The South-Western.

VOL. III.} SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1854. {No. 7.

TERMS.

THE SOUTH-WESTERN is published weekly at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance—four dollars if not paid at the time of subscribing. Persons wishing to discontinue must give two weeks' notice. No paper stopped, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the rate of ONE DOLLAR PER SQUARE for the first insertion, and FIFTY CENTS for each subsequent one. TEN LINES, or less, constitute a square. Liberal deductions made to those who advertise by the year.

WILLIAM CHRISTY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, No. 30 St. Charles street, New Orleans. Practices in the Supreme Court of Louisiana, and the United States Circuit and District Courts.

W. C. is Commissioner for various States, and will take depositions, etc.

CHAS. V. JONTE,

SECOND Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, commissioner to take testimony, and commissioner for the States of Mississippi and Arkansas, No. 65 Common street, (opposite the City Hotel,) New Orleans. d29-1y*

BENJAMIN & MICOU,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, No. 49 Canal street, New Orleans. Will also practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, Washington.

C. ROSELIUS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Custom-house street, New Orleans. o13

E. T. PARKER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, corner of Camp and Gravier streets, New Orleans. o27

OSCAR ROUBIEU,

COTTON FACTOR & COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 61 CARONDELET STREET, New Orleans.

References at Shreveport:
John P. Hailey.
Robt. G. Harper.
W. P. Winans.
Judge Spofford. nov 9-1y*

JAMES WRIGHT. ABRAHAM J. WRIGHT.

A. J. WRIGHT & Co.,

COTTON FACTORS, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, No. 35 Carondelet street, New Orleans. nov 2

MOSES GREENWOOD. T. E. ADAMS.

MOSES GREENWOOD & Co.

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERchants, 23 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

B. GLADDEN. J. M. SEIXAS.

PURVIS, GLADDEN & Co.,

[Successors to Purvis, Wood & Co.,] COTTON FACTORS and Commission Merchants, 98 Gravier street, corner of St. Charles street, N. Orleans. s7-1y

ARMSTRONG. ARNOLD HARRIS. M. ABRAMS.

ARMSTRONG, HARRIS & Co.

COTTON FACTORS, and AGENTS FOR THE United States Mail Line of steamships from New Orleans to San Francisco, California, and Oregon, Via Aspinwall, Navy Bay, and Panama. Steamers leaving New Orleans on the 7th and 22d of each month, at 8 o'clock, A.M. Office, 43 Natchez street, NEW ORLEANS. dec 1

GEO. W. SHAW & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 24 Poydras street, New Orleans.

B. TOLEDANO & TAYLOR,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Commercial Place (between Camp and St. Charles sts.) New Orleans.

PETERS, MILLARD & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, Corner of Old Levee and Bienville streets, N. Orleans.

THOMAS L. WHITE,

No. 105 CANAL STREET, (second door below the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank,) New Orleans,

Bookseller & Stationer,

LAW, Medical, Miscellaneous and School Books. Writing Paper, viz: cap, letter and note. Wrapping paper of various qualities; quills, steel pens, ink, and a general assortment of BLANK BOOKS. Country merchants and teachers are requested to call and examine the stock. j36-1y

TIRRELL & BATES,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN **Boots, Shoes and Hats,** No. 15 OLD LEVEE, N. ORLEANS. Constantly receiving from their own manufactory a fresh and very extensive supply of **BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,** which they offer on as liberal terms as any other house. Negro Brogans in great variety always on hand. Planters and country merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call. The highest price paid for hides. dec28

B. BROWER & Co.

House Furnishing Store, No. 17 CAMP STREET, New Orleans. (Established 1832.) CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHWARE SILVER PLATED, BRITANNIA, Tin, Wooden, Japanned and Iron ware. Cutlery, Lamps, Brushes, Fenders, Andirons, Coal Scuttles, Shovels and Tongs, etc., etc., etc. Including every article required to furnish a house (except cabinet ware and dry goods.) Also—The celebrated Republic Cooking Stoves. nov 2, 1853 1y

House Furnishing Goods, Wholesale and Retail Nos. 73 & 75 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS. THE subscribers are daily receiving fresh additions to their large and varied stock, comprised in which are—

Queensware, Glass and China Ware;
Bohemian Ware, Birmingham Ware;
Rich China Vases and fine silver-plated Ware;
Parlor and Hall Lamps and Girandoles;
Rich Tea Trays and Waiters, in sets or single;
Fine Table Cutlery and Housekeeping Hardware;
Enamelled and Hollow-Ware;
Britannia, planished tin and japanned Ware;
Wooden and Willow Ware, Feather Dusters;
Brushes, of all kinds;
Paper Hangings and Borders, Door Mats;
White, check, fancy and cocoa Matting;
Window Cornishes, cords and tassels;
Curtain Bands and Curtain Pins.

—ALSO—

Spirit Gas, or Burning Fluid;
Sperm, Lard and Whale Oil;
Star, Sperm and Wax Candles;
Selected for family use.

MILLER, HARRIS & WALDO. nov9

C. M. SIMPSON,

116.....Canal street, New Orleans.....116

HAS now on hand a fine selection of **Fancy & Family Dry Goods.** With a supply of PLANTATION GOODS, Which enable him to fill a COUNTRY BILL throughly, thus obviating the necessity of a customer resorting to several houses to make his purchases. Terms cash, or city acceptance.

C. M. SIMPSON, 116 Canal street, Touro's Row. nov 2, 1853 New Orleans.

Removal.

TAYLOR, HADDEN & Co., HAVE removed their CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT to No. 66 Canal street. They have just received from their manufactory, New York, a large stock of CLOTHING, comprising every quality and suited to the city and country trade, which they offer to dealers on liberal terms. N. Orleans, July 7, 1853.

CYRUS FLINT. J. R. JONES

C. FLINT & JONES, Wholesale and retail dealers in fashionable cabinet FURNITURE, Chairs, feathers, moss and hair mattresses, curled hair, hair cloth, varnish, etc., Nos. 46 and 48 Royal street, New Orleans. nov 9, 1853

No. 8 Camp street, N. Orleans.

YOUNG & Co., WATCHMAKERS, &c.—The undersigned, having purchased the entire interest of his late partner in the above firm, will continue the same for his own benefit, at the same place, and a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended heretofore is respectfully solicited.

H. P. BUCKLEY. j13

No. 8 CAMP STREET.

H. P. BUCKLEY, (late Young & Co.) importer and dealer in fine Watches, Jewelry and Silverware, will shortly be in receipt of additions to his stock in the above line. Particular attention given to watch repairing of every description. Diamonds reset and canes mounted. nov 9, 1853

THOMAS M'INTYRE,

GENERAL COLLECTOR, No. 26 Camp st., New Orleans. Bills collected in any part of the city or its vicinity, and the proceeds immediately remitted. Refer to Dr. Warren Stone, Dr. Boyer, and L. C. Dillard, Esq. m9ly

New Orleans & Texas U. S. Mail Line.

LOUISIANA, Captain Smith.
MEXICO, " Thompson.
PERSEVERANCE, Capt. J. Y. Lawless.
CHARLES MORGAN, (building.)

One of the above new and magnificent steamships will leave for Galveston, Indianola and Matagorda Bay every FIVE DAYS, at 8 o'clock, A. M., punctually.

For freight or passage, (having elegant accommodations,) apply to HARRIS & MORGAN, Foot of Julia street, opposite steamship landing. nov 2, 1853. 1y

J. West, Practical Dentist,

112 ST. CHARLES STREET, near the corner of Poydras, would respect fully inform ladies and gentlemen visiting New Orleans that he performs all operations on the teeth, in a most skillful and satisfactory manner.

The superiority of J. W.'s Artificial Teeth above all others, have been long well known and appreciated by hundreds who are enjoying the benefits of them. Persons desirous of availing themselves of such, would do well to call and examine his specimens.

Dental depot for the sale of Teeth, Foil, Instruments, etc. Office and residence 112 St. Charles street, near the corner of Poydras. feb 1, 1854-1y

OCULIST!

DR. GUSTINE'S OFFICE For the Treatment of Diseases of the Eye and Imperfections of Vision, No. 135 ST. CHARLES STREET, opposite Lafayette Square, New Orleans. All surgical operations upon the Eye attended to. Such as Cataract, Squinting, the insertion of Artificial Eyes, etc., etc. jan 1, 1854

MAISON DE SANTE.

Corner of Canal and Claiborne streets, N. Orleans.

THIS Institution now under the direction of the SISTERS OF CHARITY, has been put in complete order, and is ready for the reception of patients. The rooms are spacious, well ventilated, and have every convenience for the sick. Persons visiting this Institution for medical treatment will receive, under the care of the Sisters of Charity, all the attentions and comforts of a home.

Dr. WARREN STONE still continues his connexion with the Institution, and patients will always have his advice and attention as heretofore.

Visiting Physician and Surgeon, Dr. J. C. P. WEDERSTRANDT.

Resident Physician and Surgeon, Dr. P. C. BOYER.

The terms of admission are from one to five dollars per day. Patients depositing in advance for the time they remain in the Institution. Capital Surgical Operations charged for extra.

For further information, apply to the SISTER SUPERIOR OF THE INSTITUTION, or to the Resident Physician. jan 25, 1854

WATER COLORS.

Newman's, Reeves & Son's, Ackeman's, Osborne's.

JUST received a large stock of above COLORS, in cakes and in mahogany and rosewood boxes, with lock and key. Also, **German Colors,** in cakes and boxes, a fine assortment.

Oil colors, in tubs—English and American;
Canvases for Portraits in frames of 8x10 to 42x56
Canvas in rolls, from 36 to 66 inches wide;
Stretchers for canvases, of all sizes;
400 doz fine sable and camel hair pencils;
160 " paint and varnish brushes, all sizes;
80 packages gold and silver leaf;
100 bundles of duck metal—white and yellow;
Tin foil, in sheets and books;
Tinsel of all the usual colors.

☞ French and American PAPER HANGINGS.

.....WINDOW GLASS, &c.....

5000 boxs American Window Glass, all sizes;
700 do English and French, from 8x10 to 33x65
300 lights fine Plate Glass;
120 boxs double thick American, from 8x10 to 20x30
1000 lights colored glass;
100 Glazier Diamonds;
500 bundles glazier tins;
10 tons White Lead, in 25 to 700 lb kegs;
5000 canisters and kegs colored paints, in ½ oz to 100 lb packages;
2500 lbs fine French Green, dry and ground in oil;
1000 bbls Whiting and Paris White, of my own manufacture, fire dried.

Paint Mills of all sizes and every article usually kept in a general Paint, Oil and Color Store, will found at R. CLANNON's, nov 2, 1853 46 Canal street, New Orleans

LEEDS' FOUNDRY,

CORNER OF DELORD & FOUCHER STREETS, NEW ORLEANS.

IS prepared to furnish vertical and horizontal Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Vacuum Pans, Sugar Kettles, Clarifiers, Filters, steam and horse power Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Gin Geering, Iron Columns and Fronts for buildings Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, etc., and all machinery required for the South.

They respectfully call the particular attention of the planters of Louisiana and the adjoining States to their style of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Vacuum Pans and Draining Wheels, which for strength, durability and convenience, have not been excelled.

New Orleans, February 8, 1854. 1y*

Newark Saddlery Warehouse.

ANDREW G. BULL & Co., No. 71 CANAL STREET, (between Camp and Magazine streets,) NEW ORLEANS.

MANUFACTURERS and Importers of Saddlery and Saddleware, have constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of Saddles, Martingales, Trunks, Whips, Skirting, Harness and Bridle Leather, Hogskins. Saddlers' Tools and Trimmings of every description dec 21, 1853

Phila. Saddlery Warehouse.

[Sign of the Golden Horse Head.] **No. 6 Magazine, near Canal street,** NEW ORLEANS.

MAGEE & KNEASS, Dealers in Saddlery, Harness and Trunks, Leather Materials and Findings for saddlers, coach, trunk and shoemakers. Saddlery, Hardware, Whips, Tin Ware and Brushes.

MILITARY GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.

We are agents for the sale of India Rubber Packing for steam joints and boilers, belting for machinery and other articles. Peacock and Carey PLOUGHS, on commission. Regalias and Jewels for the Masonic, I.O.O.F. and S. of T. orders. Prices as low as any other house. dec 21, 1853

JED'H. WATERMAN. CHAS. M. WATERMAN

J. WATERMAN & BROTHER,

Importers and wholesale dealers in **Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Steel,** SAWS AND NAILS, **No. 14 Magazine st. corner of Common, N. Orleans.** [Sign of the anvil.]

Are receiving and have in store in addition to their general stock of shelf goods, the following articles, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices, viz: Sweedish and American Bar Iron; plough irons; hoop and band iron; pots, ovens, spiders, etc.; nails from 3 to 60d.; wrought and cutspikes, Collins' axes; shovels and spades, cotton and wool cards sets truss hoops, 14 to 32 inches; iron and brass screws, etc. nov 2, 1853

No. 49 Camp street, New Orleans.

SAMUEL E. MOORE & Co., Importers of **Crockery, China and** GLASSWARE, Plated, Britannia, Japan and Tinware. Their stock of Crockery and Glassware is at all times very extensive, their terms liberal, and packing guaranted in the safest manner. Country mechants are invited to examine their stock. nov 2, 1853

E. M. RUSHA,

IMPORTER OF **Foreign Wines & Liquors, And dealer in Domestic Spirits,** Nos. 54 AND 56 BROOME STREET, (late Girod street,) NEW ORLEANS.

KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of French Brandies, Wines, Fruits in Liquor; assorted cordials, bitters, essence peppermint, Curaço, anisette, etc., etc., etc. nov14, 1853-1y*

PLOUGHS!

L. E. CARTER has just received 250 Hall & Speer's Ploughs, Nos. 1 and 2, and has 1200 more on the way, which will be here in a few days. f15

PLOUGHS.

500 Hall and Spear Ploughs, just received per steamer Runaway. fn522 OGLESBY & GRISWOLD.

Piano Forte,

For sale by L. E. CARTER. Also, a large lot of FURNITURE. my26

50 PACKAGES CHOICE BRANDIES, WINES and WHISKEY for sale by L. E. CARTER. j13

POOLEY, NICHOL & Co., (Successors to John Hunt,)

Florida Yellow Pine Lumber Yard, Corner of Cedar and Julia streets—New Basin, NEW ORLEANS.

SUPERIOR Dressed, Tongued and Grooved Flooring and Ceiling, Laths, Shingles, Deck Plank, and a general assortment of Building Lumber, well seasoned and always on hand.

All orders from the country carefully and promptly filled. ap5-1y*

WM. P. CONVERSE. T. M. CONVERSE. W. P. CONVERSE, JR.

CONVERSE & Co.,

GROCERS

And dealers in Western Produce, No. 97 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

HAVE constantly for sale on the most accommodating terms, a large stock of TEAS, WINES and GROCERIES generally; together with every description of Western Produce. January 4, 1854-1yis

Forwarding Business.

THE undersigned has this day entered into the receiving and forwarding business in New Orleans, Having had six years experience as shipping clerk for Wright, Williams & Co., he hopes to merit the patronage of the public. JNO. L. VIVEN.

Refer to: Wright, Davenport & Co., Converse & Co. Peters, Millard & Co., New Orleans; colonel B. M. Johnson, Shreveport; col. John F. Jett, Memphis; T. Whaley, Vicksburg.

Goods to my address will be forwarded with the greatest despatch. N. Orleans, July 22, 1854-aug2-1y

Notice.

THE firm of **Wright, Williams & Co.,** is dissolved by mutual consent, each partner is authorised to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

H. M. WRIGHT. WILLIAM V. DAVENPORT. July 20, 1854. JOHN G. GLOVER.

We have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a cotton factorage and general commission business in this city, under the firm of **Wright, Davenport & Co.** H. M. WRIGHT. WILLIAM V. DAVENPORT. C. W. ALLEN. New Orleans, July 20, 1854. aug2-3m

DAVID TAYLOR,

Boots, Shoes and Hats, NEW STORE, **Entrance 70 Gravier street and 59 Common street,** (Opposite the City Hotel.)

DAVID TAYLOR would call the attention of purchasers to his large and well selected stock of Boots, Shoes and Hats, of every description, to which he is constantly receiving additions, by the latest arrivals, from the eastern cities. He offers to buyers advantages over the eastern markets, taking into consideration the time consumed in shipments, with the extra expenses attendant upon such purchases. Purchasers are invited to call and examine the large stock of the above named goods, which will be sold on the most liberal terms. N. Orleans, Feb. 8, 1854-1y

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

THE subscriber has now a complete assortment of fresh Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Preparations, Paints, Oils, Glassware, Perfumery, etc., and would respectfully call the attention of country merchants, druggists, physicians and planters to the same—which will be sold on the most reasonable terms—among which are the following articles:

1000 ozs sulph: quinine,	200 lbs pow'd rhubarb,
100 " sulph: morphine,	100 lbs ipecac,
100 " strychnine,	500 lbs senna,
200 " nitrate silver,	1500 lbs gum arabic,
10 bbls ref'd camphor,	500 lbs tartaric acid,
100 kegs sup: carb: soda,	200 lbs blue mass,
25 bbls epsom salts,	200 lbs calomel, E. & A.,
20 casks sal soda,	500 lbs indigo,
25 bbls copperas,	50 lbs chloroform,
10 bbls madder,	20 gross seid'z powders,
25 bbls castor oil,	25 " yeast "
20 bbls linseed oil,	25 " soda "
40 bbls alcohol,	300 bottles aq: ammonia,
1000 bxs window glass,	200 " sp: nitre,
1500 bxs ass'd glassware;	200 " " sulph: ether,
10 bbls putty,	40 gross sugar lemons.

A full assortment of Patent Medicines, Paints of all kinds, Surgical Instruments of every description, Perfumery, etc., etc. G. N. MORISON, Wholesale Druggist, 12 Magazine st., dec 14, 1853 New Orleans.

CHINN & BOLTON,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 61 ST. CHARLES STEET—(Corner above the St. Charles Hotel)—New Orleans.

OFFER for sale to PLANTERS, PHYSICIANS and Merchants, an extensive stock of **Pure Medicines, Chemicals, Oils,** AND PATENT MEDICINES, of the past year's importation. Physicians and Planters will find in their establishmeng every article of **Medicine;** also every description of **Instruments** that they may require.

Merchants will find Fancy Soaps, Colognes, Medicine Chests, and Patent Medicines at MANUFACTURER'S prices and terms.

Persons visiting the city will, on application, be furnished with a book containing a list of every article in their line, as the number and variety of articles are too great for newspaper publication.

Their terms and prices will be as reasonable as any house in the southern country, and their goods will be packed and marked so as to suit the requirements of planters.

☞ A constant supply of **FRENCH BRANDIES** and **WINES for medicinal purposes** always on hand. New Orleans, January 25, 1854. 1y

Drugs, Medicines & Chemicals.

THE attention of planters and others is directed to the large and carefully selected assortment of GENUINE MEDICINES and their preparations, constantly for sale at fair prices by DR. EDW. JENNER COXE, Druggist, Camp street, near Poydras, New Orleans.

Dr. Edw. Jenner Coxe's Preparations,

Too long and favorably known to require more than their announcement.

SOUTHERN COUGH SYRUPS,
For coughs and other affections of the lungs.
EXTRACT OF COPAIVA, SARSAPARILLA & CUBEBS,
With full directions, which, if duly followed, the result will be all that is required.
BLACKBERRY AND DEWBERRY CORDIALS,
For Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
THE CHOLERA REMEDY,
Consisting of a syrup and pills, with full directions for the different stages of this disease.
POWDER AND OINTMENT,
For the relief and cure of Hemorrhoids, or Piles.
TONIC AGUE SYRUP AND PILLS,
Very rarely has this combination been known to fail, even in the most severe and stubborn cases.
COXE'S HIVE SYRUP.
In that sudden and dangerous disease, Croup, or Hives, this remedy, prepared as it should be, will scarcely ever fail to arrest the progress of that disease, or cure even the worst forms.

☞ Particular attention devoted to the treatment of Consumption and Bronchitis, and plan of proceeding to ward them off, when, from hereditary or acquired predisposition, these generally incurable diseases may manifest the first symptoms. DR. E. J. COXE, dec 14, 1853 Camp st., near Poydras, N. Orleans.

SOUTHERN MANUFACTORY OF

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c.

On Texas street, Shreveport—opposite the Nelson House.

THE subscriber, having established himself in the above business, is now prepared to manufacture every thing in his line at the shortest notice and of the very best material, the workmanship unequalled by any in the south. Gin Band Leather always on hand and bands made to order. Every thing in his line sold as low or lower than any eastern slop-work brought to this market. Call and see for yourselves. jy6-1y H. A. ZOLL.

DRESS GOODS.

WE would call the especial attention of the LADIES to our stock of Dress Goods. It is very large and of the latest and most elegant styles, consisting of every variety of Ginghams, Muslin de Lanes, Cashmeres, Merinoes, Satins, Silks, etc. We have silks at from $12 to $75 ✠ pattern. n30 TRABUE & KLINE.

Books Lost.

KENT's Commentaries; 2d, 3d and 4th Annual Reports; Bullard and Curry's Digest; Code of Practice; and two volumes Blackstone—(Trabue or Walker's name on back.) Any one having these books in their possession will please deliver them to R T. Buckner, esq., or myself. jan25-tf WM. C. TRABUE.

PLOUGHS.

Boston, Nos. 14 and 31; scythes and cradles, ready fixed; road scrapers, etc., for sale by GREEN & DOUGLASS. m8

Conspiracy of the Clocks.

When cardinal Montalto assumed the tiara, under the title of Sixtus V., he speedily threw off the disguise which had enveloped his former life, smoothed the wrinkles from his now proud forehead, raised his piercing eyes—heretofore cautiously veiled by their downcast lids—and made the astounded conclave know that, in place of a docile instrument, they had elected an inflexible master. Many glaring abuses existed in Rome, and these the new pope determined to reform. It was the custom for the nobles, whether foreigners or natives, to be escorted whenever they went out by a numerous body of pages, valets, soldiers, and followers of all kinds, armed like their masters, to the teeth. Sometimes a noble's "followers" resembled an army rather than escort, and it frequently happened that, when two such parties met in a narrow street, a violent struggle for precedence took place, and blood would be freely shed by those who had no previous cause of quarrel. Hence came the war-like meaning—which it still retains—of the word rencontre. Sixtus V. resolved to put down this practice, and seized the opportunity of an unusually fierce combat taking place on easter day, within the very precincts of St. Peters.

Next morning an official notice was posted on the city walls, prohibiting every noble, without exception, from being followed by more than twenty attendants. Every one also, of every degree, who should himself carry, or cause his people to carry, any sort of fire-arms (pocket pistol being especially mentioned) should thereby incur the penalty of death. At this notice, Pasquin laughed and the nobles jested, but none dared indulge in bravado until after the following incident occurred. Just after the promulgation of the pope's orders, Rannuccio Farnese, the only son of the duke of Parma, arrived in Rome. His first care was to wait on the new pontiff; and being presented by his uncle, cardinal Farnese, the young prince met the reception due to his rank and to his merit. Already his talents and courage gave promise of his becoming a worthy successor to his father; and the Roman nobles vied with each other in doing honor to the heir of one of the richest duchies in the peninsula.

On the evening after his arrival, he was invited by prince Cessarini to a magnificent banquet. Wine flowed freely, and the night waxed late, when the gay guests began to discuss the recent edict of his holiness. Several wild young spirits, among them Rannuccio, declared themselves ready to brave it openly. Next morning however, when sobered by sleep, they all, with one exception, judged it expedient to forego their bravado. Rannuccio alone felt a strong desire to try conclusions with the pope. Although a feudatory of the holy see, he was not a Roman, and he was a prince. Sixtus V. would probably think twice before touching a head that was almost crowned. Besides youths of twenty love adventure, and it is not every day that we can enjoy the pleasure of putting a pope in a dilemma. Rannuccio, in short, went to the Vatican, and asked an audience of his holiness. It was immediately granted, and the prince, after having, according to the custom knelt three times, managed adroitly to let fall at the very feet of Sixtus a pair of pistols loaded to the muzzle. Such audacity could not go unpunished. Without a moment's hesitation the pope summoned his guards, and ordered them to arrest and convey to fort St. Angelo the son of the duke of Parma, who had just condemned himself to death. War might be declared on the morrow; an outraged father might come sword in hand, to demand the life and liberty of his son; what cared Sixtus? He was resolved to restore but a corpse. The news spread quickly, so much audacity on one side and so much firmness on the other seemed almost incredible. Cardinal Farnese hastened to the Vatican, and falling at the feet of the pope, with tears in his eyes, pleaded his nephew's cause. He spoke of the youth of the culprit and the loyalty of his father, who was then in Flanders fighting the battles of the holy see. Hanuccio had been but two days in Rome—might be not fairly be supposed ignorant of the new enactment? Then he belonged to a powerful house, which it might not be prudent for even his holiness to offend, and finally, he was closely related by blood to the late pope, Paul III. The pope's reply was cruelly decisive. "The law," he said, "makes no distinction, a criminal is a criminal and nothing more. The vicegerent of God on earth, my justice, like his must be impartial, nor dare I exercise clemency, which would be nothing but weakness." The cardinal bent his head and retired. Beseiged incessantly by fresh supplications from various influential quarters, the pope, sent for Monsignore Angeli, the governor of fort St. Angelo. To him he gave imperative orders, that precisely at twenty-four o'clock* that evening, his illustrious prisoner's head should be struck off. The governor returned to the castle and signified to Ranuccio that he had but two hours to live. The young man laughed in his face, and began to eat his supper. He could not bring himself to believe that he, the heir apparent of the duke of Parma, could be seriously menaced with death by an obscure monk, whose only title to the pontificate seemed to have been his age and decrepitude. Yet speedily the threat seemed to him less worthy of derision, when he saw from his window a scaffold, bearing a hatchet and block, in process of erection. But who can describe his dismay when his room was entered by a monk, who came to administer the last rites of the church, followed by the executioner, asking for his last orders. Meantime, cardinal Farnese was not idle. He consulted with his friend, count Olivares, ambassador from the court of Spain, and they resolved to attempt to obtain by stratagem what had been refused to their prayers. Two precious hours remained.

"Our only plan," said the cardinal, "is to stop the striking of all the public clocks in Rome. Meanwhile, do you occupy Angeli's attention."

His eminence possessed great influence in the city, and, moreover, the control of the public clocks belonged to his prerogative. At the appointed hour, as if by magic, time changed his noisy course into a silent flight. Two clocks, those of St. Peter and St. Angelo, were put back twenty minutes, and the cardinal's authority secured the inviolable secresy of every one concerned in the plot. The execution was to be private, but Olivares, in his quality of ambassador, was permitted to remain with the governor. A single glace assured him that the clock was going right, that is to say, that it was quite wrong. Already the inner court was filled with soldiers under arms, and the monks chanting the solemn "Dies Irae." Every thing was prepared save the victim. Olivares was with Angeli, and a scene commenced, at once terrible and burlesque. The ambassador, in order to gain time, began to converse on every imaginable subject, but he would not listen.

"My orders," said he, "are imperative. At the first stroke of the clock all will be over."

"But the pope may change his mind!"

Without replying, the terrible Angeli walked impatiently up and down the room, watching the striking of the clock, He called, a soldier appeared. "Is all prepared?" All was prepared, the attendants, like their master, were only waiting for the hour.

"Tis strange," muttered the governor. "I have thought——"

"At least," interrupted the ambassador, "if you will not delay, do not anticipate."

And Monsignore resumed his hasty walk between the door and the window, listening for the fatal sound which the faithful tongue of the clock still refused to utter. Despite of the delay, however, the fatal hour approached. ten minutes more, and Rangeio's fate would be sealed.

Meanwhile the cardinal repaired to the pope. As he entered, Sixtus drew out his watch, and his eyes sparkled with revengeful joy. On the testimony of that unerring timepiece, Ranuccio, was already executed.

"What seek you?" asked his holiness.

"The body of my nephew, that I may convey it to Parma. At least, let the unhappy boy repose in the tomb of his ancestors."

"Did he die like a christion?"

"Like a saint," cried the cardinal, trembling at a moment's delay.

Sixtus V. traced the following words: "We order our governor of fort St. Angelo to deliver up to his eminence the body of Ranuccio Farnese," having sealed it with the pontifical signet, he gave it to the cardinal.

Arrived at the castle, Farnese, agitated between hope and fear, hastened to demand an entrance. A profound silence reigned within, broken only by the distant notes of "de Profundis." He rushed towards the court. Was he too late? Had his stratagem succeeded? One look would decide. He raised his eyes—his nephew still lived. His neck bare, and his hands tied, he knelt besidg the block, between a priest and the executioner, faintly uttering the words of his last prayer. Suddenly the chanting ceased, the cardinal flew towards the governor. Ere he could speak, his gestures and his countenance lied for him.

"A pardon! a pardon!" exclaimed Olivares. The soldiers shouted. The executioner begag to unloose his victim, when a sign from Angeli made him pause. The governor read and re-read the missive. "The body of Ranuccio Farnese!" he repeated, "the criminal's name would suffice. Why these words, 'the body of?'"

"What stops you?" cried the cardinal, at that moment looking paler than his nephew.

"Read!" replied Angeli, handing him the pope's letter.

"Is that all?" said his eminence, forcing a smile and pointing to the clock. "Look at the hour, it still wants two minutes of the time, and I received that paper from his holiness more than a quarter of an hour since."

The governor bowed; the argument appeared irresistible. Ranuccio was given up to his deliverers.

A carriage, with four fleet horses, waited outside the prison, and in a few moments the cardinal and the young prince were galloping along the road to Parma.

Just then, the clocks of Rome pealed forth in unison, as if rejoicing that by their judicious silence they had gained their master's cause.

*In Italy the hours are reckoned from 1 to 24, commencing at sunset.

THE FIRST CRUSADE.—As soon as the spring appeared, nothing could restrain the impatience of the crusaders, and they set forward on their march to the places at which they were to assemble. The greater number went on foot, some horsemen appeared amongst the multitude, a great many traveled in cars, they were clothed in a variety of manners, and armed in the same way, with lances, swords, javelins, iron clubs, &c. &c. The crowd of crusaders presented a whimsical and confused mixture of all ranks and all conditions, women appeared in arms in the midst of warriors, prostitution not being forgotten among the austerities of penitence. Old age was to be seen with infancy, opulence next to misery, the helmet was confounded with the frock, the mitre with the sword. Around cities, around fortresses, in the plains, upon the mountains, were raised tents and pavilions, everywhere was displayed a preparation for war and festivity. Here was heard the sound of arms or the braying of trumpets, whilst at a short distance the air was filled with psalms and spiritual songs. From the Tiber to the ocean, and from the Rhine to the other side of the Pyrenees, nothing was to be seen but troops of men marked with the cross, who swore to exterminate the Saracens, and were chanting their songs of conquest beforehand. On all parts resounded the war-cry of the crusaders—"It is the will of God! It is the will of God!"

Fathers themselves conducted their children, and made them swear to conquer or die for Jesus Chirst. Warriors tore themselves from the arms of their wives and from their families, promising to return victorious. Women or old men, whose weakness was left without support, accompanied their sons or their husbands to the nearest city, and there, not being able to separate themselves from the objects of their affections, determined to follow them to Jerusalem. They who remained in Europe, envied the fate of the crusaders, and could not restain their tears, they who went to seek death in Asia were full of hope and joy. Families, whole villages set out for Palestine, and drew into their ranks all they met with on their passage. They marched on without forethought, and would not believe that He who nourishes the sparrow would leave pilgrims clothed with the holy cross to perish with want. Their ignorance added to their illusion, and lent an air of enchantment to everything they saw, they believed at every moment they were approaching the end of their pilgrimage. The children of the villagers, when they saw a city or a castle, asked if that was Jerusalem. Many of the great lords, who had passed their lives in their rustic donjons, knew very little more on this head than their vassals, they took with them their hunting and fishing appointments, and marched with their falcons on their wrists, preceded by their hounds. They expected to reach Jerusalem, enjoying themselves on the road, and to exhibit to Asia the rude luxury of their castles.

In the midst of the general delirium, no sage caused the voice of reason to be heard, nobody was then astonished at that which now creates so much surprise. The scenes so strange, in which every one was as an actor, could be a spectacle for only posterity.

Strange to say, 1854 beholds the descendants of the crusaders aiding the Musselman in his battles against the christian cross.

A DEAD SHOT.—Gov. Gorman, of Minesota, is ex-officio Indian agent for the Minesota Indians. At a recent council with the Chippewas he threatened any of them who might be found drunk, with the loss of their annuities, and said that what was thus forfeited should be divided equally among the sober ones. Hole in-the-dark, a distinguished orator, remarked in reply, that it was just, but that the same rule ought to be applied to the agent, who is a great man, and had a great annuity. It ought to be taken from him and divided, like the others, for he got drunk very often.

The point of that joke can only be fully appreciated by those who personally know the hon. Willis A. If Hole-in-the-dark did not make a hole in Gorman's shirt, that time, we don't know what old Greene county whiskey is that's all. [Chicago Tribune.

A blacksmith made out a bill against one of his customers, in which a charge was intended to be made for "steeling two mattocks," but the son of Vulcan, who had been more used to wielding a sledge hammer than studying doct. Johnson, wrote the following item, "To stealing two mad ducks, two shillings."

LIFE'S VICISSITUDES.—In the year 1830, col. Zachary Taylor wrote a letter to gen. McNeil, who had then been appointed surveyor of the port of Boston, as follows:

"I am fully aware that it is almost impossible for us to pursue any profession—particularly that of arms—for fifteen or twenty years without forming strong attachments to it in various ways, and of course, must abandon them with considerable reluctance, but there are circumstances which should reconcile us to doing so, and to justify us, not only in our own eyes, but that of the community. Could I get a civil appointment as respectable, with half the emolument attached to it as there is to the one you have received, and where I could be located so as to superintend the education of my children I would resign forthwith, for after serving twenty-two years and upwards in the army, all of which time on duty, with the exception of a few months, without being stationed two years together at any one post during that time, I begin to think that I need repose, but as I do not possess influence to procure a civil appointment of any grade, I consider my doom fixed."

There is much painful—we came near saying disgraceful—truth, in the foregoing reflections of good and glorious "old Zack," written as they evidently were, under influences of deep mental depression. For twenty-two years he had served his country faithfully, for more than a fifth of a century he had labored to advance her interests and promote her honor—he had been the chief of one brilliant engagement, and always was eminently useful—yet, when the signet of middle age was upon his brow, he was forced to confess to an old and intimate friend that he did "not possess influence to procure a civil appointment of any grade," and that he would be satisfied "with half the emoluments" attached to the surveyorship of the port of Boston! He felt that he ought to be with his family, and desired to have the superintendence of the education of his children. To accomplish these objects he was willing to forego the prospects, in his honorable profession, earned by many long years of labor, provided he could obtain a civil paying office.

But, col. Taylor did "not possess influence" enough to secure a lucrative, or any other civil appointment. He was shrewd enough, had experience enough, to know that merit had little to do with white house appointments. He was aware that the smiles of executive favor were but rarely bestowed upon the deserving, unless backed by political considerations of a weighty nature. He had become convinced that politicians—brawlers and talkers, wire-workers and schemers, plotters and demagogues—men who had made themselves useful on election days, and whose labors were stimulated solely with a view to further selfish aspirations of personal ambition or pecuniary aggrandisement, where the ones who would secure the lion's share of the office crumbs that would fall from the presidential table, and unpretending men, no matter how great their claims, would stand no chance unless they mixed with and became clamorous among the disgusting class of office-seekers who besiege Washington almost from one year's end to another. Of course, such men as col. Taylor could not do this, and hence their want of "influence."

What a bitter reflection this is upon our system of government, so admirable in almost every other respect! Notwithstanding we have good reason to pride ourselves, upon our constitution and laws, our freedom and our republicanism, still there are principles in other governments we would do well to imitate and practice. Among these that of paying fair salaries for services rendered is not the least unimportant. We may boast of our susperiority over France and England as much as we please but those countries never turn out an old public servant after he has played his part, to starve, as we too often do. Their colonels and generals never, owing to home and family pressure look with wishful eyes upon the salary of a twentieth rate civil officer, because it would give them bread and enable them to support and educate their families genteely! No—nothing of the sort. The English and French are liberal enough and sensible to pay for what they get. * * *

But a truce to digression. Although col. Taylor did "not possess influence" sufficient to procure a "civil appointment of any grade" from the president, in less than twenty years after writing the letter of which the foregoing is an extract, he received an appointment from the people, the highest in their gift. Here was nothing more than simple justice. The old hero deserved all his countrymen could bestow upon him. He had gallantly fought his way into their affections, and his mighty achievements have conferred imperishable renown upon himself and his country. Some of the bright