The South-Western.

VOL. V. SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1856. No. 5.

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.

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.

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 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

TIRRELL & BATES,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,

No. 9 Magazina street, New Orleans.

Manufactory, at South Weymouth, Mass. march 12

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-à-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.

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-à-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.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

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

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

2000 bxs druggists' glassware, patent medicines, perfumery, medicine chests, instruments, etc., etc.

G. N. MORISON, Wholesale Druggist,

dec 27, 1854 12 Magazine st., New Orleans.

LOUISIANA

PLANTATION CLOTHING

MANUFACTORY,

118 Canal street, between Royal and Bourbon, NEW ORLEANS.

The undersigned having completed his arrangements for the manufactory of

Plantation Clothing

on a very large scale, takes pleasure in informing his country friends and the southern planters generally, that he is now prepared to supply them at the shortest notice with

Ready-Made Negro Clothing

of the best material, and cut to fit each individual, at as low prices as articles of inferior quality of northern manufacture. P. A. HEBRARD,

Wholesale and retail Dry Goods Store, 118 Canal, between Royal and Bourbon sts.

New Orleans, April 2, 1856.

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.

Fancy and White Drilling—A fine assortment, just received and for sale by

march26 G. M. LEVY & Co.

African Cayenne—Fresh African Cayenne Pepper, for sale at WM. BALL's Drug-store.

Quinine—Pure and fresh, just received and for sale at T. H. MORRIS' drug store.

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

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 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, 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, Vacuum 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

CARPETING.

J. D. DAMERON & Co.,

26 Chartres and 27 Customhouse street, New Orleans,

Have constantly on hand a large and choice assortment of Velvet Wilton Tapestry Carpeting;
Brussels Tapestry Carpeting;
Three-ply and Ingrain do
Matting, rugs, baizes, door mats;
Stair and hall Carpeting, etc.

Floor Oil Cloth,

from 3 feet to 24 feet wide, which we cut to suit any size room or hall

Together with window cornices, curtain pins, transparent window blinds, etc. april9

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 Hecias, Chafing Dishes,
Chinese Gongs, Iron Bedsteads,
Britannia and Plated Ware,
Meat Cutters, Sausage Stuffers,
Stock Kettles, Portable Forges,
nov 15, 1855 Seines, Fishing Tackle, etc etc.

FRESH IMPORTATION

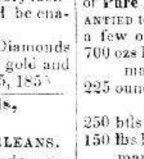
For Summer and Fall Trade, 1856.

WM. B. MILLER,

Wholesale and Retail

DRUGGIST AND BOOKSELLER,

Texas Street, Shreveport,



Is now receiving and opening a large and fresh stock, recently purchased from Manufacturers and Importers, in New York and Philadelphia, particular attention has been paid to making the assortment as complete as possible, and to the selection of **Pure Drugs,** which can be recommended and guarantied to my patrons. The following list comprises a few of the articles on hand and to arrive:

700 ozs Powers & Weightman's Quinine	2000 lbs sup: carb: soda
225 ounces Rosengarten's Quinine	1000 lbs coperas
	350 lbs sal: soda
250 btls salts of morphine	500 lbs Epsom salts
150 lbs Powers & Weightman's chloroform	800 lbs roll sulphur
	850 lbs flour sulphur
	400 gallons alcohol
150 btls Powers & Weightman's strychnine	150 do castor oil
	320 do lard oil
75 btls Powers & Weightman's precipt ext bark	400 do linseed oil
	150 do varnish
20 lbs iodide potassium	200 do train oil
125 lbs best E&A calomel	8000 lbs pure and extra white lead
125 lbs do do blue mass	
200 lbs spts: nitre dulc:	2000 lbs putty in bladders
200 lbs aqua ammonia	1000 lbs Spanish whiting
50 lbs Turkey opium	100 books of gold leaf
60 lbs blistering ointment	6 gross paint brushes
450 lbs cream tartar, pure	800 lbs assorted soap
10 gross Scotch & Maccaboy snuff	600 lbs star candles
	4 gross Ky mustard
600 bxs asst window glass	250 lbs chrome and Paris green
200 gross bottles, phials and jars, assorted	10 reams sand paper
250 doz assorted liniments	25 gross lucifer matches
300 doz do vermifuge	100 lbs potash
300 do spts turpentine	500 lbs saleratus

150 gross assorted patent medicines, embracing Jaynes Radway's, McLane's, Bull's, Wright's Louden's Moffat's, Dalley's, Ayer's, Græfenburg's, Bragg's, Fahnestock's, Farrell,s, Townsend's, Sand's and Christie's preparations.

175 reams letter, cap and note paper. 100 reams wrapping paper; 25,000 envelopes, 150 gross steel pens 50 doz. blank books; 6 gross assorted inks.

A large and varied new stock of **School Books,** late novels, in cheap form; poetical, medical and miscellaneous books, in great variety.

Fine pen and pocket knives, razors and strops, scissors, pencils, fishing tackle, toys, tooth, hair, cloth, shaving and other brushes, musical instruments and appurtenances, gun caps, pipes, combs; notions and fancy article in great variety. French, English and American perfumery, toilet articles generally, surgical instruments, botonic medicines, medicine chests, physicians' saddle bags, tea, spices, dye stuffs, best brands of chewing and smoking tobacco, brandy, wines and spirits for medicinal use, powder, shot, starch, vinegar, wrapping paper, lanterns, parlor and store lamps, willow baskets, blacking, etc., etc., etc.

The following are my own preparations, are highly approved and recommened to the public:

Miller's Astringent Balsam, for cholera, diarrhœ, cholic and derangement of the bowels from change of water. Eight years experience has satisfied me that this is the best general remedy for the people extant, and I do not hesitate to recommend it to be kept by every family and traveler, as a means of safety and protection against cholera.

Miller's Effervescing Magnesia Aperient, acts gently on the bowels, corrects acidity and flatulence, is highly recommended for the cure of dyspepsia, sick headache and costiveness, is a very agreeable cooling drink. Ladies who have used this remedy, find it peculiarly useful and salutary, if not indispensable. Beware of the imitations of this medicine, sold elsewhere.

Miller's Superior Yeast Powders, put up in 1, 2 and 4 lbs. cans, for family use, for making light, sweet and nutritious bread, equally adopted to loaves, hot biscuits or rolls; buckwheat and other griddle cakes, gingerbread, and sweet cakes of all kinds; the bread made with this yeast is free from all objections, it is wholesome, digestible and economical.

Orders from physicians, merchants and planters will be executed with fidelity and dispatch, and at as low prices as possible. Fresh additions will be made to the stock during the year. WM. B. MILLER,

April 30, 1856. Druggist and Bookseller.

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.

Vaccine Matter—Fresh scabs and quills, for sale at WM. BALL's Drug-store.

m19

Annie Lee, or the Bridal Song.

Annie Lee was a poetess. Nature made her one, and she sung as the bird sings, and the flower sends out fragrance. She lived with her parents in the beautiful country.

Annie had many admirers. The old loved her for her sweetness and simplicity. She had lovers, too, men of refinement and culture, who looked down into her young heart, and saw the treasure that lay at the bottom. But as yet Annie loved no one more than her parents, she sung her songs from out a gushing, happy soul, and rejoiced the hearts and made beautiful the lives of all who came near to her.

One summer day as Annie sat sewing and chatting with her mother, they saw from the window a stranger guest approaching the cottage. It was Earnest May, an old friend who had been absent ten years from his native country. He had returned with a mind richly stored with experience and knowledge gained from abroad. Ten years before, he had taken Annie Lee in his arms and petted her as a pretty and gifted child, as she really was. He was then a young man of twenty, Annie a child of seven years.

Annie looked into the face of their guest, and wondered how she could have forgotten her old friend. Earnest looked into the beautiful poetic eyes of the lovely girl, and thought he had never seen, even under Italy's fair skies, a more attractive face. The visit was brief and soon came to an end. Earnest May went to his life of study and thought. Annie, still a cottage girl, went more often into the deep, wild woods, to weave into graceful songs the fancies that crowded her brain. A new inspiration had come to the young girl with the presence of the stranger. A chord hitherto untouched now thrilled in strange melody, and Annie's song was now more complete and harmonious.

Earnest May was not a declared lover. He was ever calm and dignified in his affections for Annie. He may have loved the beautiful child, but how well no one could tell; perhaps he thought only of her as a gifted child of song, and so lingered in her presence, chained by sympathy of mind over mind.

Annie did not ask herself if Earnest loved her. She only felt his kindness, and was blessed in her own absorbing passion.

One summer day Annie was surprised by the arrival of Earnest. She had not been warned of his approach, and she sprang over the door sill with a light, almost wild step to welcome him.

'You did not tell me you were coming, Earnest, and now I am more glad that you did not, for the surprise is very sweet.'

'I have come sooner than I thought to, for I have something to say to you, Annie. I love most tenderly, even passionately, a lovely girl. Do not turn your eyes from me, I am sure you are my good friend.'

'Is she very beautiful, Earnest?' said Annie, trembling.

'O yes, Annie, more beautiful than even your own wildest fancy ever wove into song. Will you, dear child, when you are in the glow of your highest imagination, write a bridal song? And let it be more rich in beauty than the sky is at midnight with stars. Oh, Annie, she is divinely beautiful, for a gifted soul looks out of the soft features, and tinges the smile and lights the eye with more than a human beauty. Will you not rejoice with me, that at last I can see with a lover's vision, that the scales have all fallen from dead eyes, and now every where see newness of life.'

Annie was silent; she did not say that she rejoiced in her friend's happiness.

'Forgive me, Annie, for withholding this secret from you so long. It was sweet to keep it in my own soul, and gloat over it, and look at it with a miser's eye. You forgive me, Annie?'

'Yes, yes, I forgive.'

Earnest and Annie did not meet again till the family circle was gathered for the evening.'—Earnest sat apart from Annie, and engaged the old people in pleasant conversation. Annie listened, but looked out into the night on the soft moonlight and the green sloping bank, while she was exerting a more than physical power over her thoughts, and striving to beat back the low rumbling of the tumult that deep down in her young ardent nature was bursting into new rebellion.

The effort was too great. A dizziness stole into Annie's over-taxed brain. She saw the trees dancing, the brook waving backward and forward, and the moonlight shadow swam before her eyes. She uttered a faint cry, and would have fallen from her seat, had not Earnest, who had been watching her intently, sprang forward and caught her in his arms.

They took Annie to her bed.

The powerful excitement of the day, with her effort to conquer it, had created fever in her veins and her brain. For a week Annie lay in great danger.

In her unconscious state, Annie talked constantly of Earnest, of his beautiful bride, and of her own grief. Sometimes she would fancy she was preparing the bridal wreath, and would call for fresh flowers from the brook. Again she would repeat the words of Earnest:

'Ah, Annie, she is more beautiful than your wildest fancy ever wove into song.'

Then she would improvise rhyme, saying, 'this shall be thy bridal song. I will not be the naughty child of my dear friend. I will write him a bridal song, and sing it too at his wedding.'

Earnest, at such times, would listen with the deepest feeling to all those revelations of her poet soul. He wrote in his tablets each line of the sweet verse she had named the 'bridal song.' He was never absent from her side, and the first object that Annie saw on the return of consciousness was Earnest May. She held out her thin white hand to him, and tried to speak her thanks for his presence.

Many weeks of weariness and languor came to the poor sick girl ere she could leave her bed. There seemed to be something holding her back from her health. Her mind was not quiet and at rest.

Earnest read the soul of the young girl, and on each day felt more than ever like a guilty wretch, who had crushed in his rude hand a beautiful and fragile flower. Well as he had imagined he had understood her, he found he had no conception of the extreme delicacy and sensitiveness of her nature. No attention or kindness from him could in any way wipe out the great wrong he had done her. But what was in his power to give, he gave with earnestness and devotion. It was he who sat by her bedside, and strove by pleasant conversation and reading to entice her back to health and cheerfulness. His arm bore her slight frame from the sick room into the genial sunshine.

Nor was Earnest wholly unsuccessful in his efforts to restore Annie to health; and when the soft air touched her pale cheek, there sprang up again in her soul a desire to live, if but to revel in the beauty of nature.

One day Earnest bore Annie into the garden arbor. Annie was still weak, and very pale from the effect of her long illness. She seemed as fragile as an infant in the arms of the strong man. How slight a breath might nip the beautiful flower; and yet a strong will was beating in her bosom, and a brave heart was in that frail tenement, that was bouying her by on the wave of destiny, and would surely bear her safely to some protecting harbor.

Earnest drew from his bosom a tablet upon which were inscribed the lines of the song improvised in Annie's delirium. He commenced reading it to Annie, who sat perfectly absorbed in the strange mystery. The rhyme, the thought was hers, but how could she account for the traceable lines?

Earnest closed the verse, and replaced the tablet, and then said in a low voice:

'Annie, this is our bridal song.'

Annie turned her beautiful eyes into the face of Earnest, as if to read the meaning of his words.

'Dear Annie, why did you let your wild, wayward heart mislead you, when I strove to tell you of my love for you?'

'Your love for me, dearest Earnest. You said she whom you loved was very beautiful and gifted.'

'And so she is, sweet Annie. Who, Annie, but you, could have inspired such love as has blessed and well-nigh wrecked my life.'

'And is it me, dear Earnest, that you loved so tenderly, so passionately?' And the poor girl buried her face in the bosom of Earnest, and wept, the first happy tears that had touched her cheeks for many long weeks.

'You, and you only, my beautifuld child poet!' and Earnast raised the small head from his bosom, and kissed away the tears as he playfully said:

'Haste Annie, and soon be well, for I long to sing the bridal song.'

Reader, is the story told?

Little Sam Walker.

It will be remembered that war was declared by the United States against Great Britain, in June, 1812. Shortly after general orders were issued in Georgia for a draft of militia for regular service. I then resided in Lincoln county. A general parade was ordered, a company volunteered, and I was soon after elected to command the same.

For some ten months nothing occurred worthy of note, only a regular course of drill and discipline. I think it was on the 12th of August, 1813, by order of colonel Walton Harris, my company paraded at Lincolton for review, and preparatory for entering service, at which time three or four substitutes were offered by those whose business would not permit of their leaving at that season. Among the rest the hero of my story, 'little Sam Walker,' with whom I was then unacquainted. He had not volunteered, for his age and size twelve months before, had not brought him into notice; but now he had grown up and became very anxious to go into the army. He was not yet seventeen years old, of sallow complexion and feminine voice, and weighed about one hundred and fifteen pounds. After the review, he was offered as a substitute, when the following dialogue ensued:

Colonel Harris—Young man, how old are you?

Sam Walker—About seventeen, sir.

Col. H.—Sir, you are very small to go into the army.

S. W.—I am, sir, but I am very willing to try it.

Col. H.—Do you suppose you are able to carry a musket, knapsack, &c., and march thirty miles a day?

S. W.—I do not know, sir, but I think I can go as far as any of the others.

Col. H.—Are your parents willing?

S. W.—I have none, sir—they are dead.

Col. H.—Then is your guardian willing?

S. W.—I have no guardian, either.

Col. H.—Have you no friend or relation who would object?

S. W.—'Squire Bond, sir, is my uncle, and the ensign is my brother.

Col. H.—Call ensign Walker.

The ensign was accordingly called and critically examined about the age, health, &c., of his brother. He said he had no objection to his brother's going, but he feared that he was rather young and feeble to undergo the hardships incident to a soldier's life. Whereupon colonel Harris observed, 'young man, you must stay at home a while longer and eat more mush, and grow fast, and wait for the next tour of duty. I regard you too small to take—you are therefore dismissed.'

Sam Walker turned off vehemently and mortified. I then received instructions to have my company equipped and paraded, at Lincolnton, in two weeks from that time, to take up our line of march to the Creek nation, which was accordingly done on the 26th of August, 1813. Previous to my departure, I was accosted in the street by Sam Walker, who said:

'Captain, will you let me go with you in the army?'

To which I replied in the affirmative.

'But will you see me paid and draw my rations?'

'Certainly I will do so, sir,' was my prompt answer.

'Well, captain, where will you camp to-night?'

'At Freeman's spring, five miles off.'

'That's all that I wish to know. Now say nothing about it, and I'll be with you before day,' whispered my young friend, as we parted.

Sometime after, Joseph Walker, the ensign, asked me confidently what Sam intended to do. I told him. He then observed if I would let him go as a substitute, that he knew one who would give him all his equipage and thirty dollars, and that he might as well have it as nothing. I consented, and Sam was soon after presented to me as a substitute and accepted, to the gratification of the company, and marched off from Lincoln, with his companions, in regular line to fort Hawkins. During their absence the officer of the day changed the countersign. On their return, at a late hour of the night, they were accosted by Sam Walker, just after his being placed on guard, who hailed, 'who comes there?'

Col. Harris replied: 'The grand rounds.'

S. W.—Advance, sir, and give the countersign.

The colonel advancing, gave a sign.

S. W.—Stop, sir, that is not the countersign, and you are a prisoner, sir.

Col. H.—You dare attempt to stop me?

S. W.—Yes, and you dare to pass me, sir, and I'll put my bayonet through you, (at the same time charging upon the colonel.)

Col. H.—(In a bold and commanding tone) Sir, nothing but your ignorance prevents me from taking your head off.

S. W.—You can try it, if you like, but if you attempt to pass here, I will kill you if I can.

Col. H.—(More boldly and enraged) You d——d little scoundrel, do you know who you are talking to, and that I am the commander of this army? If I don't pass, I'll have your head taken off to-morrow.

S. W.—Well, sir, if you pass here I'll have my bayonet in you to-night, and so all of you set yourself down as prisoners for the guard-house. I know you, colonel Harris.

They all obeyed the orders except the one in the rear, who, during the confab, stole back and went round, and by some other sentinel got through the lines. He then immediately applied to major Groves, the officer of the day, to go to the relief of his friends. The major, on encountering Sam, was hailed with: 'Who comes there?'

Major G.—The grand rounds.

S. W.—Advance and give the countersign.

The countersign was given.

S. W.—Right, sir; pass on.

Major G.—But I come to release the prisoners you have.

S. W.—Pass on, sir; you can't have them.

Maj. G.—But I must have them—I am the officer of the day, and have a right to take them.

S. W.—I tell you to pass on, sir, for you shall not have them, until I deliver them at the guard-house.

The major then passed on, and the prisoners saw no prospect of relief, until the two hours had passed round. They then resorted to a stratagem. One of them said he was very thirsty, all rose to their feet, for that purpose, when Sam cried out: 'Stop, not a man leaves, only at the risk of his life.' Finding they could not scare Sam, one of them appealed to his liberality and humanity. Whereupon Sam said if they would pledge their honor as gentlemen, and leave their swords and hats in his custody, they could go. This was the hardest trial of all; but finding themselves so completely foiled, and thinking yet to succeed, they submitted and drew off their swords and hats, and went to the spring, where a consultation was held, which resulted in the belief that they could never succeed. And they returned in time for Sam to march them off to the guard-house, at the expiration of his two hours.

Soon in the morning, Sam came to my tent and related to me the whole circumstance, and expressed some fears from the threats of col. Harris; but when I told him that he had done exactly right, and that I would stand between him and all damages, he assumed a confidential air. The whole affair went like electricity, and Little Sam Walker was sought after, and soon became as noted in the army as colonel Harris.

He served a faithful tour through the campaign, and at the battle of Colleba, the 27th of January, he received a ball into the shoulder. When the battle was over, and the wounded collected for surgical operations, I went to see them, when Sam's first salutation was, 'well, captain, they have give it to me, but they have not got me yet.' We soon had the ball extracted, when Sam claimed it of the doctor, and said if the Indians returned, he intended to give it back to them. He did his duty like a hero, and returned to Lincoln, the theme of praise in every crowd.

Democratic Principles.—Principles were formerly party tests. Now they are covertly ridiculed and openly abandoned. We remember the time when democracy absolutely had a distinctive meaning, but for the last few years it has signified nothing but the spoils. Fluent spouters may indulge in rhapsodical nonsense over the term, but it is utterly destitute of any clear and definite signification. There is not one of the fundamental articles of faith upon which the democratic party formerly agreed, which has not been violated and blotted out. There is not a single point even in its boasted platform on which its advocates do not materially differ.

In a recent speech delivered by ex-senator Clemens—long a leading democrat, and therefore perfectly familiar with democratic creeds—he illustrates this nullity of principle very happily. Let us examine a little, says Mr. Clemens, in what the democratic claim to national unity consists. He begins with Arkansas and Alabama. Both have always been democratic States, and yet for years they have voted directly against each other upon every question of internal improvement. Mr. Sebastian and Mr. Johnson would be very indignant if any one denied their right to be called democrats. Mr. Fitzpatrick and Mr. Clay would alike resent any attempt to lessen their claims in that regard; yet the first declare that the improvement of rivers and harbors is an imperative duty, while the last denounce it as a flagrant violation of the constitution. Mr. Butler says that the right of a State to secede from the Union is clear and unquestionable. Mr. Toucey declares that secession is a folly and an absurdity. Mr. Dodge, of Wisconsin, holds that congress has the power to abolish slavery in the territories—Mr. Toombs denounces it as a wrong, for which disunion is the appropriate remedy.—Mr. Broadhead demands a high tariff for the protection of Pennsylvania interests—Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, indignantly resists the incorporation of any such principle in the democratic creed. The Washington Union claimed that the Buffalo platform men were sound democrats, and the Cincinnati convention endorses the claim. The Washington Sentinel denounced them as traitors, but still its editors participated in the deliberations of a convention of which they constituted a part. General Cass bases true democracy upon squatter sovereignty. His southern coadjutors in many localities repudiate the principle, and deny the orthodoxy of the teacher. Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, proposes to make grants of land to unnaturalised foreigners—Mr. Mason, of Virginia, and Mr. Clay, of Alabama, condemn the policy, and warn him against the consequences. Mr. Douglas proclaims that the Kansas act is a "bill for freedom,"—Mr. Slidell lauds it as a great measure of justice to the south. Mr. Pierce says that the opposition to the Missouri compromise is anti-democratic—Mr. Buchanan, in his London letter, says that no democrat ought to be censured for any opinion he may have held on that subject. Mr. Guthrie reports in favor of a high tariff—Mr. Hunter, chairman of the finance committee, unceremoniously rejects his recommendation:—The secretary of war, "speaking in the presence of his honored chief," advocates a great railroad to the Pacific—Virginia declares such a road unconstitutional and anti-democratic.—Twelve democratic senators, including Bigler, of Pensylvania, Cass and Douglas, voted to confer the right of suffrage upon unnaturalised foreigners. About the same number, including Fitzpatrick and Clay, voted against it. Upon every question there is the same diversity.—Upon no one thing are they agreed, save the love of power and the love of spoils. Governor Wright, of Indiana, advocates the Kansas bill "as the best Wilmot proviso ever adopted," and Wm. Aiklen and Reuben Chapman, who certainly cannot be suspected of entertaining any such opinion, voted with him to endorse the principle of the bill. The New York "softs" vehemently denounced southern emigrants to Kansas as cut-throats and robbers, and W. L. Yancey and L. P. Walker, who stimulated that emigration by money and speeches, are now acting in loving fellowship with them. The democratic party have given Sumner, Chase, Wilson, Hale, Hamlin, Blair, Cambreling, Wilmot, Banks and Frémont to the abolitionists. What a record is here represented of a party claiming to be national! What a spectacle is exhibited of democratic unity and democratic regard for principle!

Mr. Clemens certainly understands democracy. He seems to have studied it "from the depth of stratagem to the surface of affectation." No man is better qualified to pass judgment upon its pretensions, and certainly none has more thoroughly exhibited its incongruity, inconsistency, tergiversation, and total want of principle. The only cardinal feature it now possesses is the rapacity for office. Seven loaves and three fishes are the loftiest aspirations of this degenerate party. [N. O. Bee.

We ask the patriots of the south what is their duty in this attitude of public affairs? Can there be a doubt in the mind of any one who is not fully prepared to see a dissolution of the Union? It is certain if the south concentrate to any considerable degree upon Mr. Fillmore that he will be elected by the popular vote. Several northern States are now conceded to him, among them New York, whose influence is most important in a presidential canvass. [Creole.

Squatter Sovereignty.—What is it?—It is the doctrine that the people of a territory while in a territorial condition have the right to frame such domestic institutions as they choose, and, in the exercise of this right, to abolish or permit slavery.

What democrats have said of this doctrine:

It is incompatible with the constitution.

[Union and American.

A doctrine of "all others" the "most odious to the south. [Nashville Union and American.

"The most monstrous doctrine ever advanced by an American statesman." [John C. Calhoun.

"As indefensible in principle and dangerous in practice as Wilmot provisoism." [Convention of Alabama and Virginia, in 1848.

"Will never support any candidate for the presidency or vice presidency who maintains it. [Same.

"Among the fair, but false and fatal theories of the day, none attracts so much homage as the "squatter sovereignty" courtesan. There are none so radiant with meretricious charms, none so ready with deceitful promises, and none so sure to cover their victim with shame and reproach. The sovereignty of the people is a noble principle, and should command universal homage. "Squatter sovereignty" is an imposter—a counterfeit copy—an ugly idol wrought by men's hands—and should be kicked off the pedestal where it sits in mock majesty and courts the admiration of fools and demagogues."

[Richmond Enquirer.

Mr. Buchanan and squatter sovereignty:

Mr. Buchanan in his letter of acceptance openly and boldly approves this doctrine. Remember that, people of the south, and read the following:

[From the National Intelligencer, June 21.

"But, while giving to his letter the acknowledgement of admiration and respect, we refrain from evoking any recollections which may seem to mar the sincerity of our praise, and for a like reason we forbear all comment upon the interpretation which Mr. Buchanan gives to a certain disputed point of democratic doctrine, respecting the power of a territory to establish or prohibit the institution of slavery. Mr. Buchanan, it will be seen, gives in his adhesion to the principles of squatter sovereignty, as it is popularly called, in terms most definite and express, understanding as he does, that congress, by its recent legislation upon this subject, has "simply declared that the people of a territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within her limits."

Nashville Patriot.

The Trio.—In the year of our Lord 1846, the freesoil democracy met in convention at Buffalo, New York, and nominated a freesoil candidate for the presidency, and adopted the celebrated Buffalo freesoil platform. Benj. F. Hallett, of this State, (Massachusetts,) framed and reported this freesoil platform, as will be seen by referring to the official proceedings of the convention published in the New York Herald, N. Y. Tribune, N. Y. Evening Post, Albany Argus, Boston Post, and other leading journals, of that day—and also reported the following resolution, which was adopted by acclamation in the freesoil convention of 1852:

"Resolved, That we are opposed to slavery in any form or color, and in favor of freedom and freesoil wherever man lives throughout God's heritage."

This is not only freesoilism, but rabid abolitionism. This very self-same Benj. F. Hallett a few weeks ago, in his capacity of chairman, framed and reported the platform adopted by the Cincinnati democratic convention. Mr. Buchanan, the democratic nominee, announces that he stands upon that platform, and Martin Van Buren, the father and expounder of freesoilism, endorses both platform and nominee and expresses the great admiration he entertains for both. Hallett builds the platform—Buchanan stands upon it—Van Buren endorses both candidate and platform! Hallett, Buchanan & Van Buren! Admirable trio! But, can you, lovers of the Union, trust them? Can the people of the pro-slavery States place any reliance in such a firm? [Boston Courier.

Gov. Wright of Indiana.—Our readers will remember that on the 17th of last month the Buchanan party of Indiana held a ratification meeting in Indianapolis. A number of Kentuckians happened to be in attendance, and from one of them, a man of unquestioned veracity, we learn that the democratic party was not, as the republicans charged, in favor of the extension of slavery, but was in reality the only true freesoil party in the country. Said gov. Wright: "If the policy of the democratic party in reference to slavery is adopted and carried out, not another foot of slave territory will be added to the United States."

We dare the Kentucky friends of governor Wright to deny that he made this statement. We can substantiate it by undoubted testimony. This position of governor Wright is strikingly similar to that of Mr. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, and old-line democrat, who, in a recent speech at that place, used in substance this language:

"We all desire freedom for Kansas, and we feel that she will be admitted into the Union as a free State, whether the election falls to Buchan or Frémont."

The remarks of Mr. Groesbeck were reported in the Cincinnati Enquirer of the 4th of July.

Do not these positions of prominent northern democrats sustain us in the charge we have made that the principle of squatter sovereignty, which the northern democracy everywhere maintain, is practically the vilest species of abolitionism? Will southern men never open their eyes to the falsity and hypocrisy of the assertion of southern democrats that their brethren in the north are true friends of the south? We warn southern men of the viper they are nursing in their bosoms. We warn them from affiliation with men who advocate a principle which John C. Calhoun and Wm. R. King denounced as worse than Wilmot provisoism.

[Louisville Journal.

A Two-Headed Child.—The birth of an infant with two heads, has created much gossip in the locality of Temple street, Bristol, England, and, indeed, wherever the intelligence of the arrival of this little stranger has reached. The mother is the wife of Mr. Lock, baker, 120 Temple street, and the child, a boy, is living, and was a fortnight old on the 8th ult. The ordinary head of the child is of the natural size, and has a really beautiful face; the superfluous head projects from the right side of it, and is about the size of a man's fist. The child has four eyes, four ears, and two months, but their is no chin to the smaller head; the mouth is deformed, and the eyes have become useless; they have lost their lustre and are falling out of their sockets. There is an internal connection between the two heads, for when one mouth works, the other works; when it cries the sound issues from both; and when the child is fed, the second moves as if craving food; and we believe it may be fed at either. Up to the present time the child has thriven, and the faculty are divided as to its prospect of existence, some holding that it may live about a fortnight longer, while others see no reason why its days may not be prolonged to the natural term of man's life.

The quickest way of coming to the point is, cutting it short.

The judge who "suspended his opinion" is no doubt in favor of capital punishment.