and hereafter, any "union of Church and State," no matter what class of religionists shall seek to bring about such union. Seventh. We shall vigorously maintain the vested rights of all persons, of native or forcign birth, and shall at all times oppose the slightest interference with

Eighth. We shall oppose and protest against all abrilgment of religious liberty, holding it as a cardinal maxim, that religious faith is a question between each individual and his God, and over which no political government, or other human power, can rightfully exercise any supervision or control, at any time, in

any place, or in any form. North, We shall oppose all " higher law" doctrines. by which the Constitution is to be set at nought, violated, or disregarded, whether by politicians, by religionists, or by the adherents or followers of either, or

by: opposing at all times, and to the extent of our subject, in spirit and in substance, ability and influence, all who may assail them, or ei-

Elevent. And lastly, we shall use our utmost exer-I up an "American party," whose maxim

ANS SHALL BULE THEIR COUNTRY!

PLATFORM AND PRINCIPLES.

THE PLATFORM AND PRINCIPLES OF THE ORGANIZATION.

I - I've acknowledgement of that Almighty Bethe Conneils of nations—who conducts the affairs of or a, and who, in every step by which we have advinced to the character of an independent nation has distinguished us by some token of Providential agen-

II .- The cultivation and development of a senti and a profoundly intense American feeling; of rement to our country, its history and of admiration for the purer days of our National existence; of veneration, for the heroipitated our R volution; and of emulation of the virtue, wisdom and patriotism that framed our Constitution and first successfully applied its pro-

III .- The maintainance of the union of these to use the language of Washington, "the primaryobject of patriotic desire." And hence: 1st. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or sub

2d. Uncompromising antagonism in every princi

ple of policy that endanger it.

3d. The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of all political difference which threatened its integrity 4th. The suppression of all tendencies to political

division, founded on "geographical discriminations, or on the belief that there is a real difference of interests and views" between the various sections of the

5th. The full recognition of the rights of the several States, as expressed and reserved in the Constitution; and a careful avoidance, by the General Government, of all interfence with their rights by legislative or executive action.

IV.—Obedience to the Constitution of these United States, as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory upon its parts and members; and steadfast resistance to-the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. Avowing that in all doubt or disputed points it may only be legally ascertained and expounded by the Judicial power of the United States.

And, as a corollary to the above:

proper authority.

2. A tender and sacred regard for those acts of tatesmanship, which are to be contra-distinguished from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their half in his stockings, a notorious unbeliever, and a being of the nature of compacts and agreements; and so, to be considered a fixed and settled national

V .- A radical revision and modification of the laws regulating immigration, and the settlement of immigrants. Offering to the honest immigrant who, Thompson." from love of liberty or tired of oppression, seeks an asylum in the United States, a friendly reception and protection. But unqualifiedly condemning the trans-

mission to our shores, of fellons and paupers. VI.—The essential modification the Naturalization Laws.

The repeal by the Legislatures of the respective States, of all State laws allowing foreigners not nat. Thomsonville, and I keep a public house a little be-The repeal, without retrocative operation, all acts you to give him a lift."

VII.—Hostility to the corrupt means by which the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon us our

The repeal, without retrocative operation, an acts of Congress making grants of land to unnaturalized foreigners, and allowing them to vote in the Territo-efficacy of prayer? Do you believe in the power of rulers and our political creeds,

AMERICAN ADVOCATE

An American Policy for an American People.

VOL. 1.

KINSTON, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1855.

Implicable enmity against the prevalent demoraliz-ng system of rewards for political subserviency, and of punishments for political independence. Disgust for the wild hunt after office which characterizes the age.

These on the one hand. On the other.

Imitation of the practice of the purer days of he Republic; and admiration of the maxim that office should seek the man, and not man the office," and of the rule that, the just mode of ascertaining fitness for office is the capability, the faithfulness and the honesty of the incumbent or candidate.

VII.—Resistance to the aggressive policy and rupt tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country by the advancement to all political stations-executive, legislative, judicial or diplomaticof those only who not hold civil allegiance, directly or indirectly; to any foreign power whether civil or ecclesiastical and who are Americans by birth, education and training :- thus fulfilling the maxim, or thirty hills thus cut; and when the whole AMERICANS ONLY SHALL GOVERN AMERICA."

The protection of all citizens in the legal and proproper exercise of their civil and religious rights and privileges; the maintenance of the right of every leisure, and save all the stalks, blades, and man to the full, unrestrained and peaceful enjoyment of his own religious opinions and worship, and a jealous resistance of all attempts by any sect, The advantages of this plan are considered denomination or church to obtain an ascendency over any other in the State, by means of any special combination of its members, or by a division of their civil allegiance with any foreign power, potentate, or

IX .- The reformation of the charter of our National Legislature, by elevating to the dignified and gum and saccharine matter being preserved, responsible position, men of higher aspiration, purer instead of being changed to hard and woody morals, and more muselfish patriotism.

X .- The restriction of executive patronage, -especially in the matter of appointments to office—so until it becomes perfectly dry and dead ar as it may be permitted by the Constitution, and ripe. consistent with the public good.

XI .- The education of the youth of our country in schools provided by the State; which schools shall be common to all, without distinction of creed or party, and free from any influence of a denominational or partizan character.

And, inasmuch as Christianity by the Constitutions of nearly all the States; by the decisions of the most eminent judicial authorities; and by the consent of the people of American, is considered an element of our political system; and as the Holy Bible is at once the source of Christianity, and the depository and fountain of all civil and religious freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the schools thus and they find it to their advantage to save established in the States.

XII.—The American party having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner remay it not be practiced here with the same pousible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either. And the systematic agitation of the Slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional ther the grain will be as perfect, sound and postility into a positive element of practical power, and brought our institutions into peril, it has therefore become the imperitive duty of the American party to interfere, for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. And as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so ex- as is the case generally. There can be no treme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws. the National Council has deemed it the best guaran-Teath. We shall maintain and defend the Constitute tee of common justice and of future peace, to abide by tion as it stands, the Union as it exists, and the rights and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of of the States, without diminution as guaranteed there- Slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that

And regarding it the highest duty to avow their pinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and anequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power, under the Constitution, to legislative upon the subject of Slavery in the States where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union, because its constitution does or does not recognize the institution of Slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly pretermitting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or shall have all its flat and swampy lands wants of age and infirmity. prohibit Slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the Territories of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with Slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a

breach of the National faith. XIII .- The policy of the government of the United States, in its relation with foreign governments, is to exact justice from the strongest, and do justice to the weakest; restraining, by all the power of the government, all its citizens from interference with the inter-

nal concerns of nations with whom we are at peace. XIV .- This National Council declares that all the principles of the Order shall be henceforward everywhere openly avowed; and that each member shall be at liberty to make known the existence of th United States as the paramount political good; or, Order, and the fact that he himself is a member; and it recommends that there can be no concealment of the places of meeting of subordinate councile. E. B. BARTLETT, of Kv.,

> President of National Convention. C. D. Deshler, of New Jersey, Corresponding Secretary.

JAS. M. STEPHENS, of Maryland,

Recording Secretary.

"Try it on."

The Knickerbocker tells an excellent story of Burchard, the revivalist; not of him exactly, but of what happened at the close of one of his meetings .-He was in the habit of addressing his congregation

"I am now going to pray, and I want all that desire to be prayed for to send up their names on a

paper, with the name on whose behalf he was to 'wrestle," as he said, "with the Almighty."

A pause soon ensued, when he said :- "Send 'em up! I can pray for five thousand just as easy as I 1. A habit of reverential obedience to the laws, can for a dozen. Send 'em up. If you haven't any whether National, State, or Municipal, until they are paper, get up and name the friend you want prayed ing, or just before night-fall, ceasing operations of the day.

> At this stage of the proceedings, a man whom we shall call Oziel Bigg, a stalwart man of six feet and a confirmed wag to boot, rose in the midst of the congregation, a mark for all, and amidst the winks and becks and smiles of the auditory, said:

"Mr. Bunchard, I want you to pray for Jin

The Reverend petitioner saw, from the excitement the audience, that Oziel was a 'hard case.'

"What is your name, Sir ? and who is Mr. Thomp-

"It's Jim Thompson; he keeps a tavern down in low him. He is an infernal scoundrel, and I want

"That is n'ither here nor there," responded Oziel, "I want you to try it on him!"

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Arator. Work for August. (Concluded.)

CUTTING AND CURING CORN, STALKS AN ALL, INSTEAD OF PULLING THE FODDER This is earnestly recommended by the Geor gia Cultivator, especially to small planters. The plan is "to cut up the cornstalks at the ground, as soon as the ears begin to glaze, or get hard: set up in shocks every twenty is perfectly dry, haul under cover, or carefully stack up; strip off the ears at your shucks for the winter feeding of stock."

First.—The saving of more rough food since the stalks thus saved will be more valuable than the blades, its surplus starch fibre, as when the plant is allowed to stand

Secondly.—The grain matures with lea loss than when the fodder is stripped from

Thirdly.—It saves labor; and, Fourthly.-The ground is ready earlier

for sowing small grain. This plan is universally pursued in th mountains of Virginia, because corn is comparatively a small proportion of their crops, every portion of the plant, as well as to may it not be practiced here with the same advantages? Our only doubt is, as to wheheavy as when suffered to stand in the hill. Its advocates think it will, and be heavier than when the fodder is pulled prematurely. great risk in trying it on a portion of our

a favorable month for many to commence the important work of hill-side and drainditching their lands. If all cannot be ac- ble example-get fifty acres of land, (which, complished in the month, much that is highly if no better than Mr. Gully's, may be had necessary may be done; and every oppor- in many sections for less than fifty dollars,) tunity should be embraced to prosecute make an abundance for the comfortable ness and prevent their returning to their fountain both branches of this work until every support of their families; and, after getting source; while here and there a solitary star kindled farm shall be secure from washing, and a start, lay up something every year for the brought under cultivation.

present crops; and if satisfied with the

result, the practice may be continued.

family may be set out for winter use. We food and raiment, who, if they remain here, have raised first-rate winter greens from are doomed to drag out a miserable and seed sown in August. Beets, radishes, let- useless existence; but who, by procuring tuce, turnips and spinach, may all be sown. such a homestead in the country, and going Irish potatoes will come, if planted early to work in the right way, might soon bethis month, and will be the better if mulched come respectable, useful and happy citizens. heavily with straw or leaves. Keep the This is a subject which demands the serious hoe active, and exterminate all weeds and consideration of the statesman and philan-

Cultivator, for the month :

and mellow now, if you desire to increase freely bestowed. your plants, and encourage the growth of runners, by an occasional showering with soap suds. If you do not want runners, cut them off, and turn them under, to give back their substance to the bearing plants. Give these occasionally a light top-dressing best method of cultivating strawberries: of leached ashes, just before a shower, or water them with a very weak solution of stated to be a gravelly loam. The land

THE ORCHARD- AND NURSERY .- Peach, nectarine and apricot trees may be "shortened in" or cut back one-half of this year's of salt. The ground should be well broken growth, where the frost has destroyed the up; animal manures should be eschewed: fruit; but where the trees have borne, or leaf is the best, and this should be carefully On the occasion to which we refer, there was at are heavily laden, this operation may be spaded in. About the first of July is the once sent up to the desk quite a pile of little slips of deferred until October. Budding of all stone-fruits may still be continued by those who adhere to this back-breaking and headaching practive. Insert the bud on the inches apart, and the plants a foot apart. North side of the stock, early in the morntions in the heat of the day.

all the annuals, and preserve them carefully. covering of tan-bark an inch or an inch and that her dark, large eye rivalled the wild gazelle's ?-Bud oranges and lemons. Propagate aloes a half in depth, then water them plentifully No, something it was than beauty dearer, deeper, more and the cacti, (or cactus,) by slips. Sow and the moisture will be retained a long intense. In that eye—that smile—shone out a soul bulbous rooted flower seeds to obtain new time. After cold weather comes on, cover varieties. Stake your dahlias, and thin out the strawberry beds, and the walks, with the flowers, if too profuse. Clip box edgings clean straw, throwing over a little brush, in moist weather. Cut and roll grass plats or something to keep the straw in its place. and lawns. Water your potted annuals In the spring, remove the straw, and make and other plants, daily, in hot weather. use of some fertilizing agent to give the course should be like winged speed, flashing a meteor Sow tulip and other bulb seed. Gather all plants vigor, as sulphate of soda, sulphate through space illimitable. Spring from your evervaluable seeds as soon as ripe, and save for of ammonia, or nitrate of potash. Keep future use. Use water and weak liquid the roots out, see that the plants are boun-

corn, soaked in soap over night, and rolled in plaster before planting, will not be disturbed by hens or crows.

From the Arator. What every Poor Man may Do. We had the pleasure on the 25th ult., to

visit Mr. Gully, an old and respectable farmer, residing about six miles from this city, and were highly gratified to witness the evidence of industry, good management, abundance and contentment which his snug little farm, neat dwelling, thrifty looking stock, &c., presented; which, after partaking of an excellent breakfast, prepared by his wife and daughter, we walked "round" about" and surveyed. He has only fifty acres of land, located on a stony, pine ridge, originally thin and poor; about twenty acres of which are now in corn and peas, well cultivated, looking very fine and flourishing, and will average, probably, three a fine sweet potato patch, a melon patch, a good garden, and promising young orchard. He is an advocate for breaking, but not turning, the ground deep. He says his thin, sandy land will not bear turning up; hence he cultivates with the coulter and cutter. His cart and tools are all kept in place, and good order, under shelter. He has raised a family of several very respectable sons and daughters; but as his sons have person to work in the field but himself, tinues to make an abundant support; and the frequency of the appearance of his cart at the market, sufficiently attests the fact that he always has a considerable surplus daughter. He attends well to his hogs, and usually has a surplus of pork also for market. There were exhibited on every hand, system and neatness, with an air of comfort and cheerfulness, which told that plenty

and contentment were there. How many hundreds and thousands of poor men, with families, who are existing upon half starvation from year to year, are towns and villages, who, if they would DITCHING AND DRAINING .- This may be exert the prudence, industry and energy which they have the capacity to exercise, might go and do likewise-follow this no-

There are many in this city, whose wives THE GARDEN .- All plants of the cabbage and children are suffering for the want of thropist. Where industrious and worthy We quote the following from the Georgia poor men are found struggling for a foot-"Keep your strawberry beds clean, open from public and private bounty, should be

The Culture of Strawberries.

The New-York Horticultural Society, a the following conclusions in regard to the

"The best soil for the strawberry was should be well drained, and to every acre applied twenty bushels of unleached ashes, ten bushels of lime, and two or three pounds best time to set out the plants. In doing this, pains should be taken to have them firmly rooted. The roots should be eighteen

Sometimes it will be well to allow greater interval, in which case the interstices can be filled up from the growth of the runners. manure frequently, as heretofore directed." tifully watered, and let nothing intervene to disturb or retard their growth till you WORTH A TRIAL.—It is said that seed gather the fruit. The beds should be made over as often as every three years."

To keep hogs fat-feed them.

From the Jadies Book. ISOLA BELLA. BY LOUISE H. MEDINE.

PART I. "Light be the turf of thy tomb! May its verdure like emeralds be: There should not be the shadow of gloom In aught that reminds us of thee, Young flowers and an evergreen tree May spring from the spirit of thy rest; But no cypress or yew let us see; For why should we mourn for the blest!"

Or all the lovely spots which deck the bosom of this, our loveliest earth, the brightest lies among the lofty mountains of Montserrat, in the principality of no lover's fondness there.

A nameless, though beautiful branch from the waters of the Po, turns here aside, as if wooed by the verdure of the valley to leave its proud source, like to some high-born maid who forsaken her father's stately halls to grace the cottage of a lowly love ;-and them I have taught you something, sweet Estelle." barrels to the acre. Besides this, there is sweeping gracefully around marks out this green oasis as a separate and howly-thing. Here the flowers bloom fairer, the golden grape clusters in richer luxuriance, and the bright, free air breathes redolent of a softer perfume; over the eastern hills that shelter it about, the sun casts down his earliest look of love, and in the depths of that tranquil stream, the vestal stars array themselves in brighter beauty. Few are the travellers whose wonder seeking curiosity leads them here, yet the taste of some one, more refined than the rude peasantry about, once called the spot, Isola Bella, and well suits its deep and dreaming loneliness with the heart that once beat here, and the tale they tell all become of age, and left him, he has no of that heart's only grave. The ruins of what was once a cottage alone indicate that life ever found haband although at an advanced age, he conditation here, but the presence of life's sad, inseperable sister, Death, is more distinctly marked. Standing surrounded, and almost hidden by four drooping acacias, is a simple marble tomb, remarkable alone for its pure and classic plainess, on which is engraven the name "Estelle," and beneath it, the words "Peace! to sell. He has four or five cows giving peace." Other name or date is there none; no epi- sound of approaching voices and the tramp of horses milk, which are a source of handsome pro- taph to speak what the poor clay there resting was, were heard; he started from his tranced pause, drew fit by the sweet and excellent che and or should have been, all the hopes, the ambitions, the her to his breast, showered burning kisses on her brow, butter made from them by his wife and desires, which could extend beyond the tomb seem lips and bosom, then exclaiming:comprised in that one word-peace. Here, it seems to say, has an overwearied frame sought refuge, here the bowed spirit has bent itself to a long response. here the breaking heart found out its peace. What a lesson for vain-glorious mortals! Here the head plans no more; the wild desires, and buoyant energies of the mind sink all into one prayer,-pride elevates not-no passions kindles or passions warmspeace-peace breathes upon the dying lips and is engraven on the tomb. May the prayer of the mourner be registered when Hope like a smilling cherub there congregated, especially about our points the way and Mercy guards the door! May the peace which passeth all understanding be accorded to that early grave of one who loved not wisely,

The sun had gone down glowingly behind the western hills of Montserrat, and still some rays of light ligered on the cottage and stream of Isola Bella.-The water lillies slowly drooped their loving bells as if jealouslyly to enclose those truant gems of brightits eternal lamp, as if the eye of holy love watched over earth in the profundity of her response. Far, far across the hills came stealing the vesper chime, now swelling richly on the passing breeze, and then sighing away like a lover's vow, half uttered, half believed; and mingling not unpleasantly, sounded the vine dressers song as they wended home, bending beneath the purple burden, or the distant hum of the city soothing away like a fractious infant into rest .-How very full of lovely fancies is night in a southern land! The calm, the beauty, the sublime holiness of its response, come after the mad tumult of the day like better hopes upon a sinner's heart-it seems to commune with the small, still voice of Nature unto man, and as the eye gazes on the bright unwearying watchers above. Faith seems to raise a glance which points our pathway into Heaven. The woe-worn and the wicked alike acknowledge the silent spell. Anger and Passion hide from the rebuking serenity of night, and fire-eved Murder drops the knife and oft give tears for blood. If the religion of the earth can thus affect the sullen heart, how much more deeply is it felt upon the innocent and lovely; to them it is as the gentle dew drawing forth the verdure and perfumeit is the bridal veil beneath which the happy maiden hides her vestal blush-it is the sanctifying presence of a sacred Being who heightens and purifies all emotion. Such at least were the feelings which beat in one fervent heart, as it leaned against the trelled window, and hearkened for the well known footstep.

Had a poet or painter's fancy pictured the spirit of some lovery star, which had wandered from its home and strayed on earth as scarce belonging to it, such a fullness of purity and tenderness might image well the Estelle. Childhood had passed, but so shortly since, that its cherub smile and joyous air yet lingered after, while womanhood, with matured grace and more voluptuous beauty, swelled the rich outline of her fair proportions. She wore the common dress of the Piedmontese, though formed of finer materials; her arms, which glanced white as the earryntha blossoms, were bare; the brief petticoat displayed a foot moulded in aristocratic smallness of dimension, while two rich, glossy braids of hair, falling even to the ground, completed her picturesque attire. But her "Nay; sir, be as severe with me as you please, but face—oh! was it that there the chisselled features atdo not wrong the lady. She is as fa
to not wrong the lady. She is as fa
to not wrong the lady. She is as fa THE FLOWER GARDEN.—Collect seeds of After setting out the plants, threw on a tained the much contested line of beauty?—or was it of the illumed mind, waiting a single breath to fan it "He comes not yet! Our beacon star stands over

the fountain now, and yet he is not here! Why tarries he! If time be thought and thought is love his lasting beds, oh! all ye airs of Heaven, and waft him hither on your wings! Move with him, solid earth! beneath his feet be thou as chariot wheeles. and hither bring my life-my love-my husband!" Hark I her words have conjured—the turf gives up

a sudden sound—a step, one moment's faint suspense -the next, the loved-the looked for stands beside wooed the young Estelle? Who had lured her to past

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS. 1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered wishing to continue their sub-

scription 2. If the subscribers order the discontinuance of their Il cash charges are paid

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their pa pers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible untill they have settled their bill, and ordered their paper discontinued.
4. If subscribers remove to other places without in-

forming the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a

paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is "prima facie" evidence of ntentional fraud.

leave her father's home, her villarge friends, and arised in Nature's deepest haunts for her a bower of love? Who or what she searcely knows-the silent starlight shines now as it did then upon a noble form-a winning voice has whispered words of passion, she has believed the tale, has given her heart's rich treasures to his charge, nor asked for other pledge of faith but that without which all passion were unholy.

In the dead of night she gave her stanger love her hand, and since then for days and nights she has still multiplicit trust, suspicion has naught to do; and never yet has fear or doubt shadowed her hearts idolatry. Yet, to-night, he speaks with trembled accents, and, as the clear light falls coldly on his face, it shows

"Estelle-how long is it since we have loved?"

"To fond rememberance, an eternity-to hope a "Tush! this is child's romance." he interrupted, hurriedly. "Some two years, I think it is; and in

"Aye; a lesson for my life-one of love." "You were an apt schollar," he replied with an equivocal smile," may you as readily receive that les-

son which is ever love's companion-sorrow." "Germaine," said the girl, raising her moon-like eyes solemnly to his face, "you have not forgotten the hour when you gave me this." She held her hand as she spoke, on which glittered a brilliant ring-he shuddered slightly, and she went on with added earn-

"In that hour a link was woven never to be broken in that hour an oath registered never to be annulled! By this pledge I swore myself to you in life or deetli -for body or soul-by this token I claim you-fame, fortune, honor and life for mine! Fate, which binds other mortals, has no power over as; our union is

for ever and for ever!" Long and deep was the silence that followed her words-the echo of the hills wonderingly took up the sound, and as she repeated them, the listening air lent its voice to re-echo, faever and forever! Suddenly the

"I thought I could have spoken it-but no-nofarewell-oh, farewell, Estelle!"-he tore away her clinging arms with desperate strength, and resigning her sinking form to another who came up at the mo-

ment, rushed madly from the spot. Estelle had fallen, but not fainted: the faculties of Nature seemed terrified into a trance, but the mind wavered not a moment. A dreadful consciousness was in her stony eyes, and the breath seemed chisselled on her livid lips; she appeared like a corpse whom a vampire life re-animates, living, yet not of life .-The stranger who remained, poured out honied words, in which absolute necessity, high family, liberal maintenance, feigned marriage, were often repeated; but they insulted not the sense they did not reach, neither were the sobs and prayers of her sorrowing attendants heard or headed. One dreadful thought alone seemed to reign in her blasted heart, like the spirit of pestilence over the city it has smitten. At last it found a vent, but not in tears or sighs or curses .-Rising calmly her ringed hand on high, she muttered; The pledge was sworn, and it will be redeemed!"

PNAT II. "She sings the wild song of her own native plain, Each note that he loved awaking, Ah! little they think who exult in her strains How the heart of the minstrel is breaking."

"Halloo, there, St. Aubyn! Why man-art mad r dreaming that you post along with your eyes in su h fine frenzy rolling? Certes, if you would not run over some of the king's lieges, you should hire a horald to precede you and have him cry, 'Oh, yes!

oh, yes! make way for a man in love.' This tirade was delivered rather sharply to a slight and extremely handsome youth, who, wrapt apparently in no unpleasant reverie, had swung the corner of Regent street so rapidly as to come in concussion with the speaker, who was sauntering in all fashionable negligence through Piccadilly. He seemed a man of thirty years of age; perhaps he had not told so pressed rather thought than age. His appearance bespoke that aristocratic fashion which is attained by so very few; his dress that perfect plainness which claims distinction without marking peculiarity. Imitated by numbers, flattered and caressed by all, George Germaine Bellenden was loved by few; he possessed in a remarkable degree the power to repulse without offending, and wielded so easily the weapons of satire, that they held a giant's power, joined to an infant's play-

"A thousand excuses, Baronet, are prayed of your offended shoulder," returned St. Aubyn, good humoredly, "but the fact is, your last conjecture, if not precisely correct, is not far off the mark. I am hasten-

ing to visit-'A woman?" interrogated Bellenden.

No. an angel!" " Precisely, and in what fool's Paradise does this angel make her terrestial Heaven?" "May Fair," answered St. Aubyn, "and if there were not so much of a sneer on your lip as you en-

quire, I would ask you to join me in my visit. "A veritable office for a guardian, truly," said Bellenden. "Pray, young sir, has this goddess a home well as local habitation?" "I am almost afraid to tell you, Baronet; howev-

er, as you are not a very severe guardian, I think I will tell you. It is the Empress of Beauty and Queen of Song, the unrivalled Guedicini, La Rosignole, as "Indeed! I congratulate you-you have made a

glorious plunge for so young a swimmer! An actress
—I beg her pardou—an opera singer for an idol, and
Newmarket for a dice board! I give you joy of your

"Doubtless-'twere sacrilege to doubt it! The very Dulcinea of love sick Quixottes, the queen of foilstone arrows, and Seraph of tinsel wings. Well, St. Aubyn, much pleasure to you. I will see your most sweet hostess to-night—until then, an revoir." The Baronet passed on as he spoke, and St. Aubyn looking discontentedly after him, muttered to himself, "How very disagreeable Bellenden can make himself!—but I an glad he will see La Rosignole to-night. I wish he might fall but half as much in love as I, to

It was very late when Sir George entered the Opera House that night. He had been engaged to attend a party there; one of whom, Lady Clara Falkland, was the high-born heiress, whose wide domains were soon to repair by marriage the fortunes he had shattered at the rouge-et-noir board. Fortune had been unfriendly to him, and his spirits were more than usually depressed. The last act of Medea was performing as he opened the privileged opera box, and a voice, clear as the clarion with a silver sound rung through the lofty walls. Lady Clara welcomed him with a look and blush, but raised her finger implor-

her. Who was it that in secrecy and loneliness had ingly for silence, until the brilliant illusion should be