The South-Western.

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TERMS.

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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 New 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

DOGAN, DONOVAN & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, No. 67 Magazine street, New Orleans.

W. A. BROADWELL & Co.,
[Successors to A. J. Wright & Co.]
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 35 Carondelet street, New Orleans. june6

GLADDEN. J. M. SEIXAS. THOS. R. HEARD.
PURVIS, GLADDEN & HEARD,
COTTON FACTORS and Commission Merchants, 55 St. Charles street, N. Orleans. s7-1y

B. TOLEDANO & TAYLOR,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner of Union and St. St. Charles streets, New Orleans.

PETERS, MILLARD & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, Corner of Old Levee and Bienville streets, N. Orleans.

THOMAS M'INTYRE,
GENERAL COLLECTOR, No. 28 Camp st., New Orleans. Bills collected in any part of the city or vicinity, and the proceeds immediately remitted. Refers to Dr. Warren Stone, Dr. Boyer, and L. C. Dillard, Esq. m91y

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. j26-1y

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

J. West, Practical Dentist,
112 ST. CHARLES STREET, near the corner of Poydras, would respectfully 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 Tooth Foil, Instruments, etc. Office and residence 112 St Charles street, near the corner of Poydras. feb 1, 1854

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, a general assortment of Building Lumber, well seasoned and always on hand.
Orders from the country carefully and promptly filled. ap5-1y*

CHAS. FLINT. J. H. 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, 1854

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

WM. BRAGG,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 169 Camp street, corner of Girod, New Orleans.
SHUTTERS of all sizes constantly on hand. Sash, Doors, Blinds, etc., made to order. ap25

E. M. RUSHA,
IMPORTER OF
Foreign Wines & Liquors,
And dealer in Domestic Spirits,
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, Curaçoa, etc., etc., etc., etc. nov14, 1853

TIRRELL & BATES,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Boots, Shoes and Hats,
No. 15 OLD LEVEE, NEW 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. January 3, 1855

DAVID TAYLOR & Co.,
Boots, Shoes and Hats.
NEW STORE,
No. 41 Magazine street, opposite the Arcade,
DAVID TAYLOR & Co., inform their friends, country merchants, and other customers, that they are now occupying their new and spacious store, No. 41 Magazine street, opposite Banks' Arcade, and have on hand a large and well selected stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans and Hats, of every description, to which they are constantly receiving additions, by the latest arrivals, from the eastern cities. We offer 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, 1855-1y

Just Received on Consignment.
15 or 20 Likely Negroes.
Consisting of men, boys, women, girls, good field hands, and several qualified house servants. For sale for cash or city acceptances.
feb14 A. L. REINE, Auctioneer.

PLOUGHS.
500 Hall and Spear Ploughs, just received per steamer Runaway.
feb22 OGLESBY & GRISWOLD.

BAR STORES AND FANCY GROCERIES, of every description and of the finest quality, constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates. All orders carefully and promptly filled.
mar7 STACEY & WELLS.

LEMON SYRUP, Essence of Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, etc., for sale at WM. B. MILLER's

New Orleans & Texas U. S. Mail Line.
Every Sunday and Thursday.
LOUISIANA, Captain W. H. Talbot.
MEXICO, " John Lawless.
PERSEVERANCE, Capt. Henry Place.
CHARLES MORGAN, Capt. J. Y. Lawless.
One of the above new and magnificent steamships will leave for Galveston, Indianola and Matagorda Bay every **Sunday and Thursday**, 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 15, 1854.

H. P. BUCKLEY,
(Late Young & Co.,)
8 Camp street, New Orleans,
Watchmaker, Jeweller & Silversmith,
Importer of fine Watches for ladies and gentlemen, of the most celebrated makers of England and Switzerland, made to his own order expressly in heavy cases (gold and silver,) and warranted standard fineness.
Ladies' chatelaines and neck chains;
Gent's guard, fob and vest chains, seals, keys, etc.
Finger rings, ear-rings, breast-pins, cuff-pins, etc.
Diamond pins and rings,
Spectacles for every age, in gold, silver, steel and tortoise shell frames;
Silverware, warranted pure as coin, consisting of table, tea and dessert spoons;
Silver table and dessert forks, ladles, butter knives, mustard and salt spoons, sugar tongs, etc.
Plated ware, consisting of castors, candlesticks, waiters, etc.
Having been always engaged in the mechanical part of the business, all watches sent for repairs will have the strictest personal attention; and having every facility for making any portion of a watch, he will be enabled to work on very reasonable terms.
☞ Jewelry made to order and repaired. Diamonds reset in the latest style. Canes mounted in gold and silver. nov 15, 1854

House Furnishing Goods,
Wholesale and Retail
Nos. 73 & 75 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
DETERMINED to reduce our stock of Goods, we will hereafter sell at **Lower Prices** than **has ever before been offered** in this city. Those in want of the following articles will do well to call:
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;
Enameled 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;
Window Cornishes, Cords and Tassels;
Curtain Bands and Curtain Pins, etc.
HEATH & MILLER,
Successors to Miller, Harris & Waldo.
N. Orleans, Nov. 8, 1851-1y

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. F. 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, Ackeman's,
Reeves & Son'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;
Strechers 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.
Doors, Window Sash and Blinds, of all sizes and description, for sale cheap.
.....**WINDOW GLASS, &c.....**
5000 bxs American Window Glass, all sizes;
700 do English and French, from 8x10 to 33x65
300 lights fine Plate Glass;
120 bxs 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, Vaccuum Pans and Draining Wheels, which for strength, durability and convenience, have not been excelled.
New Orleans, February 8, 1854. 1y.

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, 1835

Gutta Percha Water-Proof Goods.
THESE vulcanised fabrics, made by the N.A. Gutta Percha Co. of N. Y., are not offered simply as improvements on former manufactures, but as something NEW and very different from anything heretofore produced. They are **beautiful in finish, light, pliable and durable**, free from unpleasant odor, and will stand the warmest climate and not become STICKY like India rubber. Sufficient tests have been made to WARRANT this assertion, as reliable certificates from officers of the army and navy will show.

Riding coats,	Leggins,
Officers' coats,	Gun cases,
Storm coats,	Camp blankets,
Mexican ponchas,	Carriage cloth,
Tent do	Surgeons' splints,
Hussar caps,	Portable bath tubs,
Storm hats,	Druggists' articles,

Hospital sheeting, etc. etc., and hundreds of other articles made from gutta percha.
Army and navy articles furnished.
*** Complete Water-proof Outfits for **Horseback Travelers**, miners, sportsmen and exploring parties.
Merchants will find in these goods a safe and profitable investment.
All persons are invited to examine these fabrics, at the Gutta Percha Warehouse, **15 Common street, New Orleans.** E. R. HUBBY, Sole agent for the
feb14-1y* North American Gutta Percha Co.

C. M. SIMPSON,
DEALER IN DRY GOODS,
116 Canal street, (Touro's Row,) New Orleans.
IN referring you to my card above, I would respectfully invite your attention to my large and well selected stock of
Staple, Domestic, Silk, And Fancy Dry Goods,
Also—**Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods**, all of which have been selected with great care and with a view to the wants of the southern trade, which enables me to place before my customers a larger and better assorted stock than can be found elsewhere in this city.
Particular attention has been paid in the selection of Plantation and Housekeeping Goods, an assortment of which will be found complete, thereby saving the necessity of making purchases in several houses to fill orders for dry goods. An early call is respectfully solicited. C. M. SIMPSON,
116 Canal street, Touro's Row,
dec 6, 1854 New Orleans.
P. S.—Partical attention paid to orders.

PAPER AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE.
Nos. 53 and 55 Common street, New Orleans.
E. R. STEVENS & Co.,
INVITE the attention of merchants and others visiting New Orleans, to their extensive stock of
Printing, Writing and Wrapping Papers,
BLANK BOOKS, PLAYING CARDS, INKS, &c.,
which for variety and extent cannot be surpassed by any other house, and are offered at the lowest prices.

6000	reams Printing Paper, of all sizes used;	
4000	— Foolscap do ruled and plain,	
5000	— Letter do do do	
10,000	— Fancy Note do do	
3500	— Straw and rag Wrapping Paper, all sizes	
1500	— Hardware and bag do do	
2000	— Manilla do do	
1000	gross Playing Cards, all qualities;	
500	boxes Black Writing Ink;	
1000	dozen Webster's Spelling Books;	
500	— McGuffy's Readers;	
500	— Webster's Dictionary,	
400	— Walker's do	
500	Family Quarto Bibles, common and fine.	

ALSO—A large assortment of full and half-bound **BLANK BOOKS**, consisting of record books, day books, journals, ledgers, writing books, etc.
Copying Presses, Envelopes, and Stationery of every description.
Wade & Butcher's pocket Cutlery, Razors and Scissors, of direct importation, at very low prices.
☞ BLANK BOOKS MADE AND RULED TO ORDER, of any pattern. april 25

W. P. CONVERSE. T. M. CONVERSE. W. P. CONVERSE, JR.
CONVERSE & Co.,
GROCERS
And dealers in Western Produce,
Corner of Fulton and Canal streets, and corner of Common and New Levee streets,
[Opposite the Steamboat Landing,] 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, 1855-1y

JED'H. WATERMAN. CHAS. M. WATERMAN.
J. WATERMAN & BROTHER,
HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
Corner of Common and Magazine streets, New Orleans.
HAVE on hand and are daily receiving by foreign and domestic arrivals, a general assortment of articles, comprising in part as follows:
Hardware, Cutlery, &c.
Iron, Steel, Nails, Rope,
Axes, Chains, Scythes,
Carpenter's Tools, complete,
Cooper's Tools, complete,
Anvils, Vices, Bellows,
Stock and Dies, Screwplates,
Ploughs, Hay Cutters, Corn Shellers,
Agricultural Implements,
Mill, Cross-cut and Pit Saws,
Ox Yokes, Bows, Singletrees,
Turning Lathes,
Platform Scales,
Corn Mills, Cob Crushers,
Hoes, Hames, Shovels and Spades,
Andirons, Fenders, Shovels and Tongs,
Copper and Iron Coal Hods,
Single and double barrel Guns,
Coffee Hoecks, Chafing Dishes,
Chinese Gongs, Iron Bedsteads,
Britannia and Plated Ware,
Meat Cutters, Sausage Stuffers,
Stock Kettles, Portable Forges,
nov 15, 1854 Seines, Fishing Tackle, etc etc.

CHINN & BOLTON,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
No. 61 ST. CHARLES STREET—(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 establishment 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, 1855. 1y

Drugs, Medicines, &c.
THE subscriber having recently been supplied with a large and fresh stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, etc., would respectfully notify all country merchants, planters and physicians that every thing in my line will be sold at very small advance for cash, or city acceptances. Below are a few of the articles on hand:

900 ozs sulph: quinine,	300 lbs pow'd rhubarb,
100 " sulph: morphine,	200 lbs ipecac,
100 " strychnine,	500 lbs senna,
100 " nitrate silver,	2000 lbs gum arabic,
15 bbls refi'd camphor,	600 lbs tartaric acid,
100 kegs sup: carb: soda,	300 lbs blue mass,
10 bbls cream tartar,	300 lbs calomel, E & A.,
20 bbls epsom salts,	1000 lbs indigo,
20 bbls copperas,	2000 lbs madder,
15 bbls castor oil,	50 lbs chloroform,
20 bbls linseed oil,	20 gross seid'z powders,
20 bbls sp: turpentine,	20 " yeast "
20 bbls alcohol,	25 " soda "
40 kegs salt petre,	40 gross sugar lemons.

2000 bxs druggists' glassware, patent medicines, perfumery, medicine chests, instruments, etc., etc.
G. N. MORISON, Wholesale Druggist,
dec 27, 1854 12 Magazine st., New Orleans.

SEED! SEED!!
Per steamships Crescent City, Empire City, and recent arrivals—**GARDEN SEEDS**, consisting of every variety, for spring and summer planting. Also,
A large assortment of FLOWER SEEDS,
Early Seed Corn;
Peas and Beans, assorted;
Top Onions;
Double Dahlias, &c.
Country merchants supplied with seed, by the dozen, hundred or thousand papers, or otherwise, for retailing. Planters and farmers furnished with boxes, containing a well assorted variety. All seed warranted fresh and genuine. D. MAUPAY, 61 Gravier,
feb14 near Camp street, New 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 unequelled 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.

OILS—Sweet, sperm, lard, and linseed oils, for sale at MILLER's Drug Store.

Joe Lattit's Duel.

When the old frigate Brandywine lay at Gibraltar, the American consul, Mr. Sprague, came on board with a man who wished to join the ship, and after some consultation, said man was received by the captain as a sort of steward he having agreed to work for his passage and board, and some slight consideration besides. His name was Joe Lattit, and he was a regular specimen of the strolling yankee, but he dressed well, and was remarkably good looking, though there was in his face a peculiar look which indicated that he preferred fun to sound sense, allow, that the fun had some sense in it. The moment I placed my eyes upon the man, I knew I had seen him before, and when I had an opportunity to speak with him, I found that he had been a performer of legerdemain and ventriloquism in the United States, and there I had seen him. He had traveled through England, France, and a part of Spain, with his implements of deception, and had just brought up at Gibraltar when our ship came in. He brought his whole kit on board in a large chest and got permission to stow it in the bread-room, where it would be kept perfectly dry. He had quite a "pile" of money, which he placed in the purser's hands for safe keeping, but he would tell none of us how much. But he was liberal and open hearted, and it was not long before the crew blessed the hour that brought him on board, for he was the very soul of wit and humor.

At length our ship went to Port Mahon, and here our yankee tars were at home. One pleasant morning a party of us went to Port Mahon, and Joe Lattit was among our number. Joe was dressed in a perfect shore going rig, and appeared as a gentleman of consequence. Near the middle of the forenoon a few of us entered a café, and the only occupant, besides the keeper was a Spanish officer, evidently an infantry captain from his dress. We called for wine, and had it served upon a table next to the one at which the officer sat, Joe seating himself so that his back came against the back of the Spaniard, but he did not notice, when he sat down, how close he would be.

Our laugh and jest ran high, and just as Joe said something more than usually funny, he threw himself back, and thereby hit the Spaniard with such force as to cause him to spill a glass of wine upon his bosom. The fellow leaped to his feet, but before Joe could beg pardon for the unintentional mishap, he commenced a torrent of oaths and invective, partly in Spanish and partly in broken English. His language was so abusive that Joe's temper was up in a moment, and instead of asking pardon, as he had intended, he surveyed the raving man from head to foot and then said:

"Go on, sir. Your language is beautiful—very beautiful for a gentleman."

"Ah! you call me no gentleman, eh?" uttered the officer, in a towering passion.

"If I were going to call you, I should call you a jackass!" calmly and contemptuously uttered Joe.

"Ah-a-ah!" half growled the Spaniard, rolling his black eyes wildly and furiously. "Now by Santa Marie, you shall answer for that. I am gentleman! But you—you—one leetle cursed puppy! Ah-a-a-h! Now you shall fight!"

Joe would have laughed the matter off, but he found that the captain was determined to fight, and at length he resolved to accommodate him. The keeper of the café called me to one side, and informed me that the officer was captain Antonio Bizar, one of the most notorious duelists in that place—that he was always quarrelsome when under the influence of liquor, and that his companions always left him alone, rather than have a fuss with him.

"Not five minutes before you came in," added the keeper, "four of his fellow officers left him because they saw he was ripe for a fuss. So you had better get your friend away."

I pulled Joe away, and told him all that had just been told me, but he only smiled, and assured me that there was nothing to fear. I felt sure that at once, from his very manner, that he had some safe fun in his head, and I let him go.

"My name is Joseph Lattit, sir—a citizen of the United States, and general of the order of sublime darkness," said Joe, pompously, turning to the Spaniard. "Your name, sir?"

"Antonio Bizar, captain in her most catholic majesty's seventh regiment of infantry. But your office, sir? I dont comprehend."

"Oh, you wouldn't know if I would tell you. I am simply general of a body of men who have sold themselves to the gentleman who burns sinners and heretics, down here." And Joe pointed most mysteriously down toward the floor as he spoke.

The Spaniard smiled a very bitter, sarcastic smile, and thereupon Joe took up two large knives which lay upon the bar, and tossed them one after another, down his throat, making several wry faces as they took their passage downward. The fellow had evidently never seen any thing of the kind done, for he was astounded.

"Now, sir," said Joe, making one or two more grimaces, as though he still felt the knives somewhere in the region of the diaphragm, "you will wait here until I go and bring my pistols, and you shall have satisfaction. Will you wait?"

"I can procure pistols," said the officer, forgetting his astonishment, and coming back to his anger.

"I shall fight with my own. If you are a gentleman, you will wait here."

Joe turned to us and bade us wait for him.

"Here! here! O cried!" cried the keeper, "where my knives?"

"I'll pay you for 'em when I came back," said Joe, and then he beckoned for me to come out. I did so, and he took the knives—one from his bosom and the other from his sleeve—and told me to keep them until he returned.

It seems that Joe found a boat ready to take him off to the ship at once, for he was not gone over three quarters of an hour, and when he came back he had two superbly mounted pistols with him. He loaded them with powder in the presence of a Spaniard, and then handed him a ball asked him if he would mark it, so he would know it again. The fellow hesitated at first, but at length he took it, with a mad gesture, and bit it between his teeth.

"I shall know that," he said, "unless it is battered against your bones."

"Select your pistol," said Joe.

"The man took them both, and examined them, but he was satisfied that they were both alike, and both good, and he told Joe he had no choice. So our steward put the balls in, and rammed them carefully down.

The whole party now adjourned to a wide court, back of the café, where twelve paces were marked off, and then the combatants took their stations. I trembled for poor Joe for I saw not yet how he would make fun of this.

"Count!" cried the Spaniard, impatiently.

"One—two—three!"

The captain fired first, and with a most deliberate aim. Joe fired into the air. Then the latter walked deliberately up to his antagonist and taking a bullet from between his teeth he handed it to him.

"You can use it next time?" said Joe.

The officer looked first at Joe's teeth and then at the ball. It was surely the same one he had seen put into the pistol, and now he had seen his foeman take it from his mouth. He was unmistakably astounded.

"Come," cried Joe, "let's load again!"

"Sam Peblo!" exclaimed Bizar, "you use some—what you call him—some trick, eh? By San Jago, I shall load the pistol myself!"

"Do so," said Joe calmly, and as he spoke he handed over his powder-flask.

The Spaniard poured out an extra quantity of powder, and having poured it into the pistol he called for the rammer. He then put in the same ball which he had used before. Meanwhile, Joe had been loading his own pistol.

"One moment," uttered Joe, reaching out his hand. "The caps are in the butt of your pistol. Let me get them."

The fellow passed over his pistol, but he kept his eyes upon it. Joe opened a little silver spring at the end of the butt, and true, there were some percussion caps there. He took out two, and having capped his own pistol he gave it a toss into the air, catching it adroitly as it came down, and then handed back the other to the Spaniard. I had watched Joe most carefully, but I saw nothing out of the way—and yet he had changed pistols with his foe!

"Now," said he, "I'll put a ball into my pistol, and then we'll be ready."

He slipped something in, which looked to me like cartridge, but no one else saw it.

"Now," cried the Spaniard, "let's see you hold this in your mouth!"

Again they took their stations, and again they were ready.

"One—two—three!"

And the Spaniard fired first, by aim, Joe firing into the air as before. And again Joe stepped forward and took the self-same bullet from his mouth, and handed it to his antagonist! The fellow was completely dumbfounded, and so were the rest.

"You no fire at me!" gasped the captain.

"I'll fire at you next time," said Joe, in a tone of thunder. "Thus far I have only shown you that powder and ball can have no effect on me. Twice have you fired at me, with as true a pistol as ever was made, and both times have I caught your ball between my teeth, while I have fired in the air. I meant that you should live long enough to know that for once in your life you had seen, if not the old fellow himself (pointing meaningly downward,) at least one who is in his employ. The old gentleman will like the company of a Spanish captain of infantry, and I'll send you along! Come, load up again!"

But the astonished Spaniard did not seem inclined to do so. A man who swallowed carving-knives as he would sardines, and who caught pistol-balls between his teeth, was not exactly the man for him to deal with. While he was pondering upon what he had seen, Joe took a handful of bullets from his pocket, and began to toss them rapidly down his throat, and when these were gone, he picked up half a dozen good-sized stones, and sent them after the bullets!

"Holy Santa Marie!" "ejaculated the Spaniard, while his eyes seemed starting from the sockets, "what a man! By my soul 'tis the devil!"

And as he thus spoke, he turned on his heel and hurried away from the place. After he was gone, Joe beckoned for me to give him the knives. I did so, and then saw him slip them up his coat sleeves. When we returned to the café, he approached the keeper.

"You want your knives," he said.

But the poor fellow dared not speak. Joe put his hand to his right ear, and pulled one of the long knives out. Then, from the left ear, he drew the other one! The keeper crossed himself in terror, and shrank trembling away. But we finished our wine, and having paid for it, we turned to go.

"Here," said Joe, "I haven't paid for the use of the yard yet," and as he spoke he threw down a piece of silver upon the counter.

"No! no! no!" shrieked the poor fellow. "O Jesus! dont leave your money here—don't!"

Joe picked it up and went away, laughing. When we were alone he explained to me the secret of his pistols. They were a pair he had used in his legerdemain performances, and such as all wizards use who perform tricks of catching balls, etc. The main barrel of the pistol had no connection whatever with the nipple for the cap, but what appeared to be a socket for the rammer, was, in fact, a second barrel—to be sure, smaller than the other, but yet as large as the bore of any rifle-pistol—and with this secret barrel the priming-tube connected. So the apparent barrel of the weapon might be filled with powder and balls, and no harm could be done. When Joe first returned with his pistols, of course he had both these secret bores loaded with blank charges, and then the other loading was for nothing but effect in appearance. At the second loading, Joe had charged the secret barrel of his own pistol, while the Spaniard had been filling up the main barrel of his. Then, of course, it became necessary to make an exchange, else Bizar would have never got his weapon off. As soon as Joe got the other pistol into his possession, and made the exchange which we spoke of at the time, he had only to press smartly upon a secret spring on the side of the stock, and he had the whole charge, which the other had put in, emptied into his hand. So he had the marked ball to dispose of as he chose.

Ever after that, while we remained in Mahon, Joe Lattit was an object of both curiosity and dread on shore, for an account, all colored to suit the exaggerated conceptions of the café keeper, had been spread over the city, and the pious catholics there wanted nothing to do with such a man, only to be sure to keep on his good-humored side.

Professor Trench, in his work on the English language, points out a palpable typograghical error, in the 23d chapter of Mathew. Mathew in speaking of publicans and sinners, uses the current expression "they strain at a gnat and swallow a camel." The professor says, this error crept into the edition of 1611, and has held its ground ever since:—"The translator intended to say, 'who strain out a gnat and swallow a camel,' that being the correct reading of the original, as appears in Tynasdale's and Grammer's translations, both of which have 'strained out.' It was the custom of the stricter Jews to strain their wine, vinegar and other potables, through linen or gauze, lest unawares they should drink down some unclean insect, as a gnat, and thus transgress the Levitical law. It was to this custom the Savior alluded, intending to say that the Scribes and Pharisees, while they strain out a gnat from their drink would yet swallow a camel."

In South Carolina was very lately located a preacher, whose modesty never deterred him from urging upon his congregation liberal subscriptions of money for all church and benevolent purposes. In this private solicitation, he one day met a good, but eccentric member, who for a long time steadfastly refused his aid to an object the preacher was solicitous to secure. At last importunity triumphed, conditionally. He agreed to contribute on condition of being allowed to choose the text from which the preacher's funeral sermon should be preached. The matter being thus settled the minister wanted to know what the text was. His friend answered, "And the beggar died!"

[From the N. O. Bee.

THE CANVASS.—The anti-American party have fairly opened the campaign, and indicated the manner in which they intend to carry it on. And if we may judge from the wholesale abuse heaped upon the poor "know nothings," it would, perhaps, be charity to conclude that the gentlemen who addressed the Canal street meeting, were under strong "post prandial" influences, rather than a regard for the high and honorable bearing that should characterize a political contest. The vocabulary of abusive terms could scarcely furnish expressions strong enough to suit the heated fancy of the speakers and give point to their denunciations.

To the demagogué and partisan this may have appeared all right, but to honest inquirers after truth, and the true patriot, something more than sweeping charges and fiery declamation is necessary to convince the judgment and confirm the mind.

That a candid and liberal minded public may examine, in a calm manner, the claims of the "know nothing" or American party, I propose to present some of the objections urged against them, and contrast the principles and position of the American and anti-American parties.

The first and most common charge against the American party is, that they meet in secret, that they dare not let their proceedings be known. That they are oath bound confederates, and therefore, must be hatching some terrible treason.

This objection is plausible enough till you examine it, and see that, in this respect the American party does not differ from the other party, or from all parties that ever existed in this country.

The anti-American party now have their clubs and their "sag nichts," who hold their meetings in secret, during dark hours and in obscure places, where none but the true steel, with the countersign, can find entrance, and who are, for aught we know, as much oath bound as the "know nothing." Indeed it is but fair to conclude that meetings guarded with so much care, have not been left without an oath, and that treason is much more likely to appear there, than in a meeting of native born Americans.

If then, the anti-American party are pursuing the same course that is pursued by the American, it only shows duplicity and fraud, when they dare claim a higher patriotism. It will not do to say that it was done in self-defense. If it was wrong and treasonable at one time, it is equally so at another, nor is it likely to be less treasonable when practised by a party whose avowed object is to sustain and perpetuate a foreign influence and deprive native born citizens of the privilege of ruling their own country.

Again, (and the fact is so notorious that it is almost useless to repeat) the working and plans of every party that has ever existed in the country, have been secret, and managed by committees and leaders, who only gave the orders to the rank and file, and obedience followed. The "know nothings" have only changed this order of things and let the rank and file plan to execute, and take into their own hands the guardianship of the institutions of the country. Is there any thing wrong in this, or are the rights of any citizen violated in any particular. The influence of the demagogue may be lessened, and his power to do harm curtailed, but no one else suffers, and the sooner he suffers the better.

Another charge is, that the "know nothings" are enemies to the country.

This, of all the unfounded things that have been said against them, seems the most supremely ridiculous, yet it is harped upon and rung in changes from one end of the Union to the other.

Who is an enemy to his country? The man who is endeavoring to subvert the institutions of his country—who tries to overturn the government and its laws, and submit them to some other influence, or reduce every thing to a state of anarchy.

Has the American party done any of these things? That man does not breathe who can point to a single act that either directly or indirectly indicates any such thing. On the contrary, every declaration and act goes directly to sustain the constitution and laws, and the protection of every citizen, whether native or naturalized, in the full enjoyment of all their rights. The published platform of the party proclaims it, every individual member proclaims it, and no man dares deny it, without being guilty of falsehood!

Yes, but, says one gentleman, we do not know whether we can believe that platform or not—it may have been put forth with some mental reservation, some secret oath that bound the party to a different course.

That gentleman knew at the moment he uttered this unmanly insinuation, that it was wholly unfounded, and unworthy of him as a high-minded, honorable man. He knew the leading men of the American party. Their social position is as high as his own—their integrity as unimpeached, and their honor undoubted. This was a sufficient guarantee to him and to the world, that the American party intended to do what they said.

But, if the gentleman is not satisfied with this guarantee, what better assurance have the citizens of Louisiana, that he and the anti-American party have not some mental reservations, some secret oath that binds them to elevate foreigners to office, for the purpose of getting their votes. I do not charge this upon them, but it is as far