The South-Western.

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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.

J. P. BENJAMIN,

ATTORNEY 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.

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,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, and commissioner to take testimony for Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Arkansas, and every other State in the Union, corner of Camp and Common streets, (opposite the City Hotel.) New Orleans.

DOGAN, DONOVAN & Co.,

COTTON FACTORS, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, No. 59 Carondelet street, Union Row, New Orleans.

JOHN HALL. EDWIN W. RODD. JAS. M. PUTNAM.

HALL, RODD & PUTNAM,

Cotton and Sugar Factors,

No 8 Customhouse street, between Chartres and Old Levee, New Orleans.

GIVE their undivided attention to the sale of the above articles consigned to them, and to the purchase of plantation supplies, bagging, rope, etc. oct10

THOMAS M'INTYRE,

GENERAL COLLECTOR, No. 28 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. 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, 1856

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 Teeth, Foil, Instruments, etc. Office and residence 112 St. Charles street, near the corner of Poydras. feb1, 1856

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

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, 1855

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

Nos. 171 and 173 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

THE undersigned having opened a large and splendid assortment of **New Furniture**, is prepared to supply the trade and families on the most liberal terms. This being the ONLY ENTIRE NEW STOCK in the city, purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine the goods and learn the prices before purchasing elsewhere. Will keep constantly on hand Mahogany and Walnut

Bedsteads,	Bureaus,
Armoires,	Centre Tables,
Chairs,	Sofa do
Sofas,	Card do
Tete-a-tetes,	Extension do
Easy Chairs,	Washstands,
Secretaries,	Book Cases,
Ottomans,	Lounges,
Canopies,	Cribs,

Feathers, Looking-Glasses, spring, hair and moss mattresses, together with a great variety of every article usually found in a furniture warehouse.

oct24 CHAS. A. STEWART.

TIRRELL & BATES,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,

No. 9 Magazina street, New Orleans.

Manufactory, at South Weymouth, Mass. march 12

TAYLOR, RADDIN & Co.,

Boots, Shoes and Hats.

No. 41 Magazine street, opposite the Arcade,

TAYLOR, RADDIN & 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, 1856

DR. DAVIS's

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry and Tar.

THE great Remedy for Pectoral and Pulmonary Diseases stands unrivaled and unsurpassed as the most effectual curative of those most formidable complaints now known to the civilised world.

Ten years of trial in the United States, during which time it has been distributed from Maine to Florida, has only served to establish its preëminent merits in all parts of the country as the great and

Only Reliable Remedy

in the worst cases of Pulmonary Disease; and the best curative of all the slight forms of colds, coughs, and inflammation, that can possibly be used: for Hooping Cough it has no equal.

Spitting of Blood

This frightful symptom of approaching consumption is speedily checked and prevented by the use of

Dr. Davis's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry & Tar

which heals the affected membranes, and restores those vital organs, the Lungs, to a sound and healthy condition. REMEMBER THIS:

spitting of blood always arises from a tendency to tuberculous disease; and if not checked at the outset will sooner or later terminate in death.

Pain in the Side.

This distressing symptom of consumption arises from inflammation of the lungs, or membranes called the Pleura, or from Bronchial affection of the air passages, in either case it is a very dangerous indication of disease. The cause of this symptom should be removed at once—and nothing can possibly effect that object so speedily and happily as Dr. Davis's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry and Tar.

J. WRIGHT & Co., New Orleans, general agents for the south. For sale in Shreveport by all the druggists. feb27

VACCINE MATTER—Fresh scabs and quills, for sale at WM. BALL'S Drug-store. m12

FANCY AND WHITE DRILLING—A fine assortment, just received and for sale by G. M. LEVY & Co. march26

SHOT—Of assorted sizes, patent wading, etc., for sale at MORRIS' Drug-store.

PAPER HANGINGS—An assortment, for sale cheap, at T. H. MORRIS'.

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, 1855.

W. A. BROADWELL & Co.,

(Successors to A. J. Wright & Co.)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 120 Gravier street, New Orleans.

We shall give special attention to executing orders for family and plantation supplies, and to the collection and remittance of money.

In pursuing a strictly commission business, we have adopted the policy of accepting no bills, furnishing all our accommodations by direct cash advances.

As we receive BAGGING and ROPE direct from the manufactories, we shall have pleasure in supplying planters without charge of commission for purchasing.

We are agents for **Griswold's Improved Cotton Gins**, which are delivered free of charge, and fully guarantied, at $3 50 ⅌ saw.

The services of Mr. A. J. WRIGHT will be given to the interests of the house. dec12

WM. 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, 1856-1yis

NEW CARPET STORE,

58 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS. 58

THE undersigned would inform the public, that they are now receiving from London and New York their new assortment of all kinds of Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Window Shades, Cornices, Curtain Bands, Mattings, together with every article belonging to their line.

We receive direct from the English manufactories, the late elegant patterns of Velvets, Brussels and Tapestry, and would especially invite the attention of the ladies to our stock of velvets and Brussels, selected by our London house from the latest of the celebrated fabrics of John Crossly & Sons, Halifax, England.

Having greatly enlarged our store, we are fully prepared to meet the wishes of our customers.

Our prices will be found low.

Every article purchased is guarantied to be what represented at the time of sale.

L. ELKIN & Co., 58 Camp street.

New Orleans, April 2, 1856.

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 tartoise 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, 1855

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.

WATER COLORS.

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

JUST received a large stock of the 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, 1855 98 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, 1856.

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 21,1855

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

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 — McGaffy'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

D. KELHAM,

FURNITURE STORE,

☞ Nos. 43, 45 and 48 Bienville street, NEW ORLEANS.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of Furniture, such as mahogany and walnut

Bedsteads,	Bureaus,
Armoires,	Centre Tables,
Chairs,	Sofa do
Sofas,	Card do
Tete-a-tetes,	Extension Tables,
Easy chairs,	Washstands,
Secretaries,	Book Cases,
Ottomans,	Lounges,
Canopies,	Cribs,

Feathers, looking-glasses, spring, hair and moss mattresses, etc. D. KELHAM.

New Orleans, April 9, 1856.

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 Heclas, Chafing Dishes,
Chinese Gongs, Iron Bedsteads,
Britannia and Plated Ware,
Meat Cutters, Sausage Staffers,
Stock Kettles, Portable Forges,
Seines, Fishing Tackle, etc etc.

nov 15, 1855

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,	2600	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.

NEW HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

W. I. HODGSON,

No. 188 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

HAVING taken advantage of the past summer, has had his spacious store enlarged and refitted entirely new. He has taken great pains in choosing his many supplies from the northern and western manufactories, and is of the opinion that he can suit the most fastidious in their wants, while selecting from his stock. He has a most complete assortment of

Silver Plated Ware,
Japanned Ware,
Britannia Ware,
Hollow Ware,
Planished Tin
and plain Tin Ware,
Iron Ware,
Enameled Ware,
Wooden Ware,
Willow Ware,
Brushes, Brooms,
Glass Ware, Fancy Goods.

Also, solar and hall lamps and lanterns, either gilt, bronzed or damask colors, olive and camphene (3 and 4 light) chandeliers, oil, gas and camphene lamps of all descriptions and at all prices. His

STOVES AND RANGES,

are all unequalled in reputation, for while he has all of the latest and most approved patterns he retains a large stock of the OLD and WELL KNOWN ones. He has the celebrated and double oven MORNING STAR Cooking Stove, (four sizes from $20 to $35 each complete,) which is equalled by none. It has double dampers, double drafts, roasting and cooking ovens and six cooking holes, besides many other advantages over the majority of stoves. His stock of church, parlour, bed-room, bar-room, steamboat and

COOKING STOVES AND RANGES,

consists of the largest and most extensive assortment yet introduced in the south. He deals in oils of all kinds, turpentine, alcohol, camphene, spirit-gas or burning fluid. Also: Office and Parlour Mantels and Grates of every description and price. Also: extra baskets, fenders, ash-grates, blowers, pans, &c., of all sizes at reasonable prices.

He manufactures all kinds of work in tin, sheet iron and lead.

And requests that planters, country merchants and others in want of articles in his line, should call on him when in New Orleans and examine his stock and prices, as he feels confident he can sell these goods at a very low price, either wholesale or retail.

W. I. HODGSON, No. 188 Camp street,
feb6-6m adjoining St. Patrick's church.

Patent Circular Saw Mills.

THE subscriber, agent for Lee & Leavitt, Cincinnati, offers for sale their Saw Mills, with the improved head blocks, enabling one man to move the log on the ways with ease and with the greatest accuracy, thereby saving one man's wages, and making better work than mills with the usual screw-head blocks.

PRICES:

48	inch saw mill, carriage	25	feet long	$400
50	—	—	25	410
52	—	—	25	455
54	—	—	25	475
56	—	—	25	500

Larger sizes in proportion.

Extra saws from 4 inches up to 72 inches. The saws to these mills, as well as the other parts, are made by L. & L., and are in general use in the west and south. They have no superiors.

Horse-powers and steam engines are furnished when ordered, made by L. & L., and adapted to these mills. Two mills in store and for sale by

L. J. WEBSTER,
Corner of Magazine and Lafayette streets,
march26 New Orleans.

McFarland's Ploughs.

WE are agents for the above favorite Ploughs, and have now on hand a large supply. For sale by

jan23 E. & B. JACOBS.

PLOUGHS.

500 Hall and Spear Ploughs, just received per steamer Runaway.

feb22 OGLESBY & GRISWOLD.

Herbert Montague's Mistake.

Clara Lyman stood by the window, looking earnestly out into the gathering darkness, for it was the close of a short winter's day, and heavy clouds betokening an approaching storm, made the coming of night seem even earlier than usual. The wind had risen, and its hollow wail added to the gloom without.

With a sigh Clara turned from the window, and glanced around her—all was pleasant there. Nothing could be more cheerful than the bright woodfire that crackled on the hearth, lighting up with its glow the dark walls of the oak paneled room, against which well filled book cases stood. Easy chairs drawn around the large centre table, seemed inviting one to draw near and read the magazines that lay scattered on its polished surface, or recline in their luxurious depth in musing idlěness, as suited one's humor best. Every fold of the heavy curtains seemed to bid defiance to the howling wind as it rattled the double windows, and hailing to effect an entrance, hurried shrieking by.

Yet, bright as was all about her, it failed to banish the sad expression from Clara Lyman's face—an expression so unusual to her smiling countenance, that Leo,—her pet dog, looked at her with mingled surprise and sympathy in his almost human eyes, and drawing near, licked her white hand, which had fallen listlessly by her side.

She started, and as her glance fell on the heavy folds of her mourning garb, tears rushed to her eyes. "Oh, my father!" she sobbed, and bending towards the sagacious animal, till her long curls almost touched his shaggy coat, as he pressed nearer to her side in mute sympathy, she wept long and bitterly. At last she grew calmer, and leaned back wearily in her chair, shading her eyes with her hand.

She had been sitting thus for a few minutes, when the door softly opened, and a young man entered, quietly approached, and taking her hand, pressed a kiss on her brow.

Clara said nothing, but her bright smile was sufficient welcome. The new comer drew a chair close to hers, and looking at her earnestly, saw that she had been weeping.

'Tears again, my Clara!' he said, in a half pitying, half reproachful tone.

'I do not often give way thus, dear Herbert,' replied the girl. 'I know as well as you the importance of self-control, particularly since poor mother is so completely overwhelmed.—Ah me! how will she bear the new sorrow in store for her?' she added, sadly.

She paused for a moment.

'Herbert,' she resumed, 'Mr. Wilson has been here a long time to-day, explaining matters of business to me. I hardly know how it is, but this one thing is certain, that if my father's just debts are paid, nothing will be left his family. By giving up all, no stain can rest on his memory. No man can then say that my father has defrauded him of one penny. Mr. Wilson tells me, that by some legal process the payment of certain debts might be avoided, and thus a competence be secured to us; but neither mother, Charlie or I, would stoop to purchase ease or luxury at the expense of a parent's honor.

'All will be sacrificed, and so you see,' she concluded, 'Clara Lyman, instead of being the rich heiress, as she and all the world supposed, is in reality as poor as the poorest.

'Now, Herbert, under these circumstances, I think it no more than right to give you back your troth, should you wish it, plighted as it was when all was far different.'

Her voice faltered, and tears rushed to her eyes.

The angry flush that had mounted to the young man's brow faded as he saw her emotion.

'Clara,' he said, much pained, 'I did not deserve such a remark. Did you have so poor an opinion of me as to suppose that in you I sought only the heiress? No Clara, when we were betrothed, no thought of your wealth crossed my mind. I loved you for yourself alone, and I felt that, had our situations been reversed—had I, instead of being the poor though hard-working merchant, been blessed with riches and you penniless—that we should still have loved each other, and you would have felt no more indebtedness for the wealth I bestowed on you than I should have done had I received riches with your hand. The accident of wealth on either side, in my opinion, imposes obligations on neither.'

'I felt that such would be your reply, my noble Herbert,' said Clara, with a glance of proud affection. 'It was no lack of confidence in you that led to my remark. Still, it is best that all be understood clearly between us. We must look the future full and bravely in the face.'

'Yes, Clara,' the young man replied, musingly, 'this must hasten our marriage. Our home will be humble; for though I am in good business, I am but a beginner, as you know, and for the present we must be content with the comforts of life without its luxuries.'

'Would that I had it in my power to offer you more; but I will struggle bravely to place you in your true position, and I shall succeed.

'I cannot bear the thought of your sullying this little had by toil, which, with all my exertions, I cannot prevent, should you become the poor man's wife. All I can, I will do, and with such an incentive there is no such word as fail. We will be very happy, Clara, if ours is a humble home. You shall never regret the loss of fortune if love can compensate for it.'

Clara could not speak, but her tearful eyes were eloquent with loving gratitude. At last she said, softly, 'my mother!'

'She shall never want a home, while I have a roof to shelter me. It shall be our care, Clara, to smooth her pathway in her declining years. The best we have shall belong to her.'

'Noble, generous Herbert!' exclaimed Clara; 'believe me, I appreciate your kindness, your unselfish love, though I cannot accept your offer. No, Herbert, I know that at this time the additional burden of supporting my mother and myself would very much embarass you; that is, perhaps, would so hamper you, that it would require years of hard labor to place you in the position which now you will soon attain, if left as you are. I cannot consent, for my own selfish gratification, to add thus to your toil. Besides, there is poor Charlie; he is such a promising scholar, it seems hard to take him from his studies, when in a few years he might be at the head of his chosen profession. What could we do for him?'

'I would gladly take upon myself the responsibility of supplying him means to continue his studies,' said Herbert; 'but Clara, in my present narrow circumstances, I really am unable to do so. But I could get him a good situation in some counting-house.'

'He would never make a successful merchant, Herbert. The situation you propose, would condemn him to a life of clerkship, living from hand to mouth, confined to what he, without your business talent and fondness for mercantile pursuits, would consider only drudgery.'

'You are silent, Herbert? but I know you are too clear-headed not to see the justice of all I have said. Let us talk no more at present of our marriage.'

'My Clara,' replied her companion, 'I am toiling now for your sake—I could but do so were we married. It would be a pleasure to me to feel that my wife owed her support entirely to me. Besides, what is to become of my darling, if we defer our union? She cannot live on air,' and he smiled playfully.

'No, Herbert; but I have a plan. Mr. Wilson and I have already talked it over, and he thinks it a good one. Mr. Blanchard, the bookseller, would employ me as clerk at a very liberal salary; one that would enable me, with strict economy, to support my mother and myself, as well as to assist Charlie in the prosecution of his studies.'

The blood rushed to Herbert's face. 'Clara Lyman selling books behind a counter! Never!' he exclaimed. 'Never will I consent to it.'

In vain Clara reasoned mildly; he would not hear a word, but grew more and more angry with Mr. Wilson, Mr. Blanchard, and at last even with his betrothed, as she was firm in her representation of the advantages of her plan.

'He can afford to give you a liberal salary when the beauty of his clerk is to bring in all the idlers of the town to talk with, and see the daughter of Jonas Lyman, to whom once they would hardly have dared lift their eyes. If you are willing to forfeit your self-respect thus for money, I have too much regard for myself, as well as for you, to permit it. I am poor, Clara, but I am proud, and never will I have it flung in my teeth that I married a shop-girl. No girl who can consent thus to barter her beauty, grace and wit for any salary, no matter how tempting, shall ever be my wife!'

These words stung Clara to the quick, but she controlled herself, and said gently, 'what is to become of Charlie?'

'Let him accept a good situation as clerk, or if he is too much above that, let him look out for himself like a man, instead of living on the price of his sister's disgrace.'

'Disgrace!' repeated Clara. 'Not even your lips, Herbert, shall couple that word with Clara Wyman's name! I consider it rather an honor to be able, by my own honest industry, to aid my brother to place himself in a position where he can not only help himself but his mother and sister. I am willing to sacrifice a little in the present, for so great a future good.

'I think, with you, that it would be unjust to expect you to assist him just now as you are situated. But I see clearly my duty, as I hope you, too, soon will do, after a little reflection, and, God helping me, I will do it.'

'After all I have said, that is your decision?' said Herbert, in a voice choked with passion.

Clara bowed assent.

'Since you prefer the brother to the affianced husband—since you despise my humble home, and will have none of my worthless advice, I will no longer stand in your way. Miss Lyman, I bid you farewell!'

He turned, and strode from the room. Clara stood speechless, looking after him with stony, tearless eyes; then, as his footsteps died away, she gasped, 'Oh, Herbert!' and sank, half fainting, into her chair.

Could it be that he had left her in anger?—He was hasty, and did not really mean what he had said. He would be with her early in the morning, and all would be right again.—With such thoughts she consoled herself, and waited impatiently for the next day.

But the morning came and passed, for many succeeding days, and yet he had not come. At last Clara hardly dared hope for a reconciliation, and, with a sad heart, though outwardly cheerful, she entered on her duties as clerk at Mr. Blanchard's.

Her brother had, at first, been unwilling to owe his education to her, but her persuasion and arguments had prevailed, and he was again pursuing his studies. Her mother—feeble and broken-spirited—spent her days in moody melancholy, and gave herself little trouble about the affairs of her children, since Clara assured her all was going on well.

All her trials, (and they were not few,) Clara bore alone. She felt keenly the slights she received from former friends—the utter obliviousness of her presence, if she met them in the street, or the haughty stare that she encountered from those who had once been proud to receive a bow from the heiress—Miss Lyman.

All these, and similar petty, but no less stinging annoyances, she bore in silence, and by degrees, they lost their power to distress her.—Hardest of all to bear was Herbert Montague's averted look and cold bow. She felt now, that indeed his resolution never to marry a shop-girl was unalterable; that they parted forever, and she strove to accept her fate with fortitude.

Vain regrets were useless. She devoted herself to her duties with renewed zeal, and soon found that there is, indeed, no cure for sadness like occupation.

Five years had passed. During the last two Charlie Lyman had assumed the title and dignity of doctor, and had been eminently successful as a practitioner in the thriving little city of Milnor. He had now a home to which to invite his mother and sister, and for more than a year they had resided with him.

It was a beautiful summer morning, and old Mrs. Lyman, Clara and Emma, the three months' bride of doctor Lyman sat together in the pleasant sitting-room.

Emma, a pretty, delicate and girlish creature, held a pencil in her hand, while a paper laid on the table before her. She was writing a list of names for a small party which she was about to give.

'Who next?' she said, pausing.

'Have you got Jane Sullivan down?' asked old Mrs. Lyman, rousing up from a short nap, just in time to hear her daughter-in-law's question.

'Oh no, ma,' replied Emma, smilingly. 'I shouldn't think of asking her.'

'Why not?' insisted the old lady, with whom Jane was a favorite. 'I'm sure I used to know her folks well when they were at the top of the ladder.'

'That may be, ma. But Jane is only a shop-girl now.'

'Isn't she a lady in manners, education and refinement?' asked Clara, calmly. 'Was she not considered the equal of any one in Milnor till misfortune rendered it necessary for her to earn her own living?'

'Why yes, Clara; but then, you know how these things are considered in society. I like Jane very much, and am sorry for her; but you know how it is—there must be these distinctions. What would people say if the met a shop-girl at Mrs. doctor Lyman's?'

'You forget, Emma, that your sister Clara has been one of that despised class.'

'You, Clara!' exclaimed Emma, in astonishment.

'Why, has Charlie never told you of that fact, my dear sis?'

'No,' said Charlie, who had been an unobserved listener to the latter part of the conversation. 'I have told her how much I owed to my noble sister; and, to tell the truth, I took it for granted that she knew how it was accomplished as well as I.'

Rapidly, he went on to tell all. Emma listened with moistened eyes, and at the close of the short recital, flung her arms round Clara's neck, and kissed her again and again.

'Dear Clara,' she whispered, 'what do we not owe you? Never again shall you hear such foolish remarks from your silly little sister.'

'All this time,' said doctor Lyman, 'I have forgotten to tell you, Clara, that there is a gentleman in the parlor who wishes to see you. I think he must be tired of the society of tables and chairs by this time. Pray, go to his relief immediately.'

'Who is he?' asked Clara.

'An old friend,' was Charlie's only reply, as he passed into his office.

With a beating heart, hoping she hardly knew what, Clara entered the parlor. There, indeed, stood Herbert Montague.

'Clara,' he exclaimed, springing forward to meet her, and warmly grasping her hand, 'what a pleasure it is to meet you again! I have so longed to see you.'

Clara had been at first overcome by surprise and pleasure, but now recovering her self-possession, she began a common place conversation. But Herbert interrupted her:

'Let me first make a confession which I have come thus far purposely to do, and I will then answer all your inquiries about your old friends to your heart's content.'

'I have been very unhappy since we parted, and if I was in fault, have been sufficiently punished. Can you forgive me, and will you give me again this dear hand, which so long ago, in my ignorance and prejudice, I threw so blindly from me?'

Clara raised her eyes to his face:

'Are you sure that you would never blush for your shop-girl wife?'

'Ah! Clara, I have been a dull scholar; it has taken me five years to learn my lesson, but I learned it well. I see now that it is as honorable in woman as in man to labor, if occasion calls for it; and that with her, as with her brother, the individual makes the business, not the business the person. I have watched your course, Clara, and through it all, have seen you worthy of respect, honor and love. I offer you all, as my wife, the mistress of my home, which needs your presence alone to make it all that even I can wish. Clara, will you be mine?'

Clara made no reply in words, but what her decision was may be readily guessed from the following announcement, which shortly after appeared in the Milnor Clarion:

'MARRIED—On the 7th inst., by the rev. Mr. Sanders, of Milnor, Mr. Herbert Montague, of Lee, to Miss Clara Lyman, of the former place.'

THE POWER OF MONEY.—As knowledge has widened, and the arts, sciences and manufactures have advanced, the demand for money has become more urgent, so that men designate our time as the age of mammon. More merit would have been exhibited in determining why it is so. The insatiate thirst for money, which is a striking characteristic of these latter days, must have been excited by causes which have prevailed only in modern times. But a generation or two ago people lived calmly in rural districts, and troubled themselves but little concerning monetary affairs, and even in towns the competition that now exists was unknown. The truth is, railroads have brought the country to the town, and the motive power introduced with machinery, has taken from manual labor its former avocations, and manufactured a thousand beautiful fabrics, where there were but few before. Villages have grown into fine cities, and the denizens thereof have found the imperative necessity of having money to procure each article they require. In former days they raised on their land the greater part of the food they consumed, and their dress and manners were simple. No wonder the power of money is felt more keenly than in days gone by, and that the pursuit of riches is the passion of the age.

This fierce competition is fatal to morality, and frequently to life, and calls loudly for redress. Every year vice seems to gain a firmer hold on large cities, and the number of reckless traders and abandoned characters increase. A day and night passed in the streets of New York or New Orleans must warrant the conclusion that in a few years they will be inhabited by as large a class of desperate persons as are to be met with in London or Liverpool. From all lips the same savage cry for money is raised; money to buy food and clothes, and to live decently in the world.

The truth is, that the chief cause of poverty and crime existing in the world is the want of money. The millions in Europe live from hand to mouth, and thousands of persons in this country annually swell the ranks of the dangerous classes. We have not allowed money to increase with the requirements of the age, but have rather drawn forth its evil than its good powers. The miserable doctrine of the Buchanan school of politicians, that ten cents a day should be given to a laborer, or Horace Greeley's plan for clothing the working classes in fustian, and feeding them on bran bread, show the subterfuges to which men of contracted views will have recourse when beset by a difficulty. There are manufactured good clothes enough for every one, and good food is raised to feed bounteously all the world; but the money wherewith to purchase them in sufficient quantities is wanting.

The dawn of better times will come when money is the useful servant instead of the master and tyrant of man.

MORMON EMIGRANTS.—The ship Enoch Train, from Liverpool, landed at Boston on Wednesday morning five hundred and thirty emigrants—all bound for the Mormon 'land of promise,' Utah. The deluded people are said to be of a very superior class for steerage passengers, and mainly of English extraction, with a mixture of Scotch, Welsh and Irish. A few are from South Africa—so far have the Mormon missionaries pushed their travels in their zeal to make proselytes. The Journal, who with others made a visit to the vessel soon after her arrival, says:

These members of the church of latter-day saints are under the charge of four Mormon elders, who make all needful arrangements for their transportation to Salt lake valley. The chief elder is a young man, apparently about thirty years of age, shrewd and energetic looking. The entire expense of their journey from Liverpool to Iowa city is only £9, or something less than $45. The Mormons have an agent in nearly all the large cities and in every country in the world, and their proselytes are collected by them at a general rendezvous.

The visitors were well pleased with their visit, and as the party left the ship, they were again saluted by the strains of 'Yankee Doodle.' The young lady 'saints' were hardly equal to our Yankee girls for good looks, and it was thought at the time that no member of his party had his tender sensibilities touched while looking upon them; but on regaining the 'whisper,' and getting under way, it was discovered that the 'gentleman from Worcester' was missing, and his voice was quickly heard calling to be taken on board. A boat was accordingly dispatched for him. It was hinted that he had been spellbound by a pair of eyes 'deeply, darkly, beautifully blue,' set in the gentle countenance of a female Mormon neophyte. This, however, is uncertain, as the gentleman wisely kept his own secret.

This, we believe, is the first cargo of Mormon emigrants that ever arrived at this port. They will land this morning at eight o'clock, and will start immediately on their long overland journey, by the way of New York and the Erie railroad.

EAST TENNESSEE.—The Nashville Patriot of a recent date says, we are indebted to a gentleman of this city for the following extract from a private letter from a member of the late legislature:—"I have been in most of east Tennessee since I left Nashville, and find that the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson is hailed every where with enthusiasm. East Tennessee will give that ticket a larger vote than she ever gave any ticket. Progressive democracy is on the lowest round of Jacob's ladder in east Tennessee."

HOW THE DESTRUCTION OF TREES AFFECTS THE RAIN.—We find in a magazine before us, says the Savannah Republican, an interesting article upon the subject, a synopsis of which will be found both interesting and instructive to farmers and landed proprietors. By cutting down the trees upon mountain sides and ravines, we are inevitably entailing two great evils upon posterity, a scarcity of fuel and a scarcity of water. The former evil is the more obvious, but the latter is equally certain and far more formidable. The lack of wood for fuel may be supplied from our abundant accumulation of coal, but no art or labor can supply a substitute for water.

The hidden fountains of all our springs and rivers are in the atmosphere; every drop of fresh water is drawn, in the form of dew or rain, from these inexhaustible, ever-renewed reservoirs. Trees act in many ways in regulating and distributing the supply of moisture.—In certain localities they even produce a sensible effect upon the amount of moisture deposited from the atmosphere. Thus, in the island of St. Helena, great attention has been paid within the last quarter of a century to the planting of trees upon the steep bare hill-sides; and it has been found that the fall of water has almost doubled since the time when Napoleon was a prisoner there. The reason is obvious. The winds, loaded with moisture exhaled from the ocean over which they have passed, sweep over the island. The trees condense this, and it is deposited in dew or rain. Still more remarkably is this shown in the famous fountain on Ferro, one of the Canary islands. So great is their condensing power that they seem to be always wrapped in a vapory cloud, and the moisture collects in drops upon the leaves, trickles down the branches and stems, and collecting into a reservoir at their feet, forms a perpetual fountain. It is a repetition on a larger scale of the phenomenon which occurs when a jug of iced water is brought into a heated room.

We have of late years heard much of drought and consequent famine in the Cape de Verd islands. The soil is of a peculiarly porous nature, and therefore requires a constant supply of moisture as an indispensible condition of fertility. For a long time the climate has been constantly growing less and less humid. The Socorrodos, the largest river in Madeira, formerly had a sufficient depth of water to float timber down to the sea. It is now a mere rivulet, whose waters, except in flood time, are scarcely discoverable as they trickle along its pebbly bed. This diminution of moisture can be traced directly to the destruction of forests that formerly covered the mountain sides. The Portuguese government were early aware of this, and laws were framed prohibiting the cutting down of trees. But timber was valuable, and the land was wanted for vineyards. Portuguese laws were powerless against the demands of immediate interest. So the trees were cut down, the springs failed, and fountains dried up. Hence came drought and famine.

Trees regulate the supply of moisture in many ways, even where we cannot suppose that they affect its absolute amount. The evaporation from their leaves is considerable, and this, diffused through the atmosphere, is wafted over wide tracts of country. They shelter the ground beneath them, and thus prevent the water that falls from being carried off by evaporation, allowing it to penetrate the earth, keeping the springs and fountains in perpetual flow in the driest seasons. Their roots and interlacing fibres penetrate the soil, preventing it from being washed away by sudden showers, and forming a sort of sponge that absorbs the water, and gives it out slowly and uniformly, thus equalising its flow, preventing droughts on the one hand, and floods on the other. When the forests on the hillsides and ravine slopes are cut down, the rain slides off from them as from a roof. A sudden shower swells every rivulet into a torrent. Every tiny brook pours its accumulation at once in the rivers whose channels are inadequate to carry off the sudden accession, hence disastrous inundations, followed at short intervals by low water. The supply of water that should have been distributed over weeks, is exhausted in hours. That which should have bubbled up in springs and flowed through rivulets, making the meadows green, is carried at once through the great rivers to the ocean, to be again taken up by evaporation only to go again through the same round. The volume of the great rivers, the Danubes, the Mississippis, the Niles, the Rhines and the Euphrates may undergo no change from age to age; for they derive their waters from a wide extent of country, and droughts in one section are balanced by showers in another. But the smaller rivers diminish, the rivulets dry up, and the springs fail, except immediately after rains, when they are greatly swollen. Thus by the operation of one law, the destruction of forests causes the two evils of floods and droughts.

Humboldt called public attention to the probable consequences of the destruction of forests as early as the year 1800. It is a well known fact, that the lakes in the valley of Mexico have greatly contracted since the old Astec times. The city of Mexico occupies its ancient site, but it is now some distance inshore, instead of on an island, as formerly. This is to be ascribed to the felling of the forests that clothed the adjacent hills. The British association has collected from India a vast amount of information bearing upon the same point. Among the hills of Ceylon, where the forests have been cut down, in order to form coffee plantations, the loss of the springs and fountains has already become an evil of great magnitude.

Our own country is yet too new, and our forests, in spite of woodmen and axes, too numerous for the scarcity of water to have become a serious evil. But like causes produce like effects; and unless we change our procedure, our children will suffer from our wanton carelessness. We have no right for our own temporary advantage to desolate the country. No generation has more than a life-interest in the earth, of which it is but the trustee of posterity. Every man who has revisited his early home in the elder States, after an absence of a few years, cannot have failed to notice the diminution of the streams and springs. There is probably no water in the brook that turned his water wheel. The springs in the pasture which he remembers as ever flowing, are dry; and if a season of unusual drought happens, the cattle must be driven long distances to water, a necessity which never was known in his early years. More especially will this be the case if a railroad or an iron establishment has occasioned a rapid demand for fuel. The trees have gone, and with them the water; and the meadows and fields are dry and parched. In their haste to be rich, the farmers have killed the goose that laid the golden eggs for them.

A letter from Hamburg of the 20th, in the Brussels Independance, says:

"Since peace has been considered certain, merchants and negotiators have arrived almost daily from all parts of England, with the object of establishing factories in some part of the Russian empire. It is a remarkable fact that of all the people in Europe the English show most eagerness to renew business relations with Russia. It is now in contemplation to form a great Anglo-Russian company, which, with considerable capital in its hand, will solicit the imperial government authority to turn to profit on a vast scale the territorial and mineral riches of the Russian territory.