# The South-Western.

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**TERMS.**

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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.

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[Successors to A. J. Wright & Co.]
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No. 105 Canal street, (second door below the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank,) New Orleans,
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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 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. feb1. 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, and a general assortment of Building Lumber, well seasoned and always on hand.
All orders from the country carefully and promptly filled. ap5-1y*

CYRUS 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

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**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

WM. BRAGG,
**CARPENTER AND BUILDER,**
No. 169 Camp street, corner of Girod, New Orleans.
Cisterns 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,**
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

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 acceptance.
feb14 A. L. HEINE, 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 Girondoles;
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, 1854-1y

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. 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, 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, 45 Common street, New Orleans. E. R. HUBBY, Sole agent for the
feb14-1y* North American Gutta Percha Co.


## Speech of Randell Hunt.

We extract from the Delta the following synopsis of the great speech delivered by Randell Hunt, on the 13th ult., in New Orleans:

A large and intelligent and intensely enthusiastic audience, assembled last evening in Odd Fellows' hall, to listen to the views of Randell Hunt on the American question. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and we suppose there were at least 2000 persons within the sound of the speaker's voice. After some delay and a good deal of noise, the meeting was called to order by Glendy Burke, who introduced the venerable Bernard Marigny to the audience, as the chosen president of the occasion—and nominated the following vice presidents and secretaries:

Vice Presidents—Col. Wm Christy, dr. W. W. Mitchell, Jas. L. Carman, Jas. L. Forgay, Dick Nash, Thos. E. Adams, J. M. Putman, George Washington Holt, Edward Grinnell, James M. Rand, J. F. A. Boyle, M. J. Zunts, E. T. Parker, Moses Greenwood, gen. E. L. Tracy, L. F. Maxent, Victor Labatut, John Dolhonde, Robert Conway, Charles Calongne, Geo. C. Brower, M. Barnett, sr, capt. Octave Voorhies, L. Duvigneaud, J. B. Kennedy, J. J. B. Massicot, Wm Piles, Webster Long, capt. Thos. A. Snow, Joseph Solomon, E. Sabatier, A. W. Bosworth, Clement Brown, dr. Yeizer, Wm M. Perkins, judge Arthur Fortier, Theophilus Thayer, Thos. Rees, W. T. Gerard, Jas. T. Anderson, hon. J. Bermudez, Amos Towne, James W. Duncan. Secretaries: Henry Bier, Edward Bouligny, A. G. Brice, P. Wharton Collens, Augustus Devall.

The meeting being now fully organized, the clamor for Hunt became immense,—and, finally, when he appeared with his arms full of books and documents, dressed in a plain black suit, with white gloves (Randell is very careful in his dress) the applause continued for at least a minute.

Mr. Hunt stated, in explanation, that he was here before his fellow citizens, by invitation of a committee of the American party, to address them on the principles set forth in the platform of that party, as adopted by the general council at Philadelphia, as modified by the state council of Louisiana, which met in general convention, in this city, on the 4th of July. And as a text for his remarks he should take the two platforms—and in the first place he would like that they should be read, and requested col. J. B. Walton to read them.

The colonel stepped forward and in a loud and distinct voice read the platforms to the end.

Mr. Hunt then resumed the stand and said: The platform laid before you is both strong and broad and large and long enough for all to stand upon, and is supported by the constitution, and as modified by our state platform, he would subscribe to every article of it, and he briefly enumerated what the principles were. It was a platform that had for its basis American constitutional liberty—not licentious liberty—not that kind of liberty which seemed to be so much coveted by a great many persons—but the liberty which he, as an American, delighted in—liberty founded upon the law.

He then took the platform, article by article, and rapidly ran through, occasionally pausing to comment. When he came to the article which expresses the belief that Americans should govern America, in support of the propositions, he said, "It is so very strange, then that Americans should desire to govern their own country? Is it the very thing the English do in England, the French in France, and it is the very thing that the Irish wish to do in Ireland! (applause) and we desire no more in America. Whoever heard of a free people being ruled by any other than themselves? And so must we, if we would preserve our sacred institutions, and it was his firm conviction arrived at after close study of passing events, that unless the American people adopt the principles set forth in that platform they would inevitably and ere long, in view of the rapid increase of emigration, become the serfs of foreigners, and both our glorious constitution and cherished Union would be destroyed. (Applause.)

He next read from an article published in the Louisville Journal, which furnishes statistics in regard to foreign emigration from the year 1790 down to the present time, to prove that if something be not done to prevent European emigration, that before the close of the present century the numerial strength of the foreigners will exceed that of the natives by milllions. For the ten years ending at 1800, the emigration averaged but five thousand a year, during the next ten years the average was 7000, the next 11,000, the next 160,000, and at the close of the year ending at 1851, the emigration had reached the enormous number of three hundred thousand per annum, and now there was nearly half a million of the population of Europe, being yearly thrown upon our shores—bringing with them all the feelings and peculiar ideas of their native country. The foreign vote was now one fourth the entire vote of the country, and whatever party can manage to secure that vote, is sure of success. Hence it holds the balance of power even at the present time, and in the course of a few years, if something be not done to check the emigration of the very worst elements of the European governments, the foreigners will rule America, and the days of the republic will be numbered. So long as Rome confined the rights of citizenship to her own people, and refused to grant that high privilege to aliens—so long did she continue a republic—and was happy and prosperous—but her downfall was dated from the moment she departed from that wise rule.

The fact of the foreign vote holding the balance of power, did more than anything else to demoralize the old parties. Both sought to coalesce with it—for well did each know, that by doing so, they secured the triumph of their party. To counteract the dangerous influences of this balance of power vote, it became necessary to form the great national or American party—whose mission is to bring back to our councils, and infuse into our people, the spirit that actuated our fathers in the purer days of the republic. The question now with the democratic party, in selecting their candidates in convention—is not, who is the best or most fit,—but who can control the foreign vote!

When the day arrives that the foreign vote shall have the preponderance, and arrive, it surely will—if the American people do not stand firmly by this platform, what will be the condition of the country? What can we nationally expect of men, who are thrown upon our shores, actuated by all motives and governed by all prejudices of their early life, who were reared under different institutions—are either red republicans, or monarchists,—and who have no feelings in common with the sons of the soil, who have been taught from infancy to cherish our institutions, and who understand those institutions, who know no other country, no other laws, no other form of government—and would no other know. It was frightful to dwell upon the idea of the ascendency of the foreign element, in our government. But in regard to the matter of emigration, he would not merely give his own opinion. Thomas Jefferson, that sage politician, had, while the republic was still in its infancy, foreseen the danger to the perpetuity of our institutions, that would be the inevitable consequence of a rapid emigration.

Mr. H. read Mr. Jefferson's remarks in regard to this matter, wherein he admonishes the American people to beware of rapid emigration—of great multitudes of strangers coming amongst them, and bringing their old ideas and prejudices—and supposes the case that 20,000,000 Americans were to emigrate to France—how long would it be before they would subvert the government of the country, and reduce the natives to actual serfdom? And so would it be with the United States, were the positions reversed. The warning of Mr. Jefferson should not be disregarded, for what he then foresaw is fast coming to pass.

Mr. Hunt next alluded to the foreign societies which have been formed in the different cities, both north and south, and of the danger to be apprehended from such large bodies of men, having no feeling in common with the natives of the country, neither marrying nor giving in marriage, associating with them or speaking their language, but keeping exclusively to themselves.

The German societies, whose manifesto has recently been published—in which they declare all men to be free and equal—denounce slavery—advocate women's rights—encourage emigration,—are determined to take the public lands, and in fact, rule the country—came in for a withering rebuke. He had no patience with the audacity of this German illuminism. They seemed to be governed by one idea in their acts,—holding that all were born free and equal, and slavery must not exist. These societies were not confined to northern States—for even in Louisville and Richmond they had published their principles. It was not an association of but yesterday either—for their platform had been published as early as 1852—and the society had been daily gaining strength.

These men, too, want us to fight for liberty—to become the liberators of the world—leave our own native land to cross the briny deep and interfere in the affairs of ether nations. We all remember the endeavors of Kossuth in this country to force us from our neutrality—who, to gain his point did not scruple to insult the memory of our beloved Washington, and for which he received that indignant and scathing reply from the lamented Henry Clay. Well Kossuth made a farewell address to the Germans, just before he left the country, in which he told them that, to accomplish his ends and overthrow the neutrality policy of this country, they must elect the next president, and that they could do so by concentrating upon one man. They obeyed his injunctions—did concentrate upon one candidate, and the result was that the foreign population elevated Franklin Pierce to the presidency.

In return for their kindness he had to do something for them—and what has he done? Look at the diplomacy!

Mr. Hunt stated that he had paid a visit to Europe during the summer, and as he passed through different countries, the blush of shame mantled his cheek, at seeing the places which had in former times—in the purer days of the republic—been filled by a Jefferson, a Franklin, a Jay, and a Livingston, now occupied by a set of ignorant foreigners!

There was a Frenchman in Spain, an English man in Naples, a Prussian in Belgium, a dutchman some place else, and other foreigner in Denmark. At what a sacrifice of national honor and dignity had Franklin Pierce secured his election and silenced the murmurings of his allies!

Mr. Hunt contended that foreign influence was not confined to our national affairs, but had even found its way into our state legislatures, and to pamper to it the constitution of the United States had been desecrated and trampled under foot.

He explained, at some length, the case of Michigan, when admitted into the Union with that clause in her constitution, which naturalized the foreigners in the territory,—and admitted the pauper, who arrived but yesterday in the country, to equal privileges and rights with the oldest citzen. When that question was brought up in the senate and was supported by Benton, who then headed the majority—Messrs. Clay, Calhoun, and Clayton, and others opposed it as entirely unconstitutional, for that instrument itself governed the naturalization of foreigners—and to congress was reserved the right of regulating them.

But their defence was useless, and rather than witness the desecration of the constitution, they picked up their hats and left the senate chamber. And again, said, Mr. Hunt, at the last congress a similar proposition was brought forward with regard to Kansas and Nebraska. Mr. Clayton again opposed it. He was briefly replied to by its most able supporter the man who denounces our platform in a letter recently written—a man who is himself a foreign-born, an adopted citizen, that man was senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, and he voted for an unconstitutional question—voted to make every foreigner a citizen, and to give him the right of suffrage the moment he set his foot upon our soil.

Well do I remember the reply of Mr. Seward to Mr. Benjamin, in which he said the gentleman of the south had given the challenge, and willingly did he accept. We will make them all citizens, bring them into the country by thousands, and soon shall we give freedom to the oppressed slave! It is a well known fact that they are all abolitionists. The New York Tribune boasts of and glories in the fact, and is the leading foreign organ, so does the democratic paper in Chicago.

The former paper says: "They all come with an instinctive love of liberty, and opposition to slavery, and may God speed the tide!—let them come!" Giddings, the abolitionist of Ohio, boasts that there will be 30,000 foreign votes cast for Chase, the abolition candidate for governor! And these are people senator Benjamin—the southern party champion, and great friend of the southern institutions—voted to make citizens the moment they arrived!

In view of these facts, that all emigrants are abolitionists it is the duty of every southern citizen, be he native or naturalized, to combat the rolling tide of emigration that is threatening to overwhelm us. And shall we not combat it? It was pouring in daily from all sides from every land and every clime.

It had been taken root in California, and even in distant Oregon—and was fast assuming a formidable appearance, and now hangs like a pall over our liberties. He had come into the American ranks—had come over from the time honored whig party, which he still loved, and it was a good old party—to do battle in the coming conflict, between Americanism and foreign influence—and he should devote all his talents for the success of the cause.

Mr. Hunt gave a brief sketch of the manner in which elections had been conducted—of the primary meetings in coffee houses—of the bribery and corruption in vogue, &c., &c., and the foreign paupers who were bought up and voted which was very refreshing.

He appealed to all naturalized citizens to come forward and join with the American party in putting down the dangerous element, both for their own and their children's sake.

In regard to the change in the naturalization laws, it was necessary, it would not interfere with the vested right of any one. The change could not have any retrospective action—it could only affect those who might come hereafte—so that all objections to that principle must cease,

In regard to the article in the platform, that no foreigner shall be elected to office—he could see no objection to the principle. He should never vote for a foreigner for any political office. He appealed to all intelligent foreigners, and would ask them if, to work a great reform, they would not be willing to forego the desire for political office for a few years, until the object at which the party aimed should be accomplished?

As to the secrecy, which was another of Mr. Benjamin's objections, he would ask him if he did not have to obey the old whig party cause, when it forced him to vote for himself for the United States senate, (laughter.) The secrecy and the required obedience were of very slight importance. The old parties both worked secretly, and obedience was generally exacted.

Mr. Hunt here next spoke of patriotism in a most eloquent manner, to show that a foreigner can never become as good an American as the native of the soil. He appealed to the Englishman, the Frenchman, to know if they could ever forget the country of their nativity and her glories.

He was very eloquent on this subject, and was loudly cheered throughout. We took coupious notes, but the lateness of the hour prevents our giving them.

He now turned upon Mr. Benjamin, and said that, of course, he belonged to no party—being a whig senator, he couldn't well be a democrat, and as he was a foreigner, why the American party could not give him office.

He spoke of the new southern party of Mr. Benjamin, said that he had become a disunionist, and was going to war with the north. He was sorry, for Mr. B. had always been considered an excellent lawyer, had applied himself closely to his business, and been very attentive, but now the bar of New Orleans was about to lose one of its brightest ornaments—for the senator was going to war.

He then drew a picture of Mr. Benjamin with his arm bared to the elbow, and a big dragoon sword in his hand, leading on the conquering armies of the south against the poor fighting yankees and abolitionists of the north, which threw the house almost into convulsions.

Mr. Hunt thought that there was not the slightest danger of a dissolution of the Union, notwithstanding the gloomy picture drawn by Mr. Benjamin. The American party was formed to preserve the Union, and by God's help, they would preserve it, and hand our glorious institutions down to prosperity intact.

His peroration was very fine, and he was frequently applauded. He closed by assuring the party of his unwavering exertions in its behalf, and retired from the stand amid a perfect tumult of applause, after having spoken for more than two hours and a half.

It was so late when the meeting broke up, that we are prevented giving all the points of his speech, and have been forced to greatly condense what we have given. We have in the above report, made no pretensions to follow the language of Mr. Hunt.

## American Convention.

The Native American convention met at the court house in the town of Mansfield, on Monday the 20th day of August, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the senatorial district composed of Caddo, De Soto, Sabine, and Natchitoches. Dr. A. R. Rembert was called to the chair, and George H. Sutherlin, appointed secretary.

The chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting, whereupon W. F. T. Bennett, esq., offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted amid loud, hearty cheers.

Resolved, That we adopt the Louisiana platform of the American party as a true and correct exponent of our principles.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the state ticket nominated by the American party in Louisiana, also of the nomination of Wm. B. Lewis, as a candidate for congress to represent the fourth congressional district; and that we will use all honorable means to secure their election.

Resolved, That we deplore the division of the native born citizens of the United States into opposing and conflicting parties, thereby exciting prejudice and opposition among themselves, and destroying that harmony and unity which the present emergencies of the country render necessary to exist among the great body of the American people; and that we will exert the utmost dilligence in our power to unite our fellow-citizens in the support of their constitutional rights, resistance to all encroachments upon their civil institutions, and opposition to the insidious wiles of foreign influence.

Resolved, That while we resist all encroachments of spiritual power upon our political rights, we disclaim the calumnious charge of our own opponents that we require a religious test to qualify native born citizens to hold office or enjoy the full rights of citizenship; and that we give our free support to all native born citizens for office, without distinction in religious creeds.

Resolved, That it is not our object to form a party in order to secure or monopolize office; but to carry out those great principles of American policy, upon the success of which, we believe, the happiness and welfare of our common country depend and in weal or in woe, in victory or defeat, we will stand united in the defense of our country's cause, and ever true to the duties and responsibilities devolved upon us in the great inheritance received from our forefathers we will rally under the last remaining star that glitters on our nation's flag to guard against all attacks from internal or external foes.

On motion of Levi Pressly the two-thirds rule was adopted in the balloting for candidates fer the senate.

The representation of the different parishes of the district was apportioned as follows:—Caddo was allowed four votes and the remaining parishes, three votes each.

Peter Shearer esq., and C. C. Preston, esq., put in nominated as candidates before the convention.

On the first ballot the vote stood as follows: Shearer, 3; Preston, 10. Mr. Preston was then unanimously declared by acclamation as the choice of the convention. Being informed of his nomination, he accepted it in brief and appropriate remarks.

Messrs. Bennett and Gatlin, being called on by the meeting, responded in happy terms on the great subject of national policy now before the American people.

On motion, Resolved that these proceedings be published in the Mansfield Times, Caddo Gazette, and Shreveport South-Western.

On motion adjourned.

A. J. Rembert, pres't.
Geo. H. Sutherlin, sec'y.

The curse of the old party organisations has been, that instead of reörganising naturalised citizens as an integral part of a homogeneous body politic, and permitting them to vote as they just pleased and for whom they pleased, they (the old parties) strove constantly to array the naturalised citizens as a distinct nationality; to prevent, in lieu of accelerating that process of complete fusion by which alone they can become a thoroughly American; to appeal to them, not as Americans, but as Germans, Irishmen, Spaniards or Italians, and in short to induce them to believe that their salvation and their prosperity, their personal safety and their political rights could only be maintained by this abominable and dangerous system of isolation. [Bee.

## The Saracen Lady.

In the reign of Henry the fifth of England, called Beauders, or fine scholar—for he w s actually so learned that he could write his own name—a great attainment for a king in those days—there lived in London a rich young merchant named Gilbert a Becket.

In that simple old time the wonders of science and art, among which we walk and live just as if they had always been—like the trees and flowers, the sky and stars—were never thought or dreamed of, except by the great poets, who, may be, with their prophet eyes, looked away into the fair future, and saw them looming up, above the coming ages, like the mountain peaks in the distance of a landscape. Then the great ocean could heave and swell, and roar and rage, and toss their mad frothing waves up at the sky, as to defy the great God—and then obedient to his will, grow quiet and smooth again, year after year, without one single ship venturing over their vast expanse, to be made afraid by their violence or flattered by their calm—and all the commerce of the world was scarcely equal to that of the poorest and smallest of the kingdoms of our times. Then going to sea was considered more perilous than going to battle, voyagers never failed to make their wills and set their earthly affairs in order before they weighed anchor and set sail for foreign parts. To be sure, it has lately seemed very much as though we were fast going back to those old, doubtful and dangerous times, those dark ages of navigation, and that after our wonderful improvements and discoveries, we can count but little on safe and prosperous voyages.

But to return to Gilbert a Becket. He was thought a brave and adventurous man when he left his comfortable English home and sailed for the holy land to trade with the rich Syrians for satin, velvet and gems, which he meant to bring to England, to sell at great profits. He probably circulated from this speculation to double his fortune, and buy a title, and so become one of the nobles of the land, and live in a brave castle, where he could receive the king and court, and entertain them in princely style. But alas! title and royal guests were not for him and all the castle he was to lay claim to was a castle in the air—such a one as any body might build. He was taken prisoner by the Turks, robbed of his ship, and sold as a slave, fettered and set at work in the palace gardens of Mahmoud a terrible, fierce faced, black bearded, big turbaned Saracen chief.

It was a very hard fortune that of poor Gilbert. He was obliged to toil from morning to night, digging and spading, planting and weeding, and all the while with the disadvantage of not knowing much about the garden business, and of having a heavy chain dragging and clanking at his ankles. You may depend that he felt if he could get back to England, he would never more aspire to castles and titles, nor trouble himself if the king and court never should eat a good dinner or shake their heels at a ball again.

But often out of our greatest misfortune comes our best good and happiness—and hope and joy often follow times of fear and sorrow, as beautiful rainbows are made out of storms that have just darkened the sky and beaten down the flowers. One evening, just as the meuzzin was calling all pious mussulmen to prayers, Gilbert a Becket stood leaning against a palm tree, resting a little from his daily toil and thinking longingly of his country and home. Just then a young Saracen lady of marvellous beauty called Zarina, chanced that way on her evening walk, and was very much struck by the appearance of the stranger. In truth as Gilbert stood there so gracefully against the palm, with his pale face cast down, and his soft auburn hair half veiling his sad eyes, to say nothing of his long golden lashes and silken moustache, he was a very handsome and interesting young man, in spite of the gardener's dress and that slavish chain, looked as proud and noble as a prince.

Zarina thought so, and though very proud and timid, drew near to speak a few kind words to him. He looked up at the sound of her light step, and for the first time for many months, he smiled gladdened by the sight of her beautiful innocent face.

The ballad does not tell how these two beautiful beings became acquainted, but it is certain that they soon grew to be excellent friends, and managed to meet often, and have long walks and talks together in Mahmoud's garden. They first talked of the birds and then the flowers, then of the stars and the moonlight, then of love and then of God. Gilbert told Zarina of the christian's blessed faith, and related all the beautiful and marvelous stories of our lord Jesus, and Zarina wondered, wept and believed.

Gilbert had learned the Saracen language and spoke it very well, but Zarina did not understand the English at all. The first word that she ever spoke was "yes," which Gilbert taught her to say when he asked her if she would be his wife whenever he could gain his freedom. But month after month, a whole year went by, and Gilbert was a captive.

One day when Zarina met her lover in a shady garden walk, she said in a low, gentle voice, and with her tender eyes cast down, "I am a christian now, dear Gilbert, I pray to God morning and night. Thou knowest I am an orphan. I love no one in the world but thee, then why should I stay here? Why shouldst thou linger longer in bondage? Let us fly to England. God will guide us safely over the wide, dark waters, for we are chirstians, and need not fear anything. I will meet thee to night on the sea shore, and bring gold and jewels enough to purchase a vessel and hire a skillful crew—and when, O, my Gilbert, we are afloat on the broad blue sea, and sailing towards thy home, thou will bless me and love me—wilt thou not."

The merchant kissed the maiden's hand, and promised to meet her on the strand at the appointed hour. And he did not fail—but long he walked the lonely shore, and no light-footed Zarina came flitting through the deep night shadows and stealing to his side. North, south, east and west, he looked—but all in vain. The night was clear, the winds whispered low, the little waves slid on the sea shore, and seemed to invite him to sail away over them to the seas beyond—but the stars over head twinkled so merrily and winked so knowingly, that he almost fancied they had betrayed the story of his and Zarina's love and intended flight. At length he heard a quick and light step, and sprang forward with a joyful cry. Alas! it was not Zarina, but her faithful nurse, Safie, who came to tell him that Zarina's love had been discovered, and her kinsman had consfined her in a strong guarded tower, and that he must escape alone. She sent him a casket of gold and gems, with a promise that as soon as possible she would make her escape and come to him to London.

There really was nothing for Gilbert to do but to accept Zarina's casket of jewels and follow her advise, so, after sending her many loving farewell messages by Safie, he went.

He had a prosperous voyage and reached London in safety, where he gave his friends a joyful surprise, they having given him up for dead.

Year after year went by, and he saw nothing heard nothing, of his Saracen love, Zarina, and at last he grew to think of her very sorrowfully and tenderly as of one dead. But Zarina lived and lived for one whom she loved, and who had taught her to love God. For years she was kept imprisoned in that lonely guarded tower near the sea—where she could only put her sorrows into mournful songs and sigh her love out on the winds that blew towards England, and gaze up at the bright, kindly stars and pray for Gilbert. But one night as the guard slept, the brave Zarina stole out on the parapet, and leaped down many feet to the ground below. She soon sprang up unharmed and made her way to the strand when she took passage on a foreign vessel for Stamboul. Now, all the English that this poor girl remembered were the words "Gilbert" and "London." These she said in sad, pleading, inquiring tones to every one she happened to meet! but nobody understood what she meant by them.

From Stamboul she went on her weary wandering way, from port to port and from city to city, till she had journeyed through many strange countries, repeating everywhere these two words of English—but all in vain, for though everybody had heard of London, none knew Gilbert. Yet the people were very kind and gave her food and shelter, out of pity for her sad face, and in return for the sweet songs which she sung.

At length after many months of lonely and toilsome wanderings she reached England, and found herself among the busy, hurrying throng of London. She gazed about her, bewildered and almost despairing at finding it so large a place—it would be so much harder to find him. Yet still, patiently and wearily up and down the long street she went—through market place and square—past churches and palaces, singing her mournful songs, speaking, softly and more and more sadly the one word—"Gilbert."

One evening as Gilbert a Becket, the rich merchant, sat at the banquet table in his splendid London house, entertaining a gay company of rich and noble guests, a servant brought him word that a beautiful Saracen maiden, pale and sorrowful looking, stood in the square without, singing sad songs, and repeating his name over and over. In a moment Gilbert thought of his beloved Zarina, and springing up from the table he rushed out of the brilliant hall into the street where poor Zarina stood, with her long dark hair glistening with the chill night dew, and her sweet and lovely face looking very white and tearful in the moonlight.

He knew her at a glance, though she was sadly changed from the fair young girl he had left in the gardens of Mahmoud, as gay hearted as the birds, and as blooming as the flowers. He called her name—clasped her in his arms—and the next time she spoke the dear word—"Gilbert," she murmured it against his heart, while his lips pressed her cheeks, and his eyes dropped happy loving tears upon her brow.

He took into his princely house, and it became her home from that hour. She was baptized and took the christian name of Matilda—but Gilbert always called her "Zarina," for he said he loved that best.

The faithful lovers were married, and lived together for many years, happy, honored and beloved. The oldest son, Thomas a Becket, was a powerful and renowned archbishop in the reign of Henry the second.

And so ends the true story of the rich English merchant and the Saracen lady.

A Wooden Man.—The Evening Post of New York, tells a wonderful achievement in science and art that has been accomplished by a mechanic in that city, that has, in fact just invented an automaton that can walk and talk.

The editor of the "Post," who has seen the wonder, says:

"It was an awkward looking thing, weighing it was said, three hundred and fifty pounds, with a huge bronze head, a monstrous body painted red, and short legs. The resemblance to a man was very slight. Its general appearance, we should say, was more like that of a monster.

Upon our entrance into the room, in company with several gentlemen, the figure stood near the wall between two windows. The operator read a description of the invention, stating that it was moved by machinery. Before he finished reading, however, the automaton began to vibrate in a very singular manner. The motion continued for some seconds, and the spectators began to suspect there was somebody inside the monstrous stomach of the figure. The machinery was wound up at last, and while the operator studied the figure, it shuffled its elephant feet along the floor for a short distance and then stopped.

The screws were put to the figure again and it backed towards the wall at the same time lifting its feet in the act and movement much better than going forward.

The operater then prepared the figure for speaking, by the use of an air pump. This, some of the lookers-on hinted, was to give air to the person concealed within the figure.

While the operator was proceeding with his "pumping," the gentlemen closely scrutinized the automaton, in order to detect any deception. Small windows are placed in its body, to allow a view of the machinery inside. But these apertures, unfortunately, though a person can see directly through the body apparently in a straight line, do not throw any light into the chamber. From these openings nothing can be determined as to its mode of operation any more than by looking at the unsightly exterior.

Barnum of the museum, two or three other showmen, and several members of the press were present. None of them, it seemed, were favorably struck with the invention.

The greatest point was now be settled. No one doubted the figure had walked. The operator ceased the air pump and moved some keys on the outside of the body, when the figure said, with pauses between the words:

"Ladies and gentlemen, you see before you a triumph of science and art."

Many more words were spoken, but we could not understand them. The voice seemed to sound as if proceeding from a living body through pipes. The operator assured the spectators that any body could make the figure speak, and there was no declusion. Barnum moved the keys and the figure answered, but as he could not see the interior he was not satisfied. The impression of those who were present was that there was a man inside of the figure. If there is nothing of the kind, the inventor ought not to be so secret about its construction.

As it was the dew and sunshine that opened the cup of the flower, and clothed it with beauty, so the mother's love opened and expanded the young soul; and as the dew and the sunshine mysteriously become a part of the very essence and aroma of the flower, so the mother's piety and virtue might become inseparably blended with the child's very nature and being, her thoughts and sentiments so interwoven with it, that henceforth, as the sea-shell, in whose labyrinths the murmurs of the parent ocean is said to be ever heard, so it should perpetually, though unconsciously, murmur with the mystic tones of maternal influence.

Why was Adam's first day the longest? Because there was no Eve.

Love knows no property; nor can't be lasting except when founded on esteem.